

Task 1 Overview

Lesson 1-Structure

Learning objectives

- To analyze graphs
- To be familiar with two types of structures for line; table ; pie ; bar
- To learn to use structures for different graphs

Lesson 2-Expressions

Learning objectives

- To describe $a > b > c$
- To describe trend
- To compare trend

Lesson 3-Write

Learning objectives

- To write lines; table; pie
- To write “account for”

Lesson 4-Maps & Process diagrams

Learning objectives

- To describe “location” and “change of location”
- To describe process diagrams

Lesson1-Structure

Learning objectives

- **To analyze graphs**
- **To be familiar with two types of structures for line; table ; pie ; bar**
- **To learn to use structures for different graphs**

➤ **Two types of structures** （多用于动态图：有时间的）

Structure 1: 8 S

Introduction: 1S-2S （改写题目）

Body 1: $a > b > c$ 3S (纵向比较)

Body 2: same trend....By contrast, same trend 3S (横向比较)

Conclusion: 1S -2S （整体趋势）

Structure 2: 8 S

Introduction: 1S -2S （改写题目）

Body 1: same trend ($a > b > c$) （横向同趋势 + 纵向比较）

Body 2: By contrast, same trend （横向相反趋势 + 纵向比较）

Conclusion: 1S-2S （整体趋势）

2 types of graphs:

Type 1 : graphs with time

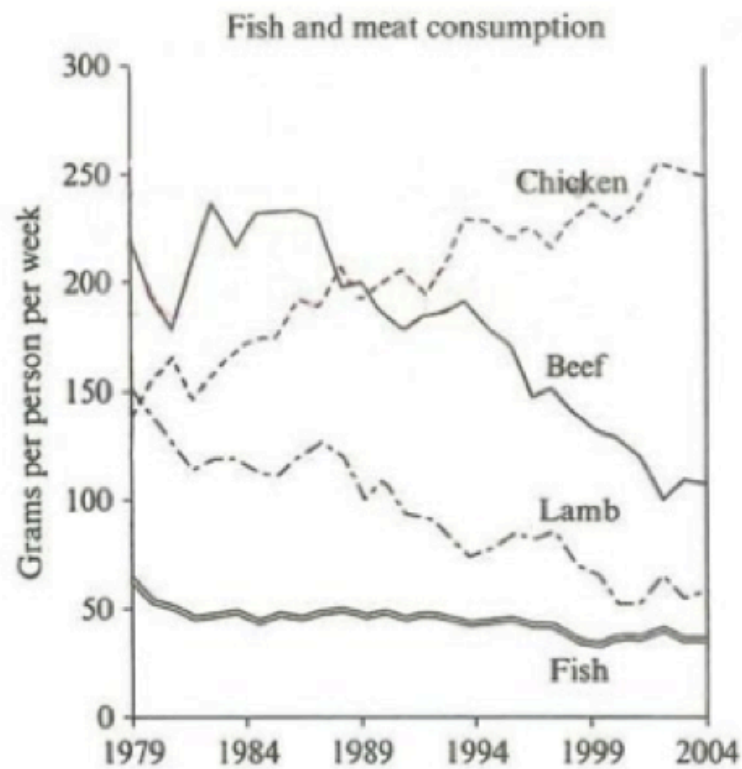
Structure 1 or Structure 2 (Example, Line)

Type 2: graphs without time

Structure 1 (Example, Table)

➤ **Examples:**

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meats in an European country between 1979 and 2004.



