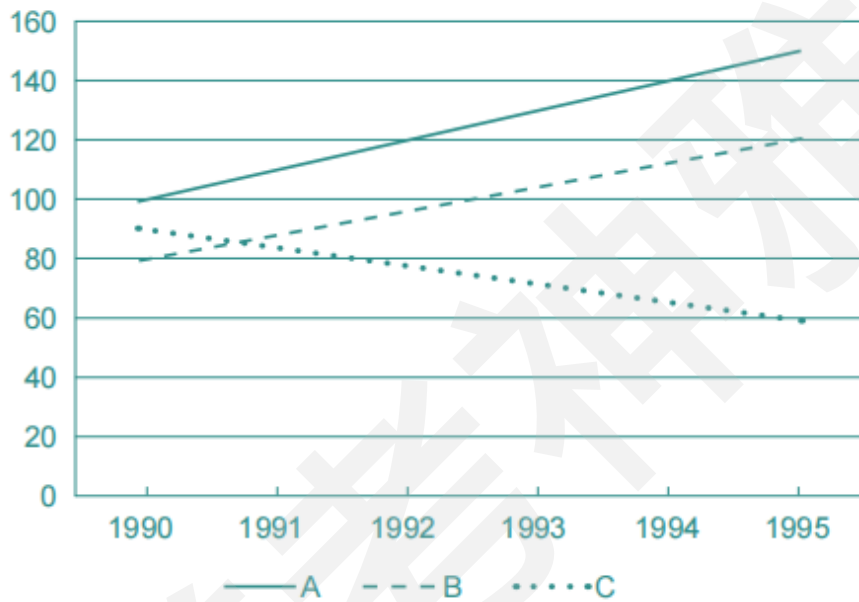


## 写作强化-7 课程笔记

### 1. 动态图写作——其它句型

#### 1.1 句型（起点）

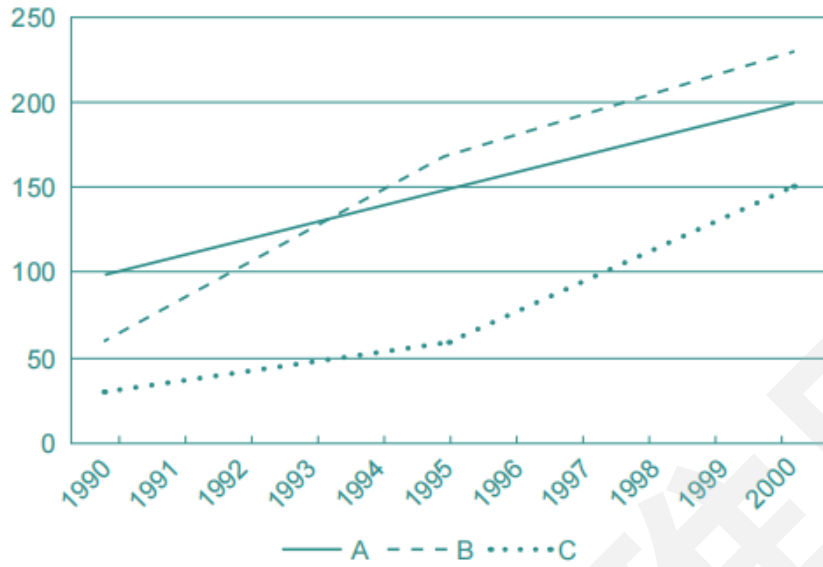


1. 所谓写一个数据，应该体现出其具体数值、发生时间。

- The number of A increased from 100 in 1990 to 150 in 1995.

