

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

对于表格图，你需要掌握的核心语言功能是**“比较”和“排序”**。

1. 精准描述数据 (Stating Data Accurately)

这是最基础的一步，即准确地引述表格中的数据。

1. **The figure for... was...:** The figure for students in the UK was 250,000.
2. **The number of... stood at...:** In 2010, the number of tourists stood at 1.5 million.
3. **...had the figure of...:** Germany had the figure of 3 million tonnes in terms of steel production.
4. **There were...:** There were 500 participants from Australia.
5. **...registered/recorded...:** The USA registered the highest amount of spending, at \$50 billion.
6. **...accounted for...:** In the sales category, laptops accounted for the largest share of revenue.
7. **As for..., the figure was...:** As for the data on imports, the figure was substantially lower.
8. **In terms of..., ...had...:** In terms of meat consumption, beef had the highest figure at 50kg per person.
9. **The amount of... was...:** The amount of electricity consumed was 1,200 GWh.
10. **...was the number for...:** 2.5 million was the number for people employed in the agricultural sector.

2. 比较与排序 (Comparing and Ranking)

这是表格图写作的灵魂。你要不断地在数据之间进行比较。

A. 表达“最” (Superlatives)

1. **the highest/largest/greatest number/amount/figure of...:** Japan had the highest number of car exports.
2. **the lowest/smallest number/amount/figure of...:** The lowest amount of rainfall was recorded in Egypt.
3. **the most/least popular/common...:** The survey shows that football was the most popular sport.
4. **ranked first/last:** In terms of population, China ranked first.
5. **topped the list:** The technology sector topped the list for job creation.
6. **at the bottom of the ranking:** The category of 'other' was at the bottom of the ranking.
7. **...was significantly higher/lower than all other categories:** The figure for London was significantly higher than all other cities.
8. **...predominantly...:** The workforce was predominantly male. (表示占绝对主导)
9. **...followed by...:** The USA was the biggest spender, followed by the UK and Germany.
10. **A was the primary..., with B and C being the next two largest:** Rice was the primary crop, with wheat and corn being the next two largest.

B. 两者或多者对比 (Comparisons)

1. **A was higher/lower than B:** The figure for Canada was higher than that for Australia. (注意用 **that of** 来避免重复)
2. **more ... than:** Germany produced more steel than France.

- 3. **in contrast to / compared to:** In contrast to the high figures in Europe, the numbers in Africa were very low.
- 4. **while/whereas:** The spending on food was \$500, while/whereas the spending on transport was only \$200.
- 5. **A had X, while B had Y:** In 2015, London had 8 million international visitors, while Paris had 7 million.
- 6. **twice/three times as much/many as:** The UK had twice as many university students as Australia.
- 7. **respectively:** The figures for France and Germany were 2.1m and 2.5m, respectively.
- 8. **a similar figure/pattern to:** Japan showed a similar pattern to Korea in terms of an aging population.
- 9. **The gap between A and B widened/narrowed:** The gap between the rich and the poor widened over the decade.
- 10. **By contrast:** Group A's performance improved significantly. By contrast, Group B's performance declined.

第二部分：万能模板 (Universal Template)

这个模板的核心是引导你进行**“逻辑分组”**，而不是流水账式地罗列数字。

【段落一：引言 - 改写题目】

The table provides statistics on [在此处填入衡量的内容, e.g., the consumption of five different foods] in [在此处填入地点或背景, e.g., a particular European country] in the years [年份1], [年份2], and [年份3].

- 备选句式:
 - The table compares [在此处填入比较的类别, e.g., four countries] in terms of [在此处填入衡量的指标, e.g., their production of various goods] for the year [年份].

【段落二：概述 - 总结最宏观、最显著的特征】

Overall, it is clear that [在此处填入最显著的特征1，通常是最高项, e.g., Category A consistently had the highest figures throughout the period]. Furthermore, [在此处填入最显著的特征2，可以是最低项、总体趋势或最大差距, e.g., Category B showed a clear upward trend, while the opposite was true for Category C / there was a vast difference in the figures for X and Y].

- 提示: 概述段要从“全局”出发，找出表格中最显眼的 1-2 个规律。可以是“谁是第一”，可以是“总体都升了/降了”，也可以是“贫富差距巨大”。

【段落三：主体段一 - 聚焦关键类别（如最高、最低项）】

Focusing on the most significant category, [在此处填入最高项的名称], its figure stood at [数据] in [年份1], and remained the highest throughout the period, ending at [数据] in [年份3]. In stark contrast, [在此处填入最低项的名称] registered the lowest numbers, starting at a mere [数据] and finishing at a slightly higher [数据].

- 技巧: 把“最大”和“最小”放在一起写，形成鲜明对比，这是最简单也最有效的写法。

【段落四：主体段二 - 聚焦其他有共性的类别或趋势】

Looking at the remaining categories, [在此处填入类别B] and [在此处填入类别C] showed similar patterns. The former began at [数据] and ended at [数据], while the latter's figures were [数据] and [数据] in the first and last years respectively. The only category that demonstrated a clear downward trend was [在此处填入呈下降趋势的类别], whose number fell from [数据] to [数据] over the [x]-year period.

- **技巧:** 寻找“相似的”或“有共同趋势的”类别，将它们打包描述。如果有一个类别趋势很特别（比如大家都在涨，只有它在跌），一定要单独拿出来强调。