

## 原力英语 A2 读写专项训练 4——图表类写作

### 图表类写作概述

- 图表类写作是在各类英文考试中均有出现，如高考、雅思、考研、BEC 商务英语等等。
- 图表可反映出生活当中的变化情况，说明事物的发展趋势，或解释步骤方法流程等等。
- 通过本节讲解，大家需了解图表的不同类型，掌握图表写作的核心词汇，并发现这一类文章的写作思路和特征。

### 图表类写作注意事项

1. 描述数据或事实时要具体，不能笼统、空泛。考生应保持客观中立的立场，不带个人感情色彩，不宜褒贬渲染。
2. 明确你写作的中心思想，围绕中心思想运用所有相关的数据或事实进行描述，烘托中心思想，而不是单纯的事实或数据罗列。为了突出中心思想要放弃一些不必要的事实或数据。选择自己最有把握的结论，并按照所选择的结论的思路去组织文字进行清晰的表述。写作时，应完全放弃另一个结论，不受另一个结论的干扰。
3. 得出的结论必须与分析的结果一致。有时一个总结论下可能有几个小结论，那么这几个小结论应该相互一致，不能相互排斥或与总结论相悖。另外，结论不能主观臆造、凭空想像，而一定是基于事实和分析得出的必然结果。

4. 使用规范正式语言表述，描述事态情景用词用语准确，既不夸大也不缩小。并且要注意动词时态的一致，选择同一个时间基准。
5. 每段要有主题句(Topic sentence)，并且要加上适当的过渡词。较好的过渡词，会使文字自然流畅，给短文增色不少。
6. 描述图表时，可以分段按时间顺序对比性描述，也可以分段按不同的事物分别描述。描述过程中可以加入分析判断，从而得出结论。

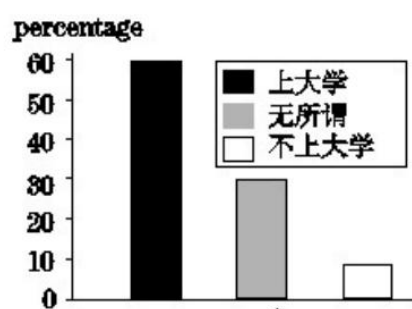
### 高考图表作文例题

你们班会的讨论主题是“上大学是高中生唯一的出路吗？”请你根据下面图表及汉语提示，写一篇短文，并阐述你的个人观点。 提示：

1. 增长学识，提高素养，利于择业。
2. 成功的路不只一条。
3. 学费高，就业难。

要求：

1. 词数：100~120 左右。
2. 开头语已为你写好(不计入词数)。
3. 参考词汇：tuition n.学费      qualities n.素养



## 雅思考试例题 WRITING TASK 1

The table gives information about students' opinions on different aspects of courses they attended in a university in 2012. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Percentage of students rating aspects of their course as "very good".

Course	Pre-course Information	Teaching Quality	Tutor Support	Course Content	Resources
Business	62%	93%	96%	74%	58%
Computing	61%	88%	85%	69%	56%
Maths	64%	64%	90%	72%	51%

### 例题思路分析

- 本题中，如果将三门课程横向对比可以发现，business 得到的赞赏高于平均水平：除 pre-course information 列第二之外，其他各项都居于榜首。而 Computing 和 Maths 分别都有满意度最低的项目。
- 此外，观察各项目的最大和最小值可发现，学生在 teaching quality 一项的满意度非常悬殊，Business 高达 93%，而最低的 Maths 仅为 64%。这就是典型的需要额外描述的 special feature，同学们在审题时要敏锐地发觉，并单独进行描述。
- 最后，除了不同课程之间的对比之外，还需要在相同课程的不同评分类别直接进行大致的比较。观察后可以发现，学生给出平均分最高的项目是 teaching quality 与 tutor support，平均达到 80%-90%，而

其他几项则明显不足了。这一点可以在正文中单独起一段进行描述，也可以在结尾段一笔带过。

## 雅思写作范文

The table shows how students feel about a variety of aspects of courses they took in university in 2012.

Among the three given courses, the aspect of Business earned more appreciation from the students than the other two. In terms of teaching quality and tutor support, the rating as "very good" reached 93% and 96% respectively, which were the highest compared with Computing and Maths. The percentage of satisfactory comments for course content and resources were also higher than average level.

As a contrast, the rating for the aspect of Computing as "very good" was lower than average concerning pre-course information (61%), tutor support (85%) and course content (69%). The students also did not think highly about the teaching quality and resources.

