

Bar chart (telephone calls: fixed line calls --- the use of fixed line)

1. Exceed + 数据 vs. overtake + 对象
2. In a paragraph (sequence logically) 静态 vs. 动态
3. Consumption = consumption levels
4. Beef consumption was the most = beef consumption levels were the highest = beef was consumed/eaten the most = beef was the most popular type of meat
5. Beef consumption was the largest, at about 225 grams / (about 225 grams) vs. beef was the most popular type of meat, with about 225 grams consumed
6. 分段
7. Electricity production by coal --- coal produced/contributed/supplied/provided
8. Rank second / rank in second place (排名)
9. The remainder was largely .., with only/merely ... vs. the remaining ... were largely, with only/merely ...
10. Show an opposite/a different pattern, with a fall
11. 静态图 key features + main body 的写作逻辑
 - 1) logic: 从大到小
 - 2) key features: 最大、(第二大)、区间/相似、相等/求和、

倍数/差值、最小

12. double/triple = rise twofold/threefold (动态) vs. twice/three times (静态)
13. A be twice more than B = A be twice B = A be twice as large/many/much as B
14. The amount of money vs. the number of students = the figure for money/students
15. ~~The percentage of the expenditure on food accounted for 32.14%~~

Step 1. Tense; unit; subject

Water use = the use of water = water consumption = water consumption levels = 19% of the water was consumed/used by agriculture = water usage

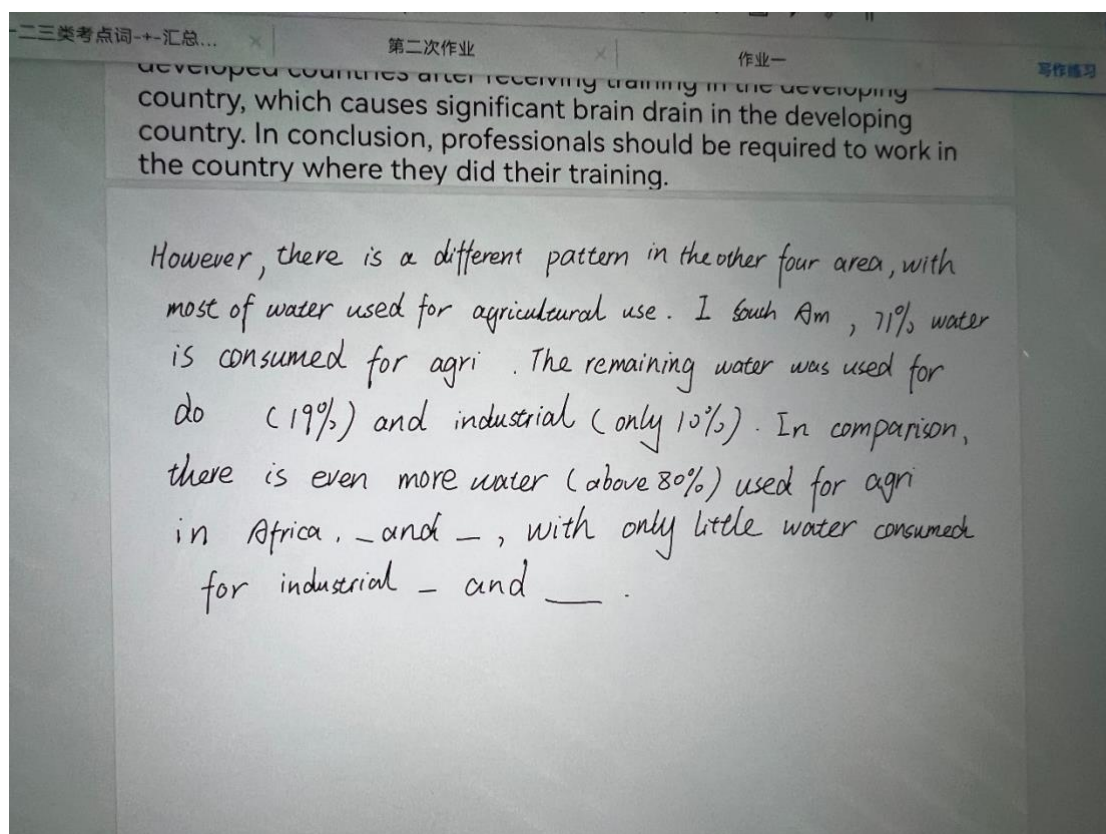
Step 2. Paragraphing (patterns: distribution patterns/types)

1. Introduction
2. ~~In developing and underdeveloped areas~~/In North America and Europe,
3. ~~In developed areas~~/In the other four areas,
4. Overview (similar patterns except for North America and Europe)

Step 3. Sequence information logically in body paragraphs

Step 4. Key features + illustrate

Step 5. Overview (summarize the differences and similarities of patterns)



Most of the water was used for agriculture in A, CA and SEA, at over 80%. Households and industries together used no

more than 20%. *By comparison, in SA, agriculture still consumed the most but the consumption accounted for a smaller percentage (71%), while almost 30% was used for the other two purposes.*

主体段: categorize + key features + illustrate

The pie charts compare water usage in six areas of the world.

The developed areas used half of the water for industries, 48% in North America and 53% in Europe, and the remainder was largely for agriculture, with only about 14% for the domestic purpose.

Over 80% of the water was used for farming in Africa and Central Asia while South America used 71% for irrigation. Water consumption for households was higher than that for production, with a gap of 2% in Central Asia and Africa and 9% in South America. The distribution pattern in South East Asia was slightly different: industries (12%) consumed more water than families (7%), although water for farming was still the most (81%).

Overall, all areas shared similar patterns concerning water consumption except for North America and Europe.