



猩际满分 DI 模版

1. 线性图

The following graph gives information about <标题>.

The items include <列举三条线的标记>.

The horizontal axis is <横坐标>, ranging from <横坐标第一个数字> to <横坐标最后一个数字>.

According to this graph, in <横坐标第一个数字>, the value of <线A的名字> is around <线A的第一个点的数值>.

and that of <线B的名字> is higher/lower, which is around <线B的第一个点的数值>.

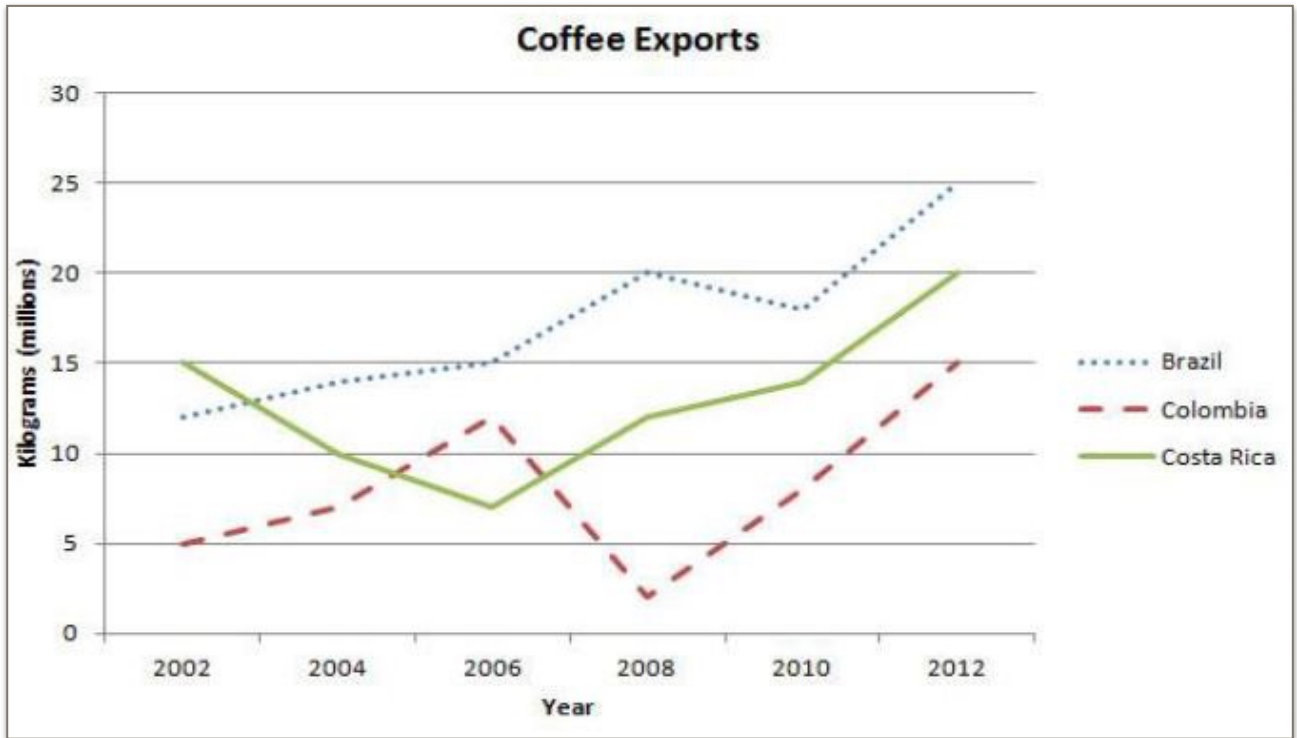
You can see from this graph that <线A> has been increasing/decreasing/stable from <趋势开始时间> to <趋势结束时间>.

You can also see from this graph that <线A名> has always been higher than <另一线名> from <趋势开始时间> to <趋势结束时间>.

In conclusion, <线名> has the highest <标题>.



图片范例：



模版：

The following graph gives information about **coffee exports**.

