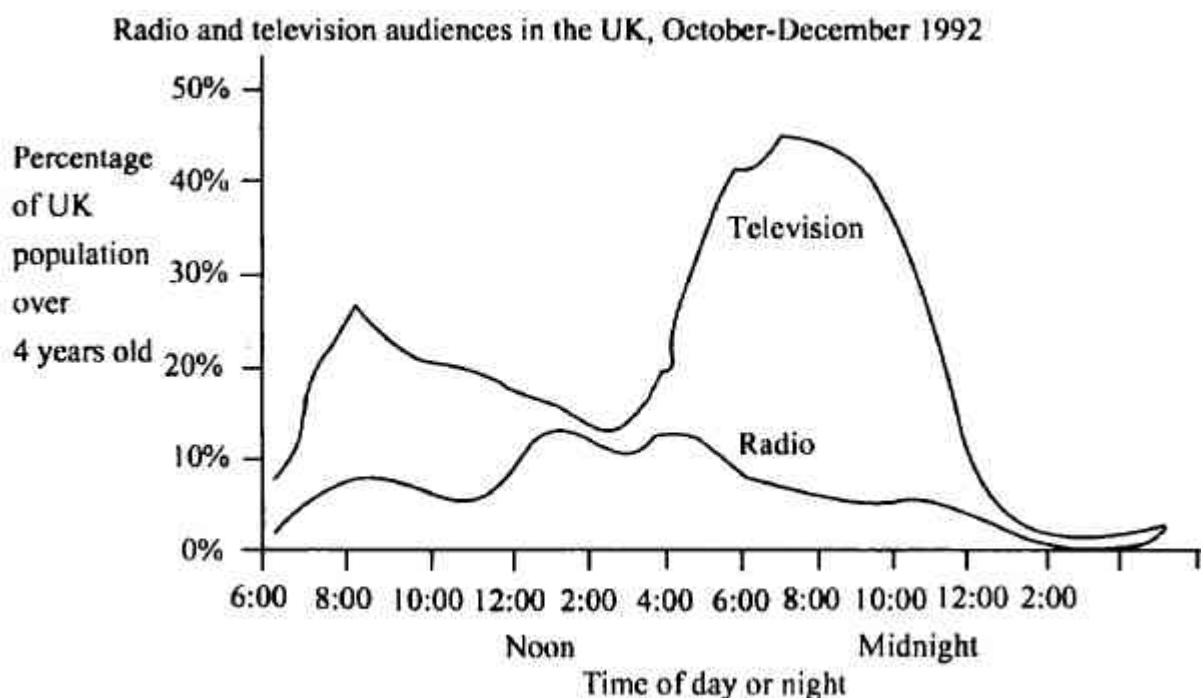例题四

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.

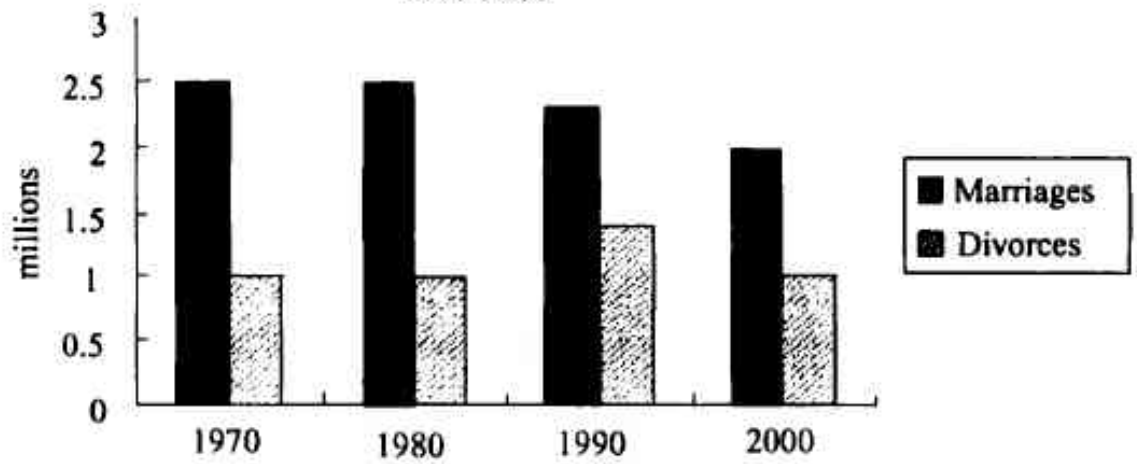Radio and television audiences in the UK, October-December 1992

This line graph indicates the data of radio and TV audiences in 24 hours (6 am to 6 am the next day) in 1992.

