趴趴教育
PAPA EDU

趴趴雅思小作文
名师详解及范文

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前言

雅思作文有题库吗？当然也是有的。但是相比听力阅读来说，题库太过庞大，题目变形多样化，直接命中原题概率不高。但是雅思作文的题型分类不多，特别是小作文，每类题型可以说都有固定的"写法套路"，实际写作中需要做的变化不多。

每类题型趴趴都请到了资深写作老师William原创了小作文范文 ，以及提供小作文常用词汇和模板句型供大家学习参考~

小作文吃透核心写法很重要，各类题型范文一定要多多练习，预祝大家考试顺利！

目录

数据图分类介绍

1.1 传统的从图的形态来分
①柱状图 ②饼图 ③折线图 ④表格

这是从图的样貌上来分，大家都可以分辨得出的。

可是有细心的同学却会发现，这种分类却并不有助于我们的写作，我们仍然会碰到一些情况，比如刚学会了一道柱状图的写法，拿到另一道柱状图的时候又有蒙圈的感觉。

经过笔者的多年研究和对前人研究成果的借鉴发现数据图写作的方法分类并不是以图的外貌来判别的而是另有窍门。

1.2 William老师自己归纳总结的数据图的3大类：

1 双时间点动态图--数据在两个时间点间发生变化（先后两次调查获得的数据）

2 多时间点动态图--数据在两个以上时间点间发生变化（前后多次调查获得的数据）

3 静态图--无数据随时间的变化（在一次调查中获得的数据）

方便起见，我们简称这三类图为：双动图；多动图；静态图

然后，为了后续的课程顺利进行，我们首先要能对数据类图表按照这种方法熟练分类：

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart below shows the reduction in traffic accidents in Bridgewater following the introduction of extra lanes on busy roads. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the imain features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

Accident reductions per kilometre in Bridge water following the introduction of extra lanes on busy motorways

图1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the percentages of immigrants Australia had from 5 different countries in 1962, 1982 and 2002. **Summarise** the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
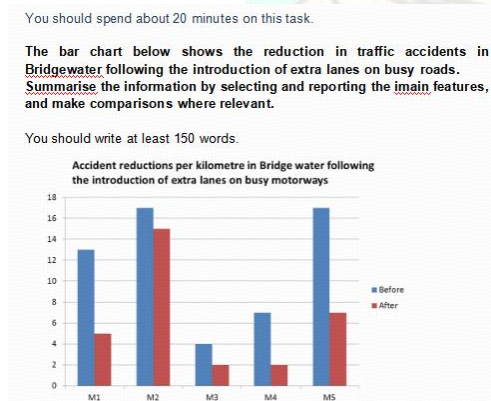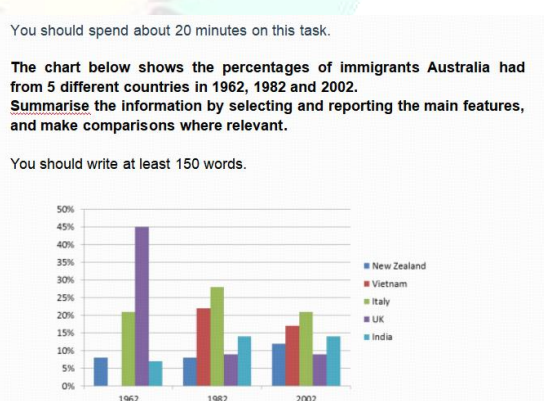
You should write at least 150 words.

图2

The line chart below shows the changes that took place in three different areas of crime in Newport city centre from 2003-2012.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words

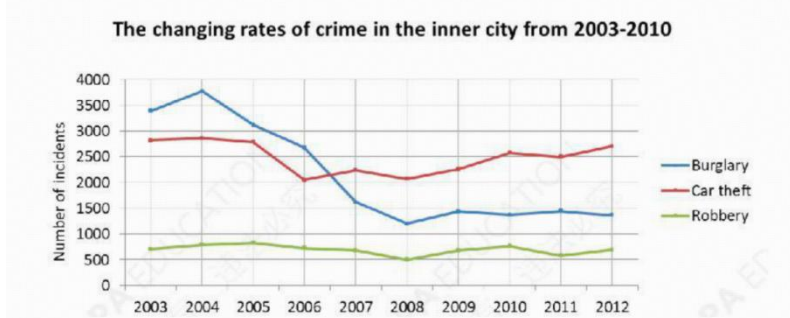### The changing rates of crime in the inner city from 2003-2010

