

# 雅思写作精讲精练第二次课

课前测



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# 学习要点

1. 小作文写作要点
2. 复杂数据图特点
3. 主要特征的挑选
4. 主体段结构安排
5. 句子间逻辑关系
6. 表格题上手练习
7. 答疑

# 小作文回顾

Task 1 recap



Section 1

## 小作文写作流程

a. comparisons, b. diagram, c. figures, d. grammar and spelling, e. key, f. overview, g. paragraphs, h. task, i. words

Aim to write your answer in 20 minutes.

Study the graph, chart or \_\_\_\_\_ carefully first.

Use your own words rather than copying words from the \_\_\_\_\_.

Make sure you have included all the \_\_\_\_\_ points.

Always use \_\_\_\_\_ to organize your points.

Make sure any \_\_\_\_\_ you quote are accurate.

Make \_\_\_\_\_ if they are appropriate and relevant.

Always include a clear \_\_\_\_\_.

Leave time to check your \_\_\_\_\_.

Don't lose unnecessary marks by writing too few \_\_\_\_\_.

The graphic on the left side of the slide features a large, stylized red shape that resembles a folded piece of paper or a book cover. Below this shape, the Chinese characters "新东方" (New Oriental) are written in a bold, white, sans-serif font on a red background.

# 写前练习

- 应用市场搜索**新东方雅思Pro**，内含“写作新题”栏目
- Ryan老师写作机经题库文档
  - <https://docs.qq.com/sheet/DUmN1d2ZJQIVTYkNV>
- 常规训练积累、每题5-10分钟
- 自行列出大纲、避免参考资料
- 分析范文思路、积累词汇句型



# 如果没图.....

更简单？  
更困难？  
没区别？

# 静态表格题

Tables for comparing numbers



Section 2

**Overview :**  
**哪个说法错误？**

- A. 组间相似作出归纳
- B. 组间差异可以强调
- C. 最大最小值作对比
- D. 突出占比较大类型



A. 组间相似作出归纳

## 例题2：表格题

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category-2002

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

B. 组间差异可以强调

C. 突出占比较大类型

## 例题2：综述

1. 组间相似  
作出归纳
2. 组间差异  
可以强调
3. 突出占比  
较大类型

- A. People in all the countries surveyed spent **more** on food, drinks and tobacco **than** on the other two types of products and services **combined**.
- B. Food, drinks and tobacco account for **the largest** percentage in all the countries surveyed.
- C. There is a **general comparability** within each spending category. / Spending on clothing and footwear as well as leisure and education is rather limited, all below 10 percent.

1. 数据组间相似 – 合并

## 主体段的划分

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category-2002

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

2. 数据组间差异 – 分离

3. 先写哪段？**优先安排  
占主导地位  
的合并组**

## 主体段1

Percentage of national consumption

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco
Ireland	28.91%
Italy	16.36%
Spain	18.80%
Sweden	15.77%
Turkey	32.14%

### 1. 主旨句：与其他组对比

The food, drinks and tobacco sector accounted for slightly larger / the largest percentages in consumer spending.

### 2. 细节句1：第一梯队（合并）

### 3. 细节句2：第二梯队（合并）

## 主体段1

Percentage of national consumption

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco
Ireland	28.91%
Italy	16.36%
Spain	18.80%
Sweden	15.77%
Turkey	32.14%

1. 主旨句：与其他组对比

2. 细节句1：第一梯队（合并）

More specifically, **this** category created **the largest** expenditure numbers observed,                      in **both** Turkey and Ireland.

【主句】数据比较/排名

【分句】补充细节/证据

3. 细节句2：第二梯队（合并）

## 主体段1

Percentage of national consumption

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco
Ireland	28.91%
Italy	16.36%
Spain	18.80%
Sweden	15.77%
Turkey	32.14%

1. 主旨句：与其他组对比
2. 细节句1：第一梯队（合并）
3. 细节句2：第二梯队（合并）

【主句】数据比较/排名

Figures in **the other** three countries, **in comparison**, were **all** below 20% / **mostly** around half of that level,

【介词短语】补充细节/证据

a) **with the lowest** level being 15.77% in Sweden.

b) **despite a slightly higher** level (18.80%) observed in Spain.

## 主体段2

### 1. 主旨句：与第一组对比

The numbers recorded for the **remaining** two categories \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. 细节句1：衣物鞋子（合并）

### 3. 细节句2：休闲教育（合并）

expenditure by category-2002

Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
6.43%	2.21%
9.00%	3.20%
6.51%	1.98%
5.40%	3.22%
6.63%	4.35%

## 主体段2

1. 主旨句：与第一组对比

2. 细节句1：衣物鞋子（合并）  
【让步】个别例外

While Italian consumers \_\_\_\_\_

【主句】多数相近

\_\_\_\_\_ in the other countries

3. 细节句2：休闲教育（合并）

penditure by category-2002

Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
6.43%	2.21%
9.00%	3.20%
6.51%	1.98%
5.40%	3.22%
6.63%	4.35%



## 主体段2

1. 主旨句：与第一组对比
2. 细节句1：衣物鞋子（合并）
3. 细节句2：休闲教育（合并）

【主句】多数相近

\_\_\_\_\_ (all below 5%) were spent on leisure and education,

【分句】突出细节

especially in Ireland and Spain where \_\_\_\_\_.

penditure by category-2002

Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
6.43%	2.21%
9.00%	3.20%
6.51%	1.98%
5.40%	3.22%
6.63%	4.35%

静态图/表：  
哪个**错误**？

- A. 单项数据一般不超过十个
- B. 多图组合重点看组间异同
- C. 数量近似的细节必须合并
- D. 差异较大的细节必须强调

# 动态表格题

Tables for comparing different times



Section 3

## 例题2

The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000.

### Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Car	3,199	4,806
Local bus	429	274
Long distance bus	54	124
Train	289	366
Taxi	13	42
Other	420	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

## 综述

- A. 组间相似作出归纳
- B. 组间差异可以强调
- C. 突出占比较大类型

1. Cars were used for **the longest** distance.
2. **The most significant increase** was observed in distances travelled by car.
3. There was an **overall increase** in the distance travelled.

## Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Car	3,199	4,806
Local bus	429	274
Long distance bus	54	124
Train	289	366
Taxi	13	42
Other	420	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

## 主体段划分依据

按照数量大小分类？ ▲ ▼

按照升降方向分类？ ▲ ▼

## Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking ▲	255 ▼	237
Bicycle ▼	51 ▼	41
Car ▲	3,199 ▲	4,806
Local bus ▲	429 ▼	274
Long distance bus ▼	54 ▲	124
Train ▲	289 ▲	366
Taxi ▼	13 ▲	42
Other	420	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

## 主体段1：上升





### 1. 主旨句

Some forms of transport became **the most common / more popular** over the 15-year period.

### 2. 数量/升幅较大组

### 3. 数量/升幅较小组

Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Car 	3,199	4,806
Long distance bus 	54	124
Train 	289	366
Taxi 	13	42

## 主体段1：上升

### 1. 主旨句

### 2. 数量/升幅较大组

【插入语】静态信息


Car use, which accounted for a **dominant / small** proportion of distance travelled in 1985,

【主句】动态信息

experienced a **staggering / mild increase** of around 1,600 miles per person in 2000.

### 3. 数量/升幅较小组

Average distance in miles  
travelled per person per year,  
by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Car 	3,199 <b>+1607=</b>	4,806
Long distance bus	54	124
Train	289	366
Taxi	13	42



## 主体段1：上升

1. 主旨

2. 数量/升幅较大组

3. 数量/升幅较小组

【插入语】静态信息

Figures of trains, long distance buses and taxis, **slightly / much smaller** in comparison,

【主句】动态信息

did not **rise** by over **30 / 80** miles per person,

【分句】补充突出细节

**especially** in the case of the last (close to 30 miles per person).

Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Car	3,199	4,806
Long distance bus ↑	54 +70=	124
Train ↑	289 +77=	366
Taxi ↑	13 +29=	42

## 主体段2：下降

### 1. 主旨句

The **remaining** few types of transport, **on the other hand**, \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. 数量/降幅最大组

### 3. 数量/降幅较小组

Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking ↓	255 $-18=$	237
Bicycle ↓	51 $-10=$	41
Local bus ↓	429 $-155=$	274

## 主体段2：下降

### 1. 主旨句

### 2. 数量/降幅最大组

【让步】静态信息

Although local bus rides \_\_\_\_\_  
in 1985,

【主句】静态信息

they **only** contributed 274 miles per  
person 15 years later, **resulting in**

【分词】动态信息

### 3. 数量/降幅较小组

Average distance in miles  
travelled per person per  
year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Local bus ↓	429 - 155=	274

## 主体段2：下降

1. 主旨句
2. 数量/降幅最大组
3. 数量/降幅较小组

### 【主句】动态特征

A greater / smaller degree of stability, **on the other hand**, can be seen in less fuel-reliant types of transport, namely walking and cycling,

【介词短语】具体数量  
both with a **drop** of

\_\_\_\_\_.

Average distance in miles  
travelled per person per year, by  
mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking ↓	255 – 18=	237
Bicycle ↓	51 –10=	41
Local bus	429	274

## 动态图小结

1. 时间起点数据仍然按静态排序 T / F
2. 绝对数量较\_\_\_\_\_分组重点呈现
3. 变化幅度一致的趋势合并/分开描述
4. 变化幅度最小的分组重点呈现 T / F

# 小作文答疑

Task 1 Q&A



Section 4

# 写作精讲精练第二次课作业



1. **课后小测** : <https://www.wenjuan.in/s/aQjmMvo/>
2. **讲义练习** : 完成单元练习、分析范文、摘录有用的表达和句型、整理题型要求和答题策略、学习功能句型
3. **全文写作** : 完成一篇小作文。 **雅思大小作文套题2-Task1**
  - 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。

## 雅思大小作文套题2-Task1

The table and chart show the time spent at leisure and household activities by men and women in 2008.

Leisure Activities (average minute per day)	Men	Women
TV, video, radio	137	118
Reading	18	19
Sport	15	11

