

2026 年雅思写作 task1 合辑

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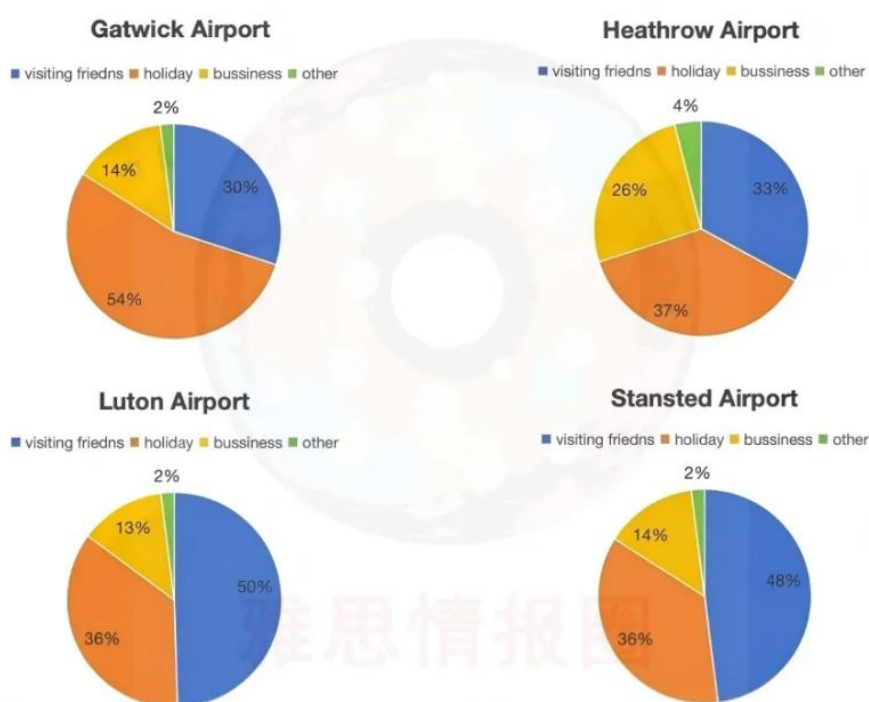
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2026 年 1 月 10 日小作文

The four charts illustrate the purposes of travel to the UK via different airports in 2016.

Summaries the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



高分范文示例

开始段 - 改写题目+总结

The four pie charts illustrate the distribution of travel purposes among passengers at four UK airports (Gatwick, Heathrow, Luton, and Stansted) in 2016.

Overall, visiting friends and family was the most common reason for travel at all four airports, whereas 'other' purposes accounted for the smallest share of passengers. The dominant purpose varied between airports: holiday trips made up the majority at Gatwick, visiting friends and family accounted for roughly half of passengers at Luton and Stansted, and Heathrow's traffic was more evenly distributed.

第一段 - 访友和度假

Luton and Stansted had the largest proportions of passengers visiting friends and family, at 50% and 48% respectively, compared with roughly one-third at Gatwick and Heathrow. Turning to holiday travel, Gatwick had by far the highest proportion of holidaymakers (54%), whereas this figure was only around 36–37% at each of the other airports.

第二段 - 其他两个目的

In comparison, far fewer people travelled for business or other reasons. Business trips accounted for just over a quarter of Heathrow's passengers (the highest of the four), while only 13–14% of passengers at

the other airports travelled for business. Finally, 'other' purposes were negligible across all four airports, at just 2–4% of passengers.

必备语料

the distribution of travel purposes 出行目的的分布情况

account for the largest proportion 占据最大比例

be the most common reason for travel 成为最常见的出行目的

vary considerably across airports 在不同机场之间差异明显

make up the majority of passengers 构成大多数乘客

in contrast, far fewer passengers 相比之下, 乘客数量要少得多

account for just over a quarter 占略高于四分之一

remain relatively stable at around... 稳定在大约.....

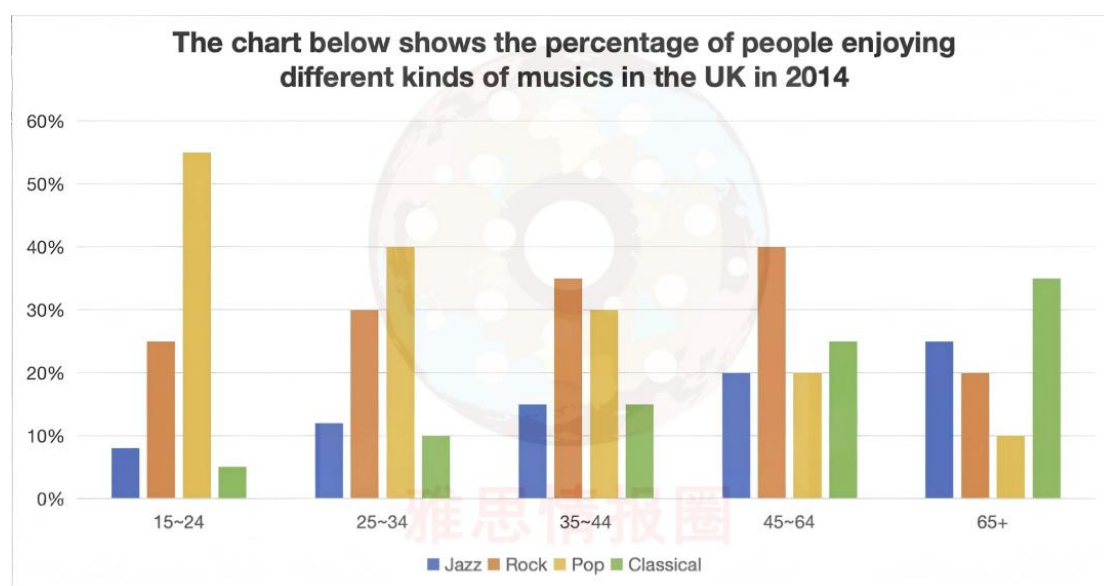
represent a negligible share 占比极小

be more evenly distributed 分布更为均衡

2026年1月24日小作文

The chart below shows the percentage of people enjoying different kinds of music in the UK in 2014.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



开始段 - 改写题目+总结

The bar chart compares the percentages of UK residents in five age groups who enjoyed jazz, rock, pop and classical music in 2014. Overall, pop was most popular among the young and fell steadily with age, while classical showed the opposite pattern. This age gradient was marked. Rock peaked in middle age and overtook pop from 35 onwards, whereas jazz rose gradually across the age range.

