

萤火虫 PTE – Describe Image 模板

任何类型图片的模板都可用以下三种句式构成模板。

极值句: The highest number can be found in ____, which is around ____.

列举句: There is a lot of information such as ____, and ____ as well as ____.

描述句: There is information about ____ which is in ____ color.

经典模板（可用极值句）（适用于 line/bar/pie/table/map）

The following picture shows information about 标题 in the unit of 单位.

So from the picture we can see that:

If you look at 第一类, we can see that

the highest number can be found in ____, which is around ____, and (任意一组 X/Y 值)

the lowest number can be found in ____, which is around _____. (任意一组 X/Y 值)

If you look at 第二类, we can see that

the highest number can be found in ____, which is around ____, and (任意一组 X/Y 值)

the lowest number can be found in ____, which is around _____. (任意一组 X/Y 值)

.....

So in conclusion, the following picture shows information about 标题.

流程模板（可用极值句/列举句/描述句）（适用于 flow chart）

The following picture shows information about 标题.

If you look at the 1st stage, we can see that

there is information about ____ which is in ____ color; and

If you look at the following stage, we can see that

there is information about ____ which is in ____ color; and

If you look at the following stage, we can see that

there is information about ____ which is in ____ color;

.....

So in conclusion, the following picture shows information about 标题.

划水模板（可用极值句/列举句/描述句）（适用于所有非常规图片题）

The following picture shows information about 标题.

So from the picture we can see that:

If you look at the left/picture one, we can see that

there is information about _____ which is in _____ color, and

there is information about _____ which is in _____ color.

.....

If you look at the right/picture two, we can see that

there is information about _____ which is in _____ color, and

there is information about _____ which is in _____ color.

.....

If you look at the middle/picture three, we can see that

there is information about _____ which is in _____ color, and

there is information about _____ which is in _____ color.

.....

So in conclusion, the following picture shows information about 标题.

萤火虫 PTE – Retell Lecture 模板

使用方法：

从文中抓取“主题词”外加 10 个“名词 or 名词词组”，以任意顺序逻辑填入模板。

名词 or 名词词组的数量不一定非要 10 个，

如果少于 10 个就重复填充，如果多于 10 个就合并填充。

逻辑和句型搭配都不重要，保证流利度！流利度！流利度！

1. The following lecture shows information about 主题词.
2. **First of all**, the speaker has mentioned something about 1, which is very important to 2.
3. **And** he also mentioned something about 3, which has a great impact on 4.
4. **Also we can know that**, the speaker has mentioned something about 5, which is very important to 6.
5. **And** he also mentioned some examples such as 7, which has a great impact on 8.
6. **So in conclusion**, the following lecture shows information about 9/主题词,
7. And we should focus on the information about 10/主题词 because it can bring a lot of benefits to human society.

萤火虫备注：

1. 如果说完还没到 40 秒，欢迎重头来一遍。
2. 如果 40 秒之内讲不完，没关系，讲到哪儿就算哪儿。

萤火虫 Summarize Spoken Text 套词模板 (15 空)

2021 年 11 月 3 日更新

注意事项:

1. 本模板无法保证 SST 拿满分。
2. 拿满分的关键在于“所填的 15 个词”能否完全覆盖官方预设的答案词。
3. 参考萤火虫 SST 完美答案及简易答案，保证所填单词都属于“重点词”。
4. SST 不重逻辑，因此所填单词与模板句之间不需要存在任何合理逻辑。

使用方法:

1. 填词：尽量从原文中听出包含“主题词”在内的 15 个名词 or 名词词组。
2. 词性：所有填空单词必须为名词词性（包括动名词、名词词组、名词性从句）。若抓取次不是名词词性，需要改写为名词词性。具体方法参加下页《词性转换大法》
3. 语法：本模板已利用情态动词、分词形式等，规避掉学生可能犯错的第三人称单数、时态。实际运用时，避免出现任何语法错误，或拼写错误。
4. 字数：完成后请务必通读检查：（1）字数（2）语法错误。

套词模板 (15 空):

为方便浏览，模板分为四行。但实际考试中，SST 不能分行，必须写成一个自然段。

S1: This lecture elaborates on the topic of 1 which would involve 2.

S2: Firstly, they have mentioned 3 and 4, related to 5 and 6 due to 7 and 8.

S3: Secondly, they have mentioned 9 and 10 while elaborating on 11 and 12.

S4: Therefore, the underlying issues of 13 can be proved by 14 and 15.

纯模板字数：40 words

如何将所有词性都换成名词?

