We can see from the line graph that at 6am the number of people at the station rises sharply from 6am to 8am, peaking at 400.Then there is a drastic drop in the number over the next two hours. The period from 10am to 12pm witnesses a moderate growth in the number of people in the station. There is little change in the number from 12pm to 2pm. Then the number decreases rapidly from 2pm to 4pm and it reaches its bottom at 100. It can be seen from
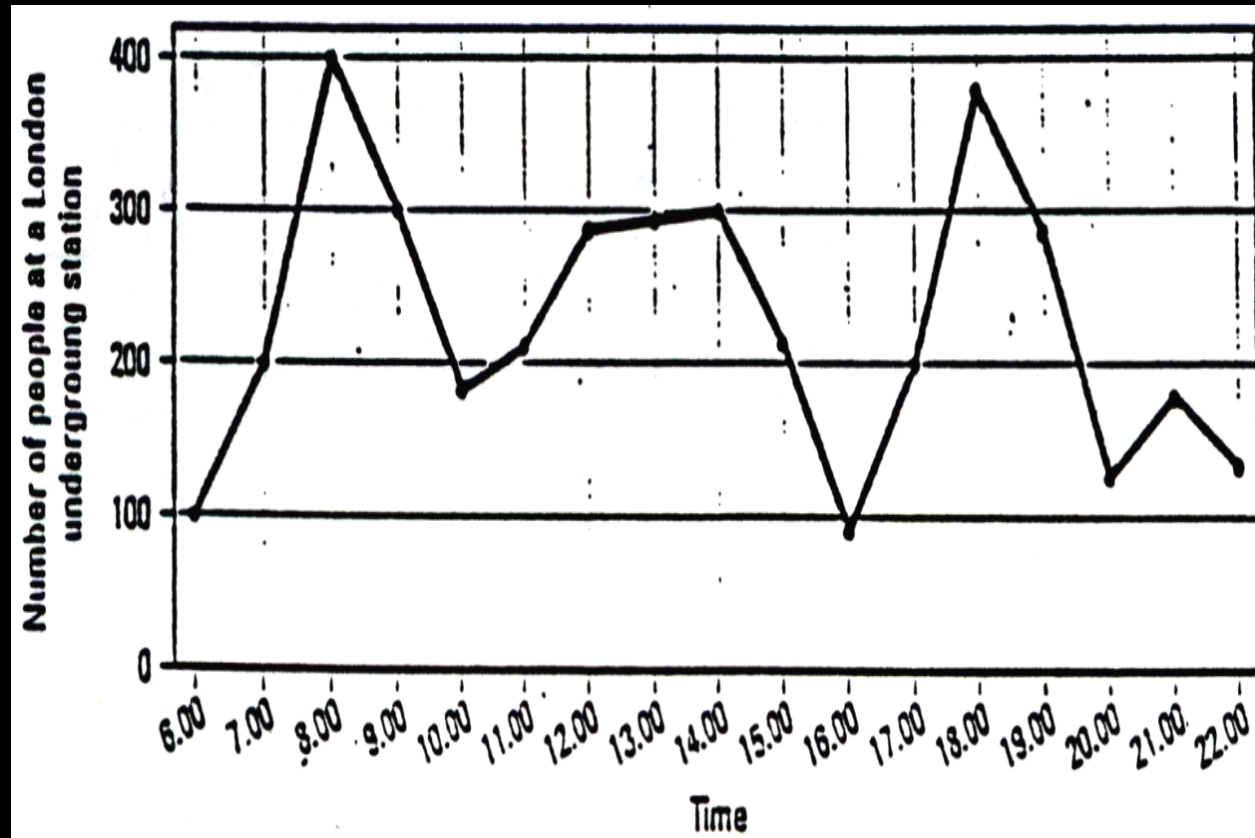
the table that the number rises dramatically from 4pm to 6pm, but it decreases drastically until 8pm. The period from 8pm to 9pm experiences a slight rise in the number, and then it declines from 180 at 9pm to 135 at 10pm.