第一段 - 流行乐和古典乐

Among 15-24s, 55% preferred pop, far exceeding rock (25%) and jazz (8%), and only 5% chose classical. Pop then declined from 40% in the 25-34 group to 30% for 35-44s, before dropping to 20% among 45-64s and 10% for the over- 65s. By contrast, classical climbed from 5% to 10%, 15% and 25%, reaching 35% in the oldest cohort.

第二段 - 摇滚乐和爵士乐

Rock was recorded at 30% and 35% in the 25-34 and 35-44 brackets respectively, peaked at 40% (45-64), and fell to 20% among seniors. Jazz increased from 8% to 12%, 15% and 20% in the next three groups, ending at 25%.

必备语料

the bar chart compares the percentages of... 该柱状图比较了.....的百分比

in five age brackets / across age groups 在五个年龄段中 / 跨年龄组

be most popular among... 在.....人群中最受欢迎

fall steadily with age 随年龄增长而稳步下降

show the opposite (reverse) pattern 呈现相反趋势

peak at... / reach a peak of... 在.....达到峰值 / 峰值为.....

overtake... from ... onwards 从.....起超过.....

By contrast 相比之下

be recorded at 记录为..... (数据表达更客观)

end at... / finish at... 最终降至/升至.....

2026年1月31日小作文

The table below shows the number of visitors going to the heritage sites in six regions in the Australia from 1996 to 2000

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Sites	1996	1998	2000
Great Barrier Reef	1,670,000	2,950,000	3,200,000
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserve	810,000	790,000	770,000
Blue Mountains	526,000	565,000	581,000
Tasmania Wilderness	450,000	475,000	483,000
Shark Bay	84,000	102,000	89,000
Macquarie Island	350	310	330

开始段 - 改写题目+总结

The table summaries the numbers of visitors to six Australian natural sites in 1996, 1998 and 2000. Overall, the Great Barrier Reef attracted by far the most people and showed the strongest growth, while Macquarie Island remained the least visited, with only a few hundred arrivals each year. Apart from a gentle decline at the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserve and fluctuations in Shark Bay, the other destinations experienced steady, modest increases.

第一段 - 大堡礁和雨林的对比

In 1996, 1.67 million visitors were recorded at the Great Barrier Reef, more than twice the total for the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserve (810,000). The reef's figure then surged to 2.95 million in 1998 and reached 3.2 million by 2000, whereas the rainforest reserve slipped gradually to 790,000 and then 770,000.

第二段 - 其他地区

The Blue Mountains and the Tasmania Wilderness stayed mid-ranking, rising from 526,000 to 581,000, and from 450,000 to 483,000 respectively. Shark Bay peaked at 102,000 in 1998 before falling back to 89,000, while Macquarie Island dipped from 350 to 310 and recovered slightly to 330.

必备语料

the table summaries ... 该表格概述了.....

over the period shown / over three years 在所示时期内/在三年间

attract by far the most visitors 吸引了远最多的游客

remain the least visited site 始终是游客最少的景点

show the strongest growth 呈现最强劲的增长

decline gradually / edge down slightly 逐步下降/小幅下滑

record a modest increase 录得温和增长

peak at... before falling back 在.....达到峰值后回落

fluctuate between...and...在.....与.....之间波动

be more than twice the figure for...超过.....的两倍数据

2026 年 2 月 7 日小作文

The table shows the number of universities ranked top 200 in the world (2011) in three subjects in five countries.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Country	Biology	Medicine	Psychology
The USA	65	54	55
The UK	29	30	28
Australia	9	13	17
New Zealand	2	4	6
Canada	7	8	12

开始段 - 改写题目+总结

The table compares the numbers of universities in five countries that were ranked in the world's top 200 in 2011 for Biology, Medicine and Psychology. Overall, the USA and the UK dominated all three disciplines, with the American totals substantially higher than those elsewhere. Australia and Canada posted far smaller figures, and New Zealand

consistently recorded the lowest counts. Across these three countries, Psychology was generally the strongest field.

第一段 - 美国和英国

In the USA, 65 institutions were listed for Biology, while similarly high numbers were recorded for Psychology (55) and Medicine (54). The UK placed a distant second, at around half the US level, and its figures were tightly clustered: 30 universities in Medicine, 29 in Biology and 28 in Psychology.

第二段 - 其他国家

The remaining nations contributed relatively few top-200 entries. Australia had 9 universities in Biology, rising to 13 in Medicine and peaking at 17 in Psychology. Canada followed the same pattern, increasing from 7 to 8 and then 12 respectively. New Zealand's presence was minimal, with just 2, 4 and 6 universities in the three subjects.

