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Task-1

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G 类 - 书信写作

A 类 - 图表作文

150词 + 大约20分钟 + 占到总分值1/3

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对于参加General Training(移民类)雅思考试的考生来说, Task1的写作任务是完成一封书信。题目中给出一个背景话题, 然后要求考生完成题目中给出的三个要求。书信写作的高分关键在于:

1. 编故事的能力要出色, 能写出一个连贯合理的故事;
2. 文字表达不需要过于学术, 但是要偏向地道表达;
3. 注意书信写作的时态, 有可能在一篇文章里使用超过5种时态。

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书信内容介绍


书信写作的内容包括很宽的范围:

1. 道歉;
2. 感谢;
3. 投诉;
4. 建议;
5. 申请;
6. 邀请;
7. 介绍;
8. 寻求帮助

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下面这封邮件来自于铁路公司官方。虽然和考试的内容不是完全一样，但是结构和用语都很恰当。

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UK Rail Strike, time to take action

Dear Customer

UK-Wide Rail Strike next Monday and Tuesday - Time to Take Action

As you may have seen reported in the media over the past few days, the RMT Union are planning a UK-Wide rail strike next Monday and Tuesday. If it goes ahead, this will cause severe disruption to most journeys across Scotland.

We are finalising which services we will be able to run on the days of the industrial action and will be publishing these on <http://www.scotrail.co.uk> as early as tomorrow.

The time to take action is now. Please visit [our website](#) daily between now and the strike to make sure you have the latest information. Also, get registered with our free [JourneyCheck](#) alert service and download our app.

We know just how inconvenient it can be when you are not able to travel using your normal service. We are absolutely committed to giving you information as soon as we have it so that you can make alternative arrangements wherever possible.

The ScotRail team

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书信格式介绍

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1). 最好是左边对齐，每段之间空一整行；

2). 称呼—Dear 名字/头衔/Sir or Madam;

3). 结尾部分一定需要比较礼貌的收尾：

kind regards-sincerely/faithfully-lots of love

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书信内容风格

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1). 第一段通常简单开头—I am writing this letter to 介绍写信的目的；

2). 正文的分段没有固定要求—一般来说题目会给出一件事的大概介绍，然后要求完成三个具体的任务。

3). 结尾部分一般需要表示感谢或者提出要求

I would be grateful if you could

My request is that

I will be looking forward to your reply.

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WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Your neighbours have recently written to you to complain about the noise from your houseflat.

Write a letter to your neighbours. In your letter

- *explain the reasons for the noise*
- *apologise*
- *describe what action you will take*

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear,

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Dear Jason,

I am writing this letter to apologize for what have happened these days. I am really sorry about the noise from my dog.

Last week, my sister sent her dog, Frank, to us asking me to be a puppy-sitter for two weeks. She went to China for honeymoon. I was told that Frank had been doing well and barely made trouble for my sister. Unfortunately, it is clear that the dog does not like his temporary home possibly because it is the first time that he lives in a place that is unfamiliar to him.

If the situation were reversed, I would feel the same. I know that you must have been annoyed by the barking of the dog all day long, so I am going to fix it. Sending Frank to the pet house in the community may be a good solution. There, he can do whatever he wants while leaving others in peace.

I would be grateful if you could understand my situation and accept my apology.

Sincerely yours

Jeremy Lin

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WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have recently moved to a different house.

Write a letter to an English-speaking friend. In your letter

- ***explain why you have moved***
- ***describe the new house***
- ***invite your friend to come and visit***

Write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear ,

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Dear Dave,

I am writing to let you know that at last we have moved to a bigger house! We just couldn't go on living in the two-bedroom bungalow now that the twins are growing up and the new baby has arrived. So we started looking—and one thing led to another and finally here we are in our new home.

I am sure you will like it. We have three bedrooms now, and a very modern bathroom and kitchen. The kids are happy because there is much more space with the big living room and the garden outside. But Michel is the happiest of all because he doesn't need to do much decorating.

Why don't you come round this weekend and see what you think of our new place? We would all love to see you and if the weather is good we can have a barbecue in the garden.

Our new address and phone number are below, so give us a call and let us know when to expect you.

Lots of love

Francoise

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图表作文得高分来自于两个能力

1. 精准的句子表达和词汇选择
2. 宏观看图表的能力，而不是数据流水账的描述

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Task1--图表作文的句子也满足4+3基本原则学为贵·赢未来

1. 主谓宾
2. 主系表
3. There be 名词
4. It is.....(图表作文里很少用到)

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用介词短语来扩展句子

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(介词短语) 主句 (介词短语)

There is a substantial difference between the UK and the US in terms of their consumption of beef.

As for the smoking rate of females, there was a substantial growth during the 20-year period, rising from 8% in 1990 to 20% in 2010.

Despite some initial fluctuation, from 1995 there was a steady increase.

The US will continue to rely on fossil fuels, with sustainable and nuclear energy sources remaining relatively insignificant.

The population of Singapore is about 4 million,
with Chinese accounting for 3 quarters.

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用让步状语从句来增加对比能力

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(状语从句) 主句 (状语从句)

Although the proportion of people buying classical music reached 17%, it was just half of the figures for the other two types of music.

National and international fixed line calls grew steadily from 37 to 62, though the growth slowed over the last two years.

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修饰名词的能力能避免重复

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基础句型里的名词被充分修饰

1. There was a significant **increase in the amount of money spent on books and furniture**.
2. The **percentage of males who buy pop and rock music** is higher than that of females.
3. **Those families consisting of one parent or a single adult** were most likely to live in poverty.
4. The chart shows **the time spent by UK residents on different types of telephone calls between 1995 and 2002**.

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在句尾用分词短语来进行更进一步的内容描述

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主句, doing(分词用来详细说明)

变化: The proportion of population aged over 60 saw a dramatic increase, **rising from** 11% in 1990 to 30% in 2005.

对比: Chinese tourists spent the largest amount of money on shopping, **taking up** 74% of their total spending.

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1. The percentage of population aged over 60 **is considerably higher** than **that** of people under 20, **with** 45% and 15% **respectively**.
2. We can see that **there were substantial differences in** the consumption of these foods.
3. France spent more money than Italy on toys, **while** the spending of Italy was higher than that of France on food.
4. The largest proportion of money was spent on shopping at 74%, **compared with** only 10% on food.

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5. **When it comes to** the proportions of men who were not able to read and write, **it is clear that** Africa, Arab States and South Asia had extremely similar data at 30%.
6. The proportion of music buyers aged 25-34 is the highest (32%), **followed by** that of people between 16 and 24 (30%) and that of buyers aged 35-44 (26%).
7. While other workers' salaries **saw a fall** from 28% in 1981 to only 15% of spending in 2001, teachers' pay remained the biggest cost.

