

第一部分：核心词汇与句型 (Vocabulary & Sentence Structures)

要写好饼图，你需要掌握三类词汇和句型：描述占比、进行比较和使用“近似”表达。

1. 描述占比的核心动词 (Verbs for Describing Proportions)

这类动词用来连接“某个类别”和它所占的“百分比”。

- **account for** (占了...)
 - 例句: In 2020, coal **accounted for** 40% of the total energy consumption.
- **make up** (组成了/构成了...)
 - 例句: Students from Asia **made up** the largest proportion of the university's international student body.
- **constitute** (构成...)
 - 例句: This category **constituted** almost half of the total expenditure.
- **comprise** (包含/由...构成)
 - 例句: The sales of digital books **comprised** 35% of the market share.
- **represent** (代表/相当于...)
 - 例句: The proportion of spending on food **represented** a quarter of the household budget.
- **be responsible for** (是...的原因/贡献了...)
 - 例句: The industrial sector **was responsible for** the majority of water usage.
- **take up** (占据...)
 - 例句: Renewable energy sources **took up** a mere 5% of the total.
- **occupy** (占据...，尤指空间或份额)
 - 例句: In the company's workforce, administrative roles **occupied** 15%.
- **consist of** (由...组成) - 注意：这个词组后面常跟名词，而不是直接跟百分比
 - 例句: The budget **consisted of** three main parts, with housing being the largest at 50%.
- **be recorded at** (被记录在...)
 - 例句: The figure for leisure spending **was recorded at** 22%.

2. 描述占比的名词和名词短语 (Nouns & Noun Phrases)

用名词来表达可以使句子结构更多样化。

- **the proportion of** (...的比例)
 - 例句: The **proportion of** people driving to work was 60%.
- **the percentage of** (...的百分比)
 - 例句: The **percentage of** graduates who were unemployed stood at 8%.
- **the share of** (...的份额)
 - 例句: Cars had the largest **share of** the transportation market.
- **a high/low percentage** (一个高/低的百分比)
 - 例句: A **low percentage** of the budget was allocated to culture and arts.
- **a significant portion** (一个重要的部分)
 - 例句: A **significant portion** of the electricity was generated from natural gas.
- **the majority of** (大部分) - 通常指超过 50%
 - 例句: The **vast majority of** residents (85%) expressed satisfaction with the new park.
- **the minority of** (小部分)

- 例句: A small minority of respondents (4%) preferred the old system.
- a fraction of (一小部分)
 - 例句: Only a tiny fraction of the revenue came from merchandise sales.
- a segment of (.....的一部分)
 - 例句: The largest segment of the audience was young adults aged 18-25.
- the lion's share (最大份额) - 一个很形象的地道表达
 - 例句: The smartphone division captured the lion's share of the company's profit.

3. 分数与量词 (Fractions & Quantifiers)

用分数和量词可以替代百分比，避免重复，展现词汇的丰富性。

分数/量词	对应的百分比	例句
a half	\$50%\$	Exactly a half of the respondents were female.
a third	约 \$33%\$	Just over a third of the participants were from Europe.
a quarter	\$25%\$	The UK accounted for a quarter of the total exports.
three-quarters	\$75%\$	Three-quarters of the land was used for agriculture.
two-fifths	\$40%\$	Two-fifths of the government's spending was on healthcare.
a tenth	\$10%\$	The budget for research and development was just a tenth of the total.
a mere X%	仅仅 X%	A mere 5% of the energy was from solar power.
... respectively	... 分别是	The percentages for gas and coal were 30% and 25% respectively.
the former, the latter	前者，后者	The two main reasons were price and quality; the former accounted for 60%, while the latter constituted 25%.
twice/three times as much/many as	是...的两倍/三倍	The proportion of spending on rent was twice as much as that on food.

4. 比较与排序 (Comparing & Ranking)

饼图作文的“概述”和“主体段”都需要比较。

- the largest / the highest proportion/percentage (最大比例)
 - 例句: The largest proportion of spending was on housing.
- the smallest / the lowest proportion/percentage (最小比例)
 - 例句: The chart shows that entertainment had the smallest percentage of the budget.
- followed by (其次是...)
 - 例句: The most popular genre was comedy, followed by action films.

- **in contrast / by contrast** (相反)
 - 例句: Undergraduates spent most of their money on accommodation. **In contrast**, postgraduates allocated the largest part of their budget to tuition fees.
- **similarly / likewise** (同样地)
 - 例句: In both years, food was the primary expenditure. **Similarly**, transportation costs remained the second highest.
- **more than / over** (超过)
 - 例句: The combined share of X and Y was **more than** 80%.
- **less than / under** (少于)
 - 例句: The figure for category Z was just **under** 10%.
- **while / whereas** (然而 · 用于对比)
 - 例句: The percentage for X was 40%, **while/whereas** the figure for Y was only 15%.
- **the second largest/highest** (第二大)
 - 例句: The **second largest** category was transportation.
- **... is X times higher than ...** (...比...高 X 倍)
 - 例句: The proportion of Y is **three times higher than** that of Z.

第二部分：万能模板 (Universal Template)

这个模板的目的是给你一个清晰的结构。记住，这只是骨架，你需要用上面学到的词汇和句型来填充血肉，并且根据具体题目进行微调。

【段落一：引言 - 改写题目】

The pie chart(s) illustrate(s) the proportion of [在此处填入图表衡量的内容, e.g., different types of energy sources] in [在此处填入地点或背景, e.g., a particular country] in the year(s) [在此处填入年份].

- 备选句式:
 - The provided chart(s) give(s) a breakdown of [在此处填入衡量的内容] by percentage in [在此处填入地点和年份].
 - The chart(s) compare(s) the composition of [在此处填入衡量的内容] in [在此处填入年份1] and [在此处填入年份2].

【段落二：概述 - 总结最核心的特征】

Overall, it is immediately apparent that [在此处填入占比最大的类别] constituted the most significant proportion of the total. Conversely, [在此处填入占比最小的类别] was the least significant component. It is also noticeable that [在此处填入另一个显著特征 · 例如：最大的两项加起来超过一半 / 某个类别的占比远超其他所有类别].

- 注意: 概述段千万不要写具体的百分比数据！只写最明显、最宏观的趋势。

【段落三：主体段一 - 描述主要类别】

Looking at the details, [在此处填入占比最大的类别] accounted for the lion's share, at approximately [x%]. The second largest segment was [在此处填入第二大的类别], which made up [y%] of the total. Together, these two categories comprised [e.g., over half / more than two-thirds / a significant majority] of the whole [在此处填入被描述的整体, e.g., budget / population].

- **技巧:** 将占比最大、最重要或者有共同点的 2-3 个类别放在一起写。

【段落四：主体段二 - 描述次要类别并进行对比】

In contrast, the proportions for the remaining categories were considerably smaller. [在此处填入第三大的类别] represented [Z%], while [在此处填入第四大的类别] and [在此处填入第五大的类别] constituted similar shares, at [A%] and [B%] respectively. The least significant category, [在此处填入最小的类别], was responsible for a mere [C%] of the total.

- **技巧:** 将剩下的类别分组描述。如果图表之间需要比较，这一段是进行对比的好地方。例如：
The figure for X in 2010 was much higher than its 2000 counterpart.