图3

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the percentage of men and women who travelled to work by different means of transport in Sydney in 2001.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

	Men	Women
Bus	32%	38%
Car	28%	27%
Motor bike	5%	2%
Bike	18%	16%
On foot	17%	17%

图4

5.You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emissions which result from this energy use.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
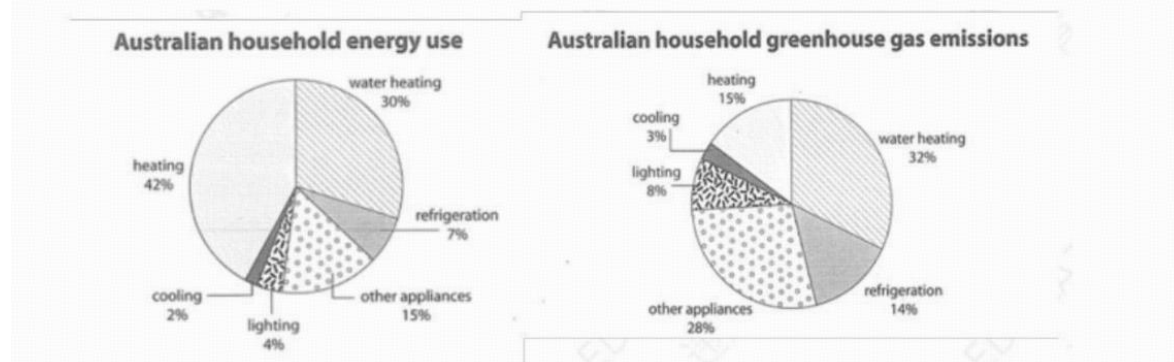
Write at least 150 words

图5

The pie charts below show the online shopping sales for retail sectors in New Zealand in 2003 and 2013.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
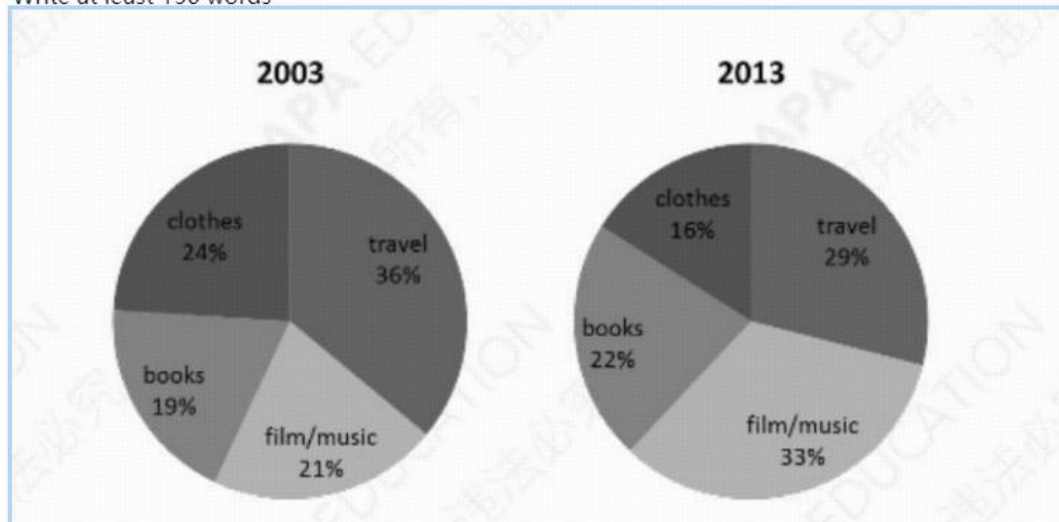
Write at least 150 words

图6

图1 体现了5个数据在before和after两个时间点间的变化
图2 体现了5个百分数在1962, 1982,2002三个时间点间的变化
因此，尽管图1，图2都是柱状图，但是图1是双动图，图2是多动图

图3 体现了3个数量在2003-2012十年间的变化所以是多动图

图5 体现了一次调查中的2 类共12个数据
图6 体现了4个百分数在2003,2013两个时间点间的变化
因此，尽管图5，图6都是饼图，但是图5是静态图，图6是双动图
为了方便起见我们简称这三类图为：双动图；多动图；静态图

