

雅思写作精讲精练第二次课

小作文写作流程

- 建议不超过20分钟
- 审题：确认正正确理解图中信息
- 避免大量照抄原题用词
- 得分要点：确保包含全部主要特征
- 分段：体现呈现数据的分组依据
- 细节：切勿抄错细节数字或单位
- 比较：重点呈现数据间的相似差异
- 综述：一定要尝试作出组间比较
- 检查：留出两三分钟检查词汇语法
- 扣分：避免因为字数过少导致扣分

小作文自查表

- 总起段对话题词汇进行同义替换，句型有所变化。
- 综述内容能够比较数据组之间的相似和差异。
- 分段依据合理，并有主旨句说明。
- 主体段里包含足够的主要特征（例如最大最小值、起止点数量、平均水平异同、升降方向和幅度异同）。
- 使用副词外的承接词、位移、代词回指等衔接手段。
- 尽可能使用多种句型（如定语从句、状语从句、复合句式、长名词作主语、同位语和插入语）。
- 全文字数达到150。
- 排查用词和语法错误。

注意事项

- 时间起点数据仍然按静态排序
- 绝对数量较大的分组重点呈现
- 变化幅度一致的趋势合并描述
- 变化幅度最大的分组可以强调

动态图

功能句型

- 比较信息作主语
 - The most significant increase was observed in distances travelled by car.
 - A greater degree of stability, on the other hand, can be seen in less fuel-reliant types of transport, namely walking and cycling, both with drop of less than 20 miles per person.
 - However, the biggest increase took place in British Columbia, where the percentage of graduates more than doubled, reaching almost 11 percent in 2006.
- 分组信息作主语
 - Car use, which accounted for a dominant proportion of distance travelled in 1985, experienced a staggering increase of around 1600 miles per person in 2000.
 - The remaining few types of transport, on the other hand, were not as popular in 2000 as before.
 - Although local bus rides were the second commonest choice (429 miles per person) in 1985, they only contributed 274 miles per person 15 years later, resulting in a 155-mile decrease.
- 数据概念作主语
 - In comparison, figures of train and long-distance bus use only rose by less than 100 miles per person, especially in the case of taxis (close to 30 miles per person).
 - Meanwhile, the number of people who used local buses must have dropped significantly as the average distance experienced a dramatic fall from 429 miles in 1985 to 274 miles in 2000.

静态图

注意事项

- 单项数据一般十来二十个
- 多图组合重点看组间异同
- 数量近似的细节必须合并
- 差异较大的细节必须强调

分组信息作主语

- In stark contrast, the other two categories only make up around 10 percent each.
- In the four developed regions, agricultural use of water, which accounts for over 70%, is the dominant factor.
- The food, drinks and tobacco sector accounted for the largest percentages in consumer spending.
- More specifically, this category created the largest expenditure numbers observed, around 30% in Turkey and Ireland.
- While Italian consumers contributed 9% to clothing and footwear, this sector only attracted around 6% in the other countries.

功能句型

比较信息作主语

- There is a greater degree of balance in developed regions.
- The largest amounts consumed, around 50%, serve industrial purposes.
- Even smaller amounts (all below 5%) were spent on leisure and education.
- while even smaller proportions (around 15%) are consumed domestically.

数据概念作主语

- In comparison, the percentages required by agriculture are below 40.
- while figures in the remaining 3 countries, in comparison, were all below 20%.
- The numbers recorded for the remaining two categories are much lower.