2. 当这条数据一直是最大值时，如图中线 A，我们可以在起点的位置写清楚。

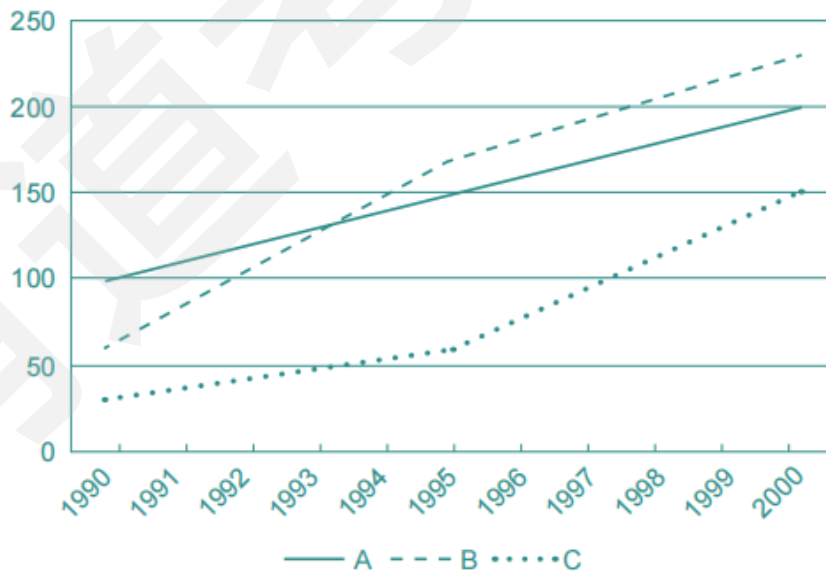
- The number of A was the largest during the period, increasing from 100 in 1990 to 150 in 1995.
- As the largest one, the number of A increased from 100 in 1990 to 150 in 1995.



3. 当这条数据在起点为最值，而终点非最值的时候，我们应该有所强调。

- The number of A was 100 in 1990, which was the largest one at that time.
- In 1990, the largest number was the one of A (100), which increased to 150 in 1995.
- The number of A (100) ranked the top in 1990, increasing to 150 in 1995.

### 1.2 句型（终点）



1. 写终点句的时候，也应该体现出具体数值和时间。

- The number of A increased from 150 in 1995 to 200 in 2000.

2. 当这条数据在终点为最值，而起点非最值的时候，我们应该有所强调。

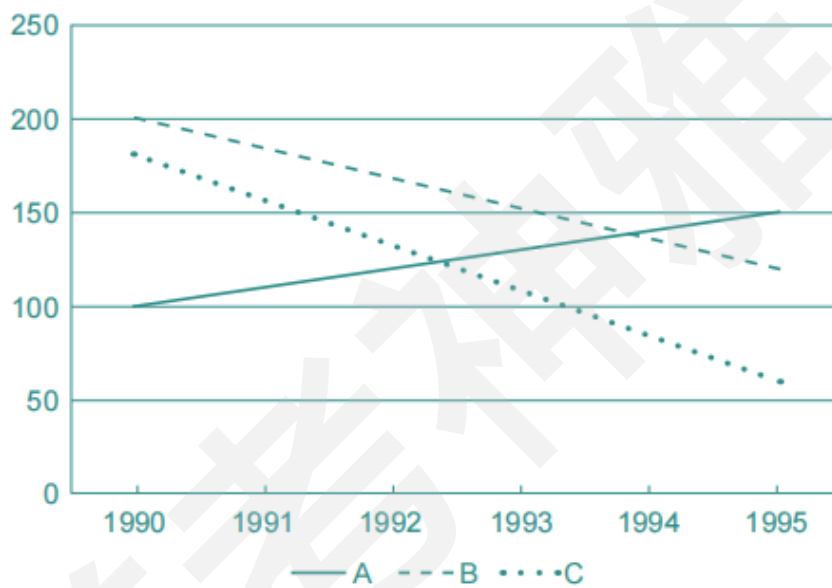
- The number of B increased to 230 in 2000, more than the others by the end of the period.
- Increasing to 230, the number of B ranked the top in 2000.