Structure 1: 8 S

Introduction: 1S -2S

The graph illustrates changes in the **amounts** of beef, lamb, chicken and fish consumed in a particular European country between 1979 and 2004. (1S, 23 words)

Body 1: a>b>c 3S

In 1979, **beef** was by far the most popular of these meats, with about 225 grams consumed per person per week. **Lamb and chicken** were eaten in roughly equivalent quantities (about 150 grams). (**a>b**) Significantly less **fish** was consumed. (just over 50 grams) (c) (**3S, 42 words**)

Body 2: same trend....By contrast , same trend 3S

However, over the course of this 25-year period, consumption of **beef and lamb** fell dramatically to approximately 100 grams and 55 grams, respectively. **The consumption of fish** also declined, but much less significantly, to just below 50 grams. So, although it remained the least popular meat, its level of consumption was the most stable. (**same trend**) **By contrast, chicken** consumption experienced a growing trend, bypassing lamb in 1980 and beef in 1989, then peaking at 250 grams in 2004. (**same trend**) (**4S,76 words**)

Body 1:

S1: beef>

S2: chicken=lamb

S3: > fish

Body 2: 3S

beef,lamb,fish

By contrast,

chicken

Conclusion: 1S -2S

Overall, the graph shows that the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of the other foods decreased over the period measured. **(1S, 22 words)**

193 words

Structure 2: 8 S

Introduction: 1S -2S (改写题目)

Body 1: same trend (a>b>c) (横向同趋势 + 纵向比较)

Body 2: By contrast, same trend (横向相反趋势 + 纵向比较)

Conclusion: 1S-2S (整体趋势)

Introduction: 1S -2S

The graph illustrates changes in the amounts of beef, lamb, chicken and fish consumed in a particular European country between 1979 and 2004. (1S, 23 words)

Body 1: same trend (a>b>c) (beef, lamb, fish)

From 1979 to 2004, the consumption of **beef, the most popular meat in 1979 (a>b>c)**, dramatically decreased from 225 grams per person per week to 100 grams despite minor fluctuations during the first 5 years.

During this period, the amounts of **lamb and fish** eaten also decreased, though less drastically, with lamb falling from 150 grams to 60 grams and fish declining even more moderately, from 60 grams to 50 grams. (**same trend**) (**2S, 66words**)

S1: beef reduced

S2: lamb and fish also reduced

Body 2: By contrast, same trend

By contrast, this period witnessed a reversed trend for the amount of chicken consumed. In 1979, the figure for chicken nearly equaled that for lamb(**a>b>c**). After 1979, it experienced an increase, overtaking lamb consumption in 1980 and beef consumption in 1989 before peaking at 250 grams in 2004, ultimately replacing beef as the most-preferred meat. (**same trend**) (**3S, 59 words**)

S3: 3 Sentences

By contrast,

S1: reversed trend, chicken

S2: chicken ($a > b > c$)

S3: chicken increased

Conclusion: 1S -2S

Overall, the graph shows that the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of the other foods decreased over the period measured. **(1S, 22 words)**

(201 words)

Table1- Structure 1

Figures in columns are not related to each other.

Step 1: from the top to the bottom

find the biggest/ smallest figures in the same column, circle them

find the “special figures” :

“ similar figures” “ 2 times of another” , “ 3 times of another”

Step 2: from the left to the right (compare each columns)

draw a line on each circled figure (biggest/smallest)

identify figures that fall into “biggest” or “ smallest” in more than 2 columns

Structure: Each column has one paragraph

Body 1: First column: $a_1 > b_1 > c_1$ 2 sentences

(compare biggest/smallest figures in this column with other columns when necessary)

Body 2: Second column: $a_2 > b_2 > c_2$ 2 sentences

(compare biggest/smallest figures in this column with other columns when necessary)

Body 3: Third column: $a_3 > b_3 > c_3$ 2 sentences

(compare biggest/smallest figures in this column with other columns when necessary)

每列数据之间没有相关性

同列比大小，（不同列比较位置）
同列数据：最大值，最小值，中间项

First column: $a_1 > b_1 > c_1$ (比大小)

Second column: $a_2 > b_2 > c_2$ ($a_1 // a_2$ 比位置)

Third column: $a_3 > b_3 > c_3$ ($a_2 // a_3$ 比位置)

The table below gives information about the underground railway system in six cities.

