

# 折线图

- 1 描述趋势并进行比较，上升下降，保持不变等等
- 2 排选关键信息，概括，描述(overview. 必须写)  
不要纠结于曲线上微小的转折，只描述大体趋势即可
- 3 不要对数据进行计算，不要写自己的观点。  
不要解释或分析数据，不需要在最后总结
- 4 不少于150字
- 5 时态用过去时
- 6 要用数据说话 (第二段不需要)
- 7、写四段 介绍，概述，特点1，特点2.
8. 多条线可以把趋势相近的放一组写

## Task 1 Line Graph Structure

### Step 3 – Write an Introduction

In the introduction, you should simply paraphrase the question, that is, say the same thing in a different way. You can do this by using synonyms and changing the sentence structure.

For example:

#### Question:

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

#### Introduction (Paragraph 1):

The line graph illustrates the proportion of people in the UK who watched TV and listened to the radio over 24 hours from October to December 1992.

#### Language for the introduction:

Ex: The given diagram shows...

Introductory words	Type of visual	Verb
The given	bar graph	picture
The supplied	chart	compares
The presented	column chart	delineates
The shown	data	depicts
The provided	diagram	describes
	map	enumerates
	figure	expresses
	flow chart	gives
	graph	gives data on
	illustration	gives information on
	information	illustrates
	line graph	indicates
		outlines
		shows
		shows data about
		presents
		presents information
		about
		provides
		represents
		summarizes

### Step 4 – Write an Overview (Paragraph 2)

In the second paragraph, you should report the main features you can see in the graph, giving only general information. The detail comes later in the essay. You should also make any clear comparisons you spot.

This is where we write about the general trends.

- Main feature 1: The peak time for TV audiences is in the evening (8 pm).
- Main feature 2: The peak time for radio audiences is in the morning (8 am).

Now form these ideas into two or three sentences with a total of around 40 words. State the information simply using synonyms where possible. No elaborate vocabulary or grammar structures are required, just the appropriate words and correct verb tenses.

For example:

#### Overview (Paragraph 2):

- Overall, a significantly greater percentage of the TV audience watched in the evening while radio had the most listeners in the morning. Over the course of each day and night, more people watched TV than listened to the radio.

### Language for the Overview

Ex. Overall, the consumption of fish and chips declined over the period, whereas the amount of pizza and hamburgers that were eaten increased.

### Over the whole time Overview Language

As a general trend, period	Generally speaking,
As can be seen,	In common,
As is observed,	In general,
As is presented,	It can be clearly seen that
As an overall trend,	It is obvious that
At the first glance, it is clear	Overall

## Step 5 – Write the 1st Detail Paragraph

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of your IELTS line graph essay are where you include more detailed information about the data in the graphic.

In paragraph 3, you should give evidence to support your first key feature. Don't forget to make comparisons when relevant.

Here is the first main feature

- Main feature 1: The peak time for TV audiences is in the evening (8 pm).

### Paragraph 3:

- Less than 10% of people watched TV between 1 am and 12 noon but at 4 pm this figure increased rapidly, reaching a peak of almost half the population at 8 pm. After this, the graph records a sharp decline in viewers, reaching a low of only a tiny percentage by 3 am.

### Introduction (Paragraph 1):

The line graph illustrates the proportion of people in the UK who watched TV and listened to the radio over 24 hours from October to December 1992.

### Overview (Paragraph 2):

Overall, a significantly greater percentage of the TV audience watched in the evening while radio had the most listeners in the morning. Over the course of each day and night, more people watched TV than listened to the radio.

### Paragraph 3:

Less than 10% of people watched TV between 1 am and 12 noon but at 4 pm this figure increased rapidly, reaching a peak of almost half the population at 8 pm. After this, the graph records a sharp decline in viewers, reaching a low of only a tiny percentage by 3 am.