分类
(1)data 70%
(2)process 20%
(3)map 10%

We can see from the first pie chart that in 1962, letter had the highest percentage in the three types of communication, which was 50%. At that time, the percentage of telephone was much higher than that of computer(35% and 15% respectively). Computer had the lowest percentage.

It can be seen from the second pie chart that in 1982, telephone had the highest percentage among the three types of communication, while computer ranked the second place with 30%. Letter had the lowest percentage(10%). The percentage of telephone was 6 times as much as that of letter.

As is shown in the two pie charts, there was a sharp increase in the percentage of telephone from 35% in 1962 to 60% in 1982. The percentage of computer increased significantly, peaking at 30% in 1982. However, the 20 years witnessed a dramatic decrease in the percentage of letter and it reached its lowest point at 10% in 1982.
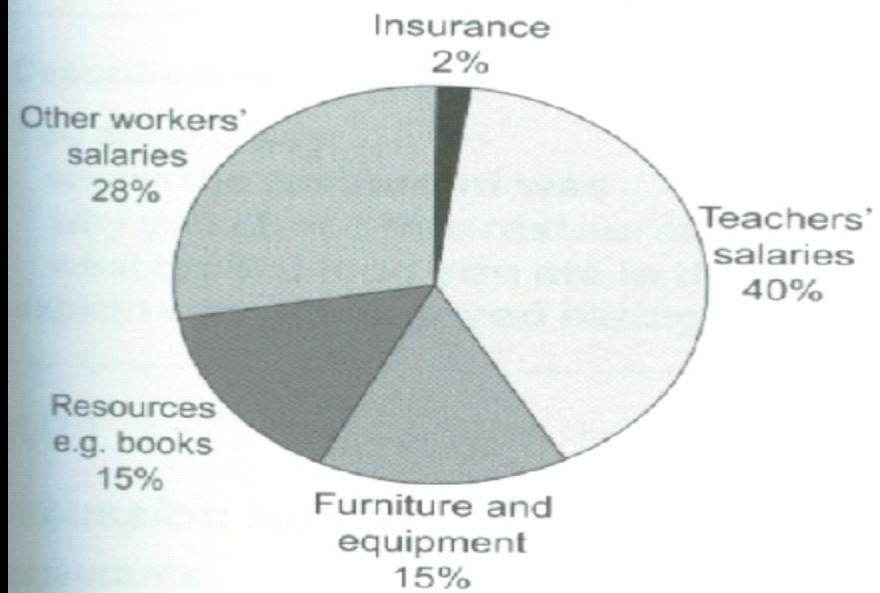
多个图：

3/4个

都是饼图

3个图：5段

第一段：
主体段落：写4 段
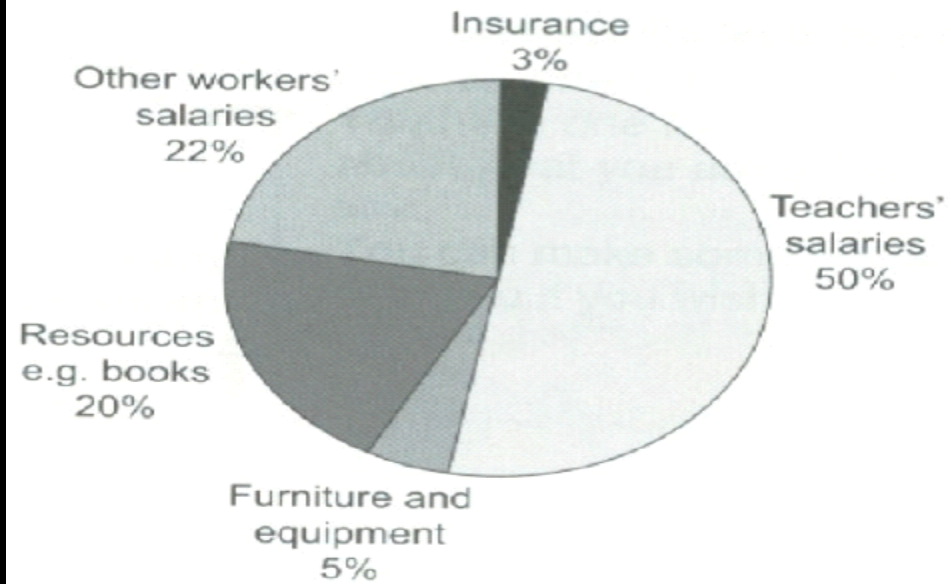先一个图表写一段。然后，再写一段
比较三个图表中的数据。