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8. There was a dramatic increase in the use of mobile phones, rising from 45 million to 87 million.

9. A steady but significant rise can be seen in the percentage of the population that owned a computer over the period.

10. This rise was particularly noticeable between 1997 and 2002, during which time the use of mobile phones tripled.

11. This is particularly evident at higher level of education, where the percentage of males is as high as 75%, compared with only 25% of females.

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对于参加A类考试的同学，你们被要求在Task1完成对一个图表的描述。

Line graph 线图

Bar chart 柱状图

Pie chart 饼图

Table 表格图

Diagram 地图或者流程

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重要的事情说三遍

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请不要按照图形分类，因为图表之间是interchangeable的！！

1. 100% 完全对比图(没有时间变化)---按照**宏观 + 微观**的方法来写；
2. 80%变化图(有时间变化)---主要描述每个**元素的变化过程**；

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简单对比图——只出现在混合图表里，机会很小

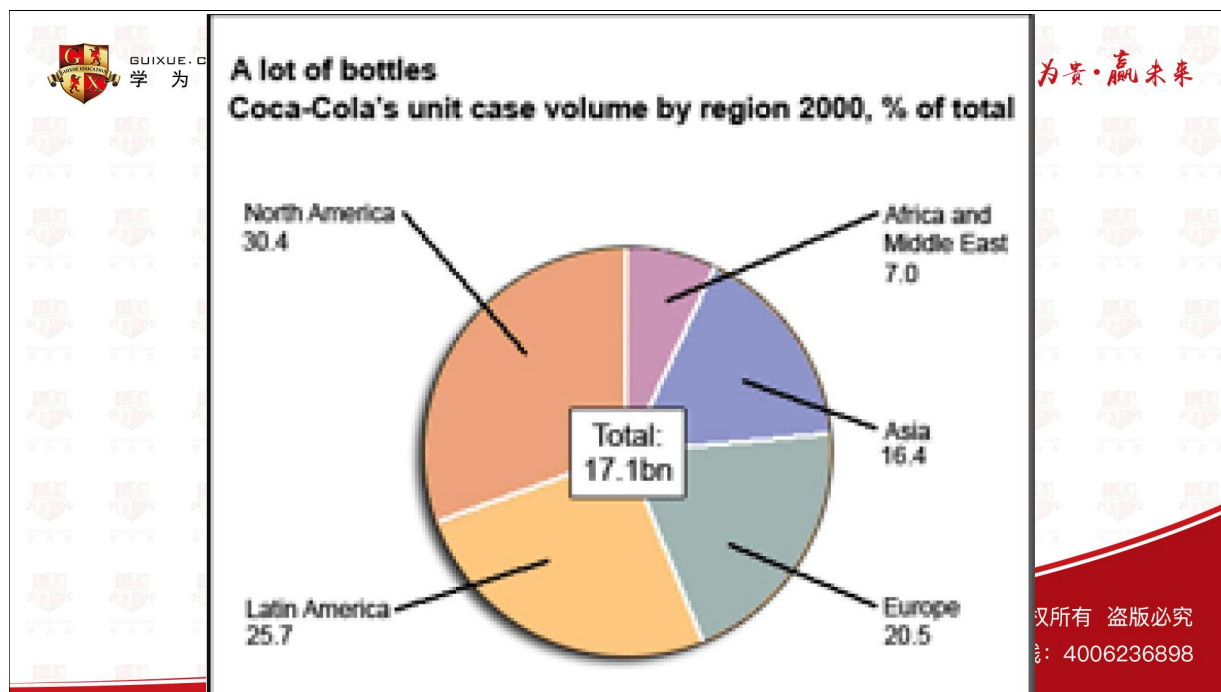
不靠分析，靠句型。

(这部分可以先跳过，往后看复杂的对比图表，从34页开始)

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- Coke的全球销量达到了17.1 billion, 其中北美洲有最大的比率, 是30.4%, 而非洲和中东地区只有7%。在其他三个地区中, 拉丁美洲有相对较高的销售比率, 达到25.7%, 然后是欧洲20.5%和亚洲16.4%。

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The total sales of Coke was 17.1 billion bottles in 2000, with North America having the largest proportion at 34%, compared to only 7% in Africa and Middle East. In the other three regions, Latin America had a relatively higher percentage(25.7%), followed by Europe (20.5%) and Asia (16.4%).

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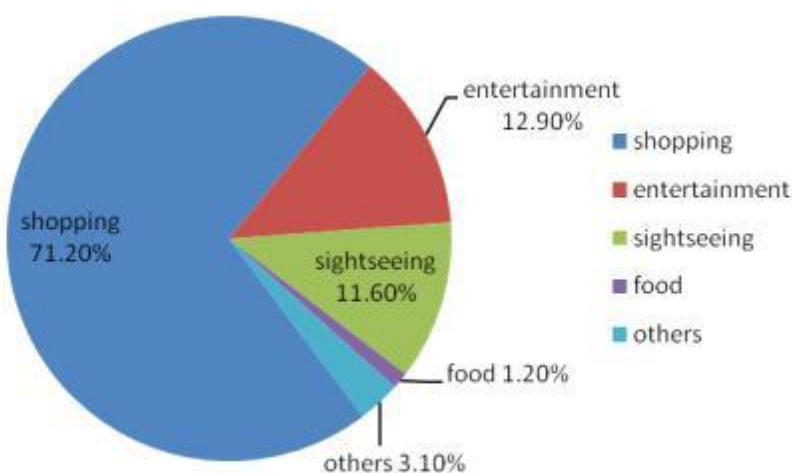
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很明显，中国游客的钱主要花在了购物上，占到71.2%，而食物的花费才只有1.2%。花在娱乐和观光方面的钱很相近，分别占到12.9%和11.6%。其他方面的花费占到3.1%。

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It is obvious that Chinese tourists spent most of their money on shopping accounting for as much as 71.2%, compared to only 1.2% on food. The amount spent on entertainment and sightseeing varied slightly, with 12.9% and 11.6% respectively. Spending on other items took up the rest 3.1%.

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- **简单对比图**一般出现在混合图表中。混合图表里的两个图一般都是分开描述，如果有一些内在的联系，只需要在结尾段点出来就好了。

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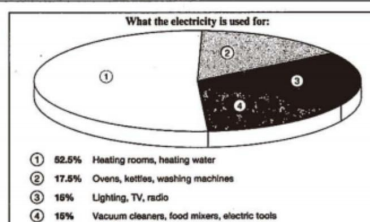
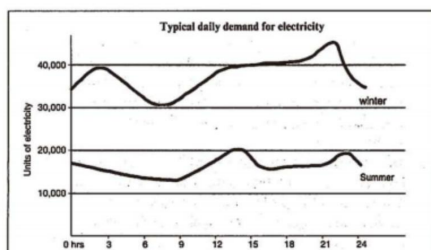
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You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer. The pie chart shows how electricity is used in an average English home.