### Paragraph 4:

Radio, on the other hand, shows a very different trend. The most popular time for listeners to be tuned in was just after 8 am when around 27% of the population was listening. After a brief peak, the numbers dropped steadily to barely 2%, apart from fluctuations at around 4 pm and 10.30 pm. The percentage of listeners remained low overnight before beginning a rapid ascent from 6 am to the 8 am high.

### PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at (+ time of day) **at noon**; **at 8 a.m.**  
on (+ date/day of the week) **on 1st October**; **on Mondays**  
in (+ month/season/year/decade/century) **in June**; **in the summer**; **in 2014**; **in the 1990s**; **in the 21st century**  
for (a period of time) **for ten years**; **for the next several months**  
by (before or at a specific point in time) **by 10th April**; **by the end of 2016**  
until (up to a certain point) **until December 31**; **until 2020**; **until the beginning of 2014**  
from ... to/between ... and (starting point and ending point) **from 2001 to 2015**; **between 1st January and 31st June**  
before/after (+ point in time) **before 5:00 p.m.**; **after the 19th century**  
around (+ period of time or point in time) **around 1997**; **for around six months**  
during (for the duration of a period of time) **during the 1980s**; **during the winter**; **during April**

### DESCRIBING TRENDS

**UP ↑** **scoared up to** **shot up to** **surge**  
**rise (v)** Production costs **rose** to their highest level of the year in July.  
**rise (n)** There was a **rise** in production costs to the highest level of the year in July.  
**go up** Between 1900 and 2000, the population **went up** by over a million people.  
**grow (grew, grown) (v)** The number of first-time users **grew** rapidly in 2015.  
**growth (n)** There was a rapid **growth** in the number of first-time users in 2015.  
**increase (v)** The numbers of cyclists **increased** between 2005 and 2010.  
**increase (n)** There was an **increase** in the number of cyclists between 2005 and 2010.

**DOWN ↓** **plunge** **plummet** **slumped to**  
**decline (v)** The construction of new homes **declined** for ten years in succession.  
**decline (n)** There was a **decline** in the number of new homes for ten years in succession.  
**go down** After a brief rise, imports **went down** again.  
**decrease (v)** Average test scores **decreased** at three of the schools.  
**decrease (n)** There was a **decrease** in test scores at three of the schools.  
**drop (v)** In 2008, foreign investment **dropped** by over 20%.  
**drop (n)** In 2008, there was a **drop** in foreign investment of over 20%.  
**fall (fell, fallen) (v)** The number of international students **fell** in 2013.  
**fall (n)** There was a **fall** in the number of international students in 2013.

**SAME →** **remain stable/steady at** **level off**  
**stay the same** The company's market share **stayed the same**.  
**remain constant** For three months, the percentage **remained constant**.

**UP AND DOWN ↕** **go up and down** **rise and fall**  
**fluctuate (v)** The number of seasonal workers employed by the company **fluctuates** each year.  
**fluctuation (n)** There have been **fluctuations** in the number of seasonal workers employed by the company.  
**go up and down** Fares **have gone up and down** over the last few months.

## Step 6 – Write the 2nd Detail Paragraph

For the fourth and final paragraph, you do the same thing for your second key feature.

- Main feature 2: The peak time for radio audiences is in the morning (8 am).

Here's an example of what you could write:

### Paragraph 4:

Radio, on the other hand, shows a very different trend. The most popular time for listeners to be tuned in was just after 8 am when around 27% of the population was listening. After a brief peak, the numbers dropped steadily to barely 2%, apart from fluctuations at around 4 pm and 10.30 pm. The percentage of listeners remained low overnight before beginning a rapid ascent from 6 am to the 8 am high.