必备语料

dominate all three disciplines 在三个学科中占据主导

with ... totals substantially higher than的总量显著高于.....

place a distant second 远远位居第二

figures be tightly clustered 数据高度接近/集中

post far smaller figures 录得/呈现小得多的数据

by contrast / whereas 相比之下/然而

contribute relatively few entries 贡献的上榜数量相对较少

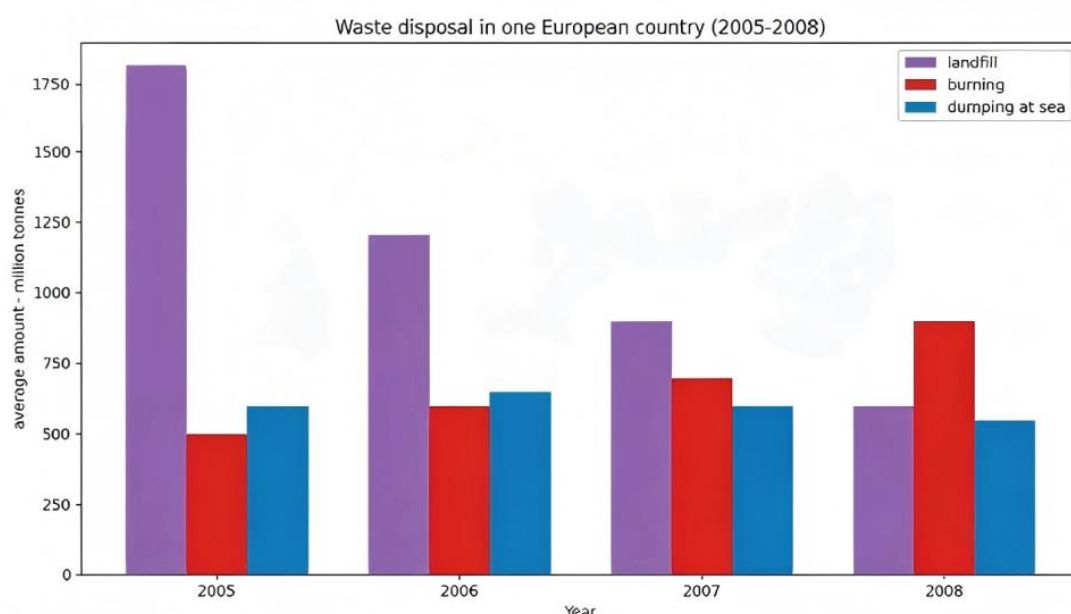
peak at ... 在.....达到最高值

remain minimal / record the lowest counts 维持在极低水平/记录最低数量

2025 年 2 月 28 日小作文

The chart below shows the waste disposal in one European Country in four years: 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons with relevant.



开始段 - 改写题目+总结

The bar chart shows the average amount of waste (in million tonnes) disposed of in a European country by three methods—landfill, burning and dumping at sea—from 2005 to 2008. Overall, landfill was by far the dominant approach at the start but fell sharply year by year. By contrast, incineration rose steadily and became the main method in 2008. Sea

dumping fluctuated only marginally, staying close to 600 million tonnes throughout.

第一段 - 填埋方式

In 2005, roughly 1,800 million tonnes of waste were buried in landfill, which was more than the combined total for the other two methods. This figure then dropped by 600 million tonnes to about 1,200 in 2006 and continued to decline to 900 in 2007, reaching only 600 by 2008.

第二段 - 焚烧和倾倒入海

Burning accounted for 500 million tonnes in 2005, the lowest value on the chart. It increased to 600 and 700 in the following two years, before climbing to approximately 900 in 2008. Meanwhile, dumping at sea rose from 600 to 650 in 2006, then slipped to 600 and 550 in the last two years.

必备语料

the bar chart illustrates/shows... 该柱状图展示.....

be measured in million tonnes 以“百万吨”为单位计量

landfill volumes fell sharply 填埋量急剧下降

rise steadily over the period 在该时期内稳步上升

fluctuate slightly/marginally 轻微波动

remain relatively stable 保持相对稳定

drop by ... to ... 下降.....至.....

reach a low of... / hit a low of... 降至最低值.....

overtake ... and become the largest 超过.....并成为最多

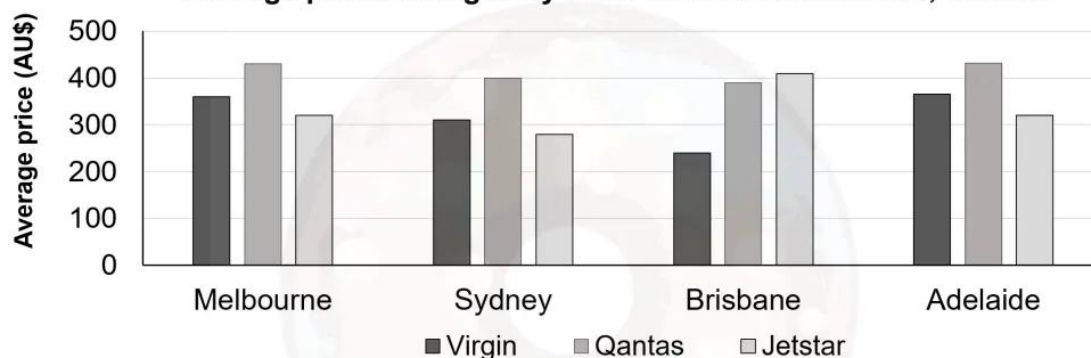
more than the combined total of... 超过.....的总和

2026年3月7日小作文

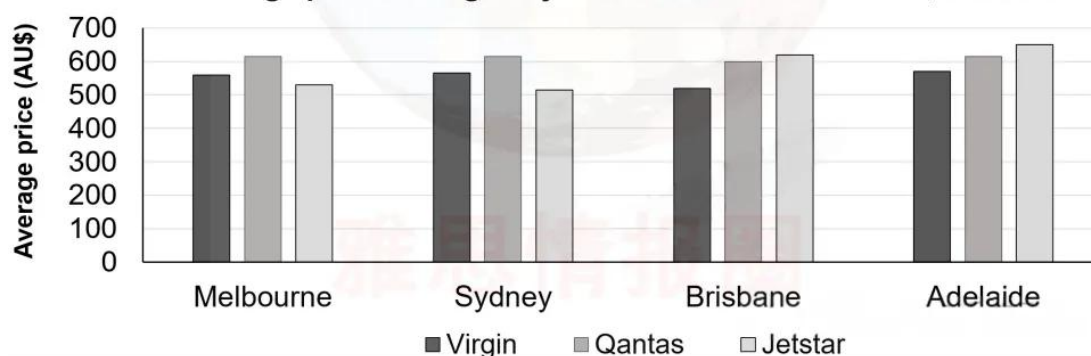
The charts below show the average prices charged by three airlines for flights from Darwin to four cities in Australia in October, 2017 and during the holiday period in December, 2017.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Average prices charged by three airlines from Darwin, October



Average prices charged by three airlines from Darwin, December



开始段 - 改写题目+总结

The two bar charts compare the average fares charged by Virgin, Qantas and Jetstar for flights from Darwin to Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide in October 2017 and during the December holiday season. Overall, prices rose markedly in December on every route, and fare dispersion across airlines narrowed. In October, Qantas was typically the priciest operator, whereas Jetstar tended to undercut its rivals except on the Brisbane route.

