

# 首段——对数据的描述

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## 要求

- 对不同的题材有对应的合适的叙述结构，结构一类仅需一种，但要熟练且不允许出错
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## 分类

- 静态图
  - 饼状图
  - 表格
- 动态图
  - 柱状图
    - 两种或两种以上数据（对比型）
    - 单一数据
  - 折线图
    - 两种或两种以上数据（对比型）
    - 单一数据

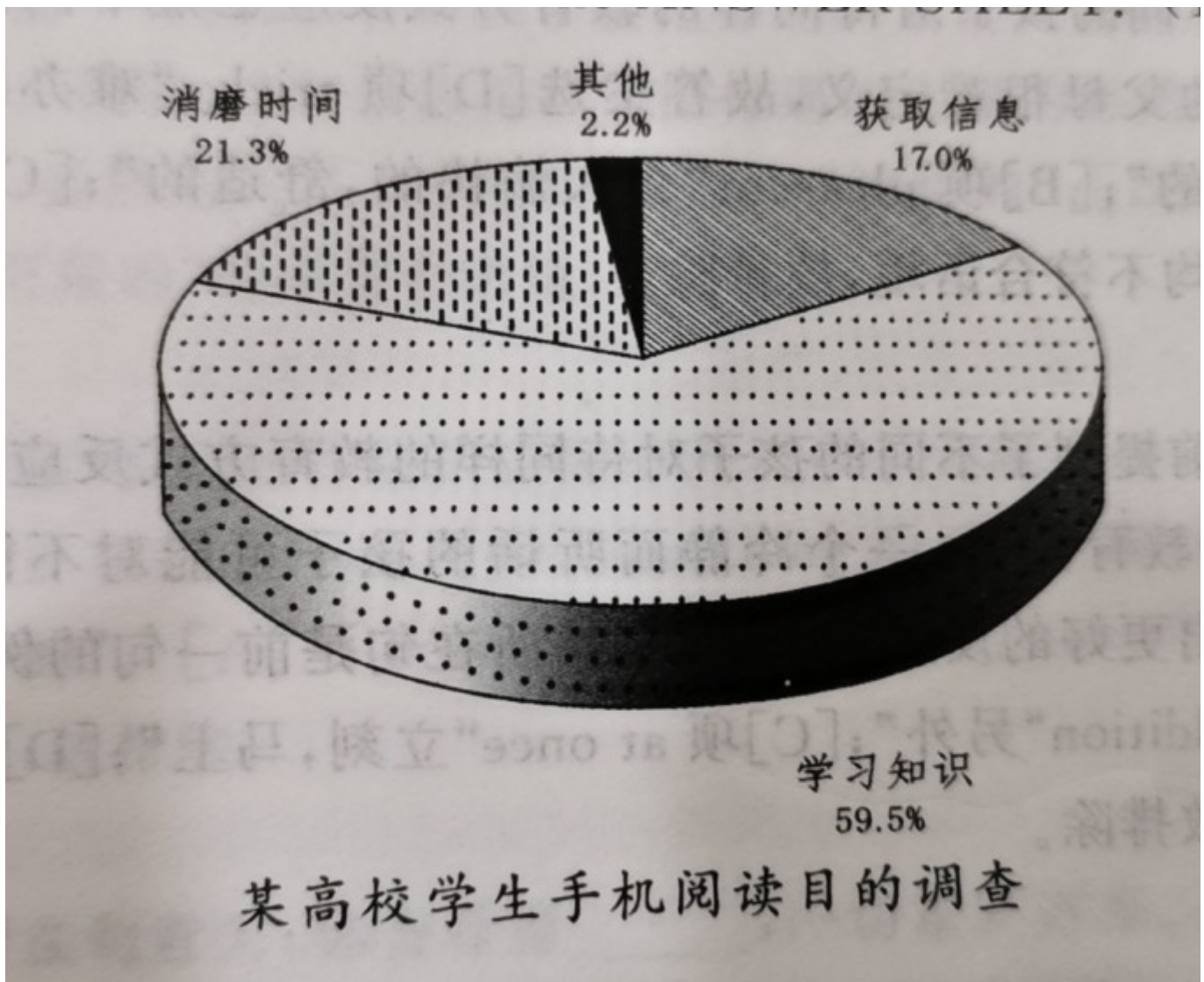
共分为4种写法分别为：1.饼状图 2.表格 3.对比型柱状/折线图 4.单一型柱状/折线图（要发挥的最多）