## Structure of the IELTS Line Graph Essay:

### Paragraph 1 (Introduction)

- Sentence 1: paraphrase question

### Paragraph 2 (Overview)

- Sentence 1: Overview of the first main feature
- Sentence 2: Overview of the second main feature
- Sentence 3: Give a general comparison, if appropriate

### Paragraph 3 (Details of main feature 1)

- Sentence 1: supporting evidence
- Sentence 2: giving an example/explanation
- Sentence 3: comparison details, if appropriate

### Paragraph 4 (Details of main feature 2)

- Sentence 1: supporting evidence
- Sentence 2: giving an example/explanation
- Sentence 3: comparison details, if appropriate

Include figures

Use linking words to connect sentences

### ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

#### UP OR DOWN QUICKLY ↑↓

**rapidly (adv)** The number of smartphones in use has risen **rapidly** over the last ten years.

**rapid (adj)** In this decade, there was a **rapid** increase in smartphone use.

**suddenly (adv)** Employment figures dropped **suddenly** during the following ten years.

**sudden (adj)** The next decade saw a **sudden** decrease in employment figures.

**sharply (adv)** The price of textbooks rose **sharply**.

**sharp (adj)** There was a **sharp** rise in the price of textbooks.

**dramatically (adv)** Exports fell **dramatically** last year.

**dramatic (adj)** There was a **dramatic** fall in exports last year.

**significantly (adv)** Property taxes rose **significantly** in 2014.

**significant (adj)** There was a **significant** rise in property taxes in 2014.

**steeply (adv)** The number of people attending the event increased **steeply** in 2013.

**steep (adj)** The year 2013 saw a **steep** increase in the number of people attending the event.

**major (adj)** A **major** expansion of the company's marketing department is expected in the next few years.

**drastically** **steeply**

#### UP OR DOWN MORE SLOWLY ↑↓

**steadily (adv)** The number of tourists visiting the park rose **steadily**.

**steady (adj)** The park experienced a **steady** increase in the number of tourists.

**gradually (adv)** The population of the province **gradually** declined.

**gradual (adj)** There was a **gradual** decline in the population of the province.

**slightly (adv)** Bus fares may go up **slightly**.

**slight (adj)** A **slight** increase in bus fares is expected.

**minor (adj)** There were **minor** fluctuations in the value of raw materials.

## Language to Similarities / differences

Exactly the same	Almost the Same	Not the same
absolutely the same as	about the same as	The reverse is the case...
equal to	almost identical to	
exactly the same as	almost the same as	
identical to	nearly the same as	
just the same as	practically the same as	
precisely the same		
the same as		

## IELTS Writing Task 1: List of essential vocabulary with synonyms

Increase (n)	Increase (v)	Decrease (n)	Decrease (v)	Fluctuation (n)	Fluctuate (v)	Stable (adj)	Stable (v)
An increase	increase	A decline	decline	An oscillation	oscillate	stable	remain stable
A leap	leap	A collapse	collapse	A vacillation	vacillate	constant	stay constant
A surge (in)	surge (in)	A drop	drop			unchanged	remain unchanged
A jump	jump	A deterioration	deteriorate			erratic	be erratic
A boom	boom	A reduction	reduce			go up/down	rise and fall
Growth	grow	A nosedive	take a nosedive			wax and wane	fixed
	climb		take a free-fall			erratically	be steady
	move upward		slide			solid	be fixed
	rocket		plunge			even	remain solid
	skyrocket		plummet			flat	
	soar		slump			plane	
	recover		dive				
	shoot up		dip				

## Words and Phrases of approximation

Language of approximation	
about	a little more than
almost	a little less than
approximately	more or less
around	nearly
just about	practically the same
just below	roughly
just over	roughly the same
just under	well above

### Verbs to describe

rise  
jump  
grow  
climb  
go up  
increase  
rocket

### Verbs to describe

fall  
drop  
decline  
decrease  
go down  
plunge  
plummet

### Adverbs to describe... HOW?

sharply quickly  
rapidly steeply  
considerably significantly  
substantially steadily  
gradually moderately  
slightly slowly