第一段 - 10 月价格

In October, Qantas charged around AU\$420 for both Melbourne and Adelaide, compared with about AU\$400 to Sydney and just under this level to Brisbane. Virgin's fares were moderate on three routes (roughly AU\$310 – 370), but it offered the cheapest ticket to Brisbane at approximately AU\$250. Jetstar, by contrast, was lowest for Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide (about AU\$280–320), yet it was the most expensive option to Brisbane at around AU\$410.

第二段 - 12 月的价格

By December, Qantas prices had converged at roughly AU\$600–610 for all four cities. Virgin also increased substantially, reaching about AU\$560–580 to Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, and around AU\$520 to Brisbane.

Jetstar rose to approximately AU\$510–530 for Melbourne and Sydney, climbed to about AU\$620 for Brisbane, and peaked at around AU\$650 for Adelaide.

必备语料

the bar charts compare the average fares charged by... 两幅柱状图比较

了.....的平均票价

during the holiday season/period 在假期期间

prices rose markedly 价格显著上涨

fare dispersion narrowed / the price gap narrowed 价差缩小

be typically the priciest operator 通常是最贵的运营方

undercut its rivals 以更低价压过竞争对手

be priced at around... 价格约为.....

by contrast / whereas 相比之下 / 然而

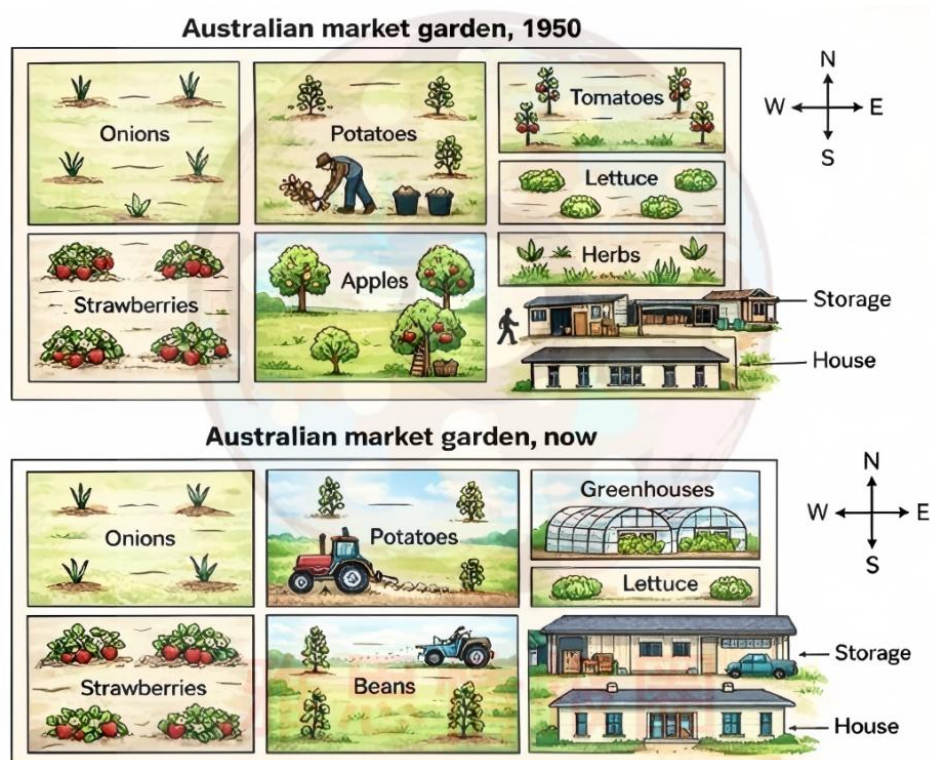
prices converged at roughly... 价格收敛在大约.....

peak at... / reach a peak of... 在.....达到峰值

2026 年 3 月 14 日小作文

The plans below show an Australian market garden in 1950 and now.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The two plans compare the layout of a market garden in Australia in 1950 with its present-day arrangement. 这两张平面图比较了澳大利亚一处市场菜园在 1950 年的布局与其当前的安排。

In 1950, the garden was organized into clearly defined sections aligned along a west-to-east axis, with each section dedicated to specific crops. Onions, potatoes, and tomatoes were grown sequentially from west to east, while

lettuce and herbs were sown to the south of the tomatoes. By contrast, the southern section was planted with strawberries, apples, and herbs in succession, with a storage building and a house located in the south-eastern corner. 1950年, 该菜园被划分为若干清晰的区域, 沿西至东方向排列, 每个区域种植特定的作物。从西到东依次种植洋葱、土豆和西红柿, 而生菜和香草则种植在西红柿以南。相比之下, 南部区域依次种植草莓、苹果和香草, 在东南角则分布着一座储藏建筑 and 一所住宅。

