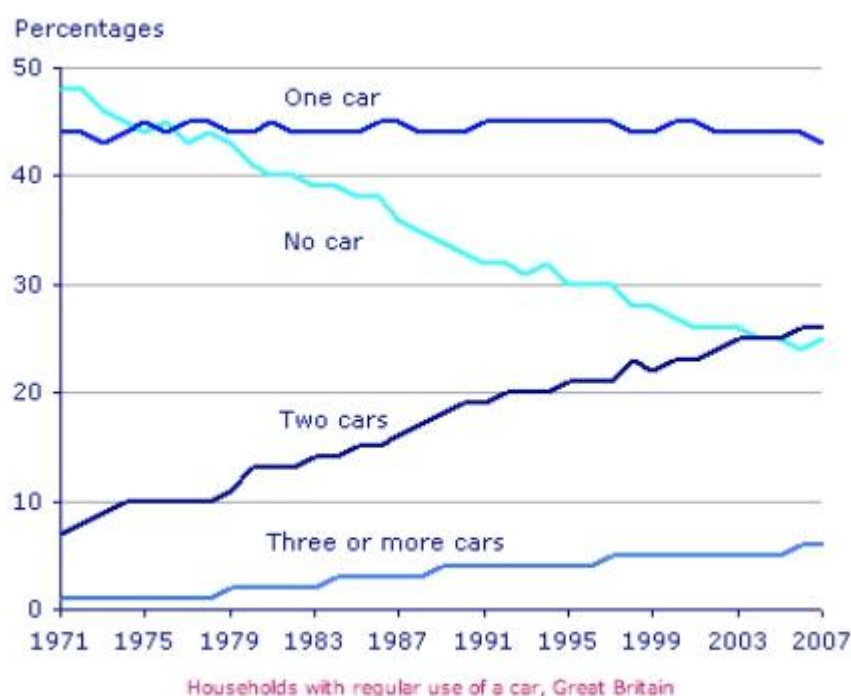


2019年6月29日雅思写作真题回顾之小作文

2019年0629 线图

The graph below shows changes in percentage of households owning the car in the UK between 1971 and 2007.



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The chart indicates variations in the number of cars per household in Great Britain over a period of 36 years.

Overall, ownership of motor cars in UK households **increased** between 1971 and 2007. In particular, the percentage of households with two cars **rose**, while the figure for households without a car **decreased sharply**.

In 1971, nearly one-half of British families did not own an automobile. However, over two-fifths of households owned one car. Few families, just under ten per cent had two cars. In 1971 households with three or more cars were uncommon.

By 2007 the one-car household remained the most common type in Britain with the data **remaining stable** at around two-fifths. The number of families without a car **fell steadily** from around one-half to around one-quarter in 2007. By contrast, the figures for households with more than two cars **increased**,

rising to over a quarter of families. The data for families with three or more cars was **less dynamic** and **barely rose** over the 36 years.

168 words

Writing data vocabulary:

The data is rising

Increased

rose

rising

The data remains the same

barely rose

remaining stable

less dynamic

The data is falling

decreased sharply

fell steadily



范文解析:

这是一篇典型的动态曲线图 (line chart) 的小作文, 动态图即为题目中的数据会随着时间的变化而变化。首先, 作者通过改写题目的方式对于图表进行总体描述。其次第二段为概述段, 作者对于图表中两个比较主要的, 综述的点进行了描述。最后两段为主体段, 分别将图表中的信息分成两个部分, 对于所有的数据进行了详细的描述。比如, 第一个主体段将每一个曲线所代表的的数据分别进行了描述; 第二个主体段作者则对几组数据进行了对比描述。在写小作文时应注意, 考生们不需要对于数据进行分析推断, 也不需要表达自己的观点, 只要将图表中的实际数据进行描述, 对比即可。动态曲线图 (line chart) 的写作方法会在启德 2018 雅思标准化教材的强化段 (intermediate) 第二课有详细地介绍。其他类型的小作文写作技巧也会在标准化教材中有详细的讲解, 如果大家想学习更多关于雅思写作的内容, 欢迎大家来启德上课。

启德老培
EIC EDUCATION