《词性转换大法》见下页

SST套模板注意事项: 词性转换大法

示范词汇:

radio wave | fast | quickly | where they come from | find | telescope | understand | detail

名词 noun. ———— 注意: 可数 or 不可数?
单数 or 复数?
是否加冠词? ————> [n.]

radio wave ————> radio waves
telescope ————> the telescope
telescope ————> telescopes
where they come from (*名词性从句) ————> where they come from

形容词 adj. ———— 变为该形容词的同义名词 ————> [n.]
——— 加可搭配名词关键词 ————> [adj.] + [n.]
——— being加形容词 ————> being + [adj.]

fast ————> fastness
fast ————> fast radio waves
fast ————> being fast

动词 verb. ———— 变为该动词的同义名词 ————> [n.]
——— 及物动词[vt.]:
动词ing形式加可搭配名词关键词 ————> [v.]ing + [n.]
——— 不及物动词[vi.]:
变为动词ing形式 ————> [v.]ing

find ————> [vt.] finding radio waves
understand ————> [n.] understanding
understand ————> [vt.] understanding details
understand ————> [vi.] understand

副词 adv. ———— 加可搭配动词分词词组 ————> [v.]ing + [adv.]
——— being加该副词的同义形容词 ————> being + [adj.]

quickly ————> finding radio waves quickly
quickly ————> understanding quickly
quickly ————> being quick

萤火虫 Summarize Written Text 小作文模板

使用方法：

1. 从原文中摘抄出若干句原文（显示为灰色斜体），填入模板中；
2. 摘抄的句子数量不限，模板所示的 6 句话数量仅为范例；
2. 不要改写原句，直接照搬即可；
3. 当摘抄的句子太啰嗦时，可以在自己能力范围内适当微调；
4. 请注意总字数不能超过 75 字，如果超字数，请参照第 3 点；
5. 连词可随意挑选，但尽量不要重复使用同一个连词。

模板：

While 第一句话（主谓宾），
第二句话（主谓宾）
because 第三句话（主谓宾），
and/but 第四句话（主谓宾），
so 第五句话（主谓宾），
which means that 第六句话（主谓宾）。

萤火虫 Writing Essay 大作文模板

大作文注意事项：形式大于内容。

1. 不需要华丽词汇或复杂语法，但是必须体现出明显的上下文的承接，和对题目的扣题。
2. 本模板仅帮助大家做好上下文的承接；
3. 审题与扣题请参见萤火虫网站/APP 写作题目下的“答案”中提供的思路、观点、论点及词汇。

选择类 (适用于同意/不同意或二选一的题目类型)

第一段：

s1 There is no doubt that (改写题目中所描述的主题/现象) .

s2 Some people point out that 同意的观点， whereas others would believe that 不同意的观点. [←超字数时，这句话可以删掉]

s3 Personally speaking, I firmly agree/disagree that 我的观点 (照抄题目中的说辞，不用改写) , which can be supported by the reasons as follows.

第二段：

s1 The first and the most important reason for my belief is that (第一个原因) ,

s2 To be more specific, (“具体体现在……”，句子尽量写长、具体) .

s3 This can be established by a recent study by Oxford University, which stated that 76% of people _____.

第三段：

s1 On the other hand, the second reason for this argument is that (第二个原因) ,

s2 To illustrate, (“具体体现在……”，句子尽量写长、具体) .

s3 According to the annual report of the Australian government, more than 70% of the citizens_____.

第四段：

S1 With all the points above, the conclusion can be made that 我的观点, because 第一个原因 (再改写) and 第二个原因 (再改写) .

S2 In this regard, it is crucial that governments should devote sufficient funding, and public awareness should be raised to improve the situation.

并列类 (适用于优点/缺点的题目类型)

第一段:

s1 There is no doubt that (改写题目中所描述的主题/现象) .

s2 Some people point out that 主题有优点, whereas others would believe that 主题有缺点。[←超字数时, 这句话可以删掉]

s3 Personally speaking, I think the pros of 主题 (照抄题目中的说辞, 不用改写) are as great as the cons, and each will be elaborated respectively.

第二段:

s1 The key benefit of 主题 is that _____ (该主题的某方面优点) .

s2 To be more specific, (具体描述优点的表现, 句子可以长一点) .

s3 This can be established by a recent study by Oxford University, which stated that 76% of people _____.

第三段:

s1 The main downside of 主题 is that _____ (该主题的某方面缺点) .

s2 To illustrate, (具体描述缺点的表现, 句子可以长一点) .

s3 According to the annual report of the Australian government, more than 70% of the citizens _____.

第四段:

S1 With all the points above, the conclusion can be made that 主题 can bring considerable positive effects, but will inevitably cause negative impacts.

S2 In this regard, it is crucial that governments should devote sufficient funding, and public awareness should be raised to improve the situation.

开放类 (适用于有两个不同问题的题目类型)

第一段:

s1 There is no doubt that (主题词) has a tremendous impact on the current society.

s2 Personally speaking, (回答问题一) and (回答问题二) , and each will be elaborated respectively.

第二段:

s1 First and foremost, plenty evidence shows that _____ (改写问题一的回答) .

s2 To be more specific, (解释为什么) .

s3 This can be established by a recent study by Oxford University, which stated that 76% of people _____.

第三段:

s1 On the other hand, it is the truism that _____ (改写问题二的回答) .

s2 To illustrate, (解释为什么) .

s3 According to the annual report of the Australian government, more than 70% of the citizens _____.

第四段:

S1 With all the points above, the conclusion can be made that (再次改写问题一的回答) and (再次改写问题二的回答) .

S2 In this regard, it is crucial that governments should devote sufficient funding, and public awareness should be raised to improve the situation.