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## 静态图 2015 2016 2018 2020 重视比例

### 饼状图

#### 范文1 2020



The above chart provides an impressive collection of data on how college students use their smart phone. Specifically, the percentage of studying occupies 59.5%, ranking the first one in the graph, then come the intention of killing time, occupying 21.3%, browsing information and other purposes accounting for 17%, and 2.2%, respectively.

### 分析

- **“how”“why”替代法** 图表的主题是“学生手机阅读目的”，而此文中使用一个“how”来代替，并在之后进行阐述，也就是说可以当主题过于冗余或者词组搭配上出现问题，可以尝试使用“how”“why”等替代
- **叙述三步走** 交代第一、第二、其余合并；先说A事件ranking the first，说B事件使用then come，其余的时间就使用respectively来合并；对于占比的使用也可以学习，第一个动词occupies，第二个分词occupying，第三个accounting for
- **注意specifically的拼写**

### 仿写

1. 改写：（一篇同样优秀的观点饼状图，改写为常用叙述形式）

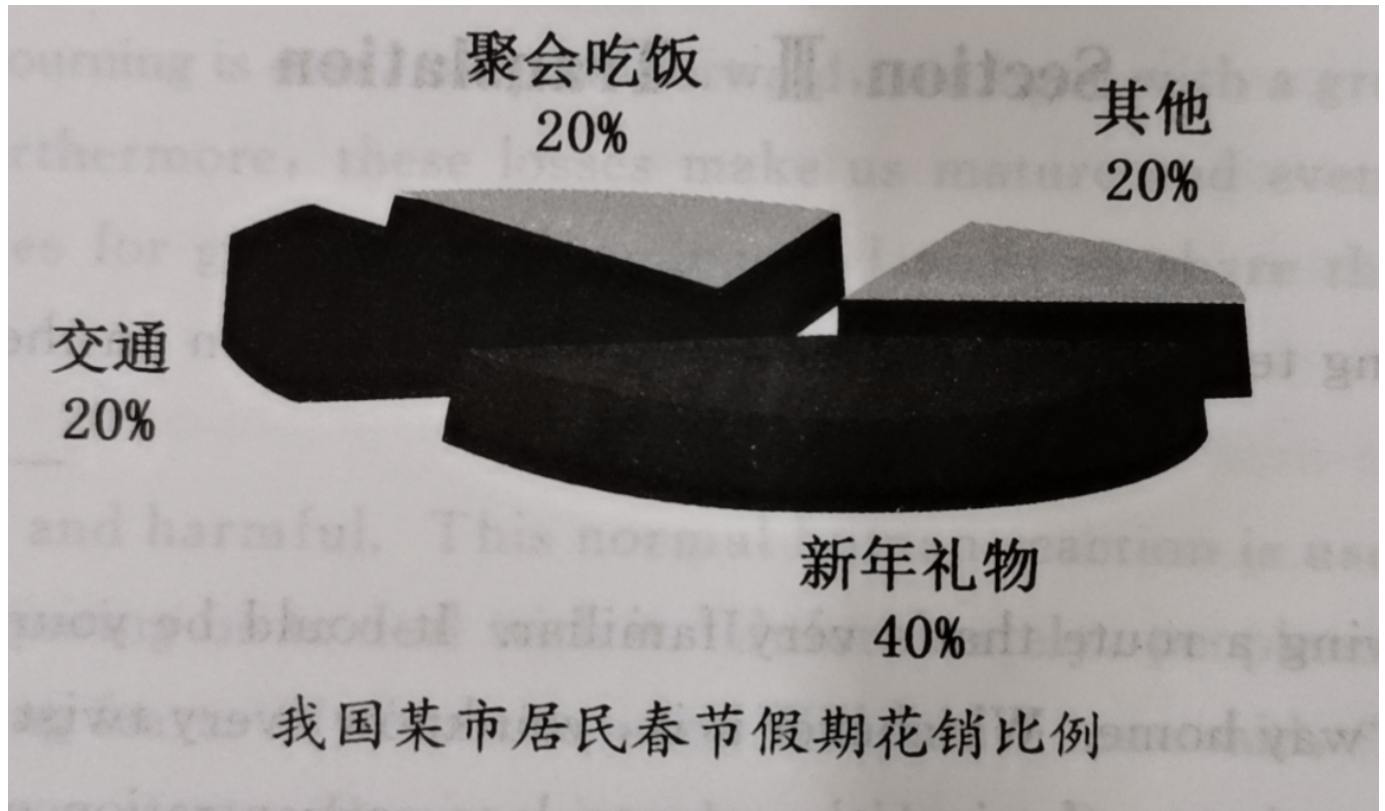
According to the investigation results shown in the pie chart above, people differ on the attitude towards waste sorting---52% of the respondents totally support such an idea, with another 12%