Underground Railway Systems			
City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

1. 每列数据划出最大值，最小值，中间项用阿拉伯数字标出顺序
2. 在每列最大值和最小值上面划横线，横线交叉的项目，需要横向比较
3. 中间数据不一定都描述，挑选有特征的，一般描述第二大数据

The graph above compares the underground railway systems in six cities with regard to opening year, length, and the number of passengers carried per year. (**1S,25 words**)

London has the **oldest** underground railway systems (URS), opening as early as 1863, and followed by the opening of URSs in **Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, and Kyoto**. Meanwhile, Los Angeles has the newest URS, which was established in 2001. (**2S,39words**)

a1>b1>c1

Additionally, the URS in London, **having been in operation the longest**, (横向比较位置) also ranked No. 1 in the category of length with 394 km, nearly **doubling** the figure for Paris. **Conversely**, the length of the URS in **Los Angeles and Kyoto** are at the bottom, at 11 km and 28 km respectively. (**2S, 51 words**)

a2 (compare with another column) > b2>c2

In terms of the annual number of passengers who use URS in the different cities, the figure for Tokyo is the highest (1927 million) and is approximately **twice** of the figure for Paris. What is interesting is that **Kyoto and Los Angeles once again** have the lowest figures, with 50 millions passengers and 45 millions passengers carried by the URS in each city, respectively. (**2S, 64 words**)

a3>b3>c3 (compare with another column)

As illustrated above, there is a positive correlation between opening date and length, but the number of passengers carried has little to do with these two factors. (**1S,27 words**)

210 words

Table 2-Structure 1

Figures in columns are related to each other.

Step 1:

generally compare the figures in each column
column 1 > column 2 > column 3

Step2:

find the biggest/ smallest figure in the same column, circle them

find the “special figures” “ 2 times of another” or “ 3 times of another”

每列数据之间有相关性

Body1: 整体比较每列数值

Body 2-Body 3/4: 同列比大小，（不同列比较位置）

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%

This table provides a comparative snapshot of customer expenditure in diverse product categories in five countries in 2002.

It is evident from the data that in all the countries measured, the **leading** class of goods for consumer spending was edibles & tobacco, followed by wearable products and leisure/education. **(1S,29words)**

For food and other consumables, **Turkey** had the highest spending ratio at about 32%, followed quite closely by **Ireland** at approximately 29%. **Spain, Italy and Sweden** spent a much lower amount in this class, with Sweden's spending (15.77%) being nearly **half** that of Turkey. **(2S, 45words)**

Italians, however, spent the **highest percentage (9%)** of their money on clothes and shoes. All others lagged quite far behind and display **comparable** percentages, with the lowest being that of **Sweden (5.4%)**. **(2S, 35words)**

