

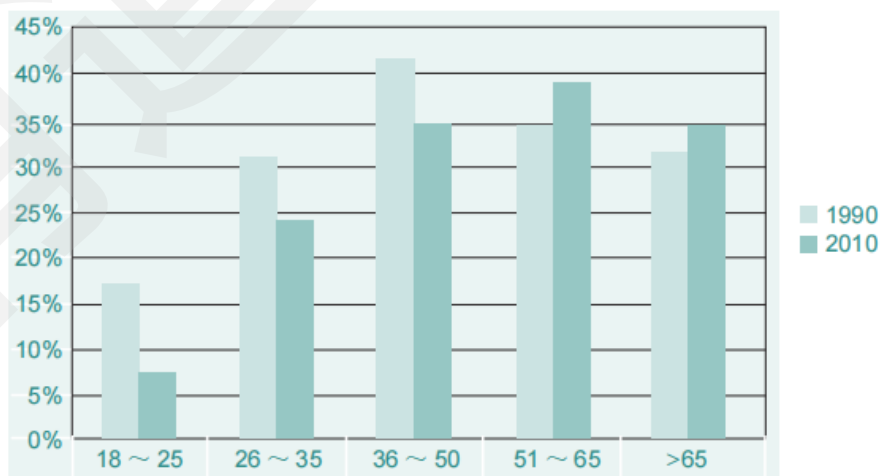
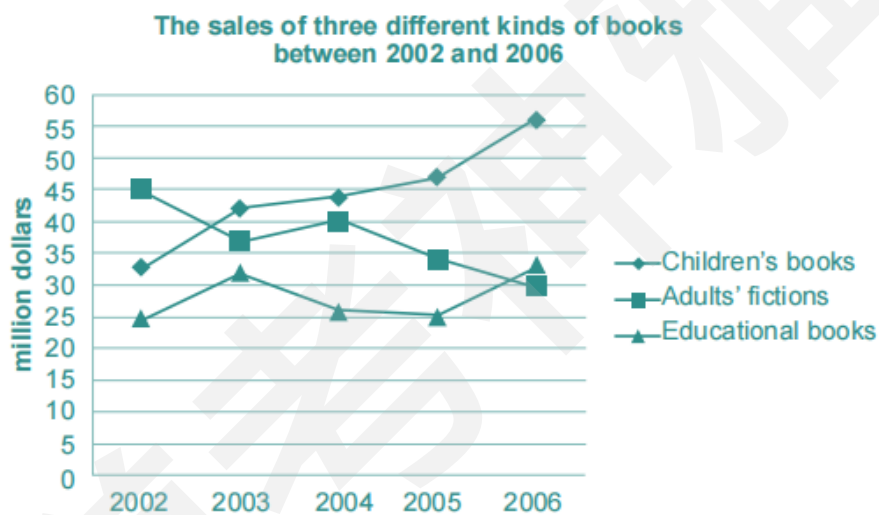
写作强化-6 课程笔记