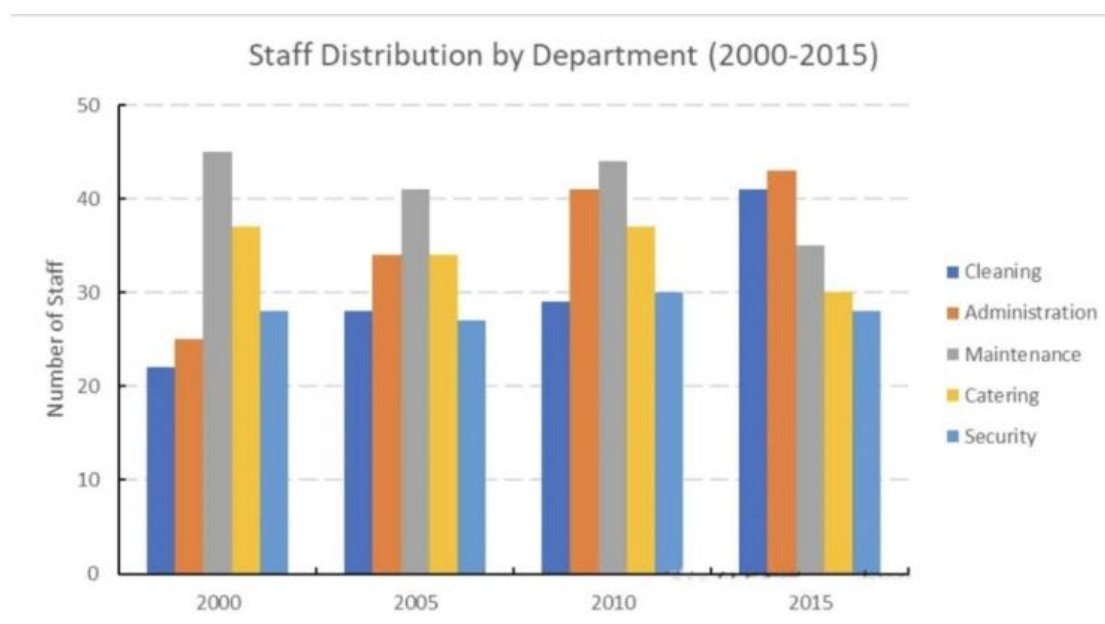
At present, although the overall structure remains partially recognizable, several key changes have taken place. Onions, potatoes, and strawberries continue to be cultivated in broadly similar locations, albeit on slightly larger plots, with potato production now evidently mechanized. However, the growing of tomatoes, herbs, and apples have been discontinued; in their place, greenhouses and a purpose-built lettuce-growing facility have been developed. Furthermore, beans have been introduced in the south-central area, replacing the previous apple plantation, while the adjacent storage building in the south-east has been upgraded to a warehouse. 目前, 尽管整体结构仍在一定程度上可辨, 但已经发生了若干关键变化。洋葱、土豆和草莓仍然大致种植在相似的位置, 但种植面积略有扩大, 其中土豆的生产显然已经实现机械化。然而, 西红柿、香草和苹果的种植已经停止, 取而代之的是温室以及一个专门用于种植生菜的设施。此外, 在南部中间区域引入了豆类作物, 取代了原先的苹果种植区, 而东南部相邻的储藏建筑也已升级为仓库。

Overall, the garden has undergone substantial modernization and slight eastward expansion, characterized by the introduction of greenhouse cultivation and mechanized farming, alongside notable changes in crop selection. 总体而言，该菜园经历了显著的现代化改造，并略微向东扩展，其特点是引入了温室种植和机械化农业，同时作物种类也发生了明显变化。

2026年3月21日小作文

The bar chart shows the number of employees in five non-medical job categories (administrative, cleaning, maintenance, IT support, security) in a UK clinic from 2000 to 2015.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The bar chart details the number of five non-medical employee categories working at a UK clinic across four years from 2000 to 2015.

Overall, administrative staff were consistently the largest non-medical team, while security guards remained the smallest. Administrative and IT support staff numbers rose sharply over the period, whereas cleaner figures trended downward.

In 2000, administrative staff totalled 42, making them the biggest group, followed by cleaners (30) and maintenance staff (20). IT support and security guards were the smallest teams, with 5 and 8 employees respectively. By 2015, administrative staff had soared to 110, more than doubling their 2005 count of 60. IT support staff also saw a dramatic increase, jumping from 5 in 2000 to 56 in 2015.

Cleaner numbers fell gradually from 30 in 2000 to 10 in 2015, while maintenance staff stayed relatively stable, hovering between 18 and 22. Security guards remained the smallest cohort, with numbers slowly declining to 7 by 2015.

中文译文

该柱状图展示了 2000 年至 2015 年间，英国一家诊所五类非医疗员工在四个时间节点的数量情况。

总体来看，行政人员始终是非医疗团队中规模最大的群体，而保安人数最少。在此期间，行政人员和 IT 支持人员的数量大幅上升，而清洁工人数呈下降趋势。

2000 年，行政人员总数为 42 人，是规模最大的团队，其次是清洁工（30 人）和维修人员（20 人）。IT 支持人员和保安团队规模最小，分别有 5 人和 8 人。到 2015 年，行政人员激增至 110 人，是 2005 年 60 人数量的两倍多。IT 支持人员数量也大幅增长，从 2000 年的 5 人跃升至 2015 年的 56 人。

清洁工人数从 2000 年的 30 人逐渐降至 2015 年的 10 人,而维修人员数量相对稳定,维持在 18 至 22 人之间。保安始终是规模最小的群体,到 2015 年人数缓慢降至 7 人。

核心雅思词伙

1. employee categories 员工类别
2. across four years 在四年间
3. consistently the largest 始终是最大的
4. rose sharply 急剧上升
5. trended downward 呈下降趋势
6. totalled 总数为
7. the biggest group 最大的群体
8. followed by 其次是
9. respectively 分别地
10. soared to 激增至
11. more than doubling 增至两倍多
12. dramatic increase 大幅增长

