

2017 年 11 月 2 日表格题

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

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The table gives us three pieces of information about subway networks in six cities—the date that the system first opened, the total number of kilometers each system has, and the number of passengers each system carries per year.

London has the oldest system, opened in 1863, and the most extensive network, at 394 kilometers, almost double that of the next largest network (Paris). London's network carries 775 million passengers per year, less than Paris and Tokyo. Paris' system was opened in 1900 and is the second largest, at 199 kilometers. It also carries the second largest number of passengers—1191 million per year. Tokyo's network opened in 1927 and is 155 kilometers long. It carries more passengers than the others—1927 million per year. That is over 50% more than Paris and 2.5 times the number of passengers using London's system.

Washington DC has had a subway system since 1976. It is 126 kilometers long—close to Tokyo in length, but carrying far fewer passengers—144 million per year. Kyoto has had a network since 1981. It's the shortest of the six, at 11 kilometers, and carries the least number of people—45 million per year. The network in Los Angeles was opened in 2001, is 28 kilometers long, and carries 50 million people a year. This makes it the second shortest and second lowest in terms of number of passengers.

Overall, it can be seen that the three oldest networks are the most extensive and carry the most passengers, whilst the systems in Kyoto and Los Angeles are particularly small.

解析: 包括写作中需要涉及的要点以及考生可能对题目产生的错误理解。要点
1.表中列举了六座城市和三种信息。2.各个地铁系统负载的旅客量以“百万每年”为单位。3.各个城市所在的地理位置(例如:日本/美国/欧洲)与我们的讨论无关。4.考生需要在文中包含尽可能多的信息。主要特征和比较 1.六个系统当中

有三个是新的，另外三个历史较长。2.伦敦的系统远长于其他系统，历史也更久远。3.京都和洛杉矶的系统规模较小，并且洛杉矶的系统非常新。4.东京的系统负载的旅客量要远大于其他系统。5.巴黎和伦敦的系统负载了相当大的旅客量。6.京都和洛杉矶的系统负载相对较小的旅客量。

考生可能产生的错误理解和问题 1.本图表非常清晰地展示了相关信息，因此在数据的解读上应该不会存在太大问题。2.图表中包含了相当多的信息。这意味着要写出至少 150 词的短文难度应该不会太大。你应该试图包含全部的信息，但是这并非取得高分的必要条件，因为测试人知道你只有 20 分钟的时间来完成这个报告。b)建议的写作结构，对比此结构与考生有可能采用的不恰当结构。引言部分应该包含对题干内容的改写。改写时明显可以采用的变化有：加入“三种<信息>”;用“underground railway systems”来代替“subway networks”;补充说明这三种信息是什么。考生们面临着一个选择：到底是先依次考查各个城市还是依次考查各个方面的信息。两种方式都是可行的。但是很重要的一点是不能只是简单地列举所有的信息(比如“伦敦、巴黎、东京的地铁网络的长度分别是 394、199、155 千米”)。这肯定会让你丢分!分别就每座城市各写一个段落，这样写不好。这样每个段落会很短，而且会显得你只是在列举信息，而没有进行分析。在范文当中，我们把六座城市分成了两个组，每组三座城市。这体现了其中三个系统历史相对较长，另外三个则历史较短。各组城市中的成员具备某些特定的共同点——三个历史较长的系统负载了最多的旅客，里程也最长。用一个简短的结论对此进行说明和总结是不错的选择。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。