1. 数据图分段方法

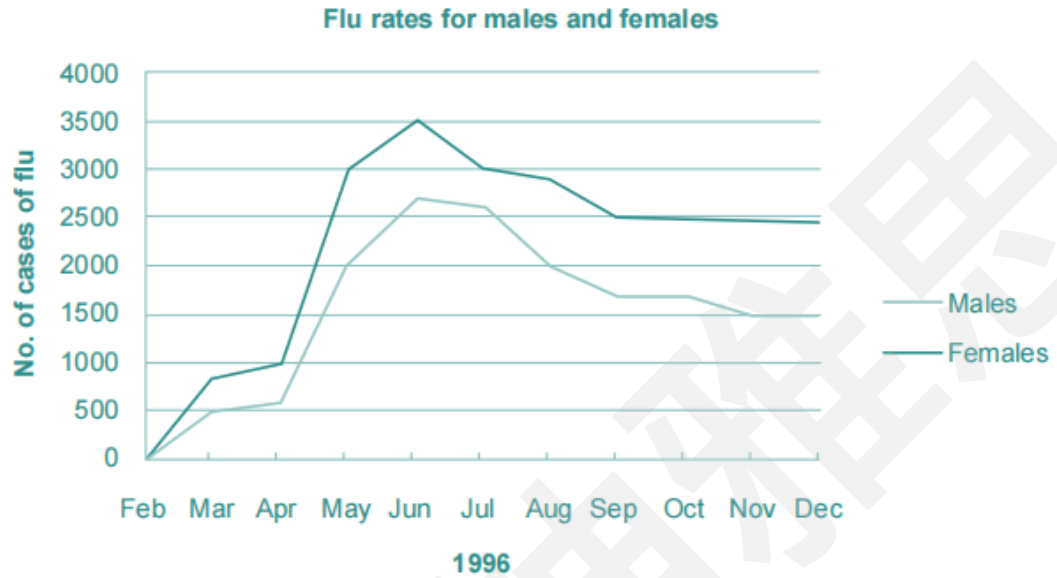
✓ 考虑因素：趋势、区别、阶段

1.1 动态图分段常用思路

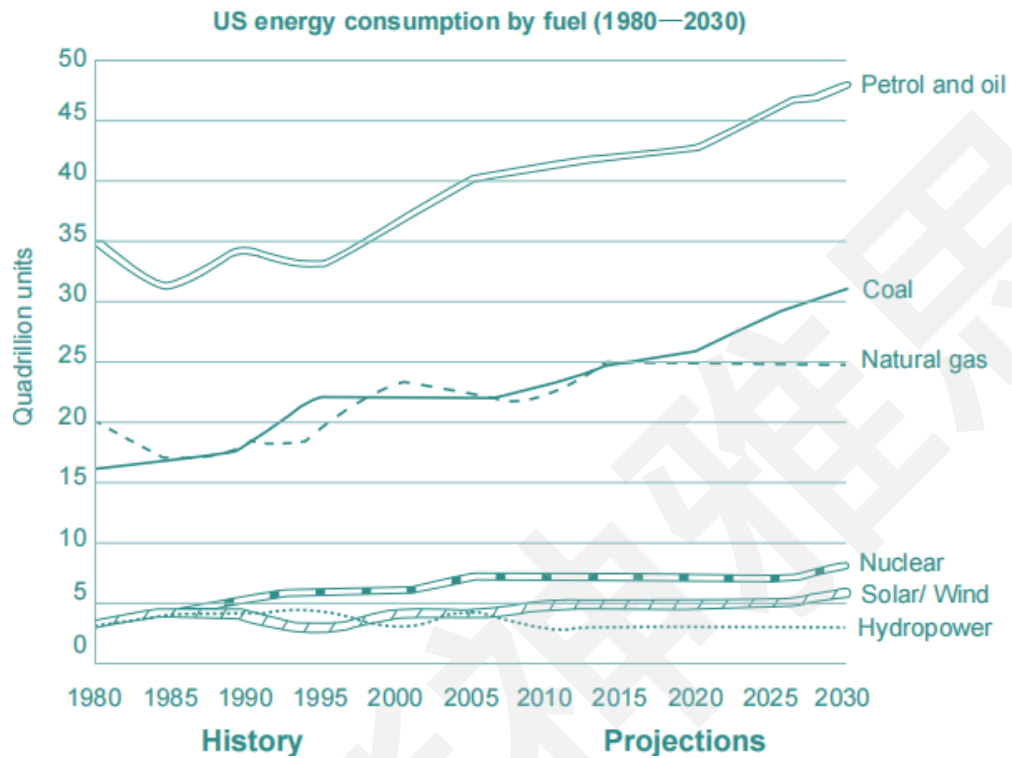
动态图首先考虑：**趋势**分段。



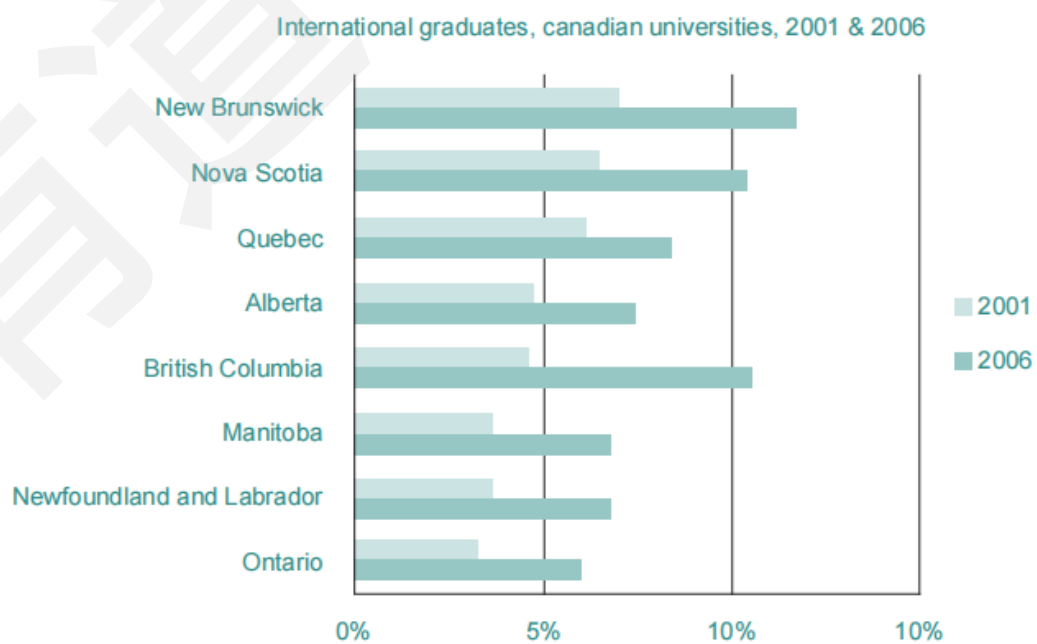
1) 趋势极为相似时，可根据阶段分段。



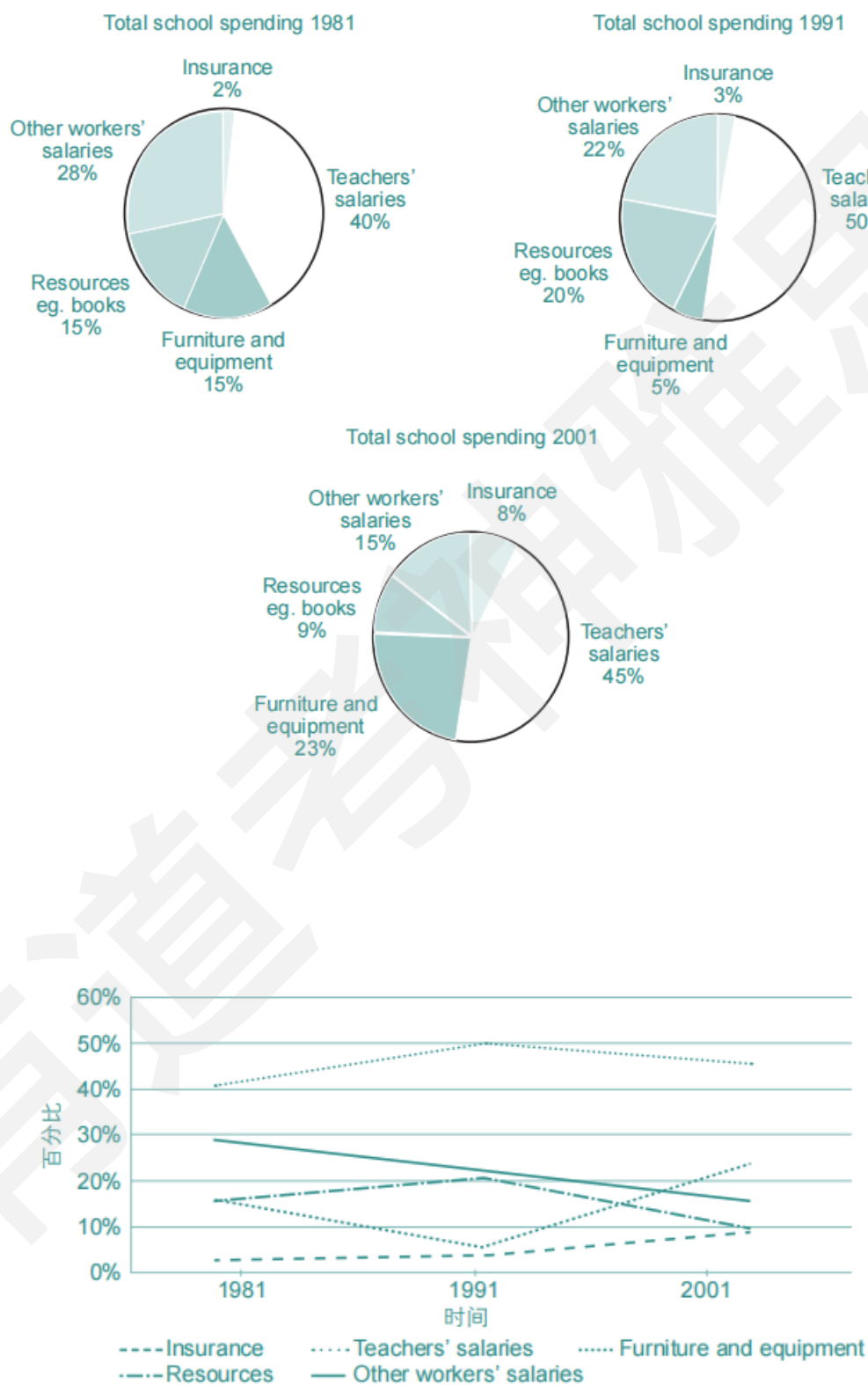