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

Write at least 150 words.



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复杂对比图——这才是考试的重点

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- 核心段的内容以特点为主，满足如下逻辑。
- **General feature + figures**
- 注意：不论对比图表里出现了多少个数据，你的任务总是从中提炼出2-3个宏观特征。

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完全对比图表：

1. 改写原文中的介绍句(below这个词一定要去掉)。There are 2/3 main features in this chart(模板句，目的是增加写作的结构性)。
2. Firstly, it is obvious that总结第一个宏观特征..... To be specific, 详细罗列数据(大小/相似/差距)。
3. Secondly, we can see that总结第二个宏观特征.... Specifically, 详细罗列数据。
4. Overall, 重复/补充。

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Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category – 2002

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

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The table gives information regarding consumer spending on three categories in five countries in 2002.

It is obvious that the money spent on Food/Drinks/Tobacco accounted for the highest proportion in all the countries, with Turkey having the largest data (32.14%), closely followed by Ireland (28.91%). Figures for the other three countries varied slightly ranging between 15.77% in Sweden and 18.8% in Spain.

By contrast, the percentage of money paid for Leisure/Education was the lowest of all countries, with Turkey again having the largest data at 4.3%, compared to only 1.9% in Spain. The difference between Italy and Sweden was barely noticeable, constituting 3.2% and 3.22% respectively.

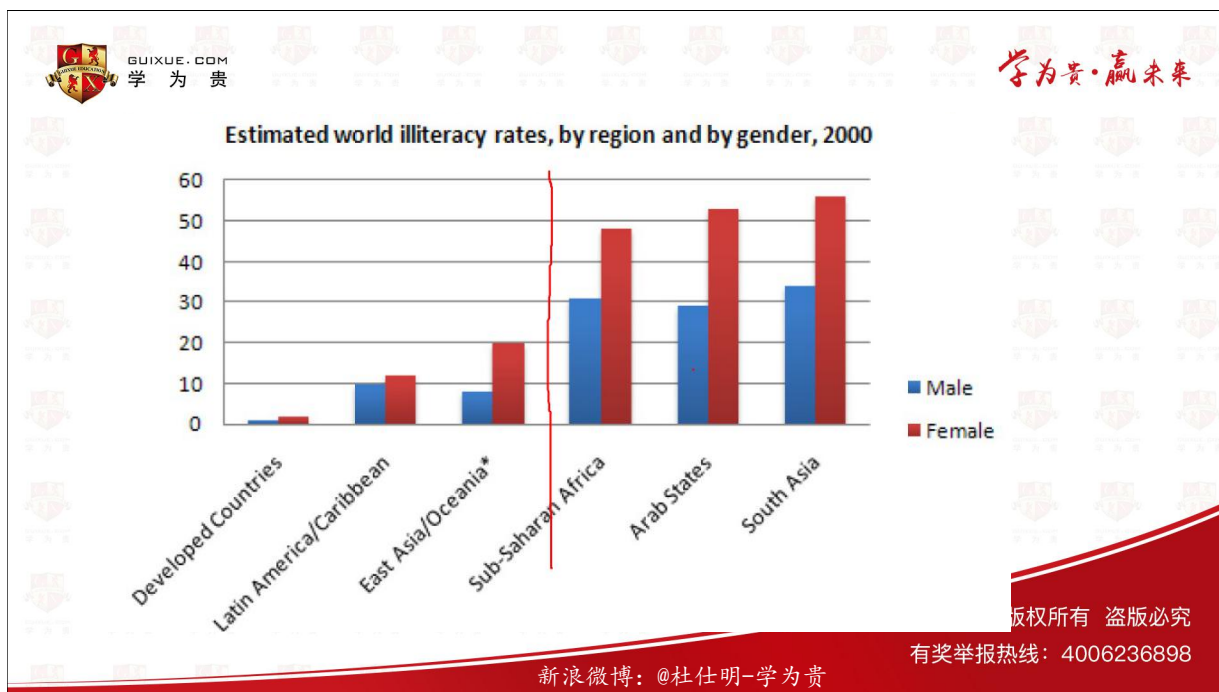
At the same time, the spending on Clothing/Footwear held a middle position. In all the listed countries, Italian consumers were the largest spenders in this category who used 9% of their money, while Swedish only paid 5.4% of their income. There was a tiny difference between the figures for the other three countries at approximately 6.5%.

Overall, consumers of all the five countries tend to spend most of their money on daily necessities, with the least on spiritual needs.

