**雅思写作批改：作文情况分析&指导**

Welcome to TONGZHUO IELTS Writing Score Improvement Channel

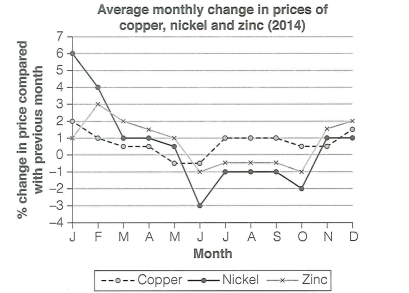
**学员基础信息**

**Basic**: 0.0

**Goal**: 6.5

**写作题目 & 审题思路**

1. **Question （写作题目）**



The graph below shows the average monthly change in the prices of three metals during 2014. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

1. **Topic exploring （审题思路）**

**Charts analysis table （图表题审题表）**

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| How many charts/graphs are there in this task?  One  What are the types of charts/graphs?  Line chart  Is it static or dynamic?  Dynamic  What is the rubric?  The graph below shows the average monthly change in the prices of three metals during 2014.  Is there a unit in the chart/ table?  Yes  What is the unit in the chart/ table?  Percent  Is there a title of the chart/ table?  Yes  What is the title of the chart/ table?  Average monthly change in prices of copper, nickel and zinc (2014)  Is there any legend in the chart?  Yes  What is the legend in the chart?  Copper, nickel, and zinc |

**作文批改**

**Composition Analysis （作文批改）**

The given line chart compares the proportional changes in average prices of copper, nickel, and zinc for each month in the year 2014.Overall, it is noticeable that the price volatility of nickel was the highest in these three metals, while the other two were relatively smooth.In February, the price change of zinc increased to 3%, but the growth rate plunged until June, reaching -1%. Regarding copper and nickel, in January, the monthly price changes rose by 6% and 1%, respectively, compared to last month. Their price changes were stable in March and April, although they witnessed declines of 5% (nickel) and 1.5% (copper). However, copper was cheaper between May and June, at -0.5%, compared to that of nickel, which dropped dramatically to -3% in June.Meanwhile, price changes of the metals remained steady from July to September, where copper became more expensive at 1% per month, whereas that of nickel and zinc were lower at -1% and -0.5%, separately. After experiencing fluctuations in the following two months, the rate of price change went up to approximately 1.5% for copper and 1% for nickel by year-end, which led to zinc surpassing the other two metals by 0.5% to 1%.

**Word count: 225**

**作文评分**

1. 了解雅思考官如何给作文评分：[可以按住CTRL键点这里了解](http://video.itongzhuo.com/03c6d3c6040c465683630a9304ec1bc7/9900328d2c824744bdb24a3d6617c227-702ea4d234a0e7352569e089bfa681af-fd.mp4)
2. 如果想扫掉关于作文估分的几个地雷：[可以按住CTRL键点这里了解](http://video.itongzhuo.com/6ebeca47130945b293d7f1f0d798a10b/38ea38bce2e548b996046c2174171340-09a6ffb8f74c1515a8d8ce4a94d25a80-fd.mp4)

**具体评分：**

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| **Scoring Criteria** | **Score** | **Overall Positive Assessment** |
| **Task Response** | 6 | Addresses the requirements of the task |
| **Coherence and Cohesion** | 5 | Presents information with some organisation |
| **Lexical Resource** | 6 | Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task but affected by repetition of words |
| **Grammatical Range and Accuracy** | 6 | Simple and complex sentence forms are used |
| **Overall Band Score** | 5.5 | Modest User |

**提升建议 ( Suggestions )**

TR ( Task Response )

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| **WEAK POINT 1**: The overview summary presented some of the main features of the chart, but it can still be improved. Your essay is quite long.  **MY ADVICE:**  An overview is a short description of the main features from the graph. Oftentimes, one or two sentences are enough. You can describe the highest overall and lowest overall. If there are a **few categories**, check if there is an obvious way to **group them together** into just two or three groups. Also, look for **one or two categories,**which break the pattern set by all of the others. No data, numbers, and figures should be included in this paragraph.  When we are looking at dynamic graphs we should be looking out for:  • What does the data do from the start to the finish?  • Do they generally go up or down or do they fluctuate?  • Any significant difference from the general trend?  • Overall increase/decrease?  • Peaks/lows?  Try to limit your essay to 200 words to avoid a too long composition.  **POSITIVE RESULT OF THE CHANGE:**  Writing a clear and concise overview will allow the examiner to understand the main points quickly. **Identifying main features and highlighting key comparisons effectively demonstrate your ability to interpret and report data, a key aspect of Task 1.** |

CC ( Coherence and Cohesion )