### How to describe

stay  
remain +  
maintain

constant  
steady  
stable

## Advanced vocabulary for paraphrasing figures

- 2% = a very small proportion of
- 2-10% = a mere 3 percent OR a mere 5 percent of
- 16% = a small minority
- 25% = a quarter
- 26% = roughly one quarter
- 32% = nearly one-third
- 35% = more than a third
- 49% = just under a half
- 50% = a half
- 51% = just over a half
- 55% = more than half
- 70% = a large proportion of
- 72% = a significant majority of
- 73% = nearly three quarters
- 76% = just over three-quarters

# 柱状图

1. 找到最大值与最小值，描述趋势  
注：没出现的值是0,是最小的
2. 排选概括最重要的内容。
3. 不少于150字 不需要总结
4. 不要对数据进行计算，不要写自己的观点，不要解释。
5. 会有 exception(例外) 要说出来
6. 横纵坐标提及的内容都要点到
7. 分类方式
  - ① 上升下降：从50%以上下降到30%下降了20%之类的
  - ② 变化幅度：变化幅度大的，小的，不变的
  - ③ 受欢迎度，最受欢迎的，中等受欢迎的，最不受欢迎的
8. 多用句式，对比，被动语态，连接词  
用词多样性 however, on the other hand, whereas  
negligible 细微的，可忽略不计的
9. 需要数据支撑

## 表格

1. 可以看哪个几个相同趋势就放一起写
2. 若给了两个表格 先各自写再对比 ?  
对比时找差距大的特征

## 饼图

1. 如果有一个饼图加上一个柱形图，则总述时要各自用一句话概括

The pie chart shows xx, on the other hand,  
the bar graph illustrates.

2. 一个图写一段
3. a tiny fraction of 很少一部分

# 流程图 示意图

1. 图中给的文字都要写到
2. overview 必须要，用一句话写过程，结合标题
3. 不需要总结，不要解释，不要自己观点

# 地图

1. 增加了 xx, 减少了 xx , 增大了 xx, 减小了 xx
2. 方向, 长度, 变的和不变的都要呈现
- 3 注意时态：过去时和过去完成时
4. 总结的 overview 别忘了 描述最主要的变化
5. 都要需要与别的图片进行比较
6. 注意语态：被动语态

## DESCRIBING MAPS AND PLANS

### POSITION

**be** The town hall **is** in the centre of town. There **is** now a high-speed train linking the two towns.

**lie** The town of Greendale **lies** 20 kilometres east of Fallsbrook.

**is located** The new student residence **is located** on the east of the campus.

**can be found / can be seen** A bookstore **can be found** on the second floor of the complex.

**stand** (used mainly for buildings) The opera house once **stood** on the corner of Charles Avenue and Rose Street.

### CHANGE

**build** A shopping mall **has been built** just outside of town.

**construct** An elementary school **was constructed** where the factory used to be.

**expand** The science lab **was** greatly **expanded**.

**add on to** A new wing **has been added on to** the art museum.

**demolish** Several houses **were demolished** when the road was constructed.

**become** The open space west of the business park **became** a residential neighbourhood.

**remove** The first two rows of seats in the theatre **were removed** when the stage was expanded.

**convert into** The factory **was converted into** a museum.

**transform into** The old barn **will be transformed into** an antique shop.

**move to** The gift shop **was moved to** another part of the art museum.

**relocate** By 2008, the fire station **had been relocated**.

### ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

**pass through** A highway now **passes through** the centre of town.

**run** A railway used to **run** between the two towns.

**link** The two skyscrapers **are linked** by a walkway on the 30th floor.

**connect** A bridge **connects** Travis Island with the mainland.

**extend** The light rail system **will be extended** all the way to the airport next year.

**at the junction with** There is a hospital on Cooper Street **at the junction with** Blake Avenue.

**cross** Cars used to **cross** the river at Pembroke Street, but now they **cross** the river at Castle Street.

保持不变 remain unchanged / still exist

## 论文类写作

1 题干中有 "To what extent do you agree or disagree"  
可以是 completely 或 partly 或 partially 或 neither

2. 40分钟250字

3. 两个观点都要说的那类题目，结尾段总结并给出自己的观点。