2) 当数据大小存在明显差异且趋势雷同或不明显的时候，按**数据大小**分段也是一个不错的选择。



3) 当数据趋势相同时，有时也可以根据**增速或者增幅的大小**来分段。



4) 当一个图可以转化为一个动态图时，可将它们**转化为单图**再进行处理，这一类图一般由**多个饼状图**组成。



1.2 静态图分段常用思路

静态图分段相对简单，最常见的是根据**数据大小**来分段。

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty	
single aged person	6%	(54,000)
aged couple	4%	(48,000)
single, no children	19%	(359,000)
couple, no children	7%	(211,000)
sole parent	21%	(232,000)
couple with children	12%	(933,000)
all households	11%	(1,837,000)

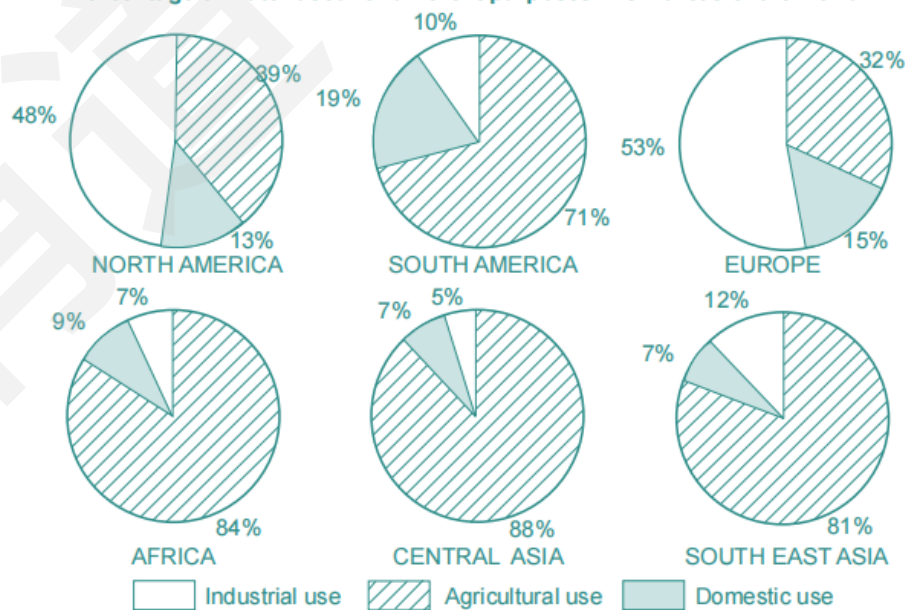
1) 大多数情况下，数据会有两个分段维度，我们通常可以选择**数量较少的维度**分段。

