

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

要写好流程图，你必须掌握三大语言工具：顺序词（连接步骤）、正确的时态语态（描述动作）以及目的与结果状语（解释关系）。

1. 顺序词：串联流程的骨架 (Sequencing Language)

这是流程图写作的生命线，它能引导读者清晰地理解流程的每一步。

- 开始阶段 (Beginning):
 1. **First / Firstly / First of all:** First, the raw materials are collected.
 2. **To begin with / To start with:** To begin with, cocoa beans are harvested from trees.
 3. **The first step is / The process begins with:** The first step is the collection of raw materials.
 4. **The process commences with:** The process commences with the sorting of the beans.
- 中间阶段 (Middle):
 1. **Then / Next / After that:** Then, the beans are roasted at a high temperature.
 2. **Subsequently / Following this:** Subsequently, the outer shell is removed.
 3. **In the next/following stage:** In the next stage, the inner part is crushed into a paste.
 4. **Once / As soon as:** Once the paste is formed, it is mixed with sugar and milk.
 5. **At this point:** At this point, the mixture is ready for conching.
- 结束阶段 (End):
 1. **Finally / Lastly:** Finally, the chocolate is poured into moulds and cooled.
 2. **The final step is / The process ends with:** The final step is the packaging of the chocolate bars.
 3. **The process culminates in/with:** The process culminates in the distribution of the final products to supermarkets.

2. 时态与语态：流程图的语法核心 (Tense and Voice)

这是区分高手和新手的关键点。

- 人造流程 (Man-made Process) → 使用“一般现在时被动语态” (Present Simple Passive)
 - 为什么？因为我们关心的是“东西被怎么样了”，而不是“谁去做的”。例如，我们关心的是“水泥被混合”，而不是“工人们混合水泥”。
 - 结构：is/are + 动词过去分词 (V-ed)
 1. The raw materials **are transported** to the factory. (原材料被运输到工厂)
 2. The mixture **is heated** in a large oven. (混合物被加热)
 3. The final product **is packaged** into boxes. (最终产品被包装)
 4. The glass bottles **are sorted** by colour and then **are washed**. (玻璃瓶被分类然后被清洗)
- 自然流程 (Natural Process) → 使用“一般现在时主动语态” (Present Simple Active)
 - 为什么？因为在自然界中，主语（如：动物、植物、云）本身就是动作的发出者。
 - 结构：主语 + 动词原形（或第三人称单数）
 1. The female frog **lays** a large number of eggs in the water. (雌蛙产卵)
 2. The sun **heats** the surface of the ocean, causing evaporation. (太阳加热海面)
 3. The tadpole gradually **develops** legs. (蝌蚪逐渐长出腿)
 4. The caterpillar **eats** leaves and **grows** rapidly. (毛毛虫吃树叶并快速成长)

3. 目的与结果：让句子更连贯 (Purpose and Result)

只用顺序词会显得单调，用好从句和连词能让你的文章更流畅。

1. ...in order to / so as to... (为了...)
 - 例句: The mixture is heated **in order to** remove any impurities.
2. ...which results in... (这导致了...)
 - 例句: The paste is pressed, **which results in** the separation of cocoa butter and cocoa powder.
3. ...leading to... (导致...) - 现在分词做结果状语
 - 例句: The clouds become heavy, **leading to** precipitation in the form of rain or snow.
4. ...and is then... (然后被...) - 简化被动语态的连接
 - 例句: The liquid is cooled **and is then** poured into moulds.
5. After/Before + V-ing...
6. Once/When + S + V...

第二部分：万能模板 (Universal Template)

流程图的模板相对固定，核心是把步骤有逻辑地分段。

【段落一：引言 - 改写题目】

The diagram illustrates the process by which [在此处填入被制造物品的名称, e.g., cement is manufactured] / The diagram shows the life cycle of the [在此处填入生物名称, e.g., salmon].

- 备选句式:
 - The provided chart explains the various stages involved in the production of [物品名称].

【段落二：概述 - 总结首尾和阶段总数】

Overall, the process consists of [x] distinct stages, beginning with the [用名词描述第一步, e.g., collection of raw materials] and culminating in the [用名词描述最后一步, e.g., packaging of the final product].

- 概述技巧: 不用描述任何具体步骤，只需告诉读者这个流程的“起点”、“终点”和“总步数”（如果清晰可数的话）。

【段落三：主体段一 - 描述流程的前半部分】

To begin with, [描述第一步，注意时态语态]. Following this, [描述第二步]. In the subsequent stage, [描述第三步], which results in the formation of [某中间产物].

- 技巧: 通常一个流程可以很自然地分成两部分。把前 3-4 个步骤放在这一段。

【段落四：主体段二 - 描述流程的后半部分】

Once the [某中间产物] is ready, it is then [描述第四步的动作]. Subsequently, [描述第五步]. The entire process concludes when the [最终产品] is finally [描述最后一步的动作] and is ready for distribution.

- **技巧:** 继续描述剩下的步骤，并用一个漂亮的结尾句式来收尾。