As can be seen from the line graph, there was a slight rise in the number of audiences from around 3% at 6am to about 7% at 8am. Then, from 8am to noon, it remained stable. After that, the number of audiences rose sharply until 8pm, peaking at just over 40%. From this point onwards, the number declined fast to around 4% at 6am the next morning.
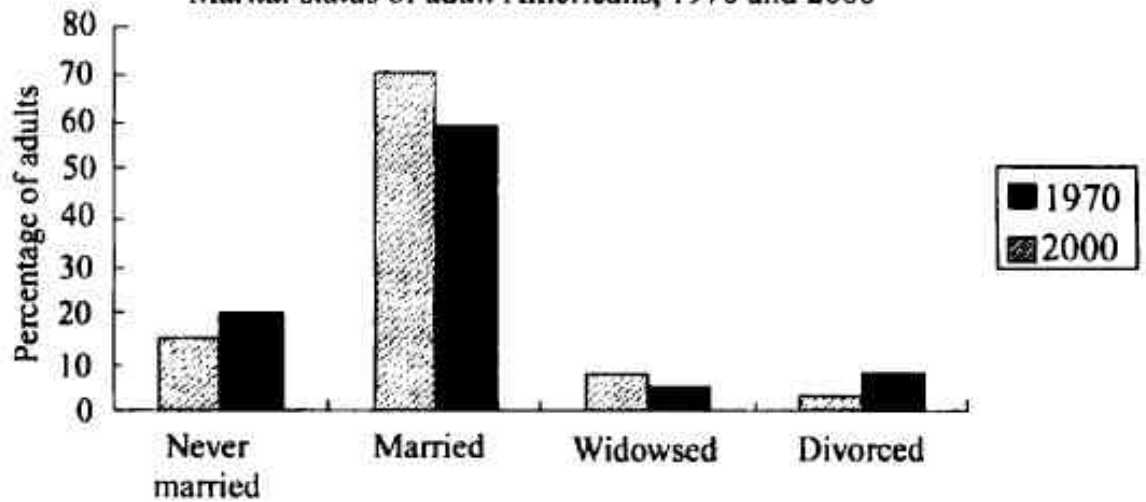
According to the line graph, unlike the TV audiences, the number of radio audiences increased rapidly from 6am (4%) to 8 am, reaching the highest point at 30%. Then, in the next 22 hours, the number decreased gradually, with a slight rise from 4pm to 5pm and around 11pm.

Therefore, it can be clearly seen from the line graph that before 2pm, the number of people who listened to the radio was larger than the number of people watching TV. After that, more UK residents chose to watch TV instead of listening to the radio. Overall, in these 24 hours, the TV audiences were larger than the radio audiences.

Number of marriages and divorces in the USA, 1970-2000

Marital status of adult Americans, 1970 and 2000

The first bar chart shows data about American marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000 while the second bar chart describes information about the married status of adult Americans in 1970 and 2000.

According to the first bar chart, the marriage rate was consistently higher than the divorce rate over the thirty-year period. More precisely, in 1970 the number of marriages stood at 2.5 millions whilst the number of divorces was 1 million. Then, the number of marriages remained stable at this level over the next decade whereas the number of divorces increased to 1.4 millions over the same period. After that, the number of marriages gradually declined to 2 millions in the next twenty years. The number of divorces also experienced a downward trend (1.2 millions and 1 million in 1990 and 2000, respectively).

Then, the second bar chart clearly shows that married people accounted for the greatest proportion of the adult American population in both 1970 and 2000 (70% and 59%, respectively). As for other categories, the percentage of Americans adults who were never married was 14% in 1970 and 20% in 2000. By contrast, people who were widowed represented 8% of the population in 1970 and 6% in 2000. Divorced couples constituted only 2% of the entire population in 1970 but in 2000, this figure amounted to 9%.