非数据图

地图题&流程图题

小作文通用结构

（适用于所有数据图）

第一部分 介绍段/改写段（目的:介绍图表数据相关对象；任务:改述）

第二部分 概括段（目的:概括图表总体的信息/特点/规律；任务:规律性信息的比较）

第三部分 主体段（目的:任务:具体数据的描述与比较）

这种结构上的安排的原因：

①题目要求summarise the information所以我们会写概括段

②题目要求select and report the main features所以我们会写主体段

③与此同时，由于我们是在答题卡这种不含图片的场合下进行写作，还必须有一段对于图表数据对象的介绍 所以我们会写 介绍段/主体段。

另：有很多同学喜欢把概括段写在文章的最后作总结段

关于这个问题，我个人比较喜欢写在第二部分，这是因为此类文章真实的使用场景是一些工作或者调研场合，此类文章是写给上司或者boss看的报告，所以我个人会喜欢尽量把一些重要的概括性信息写在前面。

各题型解题技巧

双动图

双动图解题技巧
1. 趋势分组
2. 最值先写
3. 再写趋势幅度完全相似
4. 再写趋势相似，幅度不相似
5. 再写趋势完全相反

双动图模板：

首段

The chart illustrates how and how much the number/percentage of ... had changed in 几个不同的数据组between年份1 and 年份2

主体段

In 年份1, ...(最大的那组数据) used to be the largest overall, at ...(它的起点数值), and it then increased/decreased to ...(数据终点值). Similarly,...(数据2) also experienced a significant/slight rise/decline from ... to .... Besides, there was a growth/drop of ...(数据 3) as well. However, the decrement was much/a little more/less dramatic of ...(具体幅度) from ... to .... On the other hand, ...(下降数据1) showed a different trend, growing from ... to .... The ...(下降数据2的终值) was also larger/smaller than ...(, although to a smaller/larger degree(若下降数据2的幅度与下降数据1的幅度不同)).

结尾段

Overall, while there were drops/rises in the figures for ... , the number/percentage increased/decreased in ....

二.多动图

多动图解题技巧
1. 每条线的趋势分段
2. 线线关系

线图模板
总分式线段描述模板
线段起点. After that, the figure increased/decreased to ..., despite ...
例如:

At 3400 or so, the rate of burglary used to be the largest among all figures in 2003. The next decade, however, witnessed a sharp decline to some 1500 in 2012, despite an initial increase to its peak at approximately 3800 in 2004 and an almost negligible fluctuation around just below 1500 between 2008 and 2012.

连续性线段衔接模板（即按照线的多段趋势顺序逐一写作并衔接）
常见衔接方法：
时间先后类衔接
句内衔接
N, before n+1; After n, n+1; Following n, n+1.; N, followed by n+1.;
句外衔接
At this point; After that; Then; Next; For the next...; During the next ...;
趋势转折类衔接
句内衔接
N, but/yet n+1; Although/despite n, n+1;
句外衔接
N. However, n+1

例如：

At about 3400 we can see that the number of incidents of burglary used to be the largest in the year 2003, and this rate further increased to its peak around 3800 in 2004. However, the next 4 years saw a continuous and dramatic decrease to its bottom at roughly 1200, before this rate remained stable slightly below 1500 for 4 years till 2012.

三．静态图

四．静态图解题技巧

五．1．按各组数据特点进行分类（比如两列多行的图表，前大后小一类，前小后大一类，前后相等一类）

六．2．分类后每类写一个主体段。

七．3．静态数据描述过程中用多种句式和主语来写句子。

无模板（可能性太多），请参考不同句式

四．流程图

流程图解题技巧

1．有难词很正常，材料、产物、器械的名词可以照抄

2．之后关键是要搞清每个流程的动词。方法通常为：①60%的动词可以根据带-er, -ing, -ion的器械或者流程名来推断；②10%的可以根据该流程的其他信息，比如就算没有标明加热的流程，只要旁边标有高于常温的温度即可判断其为加热了。③30%的流程动词要靠积累，简单如 mix/blend, 困难如筛选（screen）、开采（excavate/exploit）等.

3．再是要厘清流程图是否要将流程分为多个阶段

4．最后就是考虑如何衔接了

无模板（可能性太多，模板毫无参考价值）

五．地图题

地图题解题技巧

1．先写原址，再写变化

2．写原址时要判断图中信息的描述顺序：原址描述中决定地图上AB两个东西的先后顺序的方法是，如果先写A有利于后面B的描写则先A后B，反之则先B后A

3．写变化时要注意变化的整合，不能每一个变化都独立于其他变化写，这样极为容易写成流水账

常用句型

双动图句型

(1) 数据 A increased from 1 to 2 + time

In the past 2 decades, the population in Japan increased from 1 million to 2 million.