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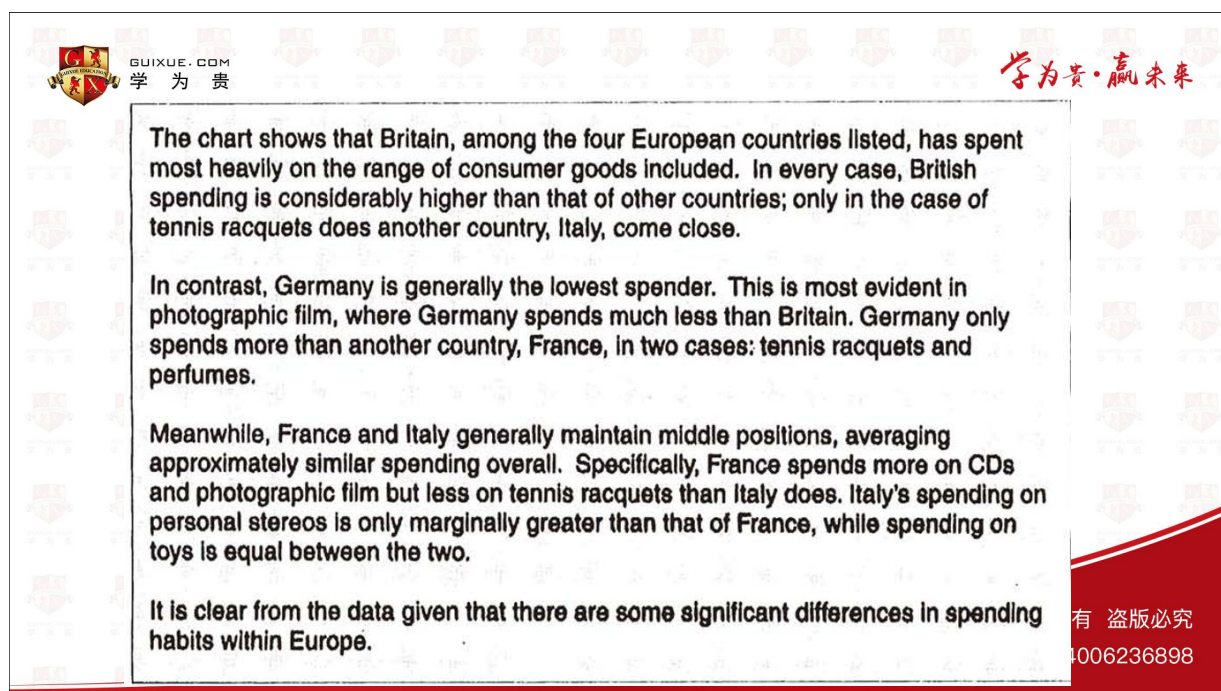
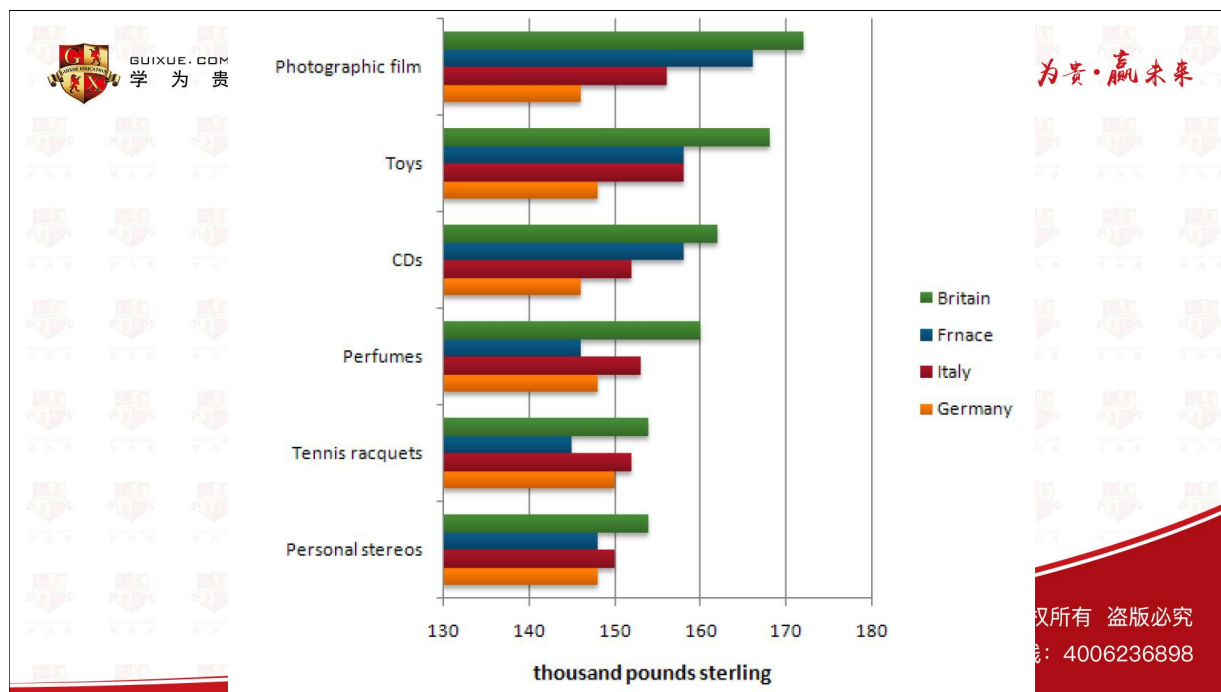
The chart gives information about estimated global illiteracy rates of males and females in the year of 2000. As I can see, there are two major features in this chart.

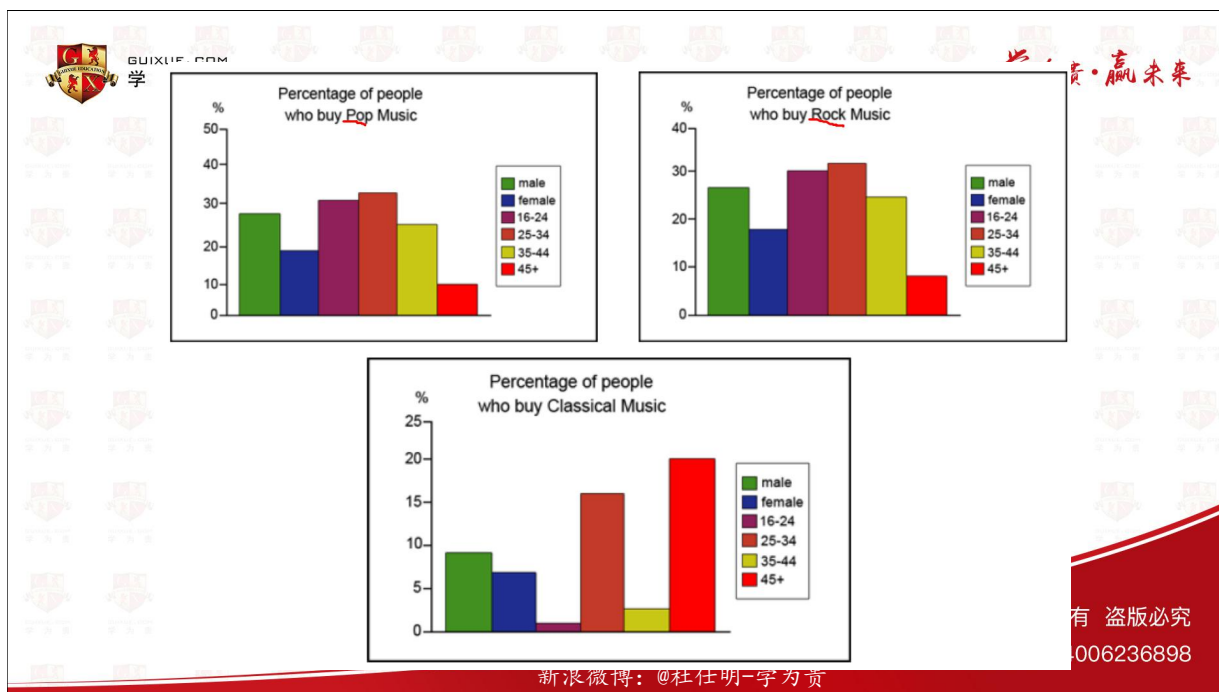
It is noticeable that in all the regions the illiteracy rate of females was higher than that of males. The differences were minimal in developed countries and Latin America at 1% or 2%, while there were much larger differences in the other regions between 10% and 25%.