The items include **Brazil, Colombia, and Costa Rica**.

The horizontal axis is **year**, ranging from **two thousand and two** to **twenty-twelve**.

According to this graph, in **two thousand and two**, the value of **Colombia** is around **five**,

and that of **Brazil** is higher, which is around **ten**.

You can see from this graph that **Colombia** has been increasing from **two thousand and twelve** to **two thousand and six**.

You can also see from this graph that **Brazil** has always been higher than **Colombia** from **two thousand and two** to **twenty-twelve**.

In conclusion, **Brazil** has the highest **coffee exports**.



2. 柱状图

The following graph gives information about <标题>.

The items include <列举三个柱子的名字>.

According to this graph, in <第一个柱子>, the value of <第一个年份> is around <对应值>,

and that of <第二个年份> is higher/lower, which is around <对应值>.

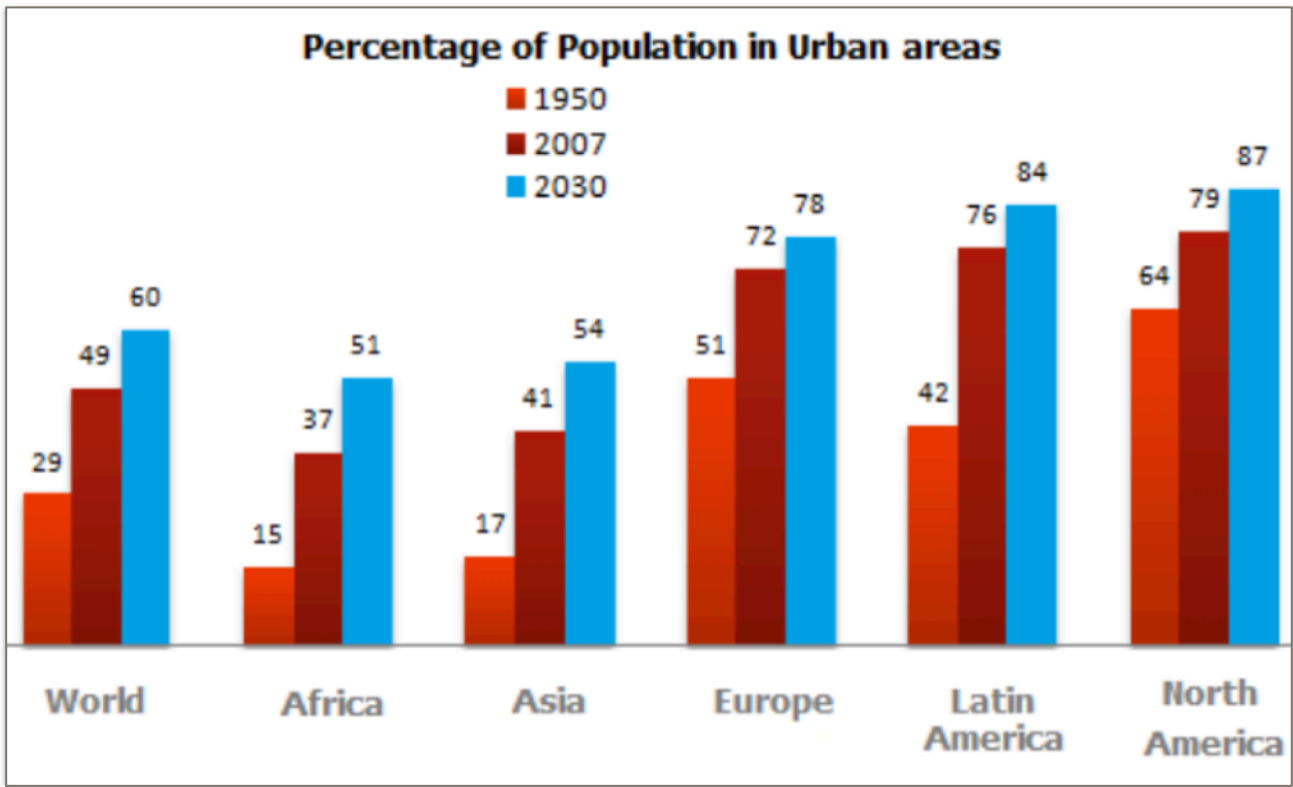
You can see from this graph that the highest value of <第二个柱子> is in <年份>, which is <对应值>.