showing reserved consent, while 31% are strongly against it. Meanwhile , 5% of the respondents show no interest in such an issue, taking an indifferent attitude. It seems that the full import of waste sorting may take a while to sink in.

我: **The above chart above provides an impressive collection of data on** how people value waste sorting.**Specifically,the percentage of** respondents that totally support such an idea **occupies 52%,ranking the first in the graph,then come** those who strongly against it,occupying 31%,those who show reserved consent and those who take an indifferent attitude **accounting for 12%,and 5%,respectively.**

## 2. 2015年真题

题目



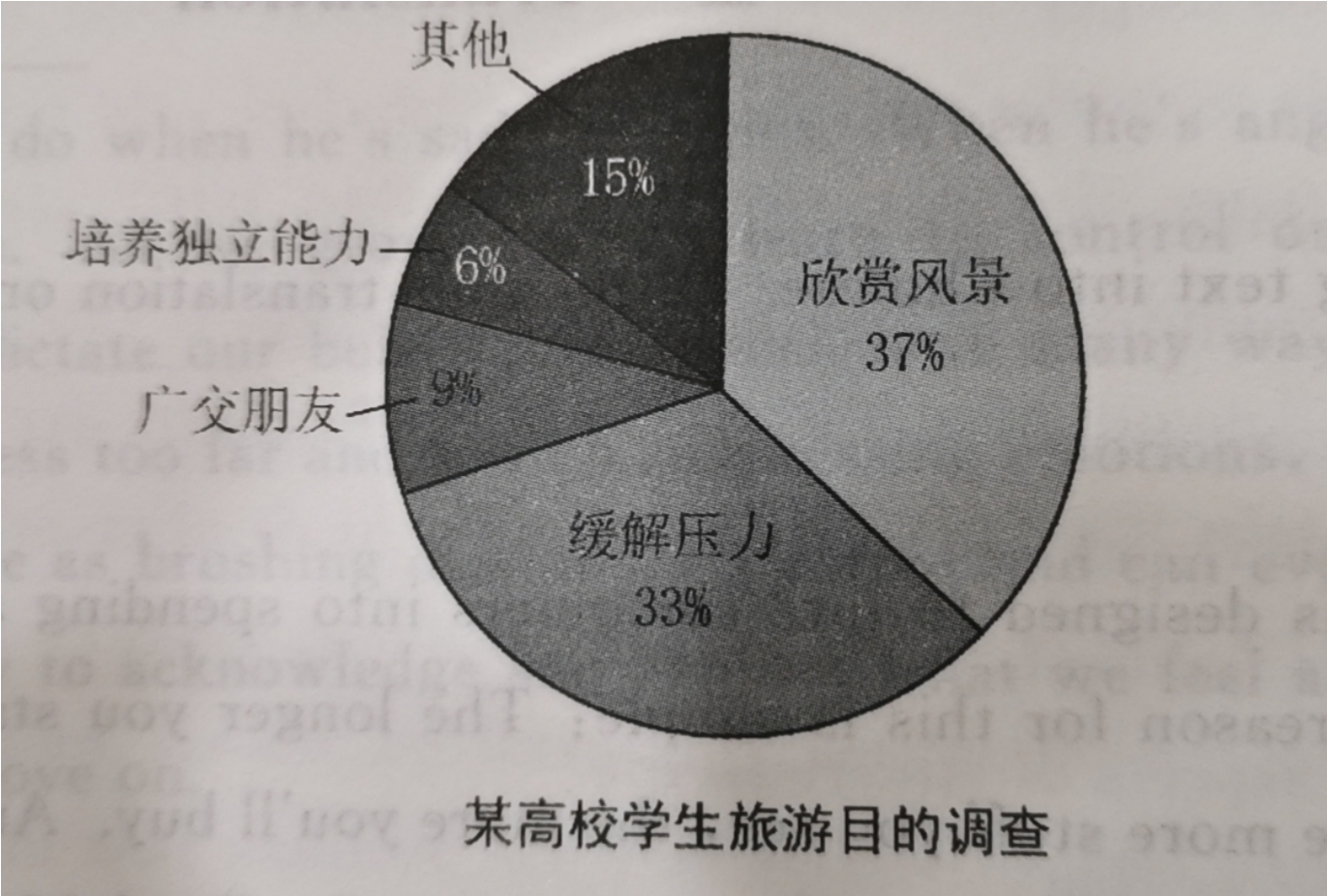
我: **The pie chart above provides an impressive collection of data** on how residents of a city in China spends their money during the Spring Festival.**Specifically,the percentage of** the expenditure on New Year present **occupies 40%,ranking the first in the graph,then come** costs on parties and dinners,traffic and others,**accounting for 20%,20%,and 20% respectively.**