13. fell gradually 逐渐下降

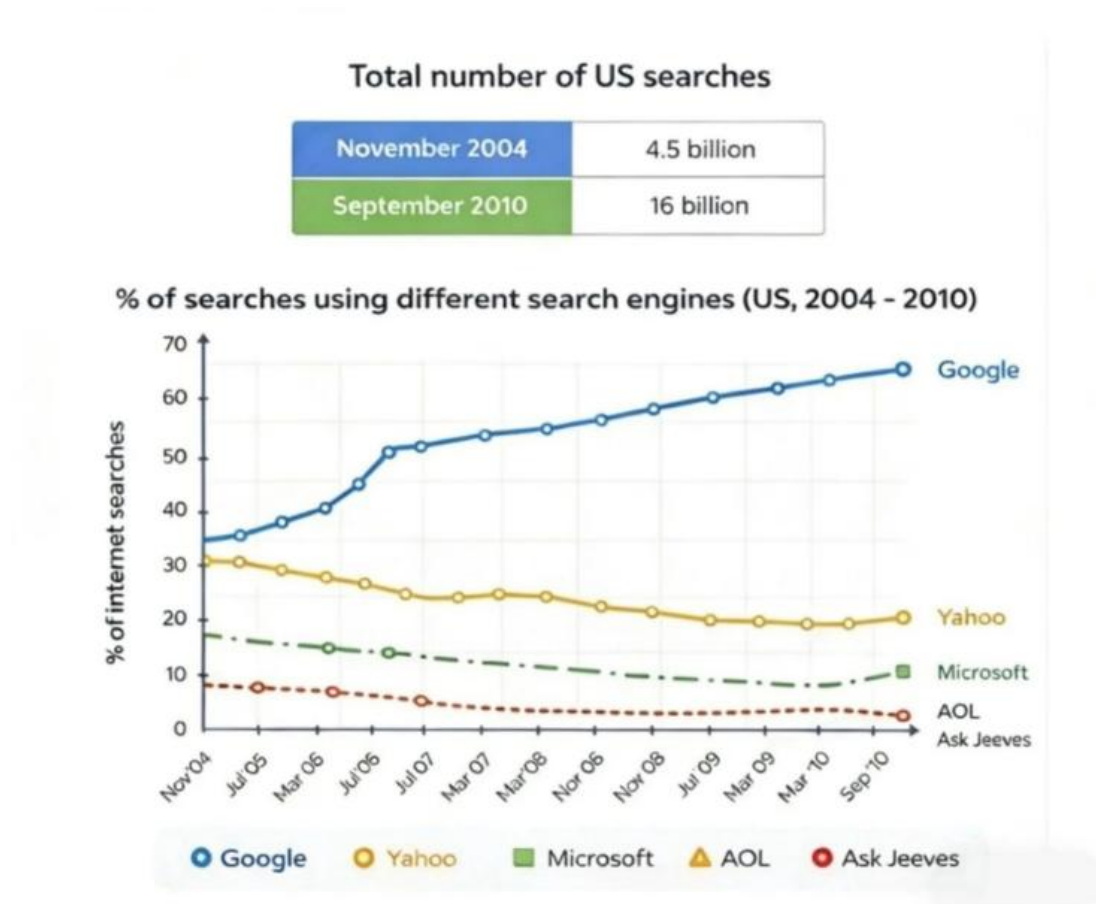
14. stayed relatively stable 保持相对稳定

15. hovering between...and...在.....之间徘徊

2026年3月28日小作文

The table and graph below give information about internet searches in the US between 2004 and 2010.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



参考范文

The table and line graph illustrate data on internet searches in the United States from 2004 to 2010, focusing on the total number of searches and the percentage of searches conducted via different search engines.

Regarding the total number of US searches, the table shows a dramatic increase: from 4.5 million in November 2004 to 16 million in September 2010. This represents a more than threefold rise over the period.

Turning to the line graph, which depicts the market share of five search engines (Google, Yahoo, Microsoft, AOL, and Ask Jeeves), Google dominated throughout the period. In November 2004, its market share was around 36%, and it rose steadily—reaching approximately 62% by September 2010. In contrast, Yahoo's share started at about 33% in 2004, declined gradually to around 22% by 2010, with minor fluctuations (e.g., a slight peak in mid-2007).

Microsoft maintained a relatively stable market share, hovering between 15% and 18% initially, then falling slightly to around 12–13% by 2010.

AOL and Ask Jeeves had much smaller shares, with AOL's share remaining below 10% (around 5–8%) and Ask Jeeves' even lower (below 5%). Notably, AOL's share decreased marginally, while Ask Jeeves' share stayed almost constant, both remaining insignificant compared to Google and Yahoo.

常用雅思词伙 (20 组)

1. dramatic increase 显著增长
2. more than threefold rise 超过三倍的增长
3. market share 市场份额
4. dominate throughout the period 全程主导
5. rise steadily 稳步上升
6. decline gradually 逐渐下降
7. minor fluctuations 小幅波动
8. relatively stable 相对稳定
9. hovering between...and... 徘徊在.....之间
10. fall slightly 轻微下降
11. much smaller shares 份额小得多
12. remain below 保持在.....以下
13. decrease marginally 略微减少
14. stay almost constant 几乎保持不变

15. insignificant compared to 与.....相比可忽略不计

16. illustrate data on 展示关于.....的数据

17. focus on 聚焦于

18. in contrast 相比之下

19. initially 最初

20. over the period 在此期间

参考译文

表格和折线图展示了 2004 年至 2010 年美国互联网搜索的相关数据，重点关注搜索总量及不同搜索引擎的搜索占比。

关于美国搜索总量，表格显示其大幅增长：从 2004 年 11 月的 450 万次增至 2010 年 9 月的 1600 万次，期间增长超过三倍。

再看折线图（展示五个搜索引擎——谷歌、雅虎、微软、美国在线（AOL）和 Ask Jeeves 的市场份额），谷歌在整个时期占据主导地位。2004 年 11 月，其市场份额约为 36%，并稳步上升，到 2010 年 9 月达到约 62%。相比之下，雅虎的份额在 2004 年约为 33%，随后逐渐下降至 2010 年的约 22%，期间有小幅波动（如 2007 年中期略有峰值）。

