

# 雅思小作文词汇&句型

## 一. 小作文开头段的改写

**A. 图形** graph = chart

**B. 表明** compare = show = illustrate = give information about

**C. 时间:** (1) 一段时间

in 1980 and 2000 = from 1980 to 2000 = between 1980 and 2000 =

over a period of 20 years = during a span of 20 years

(2) 具体到某年

In the years 1980 and 2000 = over two separate years

**D. 概括-具体(互相替换):** different countries= Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Turkey

**E. 从某些方面来比较(多用于柱状图/表格/饼图):**

(1) in terms of

e.g. The table compares the six networks in terms of their age, size and the number of people this year.

## 二. 正文常用词汇及句式

上升:rise = increase = grow = climb = jump = skyrocket

(1) 轻微上升:a slight increase = increase slightly

(2)迅速上升:rapid growth = increase more rapidly

(3)显著上升: a dramatic increase = increase dramatically

(4)匀速上升:increase uniformly = increase constantly

(5)持续上升:increase continuously

(6)小增长:see a small rise to

(7)涨到峰值:climb to its peak at = reach its peak at

下降:decrease = decline = fall = drop = slide = plummet

(1)轻微下降:a slight decrease = decrease slightly

(2)显著下降:a significant decline = decline noticeably(3)持续下降:fall consistently

(4)骤降:plummet to

(5)呈现下降趋势:witness a downward trend

无变化:remain

(1)保持:remain stable = steady = constant = unchanged

(2)相对而言保持稳定: ... remained relatively stable = remain unchanged at around..

There is relatively little change in the figure for..

波动: fluctuate = up and down

(1)从某年开始波动: the number of (主体)fluctuated after (年份)

(2)先升后降:the figure rose to(数值) in 2000 but fell again by (数值) in 2005

超过: overtake

(1)A 超过 B: A overtook B as the primary...

(2)相交后超过:The year 2008 marks the point at which A overtook that for B

常用程度副词

轻微:slightly = slowly = steadily = moderately

显著:noticeably = considerably = significantly = markedly

非常显著:dramatically = sharply =radically

连续不断地: continuously = all the way

表示大约（在具体数值前加）：

close to = around = about = almost = nearly = approximately

最高值的表达方式:

(1)The amount / number / percentage of (主体) was the highest, with /

at / standing

at+具体数值

(2) The highest amount / number / percentage of(主体) was found in... ,  
where the figure was+具体数值

(3)(主体) accounted for the highest proportion of..

(4) figure for (主体)peaking at around+具体数值 in...中间值的表达方式

**(1)紧随其后:** .., which was followed closely by. . .

e.g. Turkey spent the greatest proportion of income on food among the  
fivecountries ,at 32.14% which was followed closely by Ireland (28.91%).

**(2)接下来是:**Next came. . . .which represented / averaged / ranged +数  
字

e.g Turkey spent the greatest proportion of income on  
food/drink/tobacco among

the five countries, at 32.14%. Next came Ireland, which represented  
28.91%.

**(3) 离得不远:**... was/were not far behind + 数字

e.g Turkey spent the greatest proportion of income on  
food/drink/tobacco amongthe five countries ,at 32.14%. Ireland was not  
far behind (28.91%).

## 最小值的表达方式

( 1 ) The figures for ..were much lower,ranging between.. . no more than

( 2 ) ... around 145000 , is the lowest figure shown on the chart

( 3 ) By contrast, (主体) recorded by far the lowest figures

(4)微不足道，不值一提的数值 a negligible amount..

## 数值之间的关系

(1) 大于:the number of A almost doubled/tripled to B

the figure ..was twice as high as..

A is far higher among..

(2) 等于:the figure for..are the same,at about..

with roughly the same figures for ..

The number of A equaled the figure recorded for B

(3) 小于:主体 A。 , The figures for (主体 B)stood at around one fifth of  
that amount.

主体 A had risen to just under half that amount...

## 各类趋势的表达方式

### 一.相同趋势

( 1)The upward/rising trend was also seen in (主体)+趋势

( 2 ) The similar pattern can be seen ...

( 3 ) the same proportion of(主体) is in..

## 二. 相反趋势

( 1 ) The opposite trend can be seen when we look at(主体) ..