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%

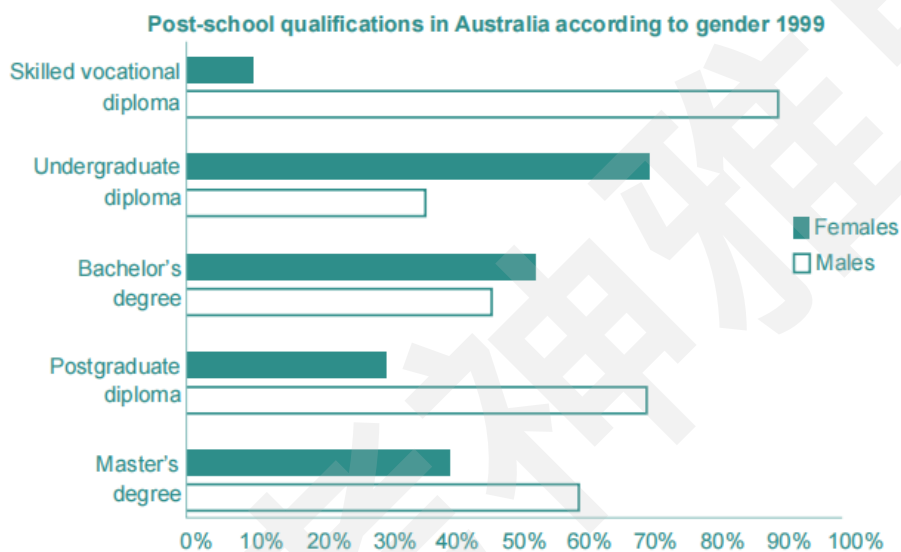
2) 当多个图可以转化为一个静态图时，可以将它们**转化为单图**再进行处理。

Percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world

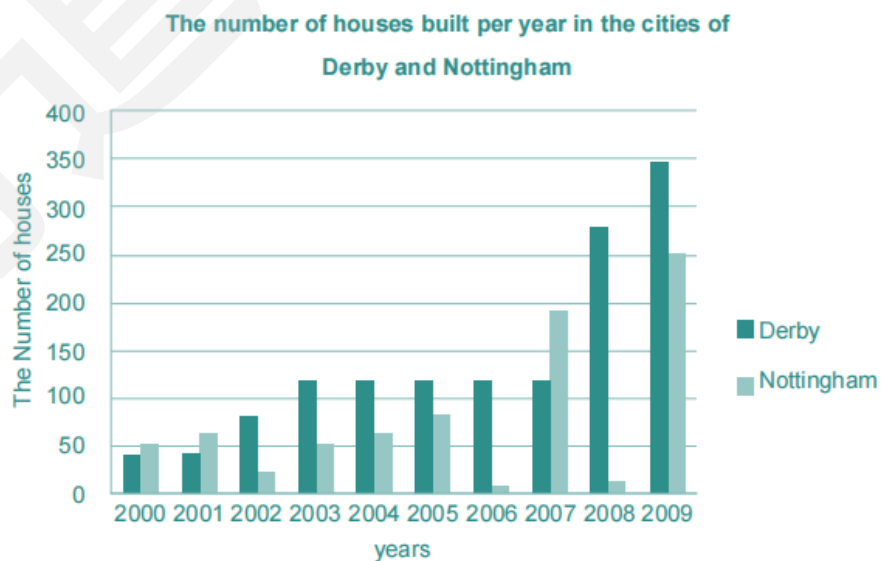


Courtry	Industrial use	Agricultural use	Domestic use
North America	48%	39%	13%
South America	10%	71%	19%
Europe	53%	32%	15%
Africa	7%	84%	9%
Central Asia	5%	88%	7%
South East Asia	12%	81%	7%