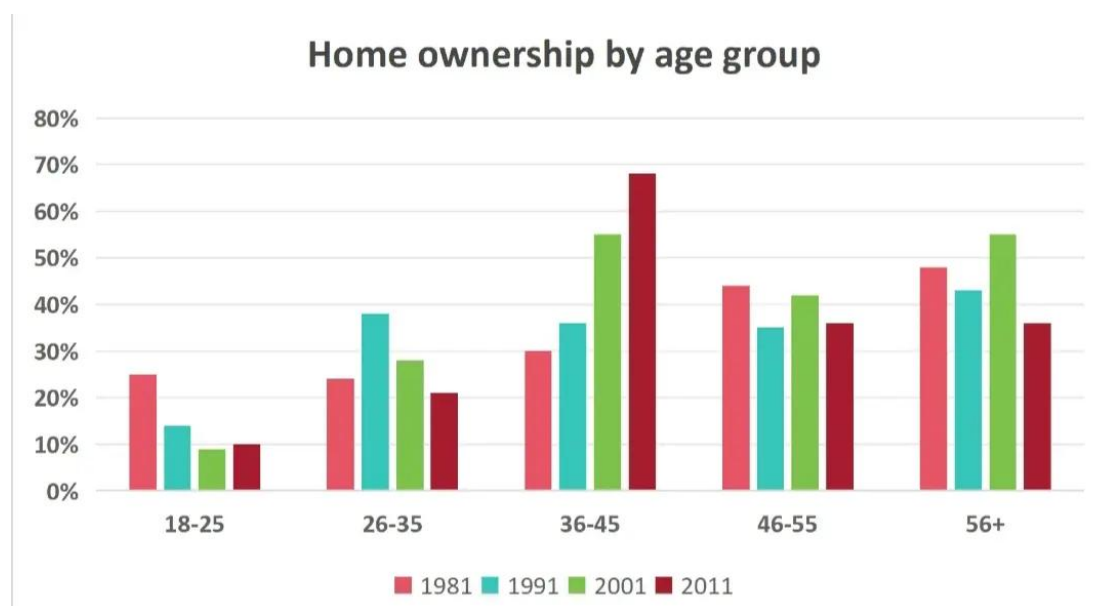
微软的市场份额相对稳定，最初徘徊在 15%至 18%之间，之后略微降至 2010 年的 12%–13%左右。AOL 和 Ask Jeeves 的份额小得多：AOL 的份额保持在

10%以下 (约 5%–8%) , Ask Jeeves 的份额更低 (低于 5%) 。值得注意的是, AOL 的份额略微减少, 而 Ask Jeeves 的份额几乎保持不变, 两者与谷歌和雅虎相比都可忽略不计。

2026 年 4 月 11 日小作文

The chart below shows the percentage of people owning their own residence in the UK between 1981 and 2011.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



图表分析

这张图表展示了 1981 年至 2011 年间,英国不同年龄段人群的住房拥有率变化。

主要趋势包括:

- 整体而言, 年轻群体 (18-25 岁、26-35 岁) 的住房拥有率显著下降
- 中年群体 (36-45 岁) 的住房拥有率在 2011 年达到峰值
- 老年群体 (56+ 岁) 的住房拥有率也呈下降趋势
- 2001 年是许多年龄段的住房拥有率高点

参考范文 (198 词)

The bar chart compares the proportion of UK residents who owned their homes across five age categories in four different years: 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011.

Overall, home ownership rates varied considerably by age group and time period, with a marked decline among younger generations and a peak for the middle-aged group in 2011.

In 1981, the 56+ age group recorded the highest ownership rate at approximately 48%, while the youngest group (18-25) had merely 25%.

Over the subsequent three decades, ownership among under-35s plummeted dramatically. By 2011, the 18-25 category had fallen to

around 10%, and the 26-35 group dropped from 38% in 1991 to just over 20%.

Conversely, the 36-45 age bracket witnessed a substantial surge, reaching roughly 68% in 2011—the highest figure across all groups and years. Meanwhile, older demographics experienced a downward trend after 2001: the 46-55 group declined from 42% to 36%, and the 56+ category fell from 55% to approximately 36%, converging with the younger middle-aged group by 2011.

范文译文

该柱状图比较了 1981 年、1991 年、2001 年和 2011 年四个年份中，英国五个年龄段居民拥有住房的比例。

总体而言，各年龄段的住房拥有率因年龄组和时间 period 而存在显著差异，年轻一代的拥有率大幅下降，而中年群体在 2011 年达到峰值。

1981 年，56 岁以上年龄组的拥有率最高，约为 48%，而最年轻的群体（18-25 岁）仅为 25%。在随后的三十年间，35 岁以下人群的拥有率急剧下跌。到 2011 年，18-25 岁类别已降至约 10%，26-35 岁群体则从 1991 年的 38% 下降到仅略高于 20%。

相反，36-45 岁年龄组经历了大幅增长，2011 年达到约 68%——这是所有群体和年份中的最高数据。与此同时，老年群体在 2001 年后呈现下降趋势：46-55

岁群体从 42%降至 36%，56 岁以上类别从 55%降至约 36%，到 2011 年与年轻的中年群体趋于一致。

雅思高分词伙

1 home ownership rates 住房拥有率

2 varied considerably 差异显著

3 marked decline 显著下降

4 younger generations 年轻一代

5 recorded the highest 记录最高值

6 merely 25% 仅 25% (强调低)

7 subsequent three decades 随后三十年

8 plummeted dramatically 急剧暴跌

9 dropped from...to 从...下降到...

10 witnessed a substantial surge 经历大幅增长

11 reaching roughly 68% 达到约 68%

12 the highest figure across 跨...的最高数据

13 experienced a downward trend 经历下降趋势

14 converging with 与...趋于一致

15 age bracket/category/group 年龄段

16 proportion of residents 居民比例

17 peak for the middle-aged 中年群体峰值

18 fallen to around 降至约...

19 conversely/in contrast 相反地

20 overall trend indicates 总体趋势表明

2026 年 4 月 18 日小作文

The table below shows the number of international students from different countries in the USA and Canada in March 2002 and April 2004.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Canada				USA			
Country of Origin	2002.3	2004.4	Change	Country of Origin	2002.3	2004.4	Change
China	5,400	7,850	45%	India	200,000	182,000	-9%
USA	5,000	5,450	9%	Canada	110,000	116,600	6%
India	2,100	2,835	35%	China	31,000	33,170	7%
Total	59,870	70,004	17%	Total	581,600	570,000	-2%

参考范文 1

(约 200 词)

The table compares the number of international students in Canada and the USA from three major source countries in March 2002 and April 2004.