分析:

- present不要拼错，或者直接写gift
- 花费的名词：expenditure 和 cost
- 聚会吃饭的表达：parties and dinners

## 3. 2016真题

题目



我：The pie chart above provides an impressive collection on the intentions of students' travel in one university. Specifically, the percentage of enjoying perfect landscapes occupies 37%, ranking the first in the graph, then come the intentions of relieving stress, occupies 33%, making friends widely, cultivating independent ability and other purposes accounting for 9%, 6%, and 15%, respectively.

4. 2018真题  
待定

表格 2012

待定

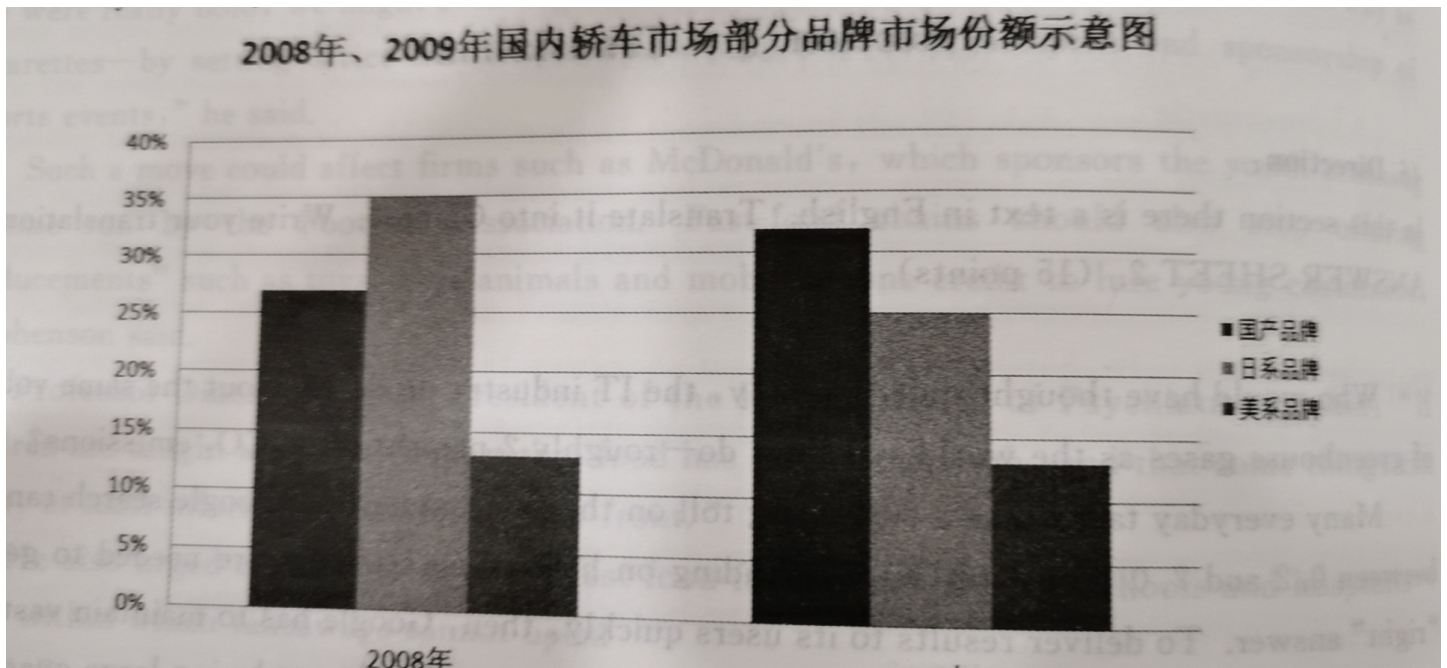
- 类似饼状图与柱状图的结合；与饼状图相同在占比（occupy, account for, 依然可用），不同在结构；与柱状图相同在结构（对不同类型数据的分句并句描述）（while, meanwhile, in contrast, when it comes to等句式结构可以使用）；

动态图 2019 2010 2011 2017重视变化

柱状图



## 范文1 柱状图（有对比型）



尝试：The column chart above provides an impressive collection on how market share divided in domestic car regions from 2008 to 2009. The share of domestic brands **experienced a steep rocket**, from 26% in 2008 to 32% in 2009, while its Japanese counterpart suffered from a loss from 35% to 25% of the whole market. When it comes to American brands, its share stayed constant at about 15% of the market share.

