

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

要写好折线图，你需要掌握四类核心表达：描述趋势、描述变化的程度与速度、描述图中的关键点以及比较不同线条。

1. 描述核心趋势 (Describing Key Trends)

这是折线图写作的根基。你需要能够灵活使用动词和名词来描述各种趋势。

A. 上升趋势 (Upward Trend)

- **Verbs (动词):**
 1. **increase**: The number of visitors **increased** significantly.
 2. **rise**: The price of oil **rose** to \$80 per barrel.
 3. **grow**: The population **grew** steadily over the decade.
 4. **climb**: Sales figures **climbed** in the second quarter.
 5. **go up**: The consumption of electricity **went up** during the winter.
 6. **rocket / soar / surge**: (用于描述急剧上升) The ticket sales **surged** just before the event.
 7. **jump**: The figure for investment **jumped** to 10 million.
 8. **experience an upward trend**: The economy **experienced an upward trend**.
 9. **show a growth**: The company's revenue **showed a significant growth**.
 10. **double / triple**: (翻倍/三倍) The number of users **doubled** from 2015 to 2020.
- **Nouns (名词):**
 1. **an increase in**: There was a **steady increase in** the number of cars.
 2. **a rise in**: The graph shows a **rise in** unemployment rates.
 3. **a growth in**: We can see a **gradual growth in** the demand for housing.
 4. **a climb in**: The chart illustrates a **climb in** the average temperature.
 5. **a surge in**: The new policy led to a **surge in** foreign investment.

B. 下降趋势 (Downward Trend)

- **Verbs (动词):**
 1. **decrease**: The amount of rainfall **decreased** over the summer.
 2. **fall**: The literacy rate **fell** slightly.
 3. **drop**: The percentage of students choosing science subjects **dropped**.
 4. **decline**: Manufacturing output **declined** year on year.
 5. **go down**: The crime rate **went down** after the new law was implemented.
 6. **plummet / plunge**: (用于描述急剧下降) The company's stock price **plummeted**.
 7. **dip / slip**: (用于描述轻微、短暂下降) The temperature **dipped** at night.
 8. **experience a downward trend**: The industry **experienced a downward trend**.
 9. **show a decline**: The number of marriages **showed a sharp decline**.
 10. **halve**: (减半) The production of chemical fertilizers **halved** in five years.
- **Nouns (名词):**
 1. **a decrease in**: The chart indicates a **decrease in** traditional media consumption.
 2. **a fall in**: There was a **noticeable fall in** public transport usage.
 3. **a drop in**: The company reported a **drop in** profits.
 4. **a decline in**: The period saw a **decline in** the birth rate.

5. a dip in: A slight dip in sales was observed in August.

C. 平稳与波动 (Stability & Fluctuation)

• Verbs & Phrases:

1. **remain stable/steady/constant**: The figure **remained stable** for three years.
2. **stay the same**: The price of the product **stayed the same**.
3. **level off / plateau**: The number of visitors **levelled off** in the final two months.
4. **fluctuate**: The exchange rate **fluctuated** throughout the week.
5. **vary**: The temperatures **varied** significantly between day and night.
6. **show some fluctuation**: The market share **showed some fluctuation**.
7. **be volatile**: The stock market was particularly **volatile** during this period.
8. **be erratic**: The pattern of rainfall was **erratic**.
9. **reach a plateau**: The growth **reached a plateau** in the 1990s.
10. **hover around**: The percentage **hovered around** 40% for the entire decade.

2. 描述变化的程度与速度 (Degree & Speed of Change)

将这些副词和形容词与趋势词结合，能让你的描述更生动、更精确。

• Adverbs (副词) - 修饰动词:

- **大幅地**: sharply, rapidly, dramatically, significantly, considerably, substantially
 - 例句: The number of internet users increased **dramatically**.
- **平稳/逐步地**: steadily, gradually, moderately
 - 例句: The unemployment rate fell **steadily**.
- **轻微地**: slightly, slowly, marginally
 - 例句: The price of milk went up **slightly**.