结尾段：肯定不写

The three pie charts below show that changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Total School Spending 1981

- Insurance 2%
- Teachers' salaries 40%
- Furniture and equipment 15%
- Resources e.g. books 15%
- Other workers' salaries 28%

Total School Spending 1991

Insurance 3%

Other workers' salaries 22%

Teachers' salaries 50%

Resources e.g. books 20%

Furniture and equipment 5%

Total School Spending 2001

- Other workers' salaries 15%
- Insurance 8%
- Resources e.g. books 9%
- Teachers' salaries 45%
- Furniture and equipment 23%
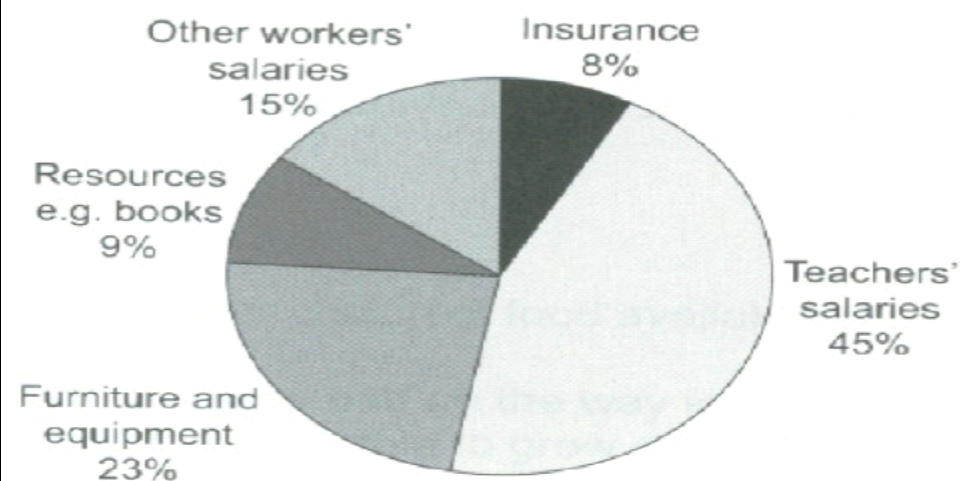
The three pie charts illustrate the changes in the cost of a British school from 1981 to 2001.

- We can see from the first pie chart that teachers' salaries had the highest percentage in the five aspects in 1981, which was 40%. Other workers' salaries occupied the second place with 28%. The percentage of resources was the same as that of furniture and equipment. Insurance had the lowest percentage.

- It can be seen from the second pie chart that in 1991, teachers' salaries still ranked the first place and insurance had the lowest percentage(50% and 3% respectively). Although the percentage of resources was slightly lower than that of other workers' salaries, it was much higher than that of furniture and equipment.

⦿ In 2001, teachers' salaries had the highest percentage, which was followed by furniture and equipment. Insurance still had the lowest percentage, which was 8%.

- According to the three pie charts, there was a sharp increase in the percentage of teachers' salaries from 1981 to 1991. After that, the percentage decreased slightly until 2001. However, there was a gradual rise in the percentage of insurance over the 30 years and it reached its highest point at 8% in 2001.

4个图：4段

第一段：
主体段落：写3 段
先两个图写一段。然后，再写一段比较
四个图表中的数据。
结尾段：肯定不写

剑7 test 4