(2) 国家/人 witnessed an increase of/in 数据 A from .. to ... + time 或者 Time witnessed an increase in/of 数据 A from ... to ....

例如：Japan witnessed an increase of its population from 1 million to 2 during the past 2 decades.
The past 2 decades witnessed an increase in the population of Japan from 1 million to 2.
Witness–experience–see–undergo–go through

(3) There was an increase in/of A + time + from ... to ...
There was an increase in/of Japan's population from 1 million to 2 million.

(4) 数据 A showed an upward/downward trend, rising/falling from ... to ...

多动图句型

(5) Time+数据 A increased from... to..., before decreasing to ...或者After数据A increased from ... to ..., it decreased to ...

(6) And 句型
A increased in the first 20 years from 10 to 35 and continued to rise in the following decade.

(7)A increased in a steady way from 1995 to 2000, arriving at the peak of 1 billion.
Reaching the peak of reaching the low point of ...

表示时间的短语
From 1995 to 2005,
In the first 5 years, / in the first decade,
In the following 5 years,
In the same time frame, / in the meantime, / meanwhile
In the period under survey/ in the surveyed period
In the time under view, in the viewed time period,
Afterwards, since then, following this,

表示比较的句型
数据大小比较
1. 最值
数据 A topped the list in 时间

2. 大小比较
A is ... larger/smaller than B

3. 倍数分数比较
2/3/4 倍
A is twice/three times/4 times larger than B
A is twice/three times/4 times smaller than B

4. 相等
A is equal with B
A is as large as B
A and B are equal

趋势幅度比较
5. 趋势幅度完全一样
数据 A shared a similar trend to 数据 B，increasing/decreasing from ... to ...

6. 趋势一样，幅度不同
数据 A also decreased. However, the decrement was not so obvious/much larger of
幅度from ... to ...
例如:The consumption of fish also declined. However, the decrement was not so obvious of 15
grams per person per week from 60 in 1979 to 45 in 2004.

7. 趋势幅度都不同
数据 A showed a different pattern, decreasing/increasing from ... to ...

双动图预测范文-1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart below shows the reduction in traffic accidents in Bridgewater following the introduction of extra lanes on busy roads. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

Accident reductions per kilometre in Bridge water following the introduction of extra lanes on busy motorways
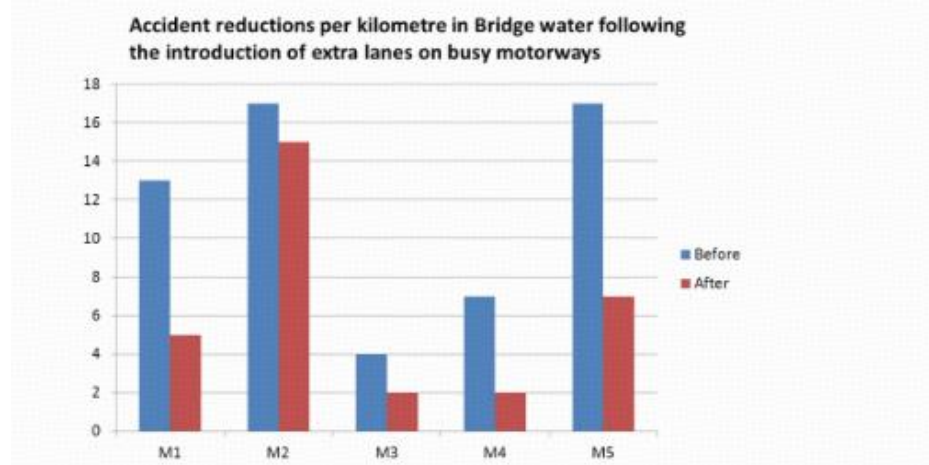
Given is a bar chart illustrating how the traffic accidents in Bridgewater had reduced on 5 busy roads (numbered as M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5) after some extra lanes were constructed on them all.

It is evident from the chart that on every road, the project had exerted its positive impact on cutting down the number of accidents, albeit to different degrees.