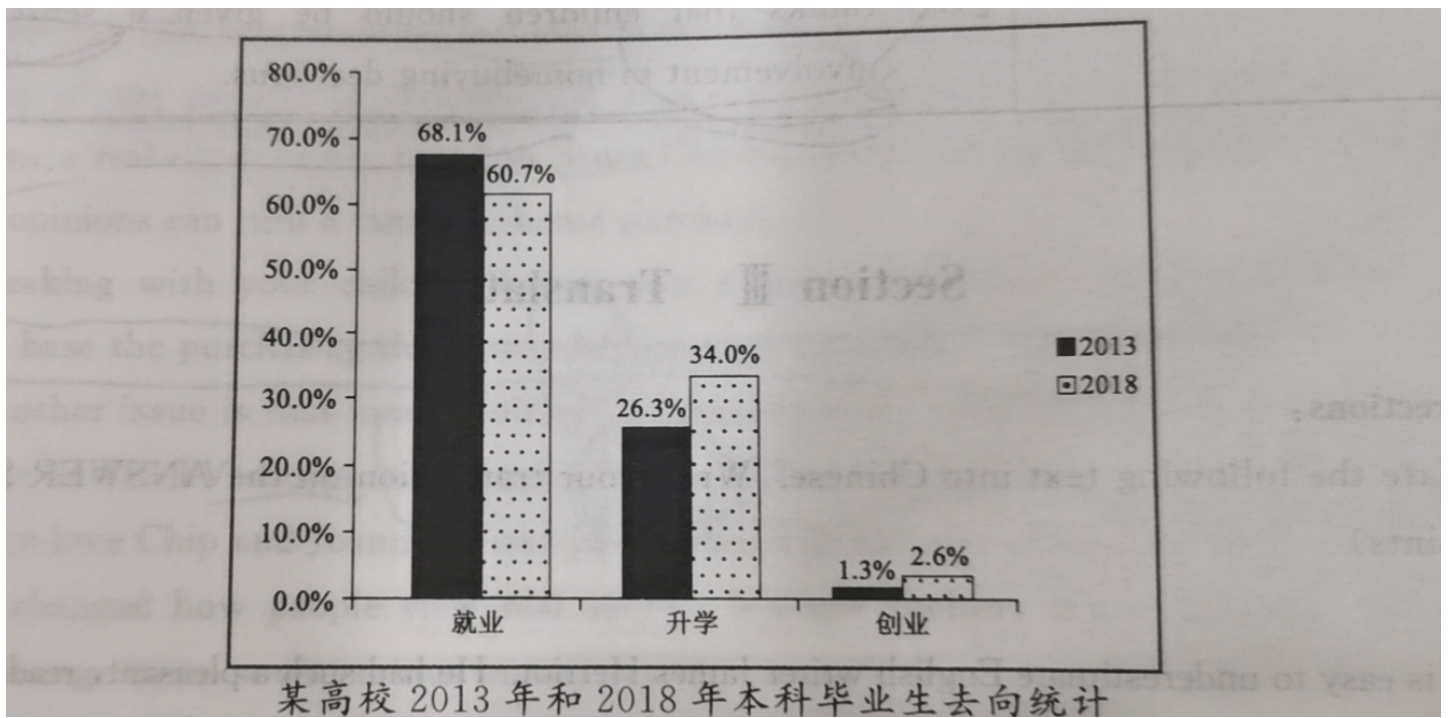
范文：What is shown in the column chart above indicates that dramatic changes have taken place in the market share of certain brands in domestic car markets from 2008 to 2009. As can be seen from the chart, from 2008 to 2009 the market share taken by Chinese Car brands **witnessed a mild increase** from 27% to roughly 21%, while cars of Japanese brands **dropped dramatically** to 25% from 35% of the whole market. However, the American-brand cars stayed stable at about 15% of the market share.

### 分析

- “柱状图三步走” 上升 (climb、rocket、soar) / 下降 (decrease、drop) + from 数据 in 年份 to 数据 in 年份 (若是年份较多, 可以“采样调查”)
- 范文写法可以套用的不多, 主要在于对于上升下降的修饰, 结构可以按照尝试中。总述+三个描述 (前两个描述体现对比, 最后一个描述单独成句)