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| **WEAK POINT 1**: Use additional linking words, cohesive devices, pronouns and prepositions for logical organization of thought and better referencing of data.  **MY ADVICE:**  You should learn as many linking words as possible to have a range of words and phrases from which to choose from because you want to avoid redundancy in using words.  Use correct cohesive devices as well as prepositions in order to connect the idea between your sentences.  **Examples of cohesive devices that can be used in describing categories and features:** whereas, in contrast, while, despite, besides, although, but, however, except. conversely  **Examples of cohesive devices that can be used for time referencing: before, and then, after, meanwhile, on the other hand**  **Prepositions for Change Over Time**  Use “*with”* or “*at”* when describing the **highest** or **lowest** **point**  When talking about **movement**, you’ll use “*from/to”* or “ *between/and”*. For example, “*Between 2000 and 2010, quantities jumped from 1 to 100*.”  *“By”* is used to describe the **difference** in the change.  **POSITIVE RESULT OF THE CHANGE:**  This part of the marking criteria judges students’ ability to produce an answer that is clear, fluent and easy to understand. |

LR ( Lexical Resource )

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| **WEAK POINT 1:**  Repetition of some words and phrases.  **MY ADVICE:**  To show range of vocabulary, you should practice paraphrasing. Paraphrasing is simply re-writing a phrase or sentence so that it has the same meaning, but with different words. Some methods that can be used:  1**. Using synonyms**  2. **Change the word order**  **3. Use a Different Word Form** 4. Change from the Active to the Passive You can also vary the time period to avoid mentioning the same time periods over and over again, such as:  Between January and December (In…and…)  From January to December  After 2/3/4/5 months  For synonyms, you can use the following to avoid repetition:  For increases: climbed, rose, grew, increment  For trends: reached a peaked, peaked at  For decrease: decline, drop, dip, fell  **POSITIVE RESULT OF THE CHANGE:**  The examiner will always look at your range and accuracy of vocabulary and see how well your words help you to express your thoughts. |

GRA ( Grammatical Range and Accuracy )

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| **WEAK POINT 1:** Use different sentence structures in describing numbers, trends and making comparisons to avoid monotonous sentence structures.  **MY ADVICE:**  Consider the **time frame** (Past, Present, or Future) and **figure out the tenses** you can use. In this question, use the past tense of the verb.  Proofread your essay for any misspelled words.  The way you describe the changes in dynamic charts can be structured using the following:  1. Firstly, for the **upward** trend, we can use this structure:  **“subject +verb”** or **“there was+ a/an noun”** or **“subject+ (experienced/ saw/ had)+ a/an noun”**  Verbs that indicate an upward trend: **rise**, **increase**, **go up**, **climb**, **grow**, **double**, **triple**, **boom**, **surge**, **soar**, **rocket**, and so on.  Nouns could be **a rise**, **an increase**, **a growth**, **an upward trend**, **a boom**, **a surge**, **a doubling, etc**.  2. Secondly, for both upward and **downward** trends.  verbs for downward trend: **fall**, **decline**, **decrease**, **dip**, **drop**, **go down**, **halve**, **plummet**, **plunge**, **dive**, and **deteriorate**  nouns are: **a fall**, **a decline**, **a decrease**, **a drop**, **a reduction**, a slump, and **a plunge**  **3. Third, steady trend**:  Subject+ **“did not change”** or **“(subject+ had/ there was) a period of(stability/ steadiness/ static state)”** or **“subject+ remainder (stable/ steady/ unchanged)”**  4. Finally, look at the following structures for **fluctuation trend**:  after the subject, we can use **“(had/ there was) a period of(fluctuation/ constant changes)”** or **“change constantly”**  **Collocation - a group of words that often go together or that are likely to occur together.**  Examples:   * a significant increase * a considerable growth * a sharp fall * a significant drop * to reach a peak/high   Don’t forget to proofread your word for any spelling errors and incorrect word choice.  **POSITIVE RESULT OF THE CHANGE:**  Good grammar needs to be paired with proper use of vocabulary and consistent verb tense, because this is an important aspect of TA and CC. |

**附：原文 ( Original Composition )**

The given line graph compares the change in averge prices of three metals, which are copper, nickel and zinc, among each month in the year of 2014.It is noticeable that the price volatility of nickel was highest in these three metals, and the other two were relatively smooth by contrast.From January to April, although the price of each metal were rising, there was a general trend of declining in the price fluctuation. In February, the price change of zinc boosted to 3%, and then the growth plunged to 1% until June when the price was declining for 1%. Regarding copper and nickel, both of them witnessed a pattern of decreasing. Their price change were stable and slow on March and April, however, copper was cheaper on May and June while nickel saw a little growth followed by an exponential plunge to -3%.The price change were steady in the period from July to September. copper was becoming more expansive at the rate of 1% per month, at the same time, prices of nickel and zinc were lower and lower. In the following three month, the increase rate of copper was slow and became stable, then went up to approximately 1.5%. nickel and zinc were decreasing even worse, but they rebounced on November. Then zinc kept increaing and nickel rose in a stable rate.