You can also see from this graph that the highest value of <年份> is <柱子名>.

In conclusion, <柱名> has the highest <标题>.



图片范例：



模版：

The following graph gives information about **percentage of population in urban areas**.

The items include **World, Africa and Asia**.

According to this graph, in **World**, the value of **nineteen fifty** is around **twenty-nine**, and that of **two thousand and seven** is higher, which is around **forty-nine**.

You can see from this graph that the highest value of **Africa** is in **twenty-thirty**, which is **fifty-one**.

You can also see from this graph that the highest value of **twenty-thirty** is **North America**.

In conclusion, **<柱名>North America** has the highest **percentage of population in urban areas**.



3. 饼状图

The following graph gives information about <标题>.

The items include <列举三个板块的名字>.

According to this graph, the proportion/value of <某个板块> is around <对应值>, and that of <另一个板块> is higher/lower, which is around <对应值>.

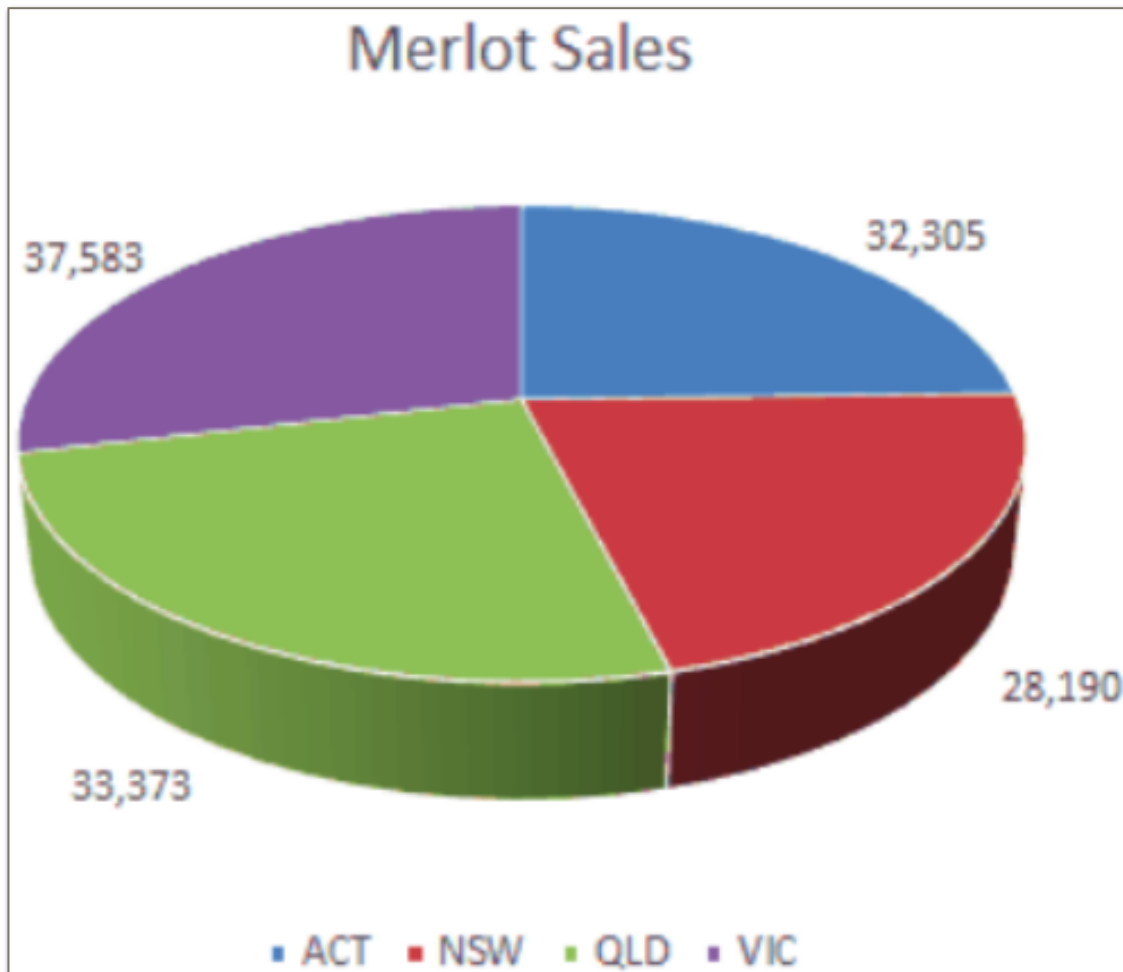
You can see from this graph that the highest proportion/value is <最大板块>, which is around <对应值>.