We can also find that the figures for female illiteracy rates in three relatively poor regions were much higher, with South Asia having the largest proportion (55%), followed by Arab States (about 52%) and Africa (roughly 48%). The percentages in the other three regions were less than 20%. There were only 2% of women in developed countries poorly educated. When it comes to the proportions of men who were not able to read and write, it is clear that Africa, Arab States and South Asia had extremely similar data approaching 30%. By contrast, the illiteracy rates in the other three regions were not higher than 10%.

Overall, in all the regions men are more likely to get educated than women, and the richer people are, the less illiterate they seem to be.

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These charts make comparisons among three kinds of music about their popularity.

In terms of the preference of male and female buyers, we can see that the proportion of the former is higher than that of the latter in all kinds of music. To be more specific, the figures for pop and rock music are similar with 28% of males and 18% of females. Classical music is much less popular purchased by only 9% of men and 7% of women.

When it comes to the music preference of different age groups, it can be noticed that pop and rock music have extremely similar patterns of music purchasing and are much more popular among younger buyers. Specifically, the proportion of music buyers aged 25-34 is the highest (32%), followed by that of people between 16 and 24 (30%) and that of buyers aged 35-44 (26%). By contrast, classical music is generally the least popular choice, mainly purchased by people over 45 with approximately 20%. The figures for people aged 16-24 and 35-44 are minimal, at about 1% and 3% respectively.

Overall, males are more likely to buy music than females and modern types of music enjoy a much greater popularity than classical music.

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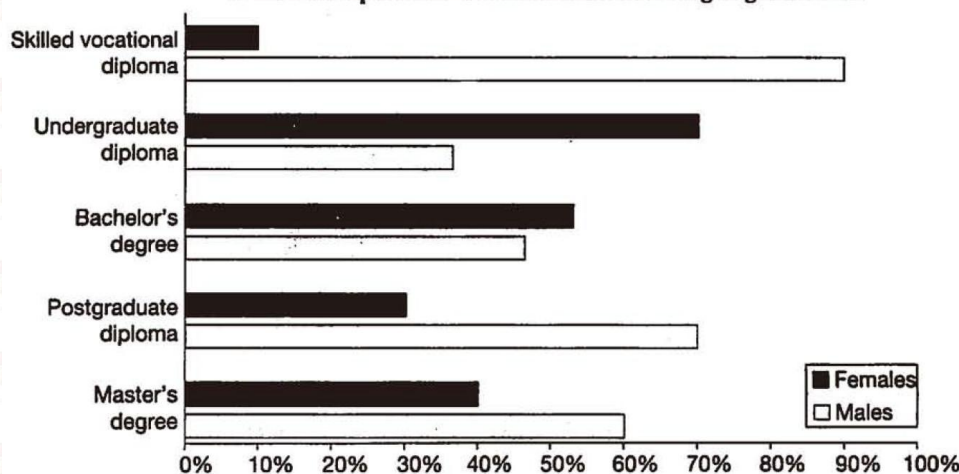
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Post-school qualifications in Australia according to gender 1999



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The chart gives information about post-school qualifications in terms of the different levels of further education reached by men and women in Australia in 1999.

We can see immediately that there were substantial differences in the proportion of men and women at different levels. The biggest gender difference is at the lowest post-school level, where 90% of those who held a skilled vocational diploma were men, compared with only 10% of women. By contrast, more women held undergraduate diplomas (70%) and marginally more women reached degree level (55%).

At the higher levels of education, men with postgraduate diplomas clearly outnumbered their female counterparts (70% and 30%, respectively), and also constituted 60% of Master's graduates.

Thus we can see that more men than women hold qualifications at the lower and higher levels of education, while more women reach undergraduate diploma level than men. The gender difference is smallest at the level of Bachelor's degree, however.

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Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single aged person	6% (54,000)
aged couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
sole parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
all households	11% (1,837,000)

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The table gives a breakdown of the different types of family who were living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

On average, 11% of all households, comprising almost two million people, were in this position. However, those consisting of only one parent or a single adult had almost double this proportion of poor people, with 21% and 19% respectively.

Couples generally tended to be better off, with lower poverty levels for couples without children (7%) than those with children (12%). It is noticeable that for both types of household with children, a higher than average proportion were living in poverty at this time.

Older people were generally less likely to be poor, though once again the trend favoured elderly couples (only 4%) rather than single elderly people (6%).

Overall the table suggests that households of single adults and those with children were more likely to be living in poverty than those consisting of couples.

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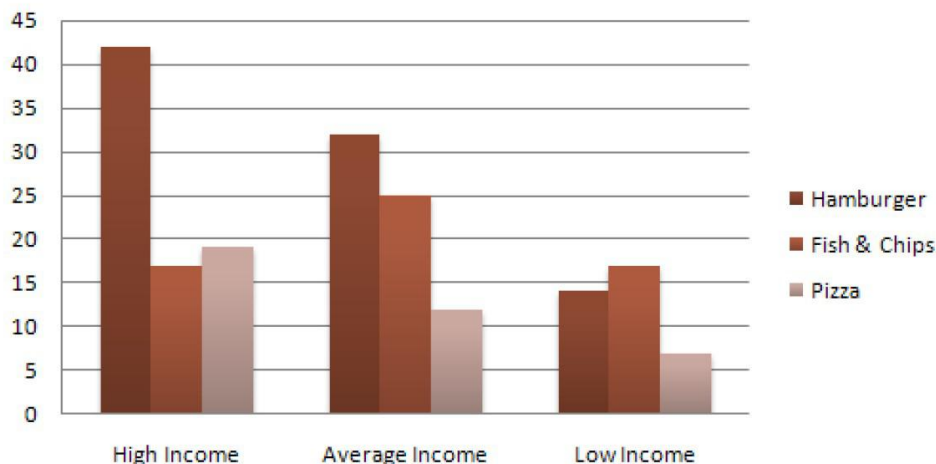
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Expenditure on Fast Foods by Income Groups, UK 1990