Among the 5 roads, M2 was the only one whose number slightly decreased (from 17 to 15 per kilometre), and the one where traffic accidents occurred most frequently both before and after the project. On the other hand, M5, although with an identical number to that of M2 before the construction, had a mere 7 accidents per kilometre afterward. Similarly dramatic improvement occurred in both M3 and M4. In every kilometre of them, just 2 accidents took place after the expansion, while before that, the figures were respectively 4 and 7, indicating that M3 kept as the road suffering the least from traffic accidents. Besides, the figure for M1 after the project was likewise much lower than it was before, with its number falling from 13 to 5 per kilometre.
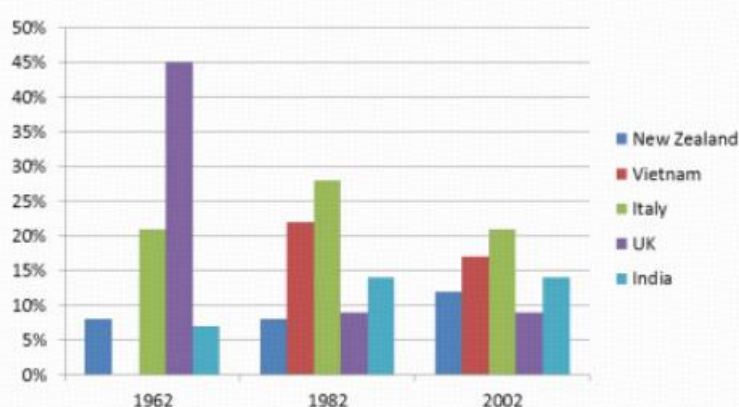
多动图预测范文-1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the percentages of immigrants Australia had from 5 different countries in 1962, 1982 and 2002.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

Given are the percentages in the immigrant composition of Australia represented by immigrants from 5 different countries as well as how they changed from 1962 to 1982 and from 1982 to 2002.

To conclude, while the majority of immigrants came from the UK and Italy at first, the
composition in 2002 tended to be more even.

At 45% we can see that English-Australians used to make up the largest share of the immigrants' composition. However, this percentage had first plunged to slightly below 10% by 1982, and then maintained this level in the subsequent 20 years, with its rank decreased from the 1st to the 5th.

Although immigrants from Vietnam could be rarely seen in 1962, Australia then witnessed a massive inflow of these people who made up 22% in 1982. Meanwhile, the figure for Italians also increased, but much less significantly from 21% to 28%. However, after 1982, these two figures both showed a slight downward trend to respectively 17% and 21% in 2002. In that year, they ranked as the first and the 2nd.

As for the rates constituted by New Zealanders and Indians, they both increased generally from around 7.5% to respectively 12% and 14%, still remaining as the 4th and 5th source of Australian immigrants.

多动图预测范文-2

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The proportion of male and female smokers in Someland from 1960 to 2000. Write at least 150 words

Write at least 150 words

Rates of smoking in Someland - men and women
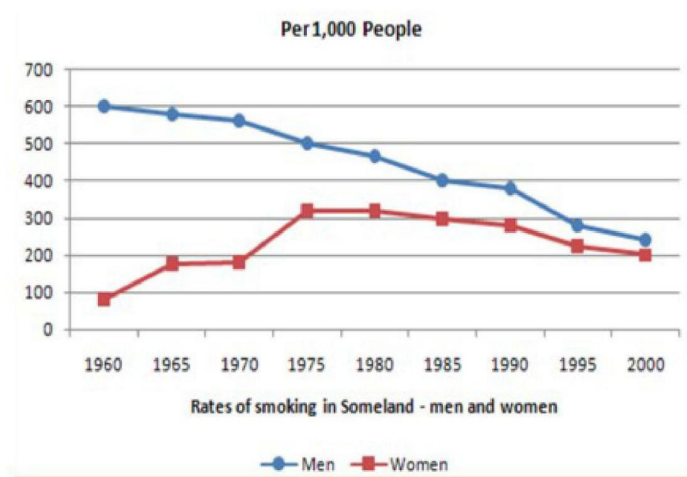
The given line graph describes how the percentage of both male and female smokers changed between 1960 and 2000 in Someland.

The period from 1960 to 1975 witnessed a sharp contrast in the percentage of smokers between two genders. Males, even though 60% were found smoking in the beginning, gradually quit this habit in the following 15 years. Ironically, the proportion of female smokers experienced a significant increase in the same period, tripling from its record low (less than 10%) to the peak (slightly more than 30%).

Conversely, the percentage of smoking men and women showed a similar trend in the rest 25 years. It seems that both males and females were reluctant to continue smoking and there was a noticeable decreasing trend in the proportion of smokers of both genders until 2000, when the percentage finally reached around 23%.