The number of students who were satisfied with the pre-course information of the Maths course was slightly more than business and computing. However, the teaching quality was only recognized by 64% of the students, which were much less than those of Business and Computing. The situation was similar for resources.

All in all, business was the most welcomed course among the students. Besides, among the five categories, students are more satisfied with the teaching quality and tutor support than the others.

### 考研图表作文例题

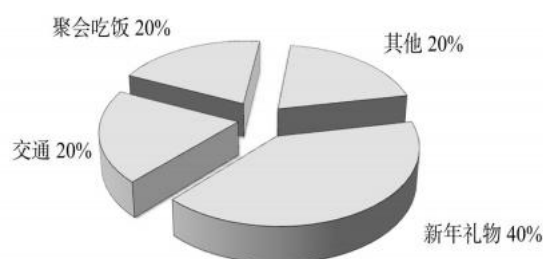
Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

#### 我国某市居民春节假期花销比例



### 例题思路分析

- 根据题目要求中的两点提纲，可把文章安排成三段。
- 首段描述图表，首句应为总体描述：主题（春节假期花销比例）+ 对象（我国某市居民）。次句应为细节描述，分别描述占比最高的新年礼物和其次的交通、聚会吃饭与其他。

- 第二段最好写成原因列举，首句可为主题句，承上启下进行过渡。其次具体说明二至三点原因，可写为何新年礼物花销最大或交通、聚会吃饭也占据一些比例。
- 第三段可预测图表发展趋势、归纳结论或提出建议措施。

### 考研写作范文

The pie chart above clearly illustrates the percentage of the residents' spending in a certain city of China during the Spring Festival Vacation. From the statistics given, we may draw the conclusion that the spending on New Year presents is highest among all the four categories, at approximately 40%, whereas the amount spent on transport, gathering and dining, and miscellaneous accounts for about 20% each.

The fundamental factors that contribute to the aforementioned comparison may be summarized as follows. To start with, a New Year gift might be memorable because of the special occasion when it is given. If the present is something that only your best friend knew you had wanted, you will never forget it, since it shows the closeness of your relationship with that friend. In addition, festival presents might be unforgettable since they are related to significant events in your life. For instance, I still remember the first New Year gift my best friend, Leo, gave me.

In summary, people spend a lot on Spring Festival presents for a large number of reasons. Some gifts might be memorable owing to the special person who gave the gift. Others are unforgettable due to the significance of the event. Most of all, it is easy to remember special presents as they give you a significant sense of personal worth.

## 图表题必备核心词

### 图表写作的常见类型

- line graph 线形图
- bar chart 柱状图
- pie chart 饼图
- table 表格
- flow chart/diagram 流程图或过程图
- map 地图

### 趋势类词汇

- 上升类动词: increase, go up, rise, grow, jump, surge, shoot up, soar, ascend, keep an upward tendency
- 上升名词类: increase, rise, growth, jump, surge
- 下降类动词: decrease, go down, decline, fall, drop, sink, dip, descend, keep a downward tendency

- 下降名词类: decrease, decline, fall, reduction, drop
- 波动类动词: fluctuate
- 波动名词类: fluctuation

### 修饰动词的副词:

slightly 轻微地

slowly 缓慢地

gradually 逐渐地

steadily 稳定地

rapidly 迅速地

moderately 温和地, 轻微地

significantly 明显地

sharply 明显地

dramatically 急剧地

drastically 急剧地

### 修饰名词的形容词:

slight 轻微的

slow 缓慢的

gradual 逐渐的

steady 稳定的

rapid 急速的



moderate 温和的

significant 明显的

sharp 明显的

dramatic 急剧的

drastic 急剧的

### 持平类动词：

remain the same, remain stable, remain constant

### 表示稳定在一个水平上的动词

level off at, level out at, hover at, stabilize at, reached a plateau at

### 表示“大约”：

about, around, approximately, roughly, just over, just under

### 极值类词汇

- 最高点：reach the peak/top/highest point, peak at /Increase to the peak/top/highest point (所有上升类的动词都可以替换掉 increase)
- 最低点：reach the bottom/lowest point, bottom out at drop to the bottom/lowest point(所有下降类的动词都可以替换掉 drop)
- 占的最多：occupy/make up/take up/account for the largest proportion/number/percentage of...

- 占的最少: occupy/make up/take up/account for the smallest proportion/number/percentage of...