You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion/value is <最小板块>, which is around <对应值>.

In conclusion, <最大板块> has the highest <标题>.



图片范例：



模版：

The following graph gives information about **Merlot Sales**.

The items include **ACT, NSW, QLD and VIC**.

According to this graph, the value of **ACT** is around **thirty-three thousand**, and that of **VIC** is higher, which is **thirty-seven thousand**.

You can see from this graph that the highest value is **VIC**, which is around **thirty-seven thousand**.

You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is **NSW**, which is around **twenty-eight thousand**.

In conclusion, **VIC** has the highest **Merlot sales**.



4. 表格

The following graph gives information about <标题>.

The items include <讲下几个表头名称>.

According to this graph, in <第一行第一列>, the value of <第二列表头名称> is around <对应值>.

And in <第二行第一列>, the value of <第二列表头名称> is around <对应值>, which is higher/lower.

You can see from this graph that the highest value is in <年份>, which is around <对应值>.

You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in <年份>, which is around <对应值>.

In conclusion, <年份> has the highest <标题>.



图片：

Year	Population
1650	550,000,000
1750	725,000,000
1850	1,175,000,000
1900	1,600,000,000
1950	2,556,000,000
1980	4,458,000,000
2000	6,080,000,000

Source: *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*

模版：

The following graph gives information about **population**.

The items include **year and population**.

According to this graph, in **sixteen fifty**, the value of **population** is around **five-hundred-fifty million**.

And in **seventeen fifty**, the value of **population** is around **seven hundred million**, which is higher.

You can see from this graph that the highest value is in **two thousand**, which is around **six billion**.

You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in **sixteen fifty**, which is around **five hundred million**.

In conclusion, **two thousand** has the highest **population**.



5. 流程图

The following graph gives information about <标题 / 第一个词>.

It shows how the process is done.

The steps include <选几个步骤名称>.

According to this graph, the first step is <第一个步骤>.

Following by that, the second step is <第二个步骤>.

You can see from this graph that the third step is <第三个步骤>.

You can also see from this graph that the next step is <下一步>.

Following by that, the next step is <下一步>.

Following by that, the next step is <下一步>.