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变化趋势图

变化图表相对简单，整个过程的核心一定是变化的内容。每个元素单独描述或者按相似/相反的方法分组。

元素 ≤ 3 -----逐一描述

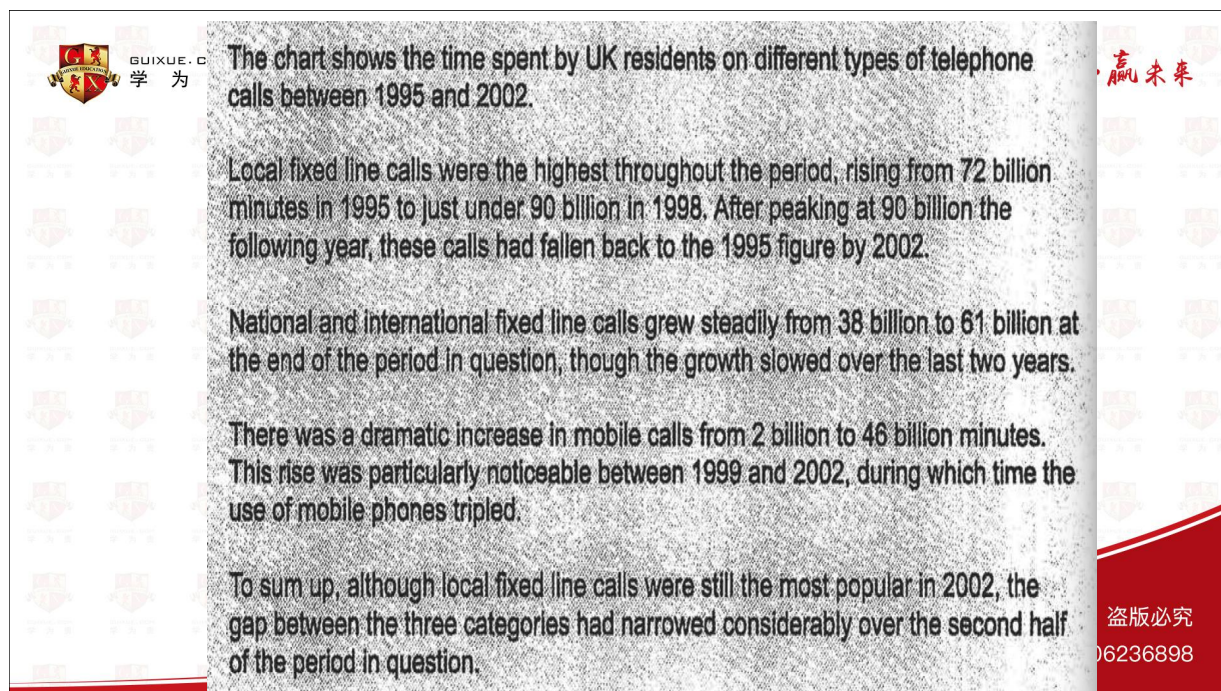
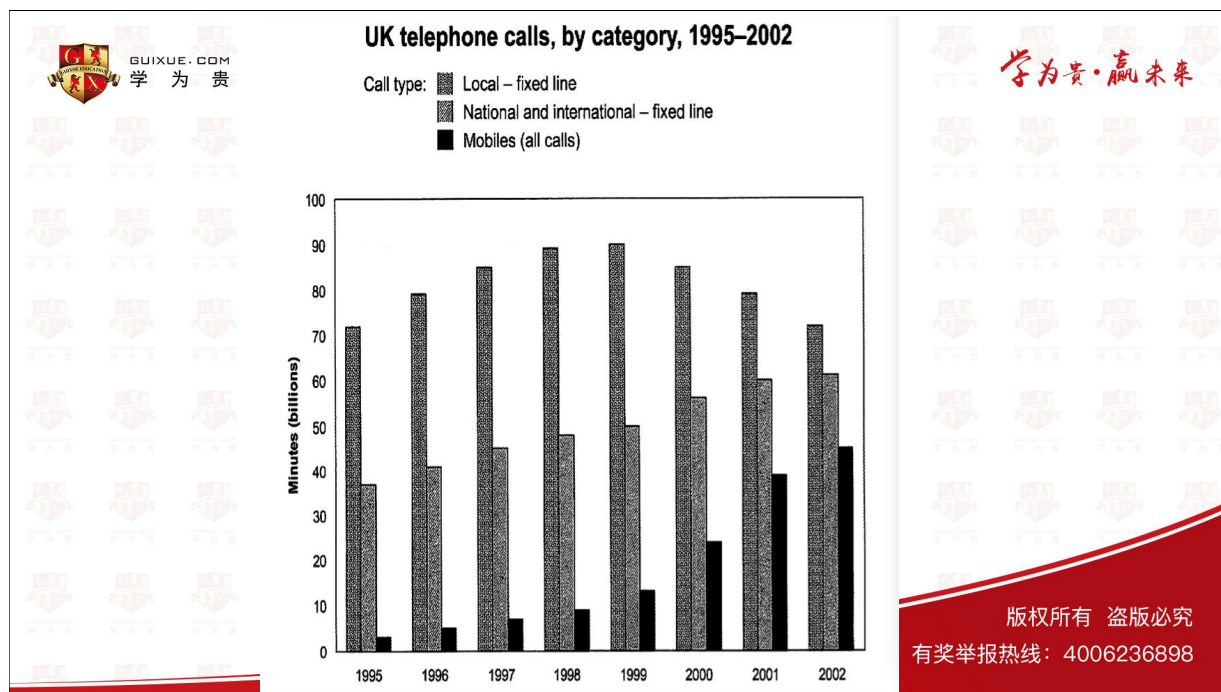
元素 > 3 -----分组描述

变化趋势图一定要按照时间描述，不要跳跃或者从后往前写

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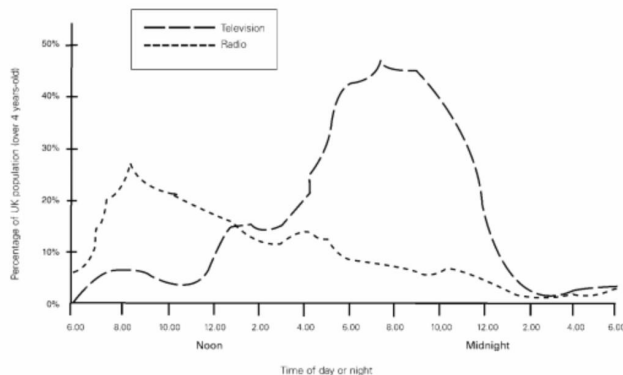
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