• Adjectives (形容词) - 修饰名词:

- **大幅的**: sharp, rapid, dramatic, significant, considerable, substantial
 - 例句: There was a **dramatic** increase in the number of internet users.
- **平稳/逐步的**: steady, gradual, moderate
 - 例句: The graph shows a **steady** fall in the unemployment rate.
- **轻微的**: slight, slow, marginal
 - 例句: We can see a **slight** rise in the price of milk.

3. 描述关键点 (Describing Key Points)

• 最高点 (Peak):

1. **peak at**: The figure **peaked at** 5,000 in 2010.
2. **reach a peak of**: It **reached a peak of** 5,000 in 2010.
3. **hit a high of**: Sales **hit a high of** 5,000 units.

• 最低点 (Trough/Low Point):

1. **bottom out at**: The percentage **bottomed out at** 15% in 2005.
2. **hit a low of**: The number of applicants **hit a low of** 1,200.
3. **reach a trough of**: The value **reached a trough of** 1.5 million.

• 起点和终点 (Start & End Points):

1. **start at / stand at**: In 1990, the figure **stood at** 200.
2. **begin at**: The period **began with** the number at 200.
3. **end at / finish at**: By 2020, the number **had fallen to** 150.
4. **in the beginning/end**: The number was 200 **in the beginning** and 150 **in the end**.

第二部分：万能模板 (Universal Template)

这个模板专为折线图设计，重点在于描述“时间变化”和“趋势对比”。

【段落一：引言 - 改写题目】

The line graph illustrates [在此处填入衡量的内容, e.g., the unemployment rates] in [在此处填入涉及的组群或国家, e.g., three different countries] over a period from [开始年份] to [结束年份].

• 备选句式:

- The graph provides data on [在此处填入衡量的内容] for [在此处填入组群] between [开始年份] and [结束年份].
- The chart compares [在此处填入组群1] and [在此处填入组群2] in terms of [在此处填入衡量的内容] over a [X]-year period.

【段落二：概述 - 总结最核心的总体趋势】

Overall, the most noticeable trend is that [在此处填入线条A的总体趋势, e.g., the figure for Country A experienced a significant upward trend], while [在此处填入线条B的总体趋势, e.g., Country B showed an opposite pattern]. It is also clear that [在此处填入另一个最显著的特征, e.g., Country C remained the most popular choice for the entire period / one line started at the highest point but finished at the lowest].

- 概述段黄金法则: 只写总体趋势 (是升了、降了还是波动了)，不写任何具体年份和数字。

【段落三：主体段一 - 描述第一条 (或最重要的) 线条】

Focusing on [线条A], it started at [起点数据] in [开始年份]. Over the next [X] years, it [描述第一段趋势, e.g., rose sharply], reaching a peak of [最高点数据] in [年份]. Following this, the figure [描述第二段趋势, e.g., declined gradually], eventually finishing at [终点数据] in [结束年份].

- 技巧: 像讲故事一样，描述一条线从起点到终点的“旅程”，包括它的转折点。

【段落四：主体段二 - 描述其他线条并进行对比】

In contrast, [线条B] began the period at a higher point of [起点数据]. However, it followed a downward trend, [描述B的趋势, e.g., falling steadily] to end at [终点数据]. Meanwhile, the figure for [线条C] [描述C的趋势, e.g., fluctuated over the period], starting at [起点数据] and ending at [终点数据]. Notably, [在此处加入对比句, e.g., the gap between Country A and Country B widened over time / Country C overtook Country B as the second most popular option in 2005].

- 技巧: 这一段的灵魂在于**“对比”**。一定要使用 *in contrast*, *similarly*, *while*, *whereas* 等词汇，并明确指出线条之间的交叉、超越、差距变化等关系。