In general, despite the overall downward trend, male smokers outnumbered their females counterparts in the given period, while more women than before picked up smoking.

静态图预测范文-1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The following charts illustrate the information about players of electronic games in South Korea in 2003.Write a passage about the charts Write at least 150 words

Write at least 150 words
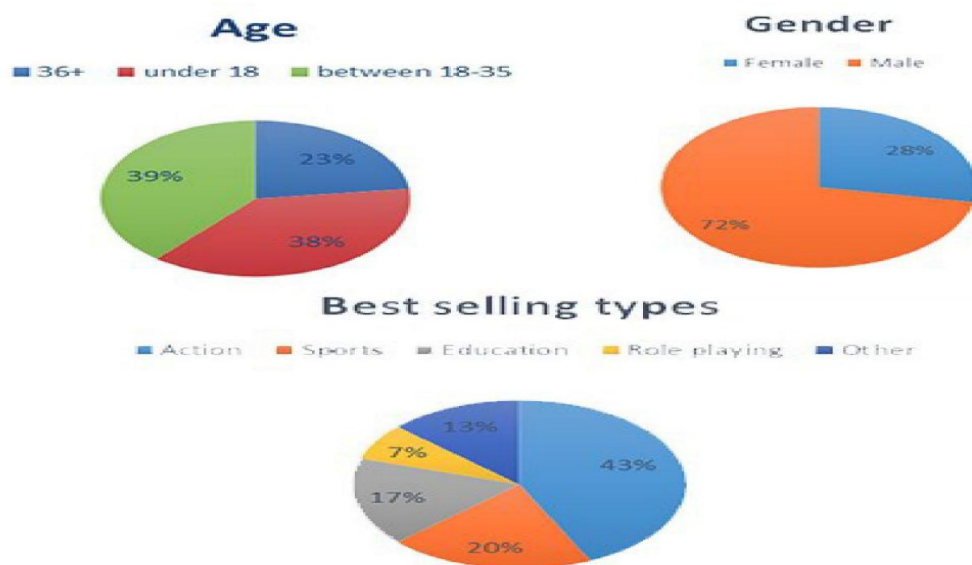
The three pie charts given provide detailed information about age, gender and choices of South Korean electronic game participants in the year of 2003.

As is shown in the first graph, adults under 35 and minors were the main game players. The former took up 39%, closely followed by the latter (38%). By contrast, players aged over 36 years old merely occupied 26%.

On the other hand, gender of these players showed a much more significant difference. Males dominated electronic games, accounting for 72%, about three times as high as the figure for females.

As for the preference of players, action games were their favorite (43%), while only 7% of them would willingly pay for role playing. Sports games were the second popular (20%) and slightly less people chose educational games (17%).

In general, people of different age groups showed similar passion for games but males were more enthusiastic about playing games than their female counterparts, and action games were the best-seller among all types.

静态图预测范文-2

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The table below shows the percentage of men and women who travelled to work by different means of transport in Sydney in 2001.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
Write at least 150 words

Write at least 150 words

	Men	Women
Bus	32%	38%
Car	28%	27%
Motor bike	5%	2%
Bike	18%	16%
On foot	17%	17%

The table given presents the result of a survey into the popularity of 5 major means of transport among males and females on their way to work in Sydney in 2001.

Overall, it reveals the similarity between the choices of women and men, and that motor vehicles were more preferable than green travel.

Those who rated bus and car as their preferred transports represented the majority among both genders: respectively 32% and 28% of men would catch buses and use cars, while the corresponding figures for women were 38% and 27%, which indicates that women tend to use public transportation more than men.

In contrast, favoured by merely 5% of men, motor bike seemed as the least appealing option among males. Besides, at only 2% we can also find that it is even less popular among women, possibly because of its high risks of security.

In terms of walking and biking, differences between them in both genders were negligible: people who are willing to walk or ride a bike both constituted one sixth of both men and women in this survey.

The provided image illustrates the ethanol production process, detailing the raw materials and facilities involved.

Overall, this process forms a cycle that begins with carbon dioxide and sunlight, culminating in the release of carbon dioxide by trucks, cars, and planes. There are four main steps involved in the production of ethanol.

The production of biofuel starts with the natural energy from sunlight. Plants and trees absorb carbon dioxide, store energy, and grow. After they are harvested by farm machinery, the organic material from these plants undergoes [流程图预测范文-1] where it is cut and ground into cellulose. This cellulose is then broken down through a chemical process to extract sugars.