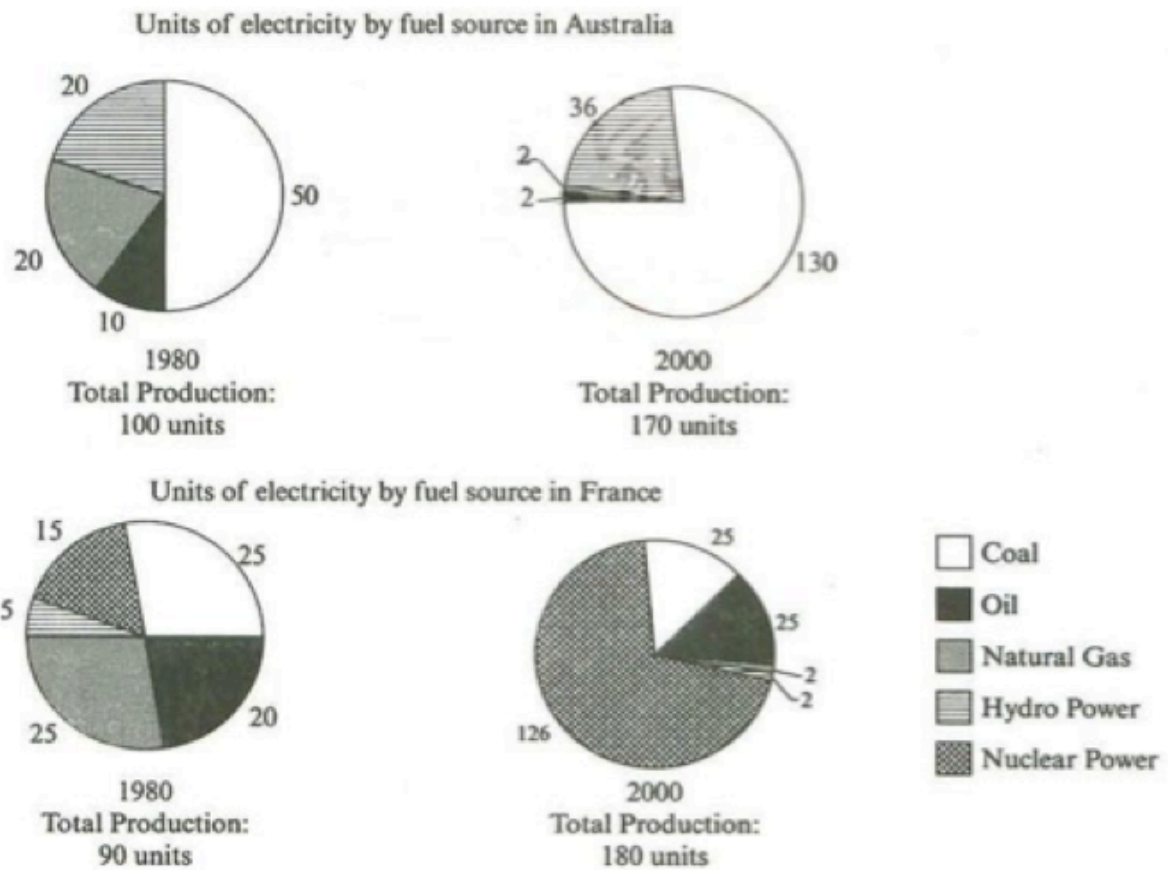
The **Turkish again** led the category of spending on education and leisure, at 4.35%, whereas **Sweden and Italy** had almost **identical** ratios in this class (approximately 3.2%). The Spanish were the smallest spenders for education and leisure (only 1.98%). **(2S,38words)**

Thus, it can be concluded that the **Turkish** led the way when spending on **food & tobacco** as well as **leisure**. In contrast, **Italians** were more fond of buying **wearable goods** than the other nationalities. **(2S,31words)**
(210 words)

(compare the biggest or the smallest figures in each column)

Pie Two countries, Two years

The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000.



Introduction: 整体数据比较

Body1: Country 1

S1: Pie 1 a>b>c

S2: Pie 2 a>b>c (trend %)

Body 2: Country 2

S1: Pie 1 a>b>c (compare figures for two countries)

S2: Pie 2 a>b>c (trend %) compare figures for two countries)

The charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in the years 1980 and 2000. Between these years, electricity production almost doubled, rising from 100 to 170 units in Australia and from 90 to 180 units in France. **(2S,40 words)**

In 1980, Australia used **coal** as the **main** electricity source, and the **remainder** was produced from **natural gas, hydro power**(each producing 20 units) and **oil** (which produced only 10 units). **By 2000, coal** had become the source of fuel for **more than 75%** of electricity and only **hydro** continued to be another significant source, supplying approximately 20%. **(2S, 59 words)**

In contrast, France used **coal** for generating **only 25 units** of electricity in 1980, (纵向比较澳大利亚) which **was matched by** natural gas. The remaining 40 units were produced **largely** from **oil and nuclear power**, with hydro contributing only 5 units. **But by 2000, nuclear power**, which was not used at all in **Australia**, (纵向比较澳大利亚) had developed into the **main source**, producing almost **75% of** electricity at 126 units, while **coal and oil together produced only 50 units**. Other sources were no longer significant. **(4S, 80 words)**

Overall, it is clear that by **2000** these two countries relied on different **principal fuel sources**: Australia relied on coal and France on nuclear power. **(1S,25 words)**

219 words