(2 )However,There was a different trend for (主体)

## 三.唯一与其他相反的趋势

(1) (主体) way the only figure which +趋势

( 2) The trend for (主体) was noticeably different from those described  
above

## 预测的表达方式 (题中带预测或图中有未来年份的数据)

Looking into the future...is predicted to / is likely to / is expected to

By+未来年份, it is thought that..

## 常用的同义词替换

消费 spending = expenditure = cost = budget = pay out

薪水 salary = wage

.的使用/消耗量 the water used = water usage = water consumption

销量 sales of.. = the amount of money spent on = turnover

年龄构成 the age structure = age distribution

男女性别 men and women = different gender = man and female

不同类别 different items = four categories

数量 the number of = the amount of

处理 deal with = dispose of..

## 小作文-流程图&地图

### 一. 制作流程图(剑 8 T3) 二. 生命周期(剑 10 T4)

#### 写作要点

-找到起始位置-多使用定语从句-多使用被动语态-一般现在时

#### 写作步骤

##### 一. 改写题干

图形: diagram = picture = flow chart 表明: shows = illustrates

##### 二 .Overview 两句总结

-概况整个过程大致有几个步骤, 起始步骤大概是..., 最后的步骤大概是

e.g. It's clear that there are five distinct stages in this process , beginning with..The final two steps show how...

-概况整个过程大致有几个步骤, 起始物到最终产物(用于循环图)

e.g. It's also noticeable that there are five main stages in the development of honey bee, from egg to mature adult insect.

##### 三. 依次描述所有步骤

注意口 (1) 必须使用步骤的衔接词

(2) 要写到每一步

(3) 时态是一般现在时



步骤词汇:

首先:first, first of all, in the first stage, initially, to begin with

其次:then, next, in the next state, In the subsequent stage, following this,  
after that, followed by

最后:in the end, finally

在..之前:prior to..

步骤句式:

第一步: (1) At the first stage in the process, ..

( 2 ) The process starts form +名词=动名词

( 3 )At the beginning of the cycle,..

中间步骤:(1) The second stage is + 名词=动名词

( 2 ) The next step in the process is + 名词=动名词

( 3 )At stage three, ..

( 4 )At the fourth step shown on the diagram

最终步骤:( 1 )Finally,..(最后一步的过程).which makes the end product  
= cycle.

(2)名词=动名词 is the last step in the procedure.

( 3 ) In the final phase, ...

(4)名词=动名词 is the final stage.

## 常用动词积累

破碎:grind = mill = break up

转化:convert into = transform into

使用:utilize = employ

丢弃:remove = throw away = dispose of

收集:gather = collect

缠绕/打开:Wind = unwind

加入:Poured into = introduce = add 放在:place

旋转:Spin = rotate

分开:separate

压缩:compress

通过:pass = go through

制造:make = create = produce = manufacture = become

传送:deliver = send = transfer = transport

## 地图题 1.变迁题(J9T1) 2.比较题(J5T3)

### 写作要点

- 确定好时态 - 选择好描述对象 - 确认地理位置及参照物

### 写作步骤

#### 一.改写题干

图形: plans= map = diagram

表明:shows = illustrates

#### 二.Overview 两句(注意时态)

第一句概述变化最大的地方,第二句加比较明显的地方变化

E. g. It is clear that significant changes will be made in / have happened to..There will be a completely new...

#### 三.描述具体变化

第三段用对比方式进行描述(时间上)

At present..However./In 2004..By 2024..

第四段描述剩余其他变化

Furthermore..

注意点 (1) 要先确认好地图的时态 (现在 VS 将来/过去 VS 将来)

(2) 如果字数不够, 可描述无变化部分(.. are/will be uncharged)

## 常用词、常用句式积累

位于:Be situated = located = sited = lie

靠近:be in close = near to. ..= just off the. . .

建立:constructed = built = involve the addition of

迁移到:relocated = removed

被取代:be replaced by

为..让路:make way for = give way for

..的对面:opposite to

穿过:cut = run through

连接:link = connect

包围:circle = enclose

变大:expand = develop

变小: shrink

平行:parallel

强调变化:One remarkable change is.. = Another significant change is ..

无变化:no changes will be made to

多个时间段;four period of development

A 被 B 替代/A 改造成 B: A is transformed into B = A is converted into B

A 被搬走/拆迁: A is removed / demolished.. .

A 的面积缩小了: The size of A is reduced / shrink to ..

A 的面积扩大了: A is expanded (to twice its size) = The size of A almost doubled.

A 向..方向延长: A extends (eastward/westward/southward..)