In the final stage, microbes are combined with the extracted sugars, facilitating the generation of ethanol. The ethanol produced can subsequently be used as fuel to power trucks, cars, and planes, which in turn release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, thereby initiating a new cycle.

流程图预测范文-1

The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words
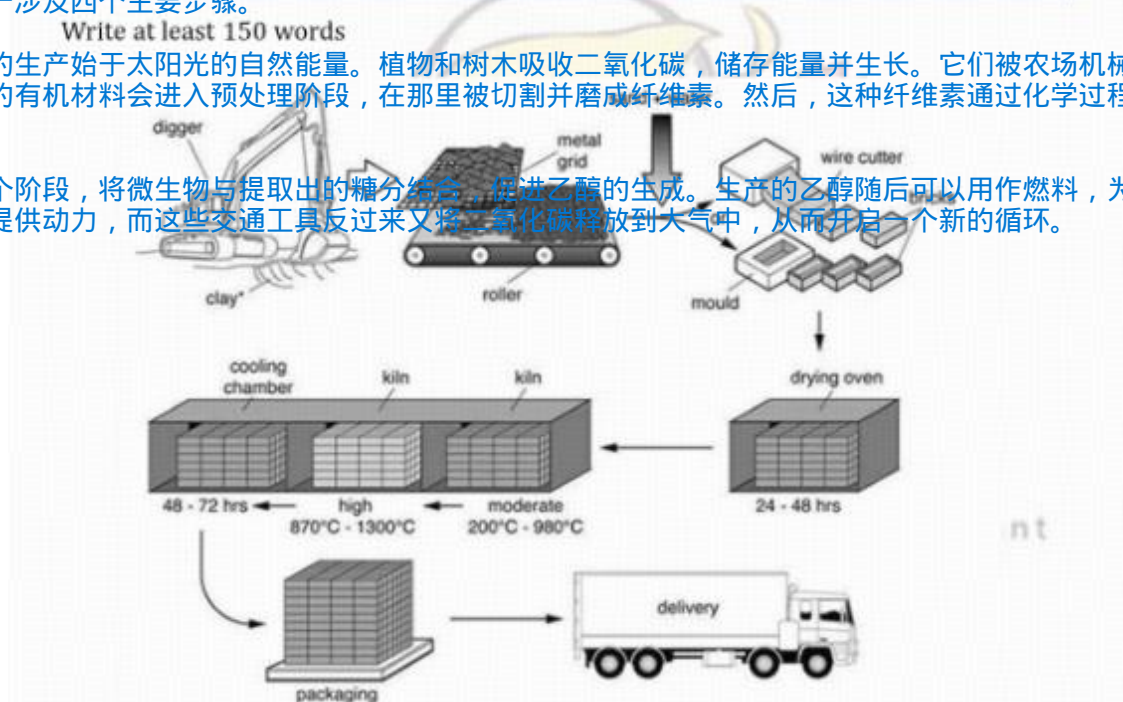
Given are the diagrams illustrating the specific procedure of bricks manufacturing together with the information about the involved raw materials and facilities.

Overall, it takes 7 steps as well as 3-5 days to transform clay, sand and water into bricks.

The production of bricks begins with the excavation of their most important raw material, clay, in places where it abounds. Then after a further selection in order to exclude big chunks of stones, the bits of clay in suitable sizes are sent to be mixed with some water and sand are added in order to make a homogeneous mixture, which is then either formed in moulds or cut into brick-shaped pieces by means of a wire cutter. At this point, as they still contain a large amount of water, what is then arranged is a drying oven where they are set to be stoved for 24-48 hours, before being heated in the kiln, first with a moderate temperature (200-980), then with a higher temperature(870-1300). In the final stage, a cooling chamber is used to chill out the hot bricks before they are packaged and delivered to the construction site.