### 1.3 句型（交点）

1. 写交点的要领就是要先铺垫：

A 线与 B 线相交，假设我们先写 A 线再写 B 线，那么交点在什么时候提及呢？

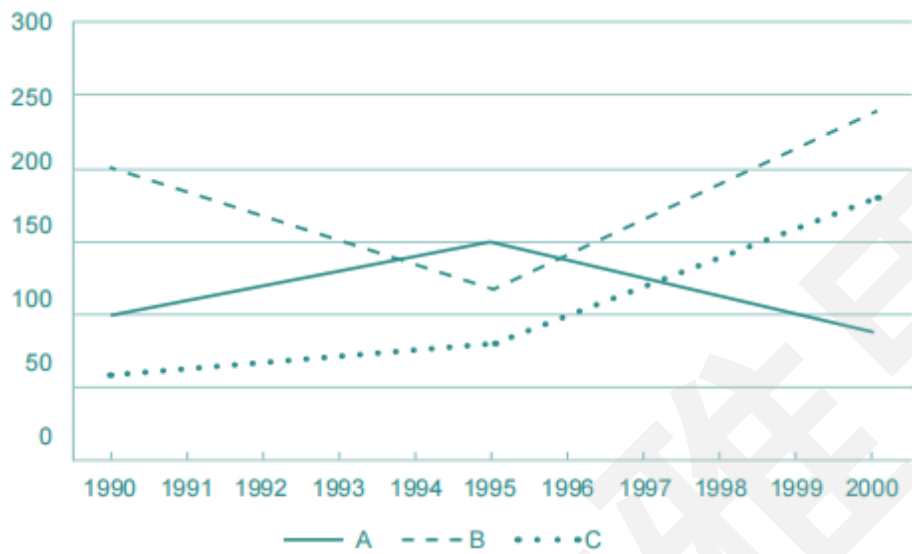
答：写 B 线的时候。因为写 A 时，读者不知道谁是 B。



2. 交点写法甚至可能影响到段落排布。

- A surpassed/overtook B.
- B was surpassed/overtaken by A.

### 1.4 句型（拐点、最值）



### 1.5 句型（差值）

1. A 比 B 大 100。

- The number of A was 100 more than that of B.

2. A 的数据是 B 的 4 倍。

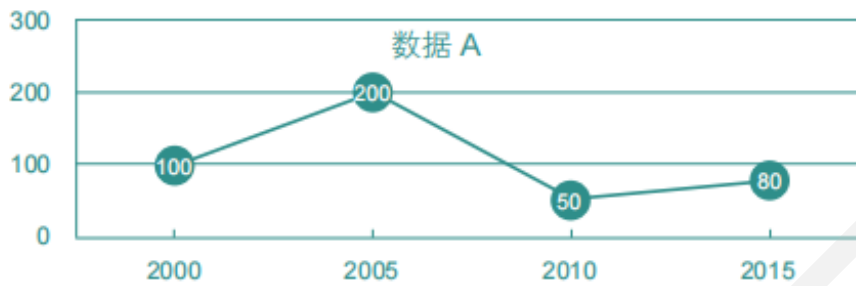
- The data of A was 4 times as large as that of B.
- The data of A quadrupled that of B.

如果是两倍或三倍，可以用 double, triple。

如果 A 和 B 的数据恰巧描述的是尺寸或者速度，那么还可以写成：

- A was 4 times the size/ speed of B.

## 1.6 句型（组合升级）



1. 描述从 2000 年到 2010 年的变化，最简单可以用**并列句**：

- The number of A increased steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, and then dropped obviously to 50 in 2010.

2. 并列句的表达看起来很僵化，不建议多用，并列句可以转化为**从句**，比如：

**1) After+从句**

- After it increased steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, A dropped obviously to 50 in 2010.

**2) Before+从句**

- The number of A increased steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, before it dropped obviously to 50 in 2010.

**3) 非限定性定语从句**

- The number of A increased steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, which dropped obviously to 50 in 2010.

3. 从句的用法可以继续升级为**分词**的用法。

**1) After+从句——After + doing**

- After it increased steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, the number of A dropped obviously to 50 in 2010.
- After increasing steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, the number of A dropped obviously to 50 in 2010.

**2) Before+从句——Before + doing**

- The number of A increased steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, before it dropped obviously to 50 in 2010.

4. 分词还可以转化为**动词的名词化**

**After doing——After/Following+名词**

- After increasing steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, the number of A dropped

obviously to 50 in 2010.

- After/ Following a steady increase from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, the number of A dropped obviously to 50 in 2010.
- The number of A increased steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, before dropping obviously to 50 in 2010.
- The number of A increased steadily from 100 in 2000 to 200 in 2005, before/ followed by an obvious drop to 50 in 2010.
- 

### 1.7 句型：N 形图——三折线的写法

第一折	中间折	第三折
After + 从句	A v adv by/to/at around number.	Before + 从句
		Before + doing
After + doing	A had/ experienced a/an adj v(n) of/to number.	before/ followed by + 名词
After/ following + 名词		which + 从句

【例】

Average carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per person, 1967-2007



**After increasing** from about 8.5 metric tonnes in 1967 to the peak at over 10 metric tonnes in 1977, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Sweden **had a continuous drop, which was surpassed** by that of Italy at 7 metric tonnes in 1987 and by that of Portugal at just over 5 metric tonnes in 2007.