Overall, Canada witnessed a substantial increase in its international student population, whereas the USA experienced a marginal decline.

Notably, China emerged as the primary driver of growth in Canada, with its student numbers surging by 45% to reach 7,850. Indian students also demonstrated robust growth of 35%, while American enrolment rose modestly by 9%. Consequently, Canada's total international student intake expanded by 17% to 70,004.

In stark contrast, the USA saw its overall figures dip by 2% to 570,000, primarily due to a 9% drop in Indian students—the largest cohort. Nevertheless, both Canadian and Chinese student numbers in the USA registered modest upticks of 6% and 7% respectively. Despite these increases, American institutions remained the dominant destination, accommodating over eight times as many international students as their Canadian counterparts.

In conclusion, while both nations attracted growing numbers of Chinese students, divergent trends in Indian enrolment largely accounted for their contrasting trajectories.

中文译文

该表格比较了 2002 年 3 月和 2004 年 4 月加拿大和美国来自三个主要生源国的国际学生数量。

总体而言，加拿大国际学生人数显著增长，而美国则出现轻微下滑。值得注意的是，中国成为加拿大增长的主要推动力，其学生数量激增 45%，达到 7,850 人。

印度学生也表现出 35% 的强劲增长, 而美国学生入学人数仅小幅上升 9%。因此, 加拿大国际学生总数增长 17%, 达到 70,004 人。

形成鲜明对比的是, 美国整体数据下降 2% 至 570,000 人, 主要归因于印度学生——最大生源群体——9% 的降幅。然而, 在美加拿大和中国学生人数分别录得 6% 和 7% 的温和增长。尽管有这些增长, 美国院校仍保持主导地位, 接纳的国际学生数量是加拿大的八倍以上。

总之, 虽然两国都吸引了越来越多的中国学生, 但印度学生入学趋势的分歧在很大程度上解释了它们截然不同的发展轨迹。

雅思表格图高分词伙

趋势描述

1. witnessed a substantial increase 见证大幅增长
2. experienced a marginal decline 经历轻微下滑
3. registered modest upticks 录得温和上升
4. demonstrated robust growth 表现出强劲增长
5. surged by X% to reach 激增 X% 达到
6. dipped by X% to 下降 X% 至
7. emerged as the primary driver 成为主要推动力

8. divergent trends in ...方面的分歧趋势

对比关系

9. in stark contrast 形成鲜明对比

10. whereas / while 然而 (对比连词)

11. conversely / on the contrary 相反地

12. dominant destination 主导目的地

13. over X times as many as 是...的 X 倍以上

因果逻辑

14. primarily due to / attributable to 主要归因于

15. accounted for 解释了/占...比例

16. consequently / as a result 因此

17. largely accounted for 在很大程度上解释

数据特征 18. the largest cohort 最大群体

19. overall figures 整体数据

20. contrasting trajectories 截然不同的轨迹

参考范文 2

(约 180 词)

The table provides data on the number of international students from various countries in Canada and the USA in March 2002 and April 2004, along with the percentage change over this period.

In Canada, the total number of international students rose significantly from 59,870 in 2002 to 70,004 in 2004, a 17% increase. Among the countries of origin, China saw the most substantial growth: its student numbers increased by 45% (from 5,400 to 7,850). India also experienced a notable rise (35%, from 2,100 to 2,835), while the USA had a more modest 9% growth (from 5,000 to 5,450).

In contrast, the USA witnessed a slight overall decline in international students, with the total dropping by 2% from 581,600 to 570,000. Indian students in the USA decreased by 9% (from 200,000 to 182,000).

However, Canada and China saw growth: Canadian students in the USA increased by 6% (from 110,000 to 116,600), and Chinese students rose by 7% (from 31,000 to 33,170).

Overall, Canada's international student population grew across all listed countries, whereas the USA's total declined, driven by a drop in Indian students.

中文译文

该表格展示了 2002 年 3 月和 2004 年 4 月加拿大及美国不同国家的国际学生数量，以及这一时期的百分比变化。

在加拿大，国际学生总数从 2002 年的 59,870 人显著增长至 2004 年的 70,004 人，增幅 17%。在原籍国中，中国学生的增长最为显著：人数增长了 45%（从 5,400 人增至 7,850 人）。印度学生也有明显增长（35%，从 2,100 人增至 2,835 人），而美国学生的增长较为温和（9%，从 5,000 人增至 5,450 人）。

相比之下，美国的国际学生总数略有下降，从 581,600 人降至 570,000 人，降幅 2%。美国的印度学生人数减少了 9%（从 200,000 人降至 182,000 人）。然而，加拿大和中国的学生人数有所增长：美国的加拿大学生增长了 6%（从 110,000 人增至 116,600 人），中国学生增长了 7%（从 31,000 人增至 33,170 人）。

总体而言，加拿大所有列出的国家的国际学生数量均呈增长态势，而美国的总数则因印度学生人数的下降而减少。

常用雅思词伙

1. 数据呈现: provide data on (提供.....的数据)、show the number of (展示.....的数量)
2. 时间维度: over the period (在此期间)、from...to... (从.....到.....)、in March 2002 / April 2004 (2002 年 3 月/2004 年 4 月)

3. 变化趋势: rise significantly (显著增长)、increase by... (增长.....)、
experience a rise (经历增长)、decline slightly (略有下降)、drop by... (下降.....)、decrease by... (减少.....)、modest growth (温和增长)、substantial growth (大幅增长)、notable rise (明显增长)
4. 整体趋势: overall trend (整体趋势)、across all listed countries (在所有列出的国家中)、driven by... (由.....驱动)
5. 对比关系: in contrast (相比之下)、whereas (然而)、compared with (与.....相比)
6. 总量与细分: total number (总数)、country of origin (原籍国)、percentage change (百分比变化)