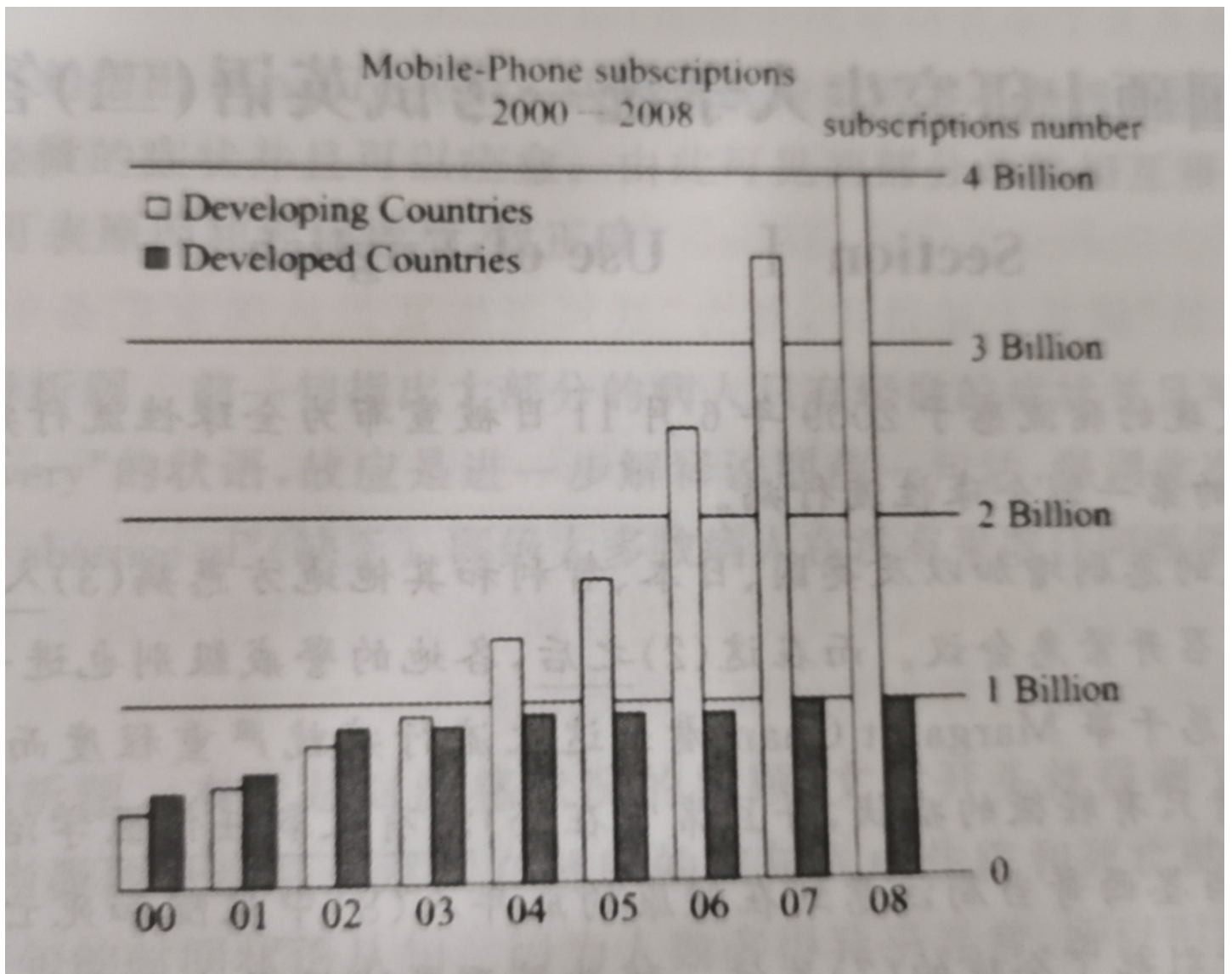
### 仿写

题目 2019



我: The column chart above provides an impressive collection of data on the changes of the choices of graduates of a university in 2013 and 2018. Specifically, the percentage of graduates seeking jobs **dropped dramatically** from 68.1% in 2013 to 60.7% in 2018, while the proportion of graduates pursuing further study **soared steeply** from 26.3% to 34.0%. When it comes to those who get around to run their own startups, the share stay almost stable at about 13.% in 2013 and 2.6% in 2018.

题目 2010



我: The column chart above provides an impressive collection of data on the changes of mobile-phone subscriptions in both developing and developed countries from 2000 to 2008. Specifically, the number of mobile-phone subscriptions in developing countries soared steeply from roughly 0.5 billion in 2000 to 4 billion in 2008. In contrast, its developing counterpart experienced a more steady and slight increase model, from about 0.6 billion in 2000 to 1 billion in 2008.