**After a rapid increase** from just over 4 metric tonnes to over 6 metric tonnes in the first decade, the average CO2 emissions per person in Italy **went up mildly** to nearly 8 metric tonnes by 1997, **before leveling off** at this figure until 2007.

## 1.8 句型：( )和 **respectively** 的用法

- ( )的使用

1. The data was 100 in 1990, and increased to 150 in 1995.

2. The data (100 in 1990) increased to 150 in 1995.

3. The data increased in the next 5 years (from 100 to 150).

- **Respectively** 的使用

A increased from 100 in 1990 to 150 in 1995.

B increased from 90 in 1990 to 135 in 1995.

C increased from 80 in 1990 to 120 in 1995.

【ABC 三个数据在 1990 到 1995 之间都有增长，那么可以把这三个数据合起来写。】

➔ A, B and C all increased between 1990 and 1995, from 100, 90 and 80 to 150, 135 and 120 **respectively**.

【例】

原句：

After increasing **from about 8.5 metric tonnes in 1967 to the peak at over 10 metric tonnes in 1977**, the CO2 emissions in Sweden had a continuous drop, which was surpassed **by that of Italy** at 7 metric tonnes in 1987 **and by that of Portugal** at just over 5 metric tonnes in 2007.

改写：

After increasing **to the peak in 1977 (from 8.5 metric tonnes to over 10 metric tonnes)**, the CO2 emissions in Sweden had a continuous drop, which was surpassed **by those of Italy and Portugal** at 7 metric tonnes in 1987 and at just over 5 metric tonnes in 2007 **respectively**.

## 2. 动态图写作——段落

【逻辑词】

1. 相反或形成对比关系：in contrast/ by contrast/ differently/ in comparison
2. 相同或具有类似趋势：similarly/ likewise
3. 看不出什么关系：besides/ in addition/ also

Average carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per person, 1967-2007

➤ 第一段

**(总)** Regarding the line graph, the average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of both Italy and Portugal have been increasing from 1967 to 2007. **(分)** To be exact, after a rapid increase from just over 4 metric tonnes to over 6 metric tonnes in the first decade, the average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per person in Italy went up mildly to nearly 8 metric tonnes by 1997, before leveling off at this figure until 2007. **Similarly**, although it was the least in 1967 (just over 1 metric tonne), the data of Portugal presented an obvious rise to more than 5 metric tonnes in the first 30 years, and kept stable at this level.

【相似处也可以“共性合并”】

**(总)** Regarding the line graph, the average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of both Italy and Portugal have been increasing from 1967 to 2007. **(分)** To be exact, in 1967 the average carbon dioxide emissions per person in Italy (just over four metric tonnes) and Portugal (about one metric tonne) ranked third and fourth place. The two numbers have both increased significantly by 1997 to nearly eight metric tonnes and five metric tonnes respectively, before leveling off until 2007.

➤ 第二段

**(总)** **In contrast**, the average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the UK and Sweden decreased over the 40-year period. **(分)** More precisely, as the country with the largest average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per person, the data in the UK kept falling stably from about 11 metric tonnes by 2 metric tonnes during the period. Differently, after first increasing to the peak in 1977 (from 8.5 metric tonnes to over 10 metric tonnes), the figure of Sweden kept decreasing, which was surpassed by those of Italy and Portugal at 7 metric tonnes in 1987 and at just over 5 metric tonnes in 2007 respectively.



