

我需要一个词汇和行文不是很复杂的版本，高中生水平，分数7.5即可。字数不要太多，要在220词以内，短小精悍。对于大多数考生来说，用自己能100%驾驭的语言，去填充一个100%有逻辑的结构，就是冲击7分及以上最可靠的路径。

## 雅思Task 1高分万能模板 (图表题)

### 核心结构：四段式

- 第一段：引言 (Introduction) - 改写题目，一句话。
- 第二段：概述 (Overview) - 总结最核心的2-3个特征，两句话。（得分关键）
- 第三段：细节段一 (Body Paragraph 1) - 描述第一组关键数据/特征。
- 第四段：细节段二 (Body Paragraph 2) - 描述第二组关键数据/特征。

---

### 第一段：引言 (Introduction) - Paraphrasing

目标：用自己的话重述题目信息。公式：The given/provided + [图表类型] + [核心动词] + [图表内容]

- [图表类型] 词库：
  - chart(s), graph(s), diagram(s), table
  - line graph, bar chart, pie chart, map, process diagram
- [核心动词] 词库：
  - shows -> illustrates, compares, presents, provides information on/about, gives data on
- [图表内容] 改写技巧：
  - 名词替换: production -> generation; proportion -> percentage; number of people -> figures for people
  - 句式变换: units of electricity production by fuel source -> how electricity was generated from different fuels

### 示例:

- The provided line graph illustrates the changes in the unemployment rate for three different countries from 1990 to 2010.
- The given pie charts compare the proportion of online shoppers by age group in Canada in two separate years, 2015 and 2020.

---

### 第二段：概述 (Overview) - The Big Picture

目标：提炼图表最宏观、最显著的2-3个特征。绝对不要写任何具体数字！公式：Overall, [最主要特征一], while/and [最主要特征二].

- 开头连接词: Overall,, In general,, It is clear that, As can be seen from the chart,
- 如何找特征?

- **趋势图 (Line Graph):** 找总趋势（总体是上升、下降还是波动？）、最突出的线（哪条线升/降得最猛？）。
- **比较图 (Bar/Pie Chart):** 找最大值和最小值（哪个项目占比最高/最低？）、明显的对比。
- **地图 (Map):** 找最大的变化（例如：城市化了、绿地变少了、多了很多新建筑）。
- **流程图 (Process):** 找起点和终点、总共有几个阶段。

示例:

- **(趋势图):** Overall, it is clear that the consumption of chicken and beef both saw an upward trend, whereas the figure for lamb decreased over the period.
- **(比较图):** In general, computers were the most popular item among all age groups, while books accounted for the smallest proportion of sales for the younger generation.

第三、四段：细节详述 (Body Paragraphs) - The Details

目标： 将数据和信息**分组**进行描述，并进行对比。 **分组是逻辑清晰的关键！ 分组原则：**

- **按趋势分组：** 上升的一组，下降/平稳的另一组。
- **按数值分组：** 数值大的/占比高的一组，数值小/占比低的另一组。
- **按项目分组：** 图表中的A和B在一段，C和D在另一段。

语言弹药库 (Language Arsenal)

1. 描述趋势 (Describing Trends)

趋势	动词 (Verb)	名词 (Noun)
上升	increase, rise, grow, climb	an increase, a rise, a growth, a climb
下降	decrease, fall, drop, decline	a decrease, a fall, a drop, a decline
剧变	soar, rocket, surge	a surge
暴跌	plummet, plunge	a plunge
波动	fluctuate	a fluctuation
平稳	remain stable/steady/constant, level off	a period of stability
最高点	peak at, reach a peak of	a peak of
最低点	bottom out at, reach a low of	a low point of

2. 形容程度的副词和形容词 (Adverbs & Adjectives of Degree)

- **变化大:** dramatically, sharply, significantly, substantially (dramatic, sharp, significant, substantial)
- **变化稳:** steadily, gradually (steady, gradual)
- **变化小:** slightly, marginally (slight, marginal)

句式组合示例:

- The number of X **increased dramatically** from 100 to 500. (动词+副词)
- There was **a dramatic increase** in the number of X, from 100 to 500. (形容词+名词)

### 3. 描述占比 (Describing Proportions - for Pie/Bar charts)

- ...accounted for almost half of the total. (...占了将近一半)
- ...made up the largest proportion, at 40%. (...构成了最大比例, 为40%)
- ...constituted a small fraction, with only 5%. (...只占了很小一部分, 仅5%)
- The figures for A and B were 30% and 25% **respectively**. (A和B的数字分别是30%和25%)
- 常用分数/量词: a half (50%), a third (≈33%), a quarter (25%), a significant majority (绝大多数), a tiny minority (极少数)

### 4. 高分连接词和句式 (Connectors & Advanced Structures)

- 开头: Regarding X,, As for Y,, Looking at the details,
- 对比: In contrast,, By comparison,, However,
- 并列/相似: Similarly,, Likewise,
- 时间: Initially, (起初), Subsequently, (随后), Over the following/next X years, (在接下来的X年里)
- while/whereas/whilst (用于句中对比):
  - The figure for cars rose steadily, **while** the number of motorcycles fluctuated.
- with + 名词 + doing/done (独立主格结构):
  - The sales of product A reached a peak in 2010, **with** product B **showing** a similar pattern.

---

## 老师的最后忠告 (Final Advice from Your Coach)

1. **灵活是王道**: 这不是要你抄写的脚本, 而是你的“乐高积木”。根据不同的图表, 挑选合适的“积木”来搭建你的文章。
2. **概述是灵魂**: 第二段的Overview决定了你的分数上限。花足够的时间 (1-2分钟) 去观察图表, 找出最重要的宏观信息。
3. **分组是骨架**: 清晰的分组逻辑是文章结构分 (Coherence and Cohesion) 的关键。动笔前先想好怎么分组。
4. **数据要准确**: 引用数据时要小心, **approximately / roughly / about** (大约) 是你的好朋友。

现在, 你是不是感觉思路清晰多了? 面对任何图表题, 你都可以按照这个“四段式框架”, 然后从“语言弹药库”中提取合适的词汇和句式来填充内容。

我们可以找一个具体的题目, 用这个模板来实践一下, 你觉得怎么样?