Therefore, it can be clearly seen from the charts that the USA marriage rates were substantially higher than the divorce rates over the three decades and married population made up the largest proportion of the whole population in both 1970 and 2000.

译 文
第一幅柱状图显示了从1970年到2000年美国的结婚和离婚人数。而第二幅图则描述了从1970年到2000年间美国成年人的婚姻状况分析。

从第一幅图表看，在过去的30年里，结婚人数一直高于离婚人数。更清楚地说，在1970年有250万人结婚，有100万人离婚。在接下来的10年中，结婚人数一直稳定在这一水平，而离婚人数却上升到了140万。而后的20年里，结婚人数逐渐下降到了200万，而离婚人数呈现出一个下降趋势（1990年有120万，2000年有100万）。

第二幅图清楚地展示了在1970年和2000年结婚的人口都占到了美国成年人的最高比例（分别为1970年70%和2000年59%）。在其他范畴里，从未结婚的美国人占全体成人的比例从1970年的14%上升到了2000年的20%。与之形成对比的是，寡居的人口比例由1970的8%下降到了2000年的6%。离婚人群在1970年仅占总人口的2%，但是到2000年，这个数字上升到了9%。

因此，从图表可以清楚地看到，在过去30年中，美国的结婚率一直远高于离婚率；而已经结婚的人无论是在1970年，还是在2000年，都构成美国人口的主体。

本文词汇表

bar chart	柱状图	marriage *n.*	结婚
divorce rates	离婚率	describe *vt.*	描写
according to	依照	consistently *adv.*	一贯地
precisely *adv.*	正好	whilst *conj.*	同时
gradually *adv.*	逐渐地	downward *adj.*	向下的
trend *n.*	趋势	respectively *adv.*	分别地
account for	占	proportion *n.*	比例
category *n.*	种类	percentage *n.*	百分比
widow *n.*	寡妇	couple *n.*	夫妇
constitute *vt.*	组成	entire *adj.*	全部的
figure *n.*	数字	amount to	总计
substantially *adv.*	充分地	make up	组成

table	表格题
line graph	线图（包括直线图和曲线图）
bar chart	柱状图（也叫条形图）
pie chart	饼状图
process diagram	流程图

表示上升的动词

go up（went up）	increase（increased）
rise（rose）	ascend（ascended）
grow（grew）	
括号里是过去时，其中，rise 和 increase 也经常作名词。	

表示急剧上升的动词

jump（jumped）	shoot up（shot up）
surge（surged）	soar（soared）
其中，surge 也可以作名词。	

表示下降的动词

decline	dip
fall	decrease
drop	descend
sink	
其中，decline，fall，drop，decrease 也经常作名词。	

表示急剧下降的动词

plummet	plunge

表示速度快的形容词

sharp	rapid
dramatic	precipitous
drastic	steep
副词均为加 -ly	

表示缓慢、逐渐的形容词

gradual	gentle
steady	slow
副词均为加 -ly。	

表示幅度大的形容词

marked	significant

表示幅度小的形容词

modest	slight
moderate	
副词均为加 -ly。	

表示波动的动词

fluctuate
不及物动词，其名词形式为 fluctuation。

表示稳定在一个水平上的词组

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

表示到达最高点的词组

peak at	peak
reach the highest point at	
其中，peak 也可以作名词。	

表示到达最低点的词组

reach the bottom at	bottom out at
the lowest point at	bottom
其中，bottom 可以作名词。	

表示到达多少数量的及物动词或词组

reach	hit
arrive at	register
amount to	stand at

表示占多少（后面跟%百分数或者数字）

account for	make up
represent	occupy
constitute	

表示对将来数字预测的及物动词

expect	predict
project	forecast
句型：A is expected/ projected/ predicted/ forecast to reach ...	

表示大约的副词或词组

about	roughly
around	just over
approximately	just under

表示分别的副词

respectively（用在句子结尾，表示两组元素分别对应）

例如：In the 2004 Olympics, China and Russia won X and Y gold medals, respectively.

超过劳动力人口总数 1/4 的约 3400 万名工人因工资低，工作没有前途而陷入困境。