3) 上述规则在使用时不可僵化，应根据题目的呈现方式灵活运用。

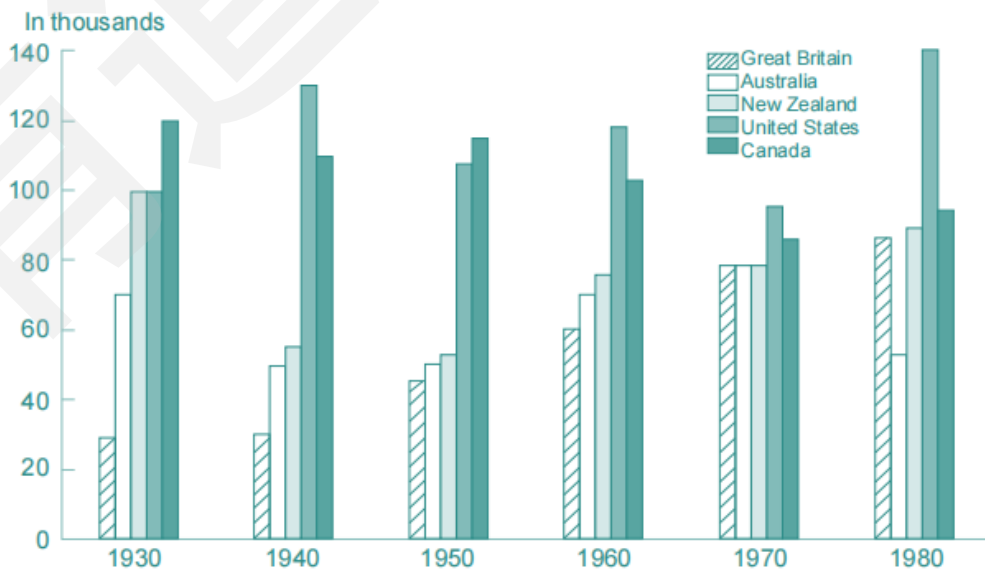
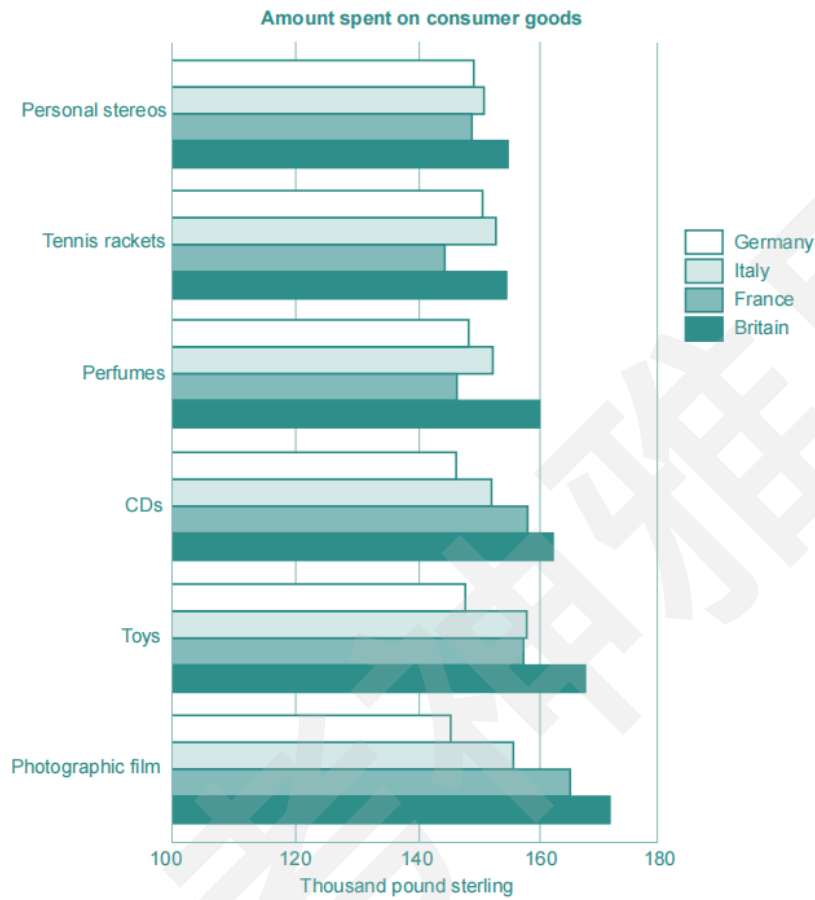