Radio and television audiences in UK, October – December 1992



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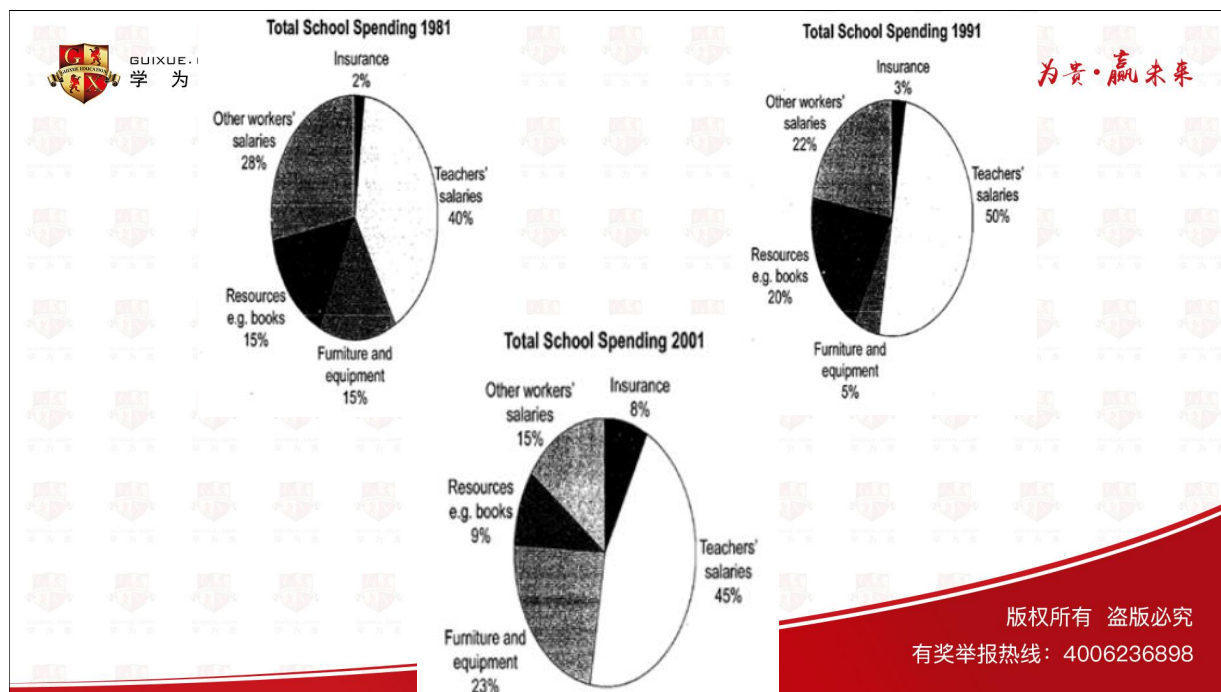
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1. 改写题目原文
2. 一方面，人们偏向于在早上听收音机。具体来看，.....
3. 另一方面，更多的人选择在下午和晚上看电视。具体来说，.....
4. 总之，听收音机在早上更受欢迎，而人们在下午和晚上更喜欢看电视。凌晨的时候，两种活动的受欢迎度都很低。

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The charts show how much a UK school spent on different running costs in three separate years: 1981, 1991 and 2001.

In all three years, the greatest expenditure was on staff salaries. But while other workers' salaries **saw a fall** from 28% in 1981 to only 15% of spending in 2001, teachers' pay remained the biggest cost, **reaching 50% of total spending in 1991 and ending at 45% in 2001.**

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Expenditure on resources such as books had increased to 20% by 1991 **before decreasing** to only 9% by the end of the period. In contrast, the cost of furniture and equipment **saw an opposite trend**. This cost decreased to only 5% of total expenditure in 1991 but **rose dramatically** in 2001 when it represented 23% of the school budget. Similarly, the cost of insurance **saw a rising trend, growing from only 2% to 8% by 2001**.

Overall, teachers' salaries constituted the largest cost to the school, and while spending increased dramatically for equipment and insurance, **there were corresponding drops in** expenditure on things such as book and on other workers' salaries.

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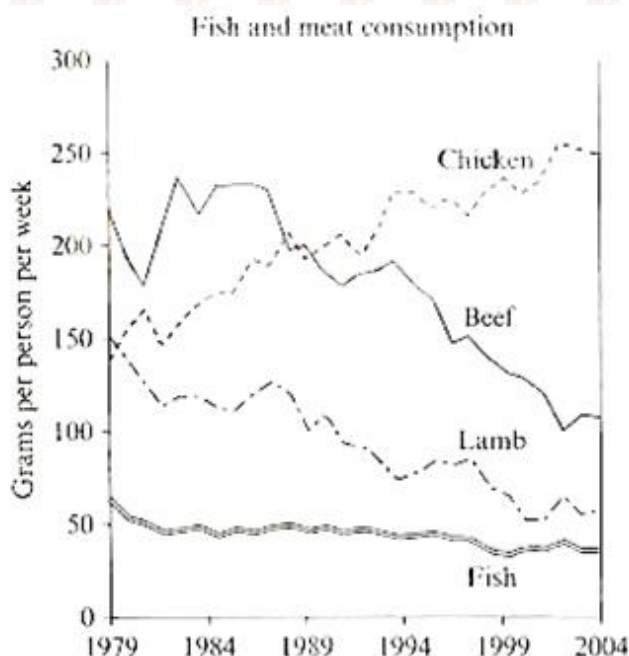
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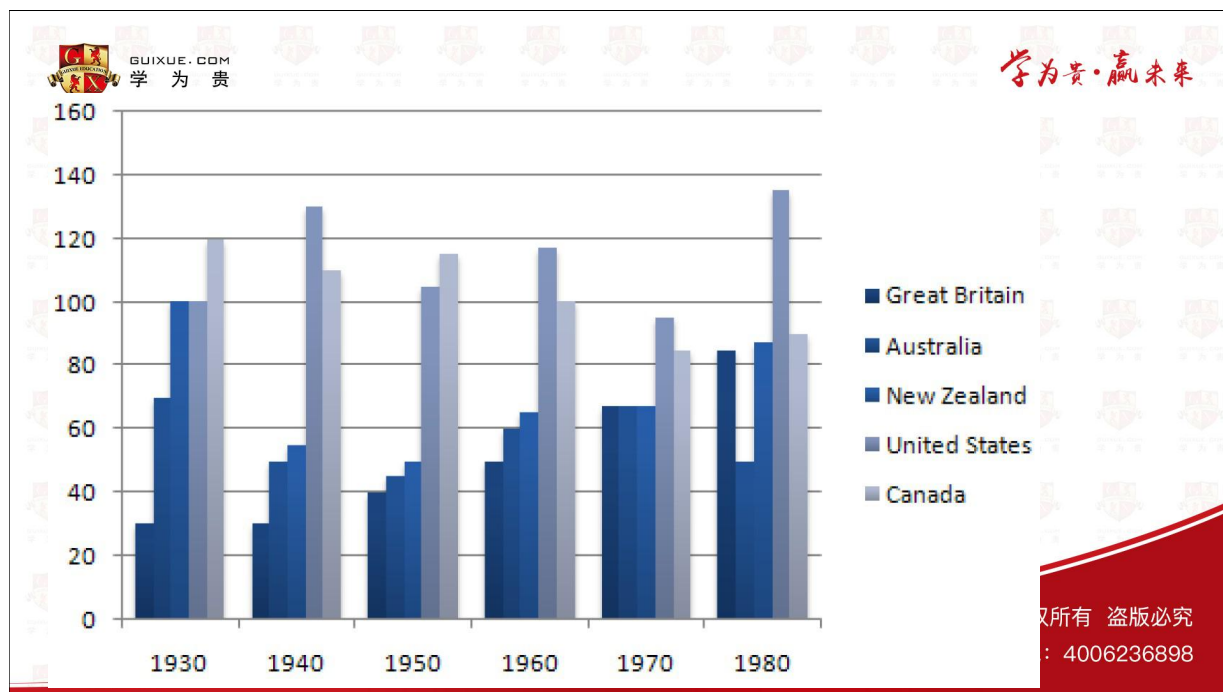
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This bar chart shows the changes in the number of prisoners of five different countries from 1930 to 2000.