### 图表常用动词

- 表示显示/说明相关动词: The line graph describes/illustrates/demonstrates/summarizes/outlines/shows
- 表示经历了某种变化的及物动词: experience, witness, see
- 表示对未来数字的预测的及物动词: project, predict, forecast

## 线形图写作思路

### 线形图常用表达

- 线形图的基本特征就是，随着一段时间的推移，图里的元素发生升高、降低或者不变的趋势。
- 可将前面的词汇选取“动词+副词”，如 fall sharply 这样的表达，或者“形容词+名词”搭配，如 slight increase。
- 还有线形图常出现的波动、保持平稳、到达最高或最低点，这样的表达参考前面的词汇能用好一两个就可以了。

### 描述线形图句型

句型一: X (描述对象) + 趋势动词 + 副词

句型二: There was a + 形容词 + 趋势名词 + in X (描述对象)

句型三：时间 + saw/ experienced/ witnessed a + 形容词 + 趋势名词

句型四：A + 形容词 + 趋势名词 + took place/ occurred.

句型五：X（描述对象）+ showed/ took + an upward/ downward trend.

The price of pork fell sharply in 2020.

There was a rapid decrease in the price of pork in 2020.

The year 2020 witnessed a dramatic drop in the price of pork.

A sharp fall in the price of pork took place in 2020.

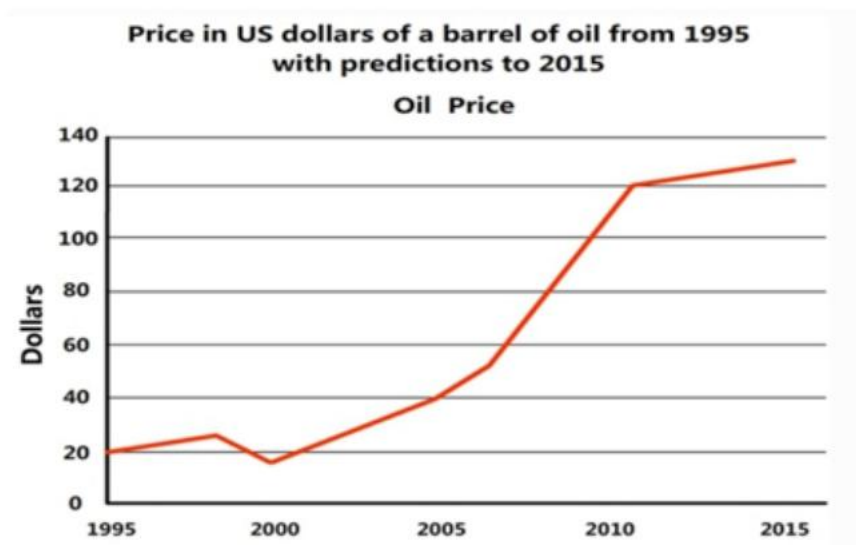
The price of pork showed a downward trend in 2020.

### 线形图写作步骤

- 观察图里的横轴和纵轴，对表中描述的对象有个简单的了解；如果图的旁边有注解的话，一般是表示图里数字的单位，也不能漏掉。
- 看题目有多少个线形图，一般来说，如果题目里有不只一个图，那么一般是有几个图写几个主体段。
- 描述每一项（通常是每一条线）的重要数据。重要数据包括有：开始点、结束点、相交点、大致趋势、转折点、最大最小值等。

## 线形图例题

- **Task:** Price in US dollars of a barrel of oil from 1995 to 2015.



## 线形图参考范文

The graph shows oil prices in dollars per barrel from 1995 with forecasts to 2015. Overall, oil prices increased by nearly four hundred percent from 1995 to 2008, with the most dramatic increase in the two years from 2006 to 2008. This rise is predicted to continue into the future.(开头段改写题目，并且描述总体趋势)

Prices started at around twenty US dollars a barrel during 1995, and then rose slightly to approximately twenty-four dollars in 1998.

The cost of a barrel then dropped for two years, to the lowest point of about eighteen dollars during 2000. After that, there was a steady price rise, reaching about fifty dollars a barrel in 2006.

This was followed by a dramatic climb to over ninety dollars in 2008, and it is forecasted that this rise will continue in the future, and will level off slightly after 2010, with expectedly ending up at 130 by 2015.

## 柱状图写作思路

### 柱状图常用表达

- 柱状图的基本特征就是，在适当的地方作比较。柱状图数据之间的比较，主要指的就是百分比、倍数、分数等这一类关系。
- 需要掌握各种比较关系的表达，如：

一：A is X times more than B.

