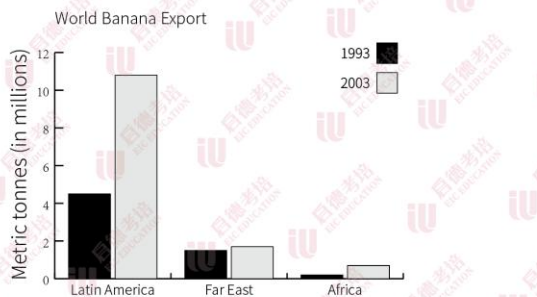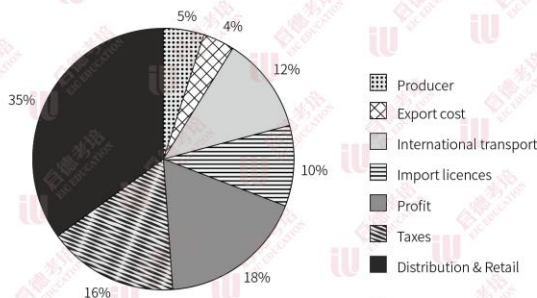# 2019 年 5 月 4 日混合图

The charts below show the world banana export in 1993 and 2003, and a breakdown of the cost to the consumer of each banana in 2003.Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features. Make comparisons where relevant.

The charts below show the world banana export in 1993 and 2003, and a breakdown of the cost to the consumer of each banana in 2003.

World Banana Export

Breakdown of the cost to the consumer of an exported banana (2003)

The data refers to the exportation of bananas between 1993 and 2003 and the cost of an individual fruit in the shops in 2003.

Overall, the chart shows between 1993 and 2003 banana exports rose across the board, but Latin America was the biggest exporter. The pie chart shows the biggest cost borne by the consumer was the distribution and retail of the fruit

Looking at the bar chart Latin America was consistently the biggest exporter of bananas. The figures rose sharply from just over 4 million tonnes in 1993 to over 10 million tonnes in 2003.   Exports

from the Far East and Africa were negligible when measured against Latin America.

The pie diagram shows us that over half (51%) of the price of a banana in 2003 was taken up by distribution and retail, and taxes (35% and 16% respectively). When disregarding other charges, the actual producer only receives a small proportion of the price of the banana in the shops (5%).

By Dr Rob Burton

范文解析：

这是一篇静态的混合图小作文。请注意，在写小作文中，例如题中的柱图，并无法从图中看出具体的数字，因此考生在写数据的时候请注意不要写出一个具体的数字，考生只能写一个大概的区间。例如：over 4 million tonnes 和 over 10 million tonnes 等。在描述数据时，考生还可以参考使用 slightly over，rose sharply，well over，more static，around，approximately 等词汇，多多积累类似词汇可以向考官展示自己丰富的词汇量，在描述数据时尽量进行同义替换，不要重复使用相同词汇。本篇文章中，作者在开头段通过改写题目的方式介绍图中数据在描述什么内容。第一个主体段中，作者先总体描述两个图分别代表的是什么数据；第二个主体段，作者主要描述第一个柱状图的数据变化；第三个主体段，作者主要描述第二个饼图的数据变化。一般情况下，小作文并不需要写一个结尾段，不需要得出任何结论，考生只需要忠实于对数据的描述就可以了，也不需要做任何推测。静态柱状图（Bar Chart）和静态饼图（pie chart）的写作方法会在启德 2018 雅思标准化教材的强化段（intermediate）第三课有详细地介绍。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。