In 1930, Canada had the largest number of prisoners at 120,000, while the figure for Great Britain was the smallest at only 30,000. Throughout the period from 1930 to 1980, the two countries saw opposite trends. To be specific, the number of Canada generally had decreased to 90,000 by 1980, despite several slight increases during this period. By contrast, the number of prisoners in the UK saw an increasing trend, growing from 30,000 in 1930 to 85,000 in 2000.

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The figures for the other three countries experienced unstable changes throughout the 5 decades. Specifically, the numbers of American and Australian prisoners both fluctuated obviously, but the former was apparently larger than the latter, respectively ranging from 95,000 to 135,000 and from 45,000 to 70,000. When it comes to New Zealand, we can see that its figure dramatically declined from 100,000 in 1930 to 50,000 in 1950 before climbing back to 85,000 at the end of this period.

Overall, except for the UK and Canada, the other three countries did not show a clear trend of change over the period in question.

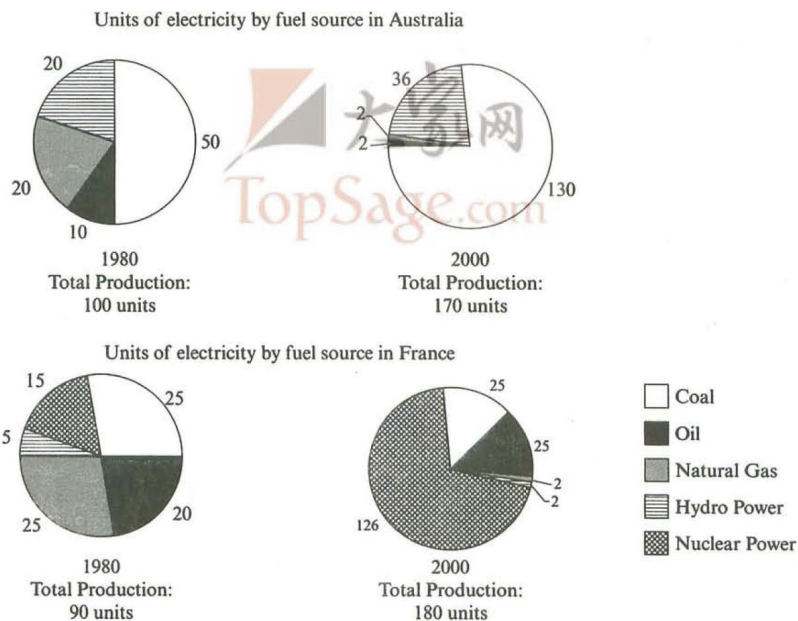
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The charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in the years 1980 and 2000. Between these years electricity production almost doubled, rising from 100 units to 170 in Australia, and from 90 to 180 units in France.

In 1980 Australia used coal as the main electricity source (50 units) and the remainder was produced from natural gas, hydro power (each producing 20 units) and oil (which produced only 10 units). By 2000, coal had become the fuel for more than 75% of electricity produced and only hydro continued to be another significant source supplying approximately 20%.

In contrast, France used coal as a source for only 25 units of electricity in 1980, which was matched by natural gas. The remaining 40 units were produced largely from oil and nuclear power, with hydro contributing only 5 units. But by 2000 nuclear power, which was not used at all in Australia, had developed into the main source, producing almost 75% of electricity, at 126 units, while coal and oil together produced only 50 units. Other sources were no longer significant.

Overall, it is clear that by 2000 these two countries relied on different principal fuel sources: Australia relied on coal and France on nuclear power.

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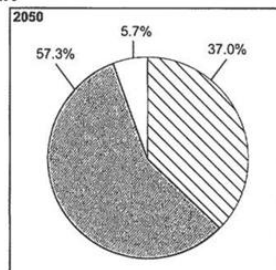
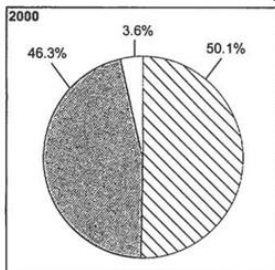
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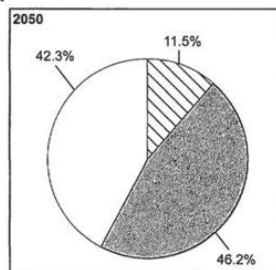
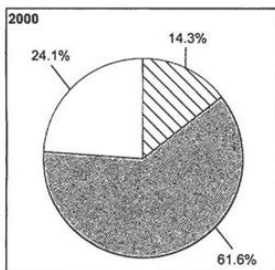


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YEMEN



ITALY



0-14 years 15-59 years 60+ years

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6分的范文

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The diagrams show statistic information regarding the ages of the habitants of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and also a estimative for 2050.

We can see that in 2000 the majority of people in Yemen was between 0 and 14 years old, whith 50.1%, whereas in Italy most of the population was between 15-59 years old (61.6%), in the same year. On the other hand, just 3.6% of people in the former country was 60 years old or more in 2000, while in the latter country this figure is represented with 24.1%.

The projections for 2050 show that the number of people with 15-59 years and 60 years or more will increase in Yemen, reaching 57.3% and 5.7% respectively. In contrast, in Italy, the population with 15-59 years will decrease to 46.2%, while people with 60 years or more will grow to 42.3%

Overall, it is possible to see that there is an upward trend on the rates of people with 60 years or more in both countries.

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混合图表题

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1. 两个图表分开写;
2. 两个图表之间如果有关系, 只需要在结尾段写出来;

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