In 2020, the average amount of time spent on watching TV on a daily basis by adults in Canada was ten minutes higher than that by children.

二：主语 + 谓语 + X times more + 宾语 A + than + 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 B

In 2020, adults in Canada spent ten minutes more on watching TV every day on average than children (did).

三：There be X times more A than B.

In 2020, there were ten minutes more time spent on watching TV every day on average by adults in Canada than by children.

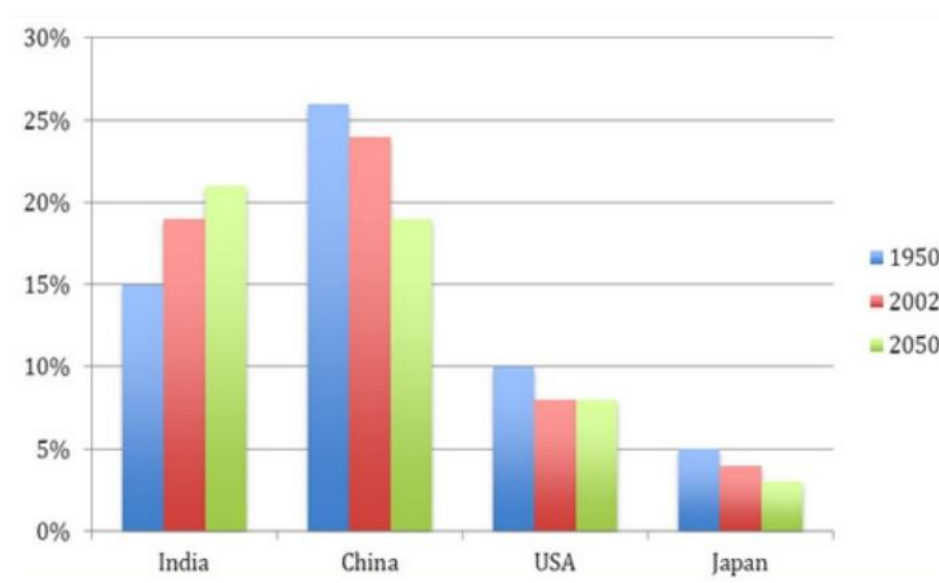
## 柱状图写作步骤

**第一类：**有时间推移的，通常是横轴上数据表示时间。对于这种类型的柱状图，把它转化为线形图，按照时间的先后顺序来写（一般是从左到右），因为存在时间推移是线形图的首要特征。

**第二类：**不存在时间推移的，按照同一分类标准，写内部的各种元素，而各元素又按照数值从大到小的顺序写。

## 柱状图例题

The chart below shows the percentage of population in India, China, the USA and Japan in 1950 and 2002.



## 柱状图参考范文

The bar chart compares the changes in the proportion of population in India, China, the USA and Japan in 1950 and 2002. And it also indicates the projections for 2050.

In 1950, China accounted for one fourth of the world population. Although this figure decreased slightly, it still ranked the first in 2002, compared to other three countries. It is estimated that the population in China will continue to drop to 19 per cent in the middle of this century.

India ranked the second in terms of the population in the table, which made up 15 percent in 1950, but since then, there was a dramatic increase, climbing to approximately 19 percent. The percentage is expected to increase slightly to 21 per cent in 2050 and will probably exceed that in China.

When it comes to the population in the USA and Japan, both of which witnessed a decrease from 1950 to 2002. It is predicted that in 2050, the percentage will remain the same in the USA, and in Japan, the percentage is likely to keep falling.

Overall, it seems that India will become the country with the largest population although there is still a huge number of people in China.

## 饼图写作思路

### 饼图常用表达

- 饼状图的基本特征是，在一个整体里，也就是一个饼里，表示了若干个元素的**比例关系**，比例的总和是 100%。想准确、地道地描述饼状图，我们首先需要掌握一些表示“占比”动词的表达。如：

一：大比例或小比例 + 主语 + 谓语，with + 数字

The majority of sales in Bob's store come from cellphone cases, with exactly 60%.

二：主语 + (表示“组成”的动词) + 数字

Cellphone cases account for three fifths of the total sales.

三：单位 of 主语 + which/ who... + is + 数字

The percentage of computer cases sold is exactly 20%.

四：数字 + 主语 + 谓语

Twenty percent of items sold in the store are computer cases.

五：There be + 数字 + 主语 + which/ who...

There is merely 5% of the total revenue generated by selling mice.

六：For + 主题，数字 + 主语 + 谓语

For the sales of mice, only 5% contributes to the turnover.