- 此处因为只有两种数据，且都为增长，使用while转折不太合适，正好可以使用in contrast来做一个分句，后半句说成是增长模式，同时避免了the number of的重复使用

## 范文2 柱状图（无对比型） 2013

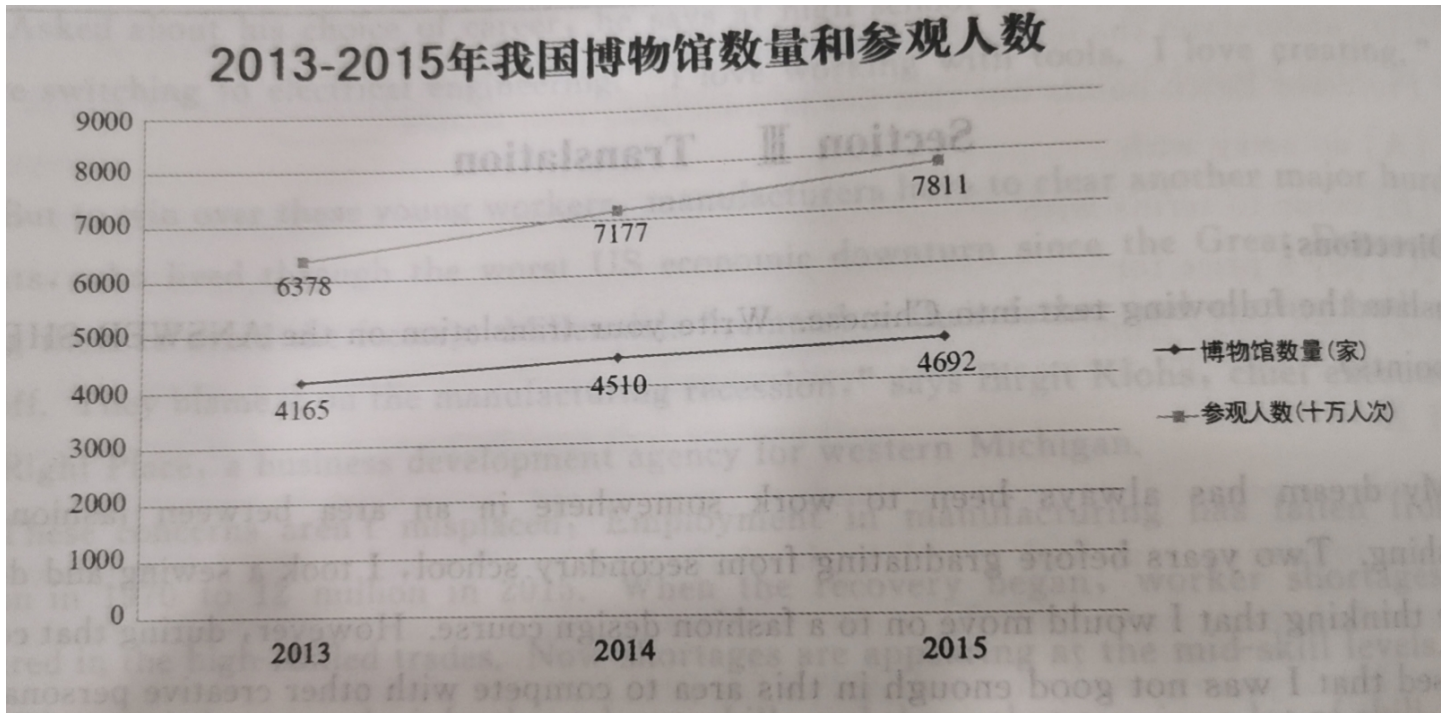
待定

- 数据单一故需要描述的更为透彻or更为概括



## 折线图

### 范文3 2017 （多种数据折线图）



尝试：The line chart above provides an impressive collection of data on the changes of the numbers of museums in China and its visitors from 2013 to 2015. Specifically, the number of museums soared steeply from 6378 in 2013 to 7811 in 2015. Meanwhile, the number of their visitors increased sharply by about 143.3 million.

- 写法和有对比型柱状图几乎没有区别，都是写变化
- 前面都是增长，且增长都较快/缓，此处，转折连词使用meanwhile（从while到in contrast到meanwhile）
- 两次描述几乎不变，可以利用by增加一点变化，第一句写明数据，第二句就只写增加了/减少了多少。