小作文词汇大全

	Human	superman	Animal
动词			
数据显示了	the figure shows / describes	The graph given illustrates/ indicates, it provides data on , the chart compares (the percentage of 饼状图），	a glance at the graph provided/supplied reveals, given are two figures providing a comparison of
上升	increase (v, n)	rise (v, n), climb (v, n) grow(v) -growth (n),	surge (v, n), jump (v, n), soar (v), rocket to
下降	decrease (v, n)	fall(v, n), drop (v, n),	decline (v, n), slip to (v,n),
骤然下降			plummet to
保持… …	stay at (v)	remain stable at(v)	maintain the same level
到达顶峰	reach a peak of …	peak at 数据	
到达谷底	reach the bottom at	bottom out at	
波动			fluctuate between and
超过	exceed	overtake	surpass
在 … 上面/下面	more/less than	over/under, below	
相似的趋势		…followed a very similar trend	were comparable
到达多少数量	reach	arrive at ; amount to	
占据	at … percent of…	accounting for ___ percent of	make up; constitute
A比B多	more than		outnumber
排在第二…	was second when it came to	… was second in terms of.. ….	second in terms of …was…
是 … 的倍数	three times as(much) as…	threefold (adv), double, triple,	
发生	happen (v)	Take place (v)	occur (v)
不值得,		It is also worth noting that	Also noteworthy is the fact that
预测		It is reasonable to surmise that	equally predictable is the fact that
需要，包括		involve (v)	entail (v)
至于…变化很大	… mentioned table are different in of	mentioned vary greatly regard to	with regard to,mentioned in the table vary greatly
分开	divide (v)	separate (v)	

形容词、副词			
程度			
显著的(形)	sharp (a) , sudden	dramatic (a)	rapid(a) , considerable(a) , notable(a) ,marked ( ) , significant (a) ,
显著地（副）	sharply (adv) ,	dramatically(adv)	rapidly(adv) , considerably(adv),exponentially(adv) , markedly (adv) ,significantly （adv),
明显的	clear (adj) ,	obvious (adj) ；significant(adj) ,	apparent (adj) , evident (adj) ,
明显下降	fall sharply	decrease dramatically	slide away, plunge to a low of (v)
惊人的		surprising (adj)	striking (adj)
轻微地	a little (adv)	slightly (adv) ,	marginally (adv) ,
仅仅,	just (adv) ,	only (adv) r	a negligible a mere,
逐渐的		gradual (adj) ,	steady (adj),
逐渐的		Gradually (adv)	steadily (adv)
持续的	sustained (adj)		
大约	about (adv) r almost	around (adv) I Some,	approximately (adv)
相当 + 比较级	much + 比较级	far + 比较级	Considerably + 比较级
显然,		clearly	it is evident that
许多种类的	several different	various (adj)	
时间			
然后,	Then	After this；after + 时间点；	Next； subsequently
			followed by a；from that moment on
在……之前	before	unti	prior to ,（there be 专用）
在之后的时间里		Over the following hours/days/weeks/ months/years	Over the subsequent hours/days/weeks/months/ year
从…到..	From to	between and	During(over) the period from to a decade earlier
十年前	10 years before	10 -year period	
开始 …（上升）		start to	

The image displays two maps of Porth Harbour, one from 2000 and one from today. In 2000: The map features docks, a public beach, a road, a castle (unused), fishing boats, marina (for yachts), a car park, showers & toilets, and a lifeboat. Today: The map shows docks, a public beach, a road, a hotel, castle remains, fishing boats, marina (yachts), car park, showers & toilets, cafes & shops, and a lifeboat with road fork for the hotel. The car park, showers & toilets, marina, and lifeboat locations remain consistent, storage for castle is replaced by cafes & shops, and a new road fork leads to the hotel on the far right side of the harbour along with additional docks appearing in the same general layout.

语气			
根据数据显示		according to the figures	
这两个数据是关于	These two figures are	The two figures givenconcern	Given are two figures concerning …
就 … 来说	as for	In terms of	with regard to
与此同时	Meanwhile at the same time,	likewise (adv), similarly (adv),	
另一方面	on the other hand, however	by contrast, conversely	In stark contrast, however
相对地	relatively (adv) rather (adv)	comparatively (adv)	
实际上,	actually	In fact	As a matter of fact
有趣的是,	interestingly	It is interesting to note that	
关于	about（prep),	on (prep),	concerning (prep) ,
总的来说,	overall (adj) ,	general (adj) ,	
总体来说	In general (adv) ,	Overall (adv) , generally	
各自相应的			respectively
仅仅，唯一的			exclusively (adv) ,
名词			
数据		number; figure; amount; data; information; details	
… 的比例	the percentage of	the proportion of	
阶段	part	stage	phase
比率	rate		
水平	level (high/low)		
种类	kind , type,	form	
分类		classification	a breakdown （分类）of different types of
组	group	category	
转变	change	shift	
趋势		trend(upward; downward)	

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