## 饼图常用表达

常见比例和比率替代表达：

- 80% four-fifths
- 75% three-quarters
- 70% seven in ten
- 65% two-thirds
- 60% three-fifths
- 55% more than half



- 50% half
- 45% more than two fifths
- 40% two-fifths
- 35% more than a third
- 30% less than a third
- 25% a quarter
- 20% a fifth
- 15% less than a fifth
- 10% one in ten
- 5% one in twenty

### 饼图写作步骤

**单一个饼图类：**把它独立成一个主体段，段里按照不同元素的占比，从大到小按顺序写。注意成文的时候需要加上连接词，使句子之间的衔接更紧密、读起来更流畅。

**表示时间推移类：**此类题目通常含有不只有一个饼图，通常是一个图表示一个时间节点。对于这种类型的饼状图，其实也是线形图的变种，我们把它转化为线形图，按照时间的先后顺序来写，因为存在时间推移是线形图的首要特征。

**没有表示时间推移类：**题目中含有不只有一个饼图的。这类图都有一个共同的特点：每个饼里的元素都大都是相同的，目的是为了让我们图

与图之间横向对比。可以按照图中各元素按照占比从大到小的顺序写，或每种元素进行图与图之间对比着写。

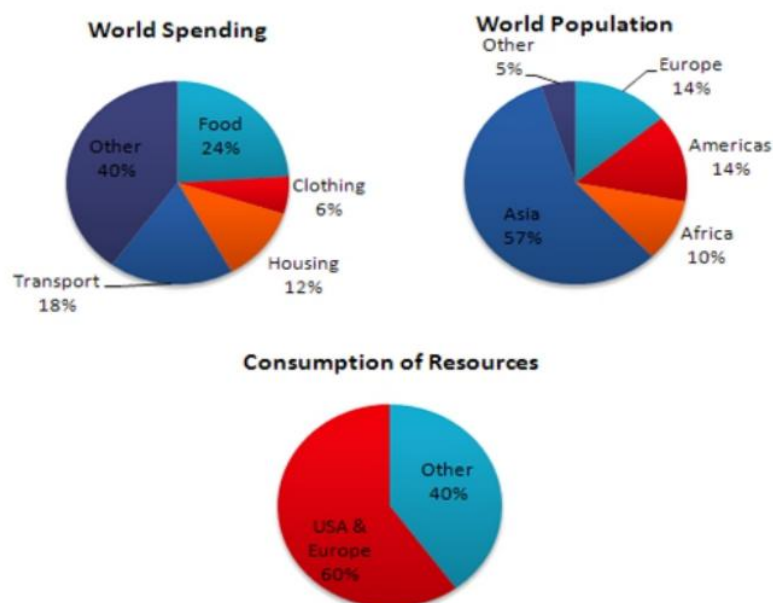
总结一下：

- 1.观察共有几张饼图，以及它们之间的关系是什么；
- 2.观察每张饼图中有哪几个区域，以及各个区域分别代表什么；
- 3.观察单个饼图中各区域间的百分比差异，以及相同区域在各个饼图间的百分比的比较或发展。

### 饼图例题

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



## 饼图参考范文

In this analysis we will examine three pie charts. The first one is headed 'World Spending.' The second is 'World Population' and the third is 'Consumption of Resources.'

In the first chart we can see that people spend most of their income (24%) on food. In some countries this percentage would obviously be much higher. Transport and then housing are the next major expenses at 18% and 12% respectively. Only 6% of income is spent on clothing.

In the second chart entitled 'World Population', it is not surprising to find that 57% of people live in Asia. In fact, China and India are two of the most populated countries in the world and they are both situated on this continent. Europe and the Americans account for nearly 30% of the total, whilst 10% of people live in Africa.

Finally, the third chart reveals that the USA and Europe consume a huge 60% of the world's resource.

To sum up, the major expenditure is on food, the population figures are the highest for Asia and the major consumers are the USA and Europe.

## 表格写作思路

### 表格写作特征

- 表格题的特点是数据量较多，且数据大小关系不直观，不如折线图、柱状图和饼状图来得一目了然，因此在分析数据时需要适当多花一些时间，寻找其中的大小关系和规律。
- 在表达上，可以结合之前的内容进行综合利用。
- 明确写作中心，抓住核心数据进行分析。

### 表格例题

The table below shows the amount of waste production (in millions of tonnes) in six different countries over a twenty-year period.