4) 当动态图只比较两个数据的时候，我们可以用静态图的方式来思考，通常由柱状图呈现。



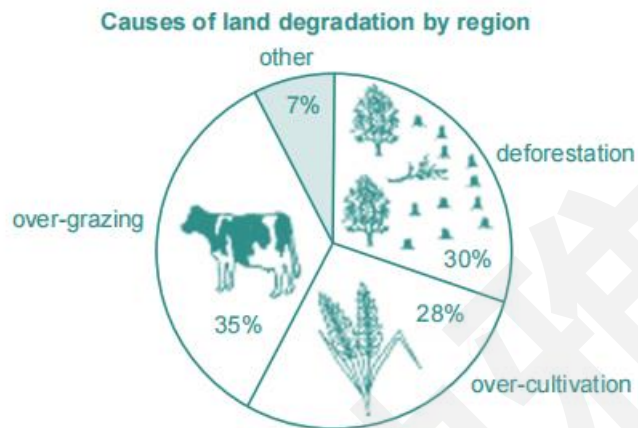
1.3 数据量超大图分段常用思路

先一个一个找，再两个两个找。



1.4 多图题

当发现一道题中间出现多个图，且图和图之间**不能转化为同一个图**的时候，我们则**一个图写一段**。



Causes of land degradation by region

% land degraded by...				
Region	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	Total land degraded
North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%
Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%
Oceania*	1.7	0	11.3	13%

*A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australia and New Zealand.

【总结】

	单图	多图	
		可转化为单图	不可转化为单图
动态图	趋势/阶段/数据大小/增减幅度	转化为单图再分两段	一图一段
静态图	数据大小/数量较小维度		

2. 动态图的写法

2.1 架构

【主体段】总分方式呈现，这一规律同样适用于图表类题目。

1. “总”要表述的是我们刚刚讨论过的分段标准，对应到评分标准中的 **overview**;
2. “分”要表述的是同段数据中的进一步联系或各自的特点，对应到评分标准中的 **key features and bullet points**。

➤ 在写“分”的过程中，如何挑选**值得写的**数据呢？

常写数据类型：起点、终点、交点、拐点、最值，以及差值。（起终交拐最差）

2.2 词汇（书后附录）

【趋势】

- 上升：increase, climb, grow, rise
- 下降：decrease, fall, decline, drop
- 急速上升：rocket, soar
- 急速下降：plummet, plunge
- 达到高峰值：reach the peak
- 达到谷底值：reach the bottom
- 保持不变：remain stable, level off, remain constant
- 波动：fluctuate

【程度】

- 剧烈地：drastically, rapidly, obviously, dramatically, significantly, substantially
- 稳健地：stably, steadily, gradually
- 温和地：slightly, moderately, mildly, marginally

以上词均为副词 (adv.)，省略 ly 后都可以当形容词 (adj.) 用。

2.3 各类句型

✓ 用套句来体现其功能、增强其气势，比如：

2.3.1 句型（总）

1. The table/line graph/bar chart/pie chart shows that...
2. It can be seen/is clear from the table/line graph/bar chart/pie chart that...