### 3. 动态图写作——三种特殊模型

#### 3.1 分叉线写法



1. After 2010, **while** A went up, B reduced.
2. After 2010, A went up, **while (whereas)** B reduced.

#### 3.2 麻花线写法

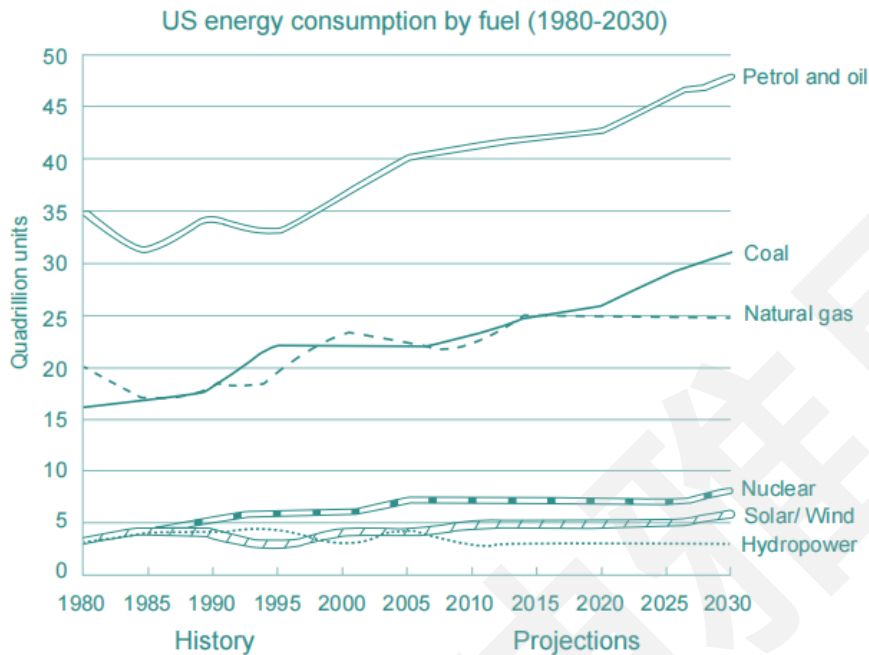
##### **with the two equal**

The figures of A and B fluctuated between 2000 and 2010, **with the two equal** in 2001, 2005, 2007 and 2010.

#### 3.3 大趋势小波动写法

The number of C enhanced during the period, **except** between 2006 and 2008 as well as between 2012 and 2014 when the figure dropped slightly.

## 【实战练习】

➤ **Petrol and Oil**

Petrol and oil have been the most important fuel since 1980, kept increasing from 35 quadrillion units to over 40 quadrillion units except only 2 drops from 1980 to 1985 and from 1990 to 1995 respectively. The data will enhance to nearly 50 quadrillion units in 2030.

➤ **Coal and Natural Gas**

Similarly, from 16 quadrillion units and 20 quadrillion units respectively in 1980, the figures of energy consumption by coal and natural gas have both increased to 23 quadrillion units with the two equal in 1997, in 2005, and between 1985 and 1990. After both numbers reaching 25 quadrillion units in 2012, the data of coal is expected to go up to nearly 30 quadrillion units in 2030, while that of natural gas is predicted to level off.

## 4. 静态图写作

## 4.1 架构

【主体段】：同样采用总分的结构。

1. “总”同样是分段标准。
2. “分”能写的不是太多。因为数据只能做静态比较，能写的只有**最值**和**差值**。

## 【例】

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category — 2002

Country	Food/ Drink/ Tobacco	Clothing/ Footwear	Leisure/ Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

## ➤ 第一段

As can be seen from the table, the expenditure on food/ drinks/ tobacco occupied the largest proportion among the three categories. To be exact, the largest number was from Turkey (32.14%), over 2 percent larger than that of Ireland (28.91%). The others were between 15% and 20%, 16.36 in Italy, 18.8% in Spain and 15.77% in Sweden respectively.

## ➤ 第二段

Besides, people spent 5%-10% of their money on clothing and footwear. More accurately, the largest proportion was 9% in Italy, nearly twice as large as the smallest one, 5.4% in Sweden. In the other three countries, wearing represented about 6.5% of whole expenses.

## ➤ 第三段

Leisure and education cost the least in the five countries, with the largest proportion of only 4.35% in Turkey. While the percentages in Italy and Sweden were similar, 3.2% and 3.22% respectively, those in Ireland and Spain were around 2%, only half of that in Turkey.

## 【结尾段】

1. 最常见的是：将每一段的总起句进行改写和合并。
2. 在动态图中，还可以写终点时数据的概括（比如排名或最值），或整体趋势的变化（比如数据之间的差值变大或变小）。
3. 在静态图中，还可以写最值（某一类数据或某一个数据均可）。
4. 在流程图中，还可以写流程总的步骤数或主要的阶段数。
5. 在地图中，还可以写动态变化前后的主要差别。

**注意：结尾段不应该出现新内容。**