	1980	1990	2000
Ireland	0.6	*	5
Japan	28	32	53
Korea	*	31	19
Poland	4	5	6.6
Portugal	2	3	5
US	131	151	192

\*Figure not available

### 表格参考范文

The chart compares the amounts of waste that were produced in six countries in the years 1980, 1990 and 2000.

In each of these years, the US produced more waste than Ireland, Japan, Korea, Poland and Portugal combined. It is also noticeable that

Korea was the only country that managed to reduce its waste output by the year 2000.

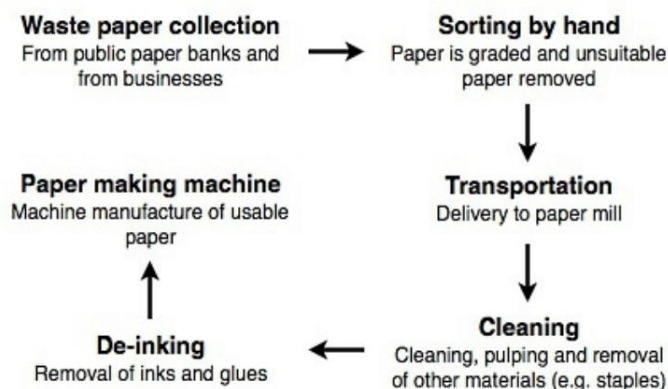
Between 1980 and 2000, waste production in the US rose from 131 to 192 million tonnes, and rising trends were also seen in Japan, Poland and Portugal. Japan's waste output increased from 28 to 53 million tonnes, while Poland and Portugal saw waste totals increase from 4 to 6.6 and from 2 to 5 million tonnes respectively.

The trends for Ireland and Korea were noticeably different from those described above. In Ireland, waste production increased more than eightfold, from only 0.6 million tonnes in 1980 to 5 million tonnes in 2000. Korea, by contrast, cut its waste output by 12 million tonnes between 1990 and 2000.

## 流程图样例

### 流程图例题

The chart below shows the process of waste paper recycling.



## 流程图参考范文

The flow chart shows how waste paper is recycled. It is clear that there are six distinct stages in this process, from the initial collection of waste paper to the eventual production of usable paper.

At the first stage in the paper recycling process, waste paper is collected either from paper banks, where members of the public leave their used paper, or directly from businesses. This paper is then sorted by hand and separated according to its grade, with any paper that is not suitable for recycling being removed. Next, the graded paper is transported to a paper mill.

Stages four and five of the process both involve cleaning. The paper is cleaned and pulped, and foreign objects such as staples are taken out. Following this, all remnants of ink and glue are removed from the paper at the de-inking stage. Finally, the pulp can be processed in a paper making machine, which makes the end product: usable paper.

## 图表类写作常用句式总结

### 常用句式总结

- 1.the table shows the changes in the number of...over the period from...to... 该表格描述了在.....年至.....年间.....数量的变化。
- 2.the bar chart illustrates that...该柱状图展示了.....
3. the graph provides some interesting data regarding...

该图为我们提供了有关.....有趣数据。

4. the diagram shows (that)... 该图向我们展示了.....

5. the pie graph depicts (that).... 该圆形图揭示了.....

6. this is a curve graph which describes the trend of...

这个曲线图描述了.....的趋势。

7. the figures/statistics show (that)... 数据(字)表明.....

8. the tree diagram reveals how... 该树型图向我们揭示了如何.....

9. the data/statistics show (that)... 该数据可以这样理解.....

10. the data/statistics/figures lead us to the conclusion that...

这些数据资料令我们得出结论.....

11 .as is shown/demonstrated/exhibited in the diagram/graph/chart/table...

如图所示.....

12. according to the chart/figures... 根据这些表(数字).....

13. the graphs show a threefold increase in the number of...

该图表表明.....的数目增长了三倍

14. as can be seen from the diagram, great changes have taken place in...

从图中可以看出，.....发生了巨大变化。

15. from the table/chart/diagram/figure, we can see clearly that.../ it is

clear/apparent from the chart that...

从图表我们可以很清楚(明显)看到.....

16. this is a graph which illustrates... 这个图表向我们展示了.....

17. this table shows the changing proportion of a & b from...to...

该表格描述了.....年到.....年间 a 与 b 的比例关系。

18. the graph presented in a pie chart, shows the general trend in...

该图以圆形图形式描述了.....总的趋势。

19.this is a column chart showing...这是个柱型图，描述了.....

20.as can be seen from the graph, the two curves show the fluctuation of...

如图所示，两条曲线描述了.....的波动情况。