3. In terms of/With regard to the table/line graph/bar chart/pie chart,...

4. As can be seen from the table/line graph/bar chart/pie chart...

2.3.2 句型（数据变化）

1. 动词用法

- A 的数值是 100。 A was (at) 100.
- A 稳定在 100。 A leveled off at 100.
- A 迅速升/降了 100。 A increased/decreased drastically (by) 100.
- A 缓缓升/降到 100。 A increased/decreased mildly to 100.
- A 围绕 100 波动。 A fluctuated around 100.

【以上内容我们可以总结为公式：A v. adv. by/ to/ at/ around number.】

2. 名词用法

- A 迅速升/降了 100。 A had an obvious rise/drop of 100.
- A 缓缓升/降到 100。 A experienced a slight climb/fall to 100.
- A 围绕 100 波动。 A had a fluctuation around 100.

【以上内容我们可以总结为公式：A had/ experienced a/ an adj.】

v.(n.) of/ to number.

【注意】

1. 图表内数据通常是已经发生过的事情，所以时态需要用过去时态；
2. 如果出现对未来的预测，我们需要用将来时态；
3. 如果题目忽略了时间的概念，可以用一般现在时态；
4. 表示数据是多少时，可以用介词 at；
5. 表示上升、下降幅度的时候，可以用介词 by；
6. 表示上升、下降到某数值的时候一定要用介词 to。

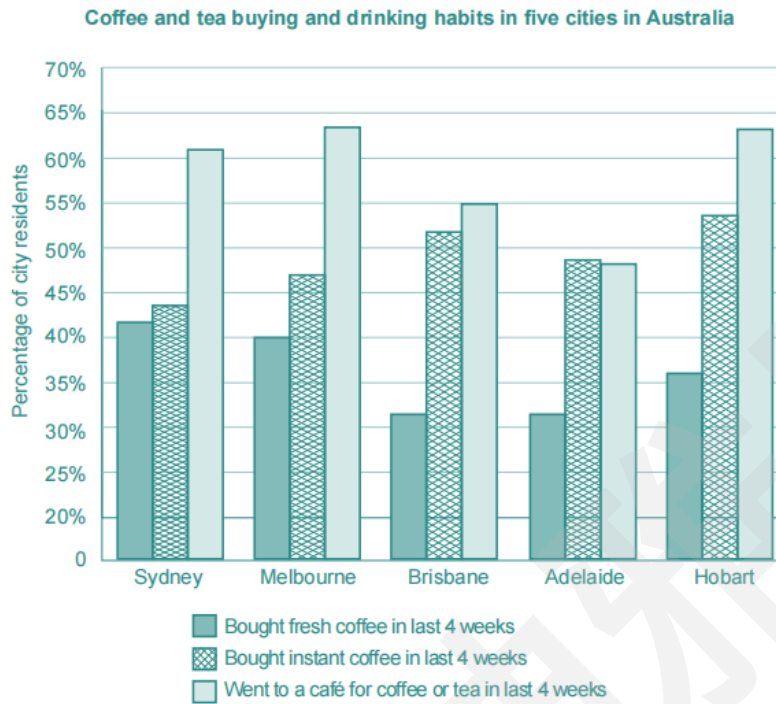
2.3.3 句型（占比）

占：occupy, represent, take up, account for

比：proportion, percentage, ratio

- A 占比 50%.
- A occupies 50%.
- The proportion (which/that) A accounts for is 50%.
- The proportion of A is 50%

【例】



1. The proportions of who bought fresh coffee were all the smallest in these cities.
2. The proportions that who bought fresh coffee occupied/were all the smallest in these cities.
3. The smallest proportions of coffee consumption were represented by ones who bought fresh coffee in these cities.
4. All these cities' smallest proportions were represented by ones who bought fresh coffee.
5. People/ Consumers who bought fresh coffee accounted for the smallest proportions in these cities.
6. These cities all witnessed that who bought fresh coffee accounted for the smallest proportions.
7. These cities all witnessed that the proportions of who bought fresh coffee were all the smallest.