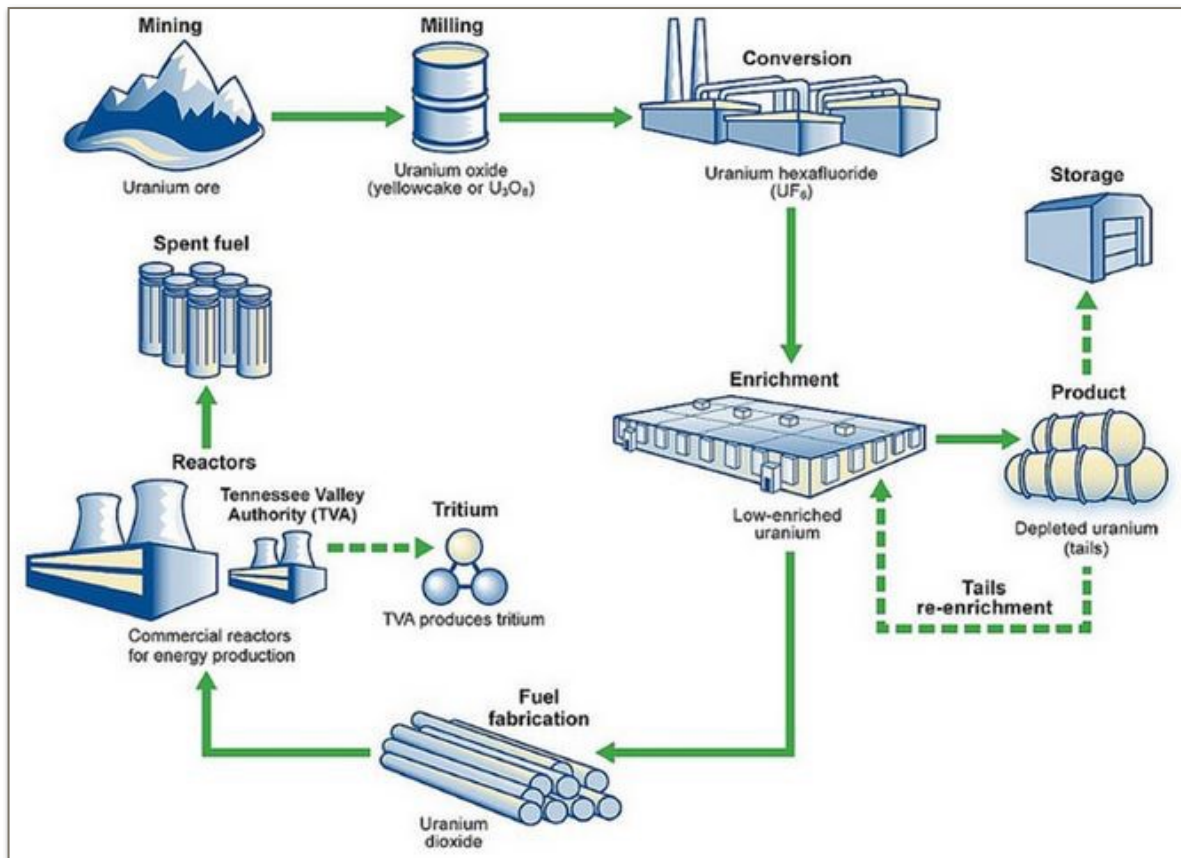
...<时间多的话，这句话可以多重复几个步骤>

The final step is <最后一个步骤>

In conclusion, the process will repeat / this graph is very informative.



图片：



模版：

The following graph gives information about **mining**.
It shows how the process is done.
The steps include **mining, conversion and storage**.
According to this graph, the first step is **mining**.
Following by that, the second step is **milling**.
You can see from this graph that the third step is **conversion**.
You can also see from this graph that the next step is **enrichment**.
Following by that, the next step is **fuel fabrication**.
Following by that, the next step is **reactors**.
The final step is **spent fuel**.
In conclusion, this graph is very informative.



6. 地图（无数据）

The following graph gives information about <标题>.

Data of different areas are displayed on the map.

At the central area, there are <中间的几个地名>.

At the left area, there are <左边的几个地名>.

According to this graph, the largest area is <最大区域>.

In comparison, the smallest area is <最小区域>.

In conclusion, there are <几块区域> areas shown on the map.



图片：



模版：

The following graph gives information about **Bali**.

Data of different areas are displayed on the map.

At the central area, there are **Bali, Bangli, Ubud and Tabanan**.

At the left area, there are **Java and Bali Sea**.

According to this graph, the largest area is **Bali**.

In comparison, the smallest area is **Nusa Penida**.

In conclusion, there are **three** areas shown on the map.



7. 地图（有数据）

The following graph gives information about <标题>.

Data of different areas are displayed on the map.

The items include <几种数据的名称>.

According to this graph, the largest areas of <一种数据> are in <地名>.

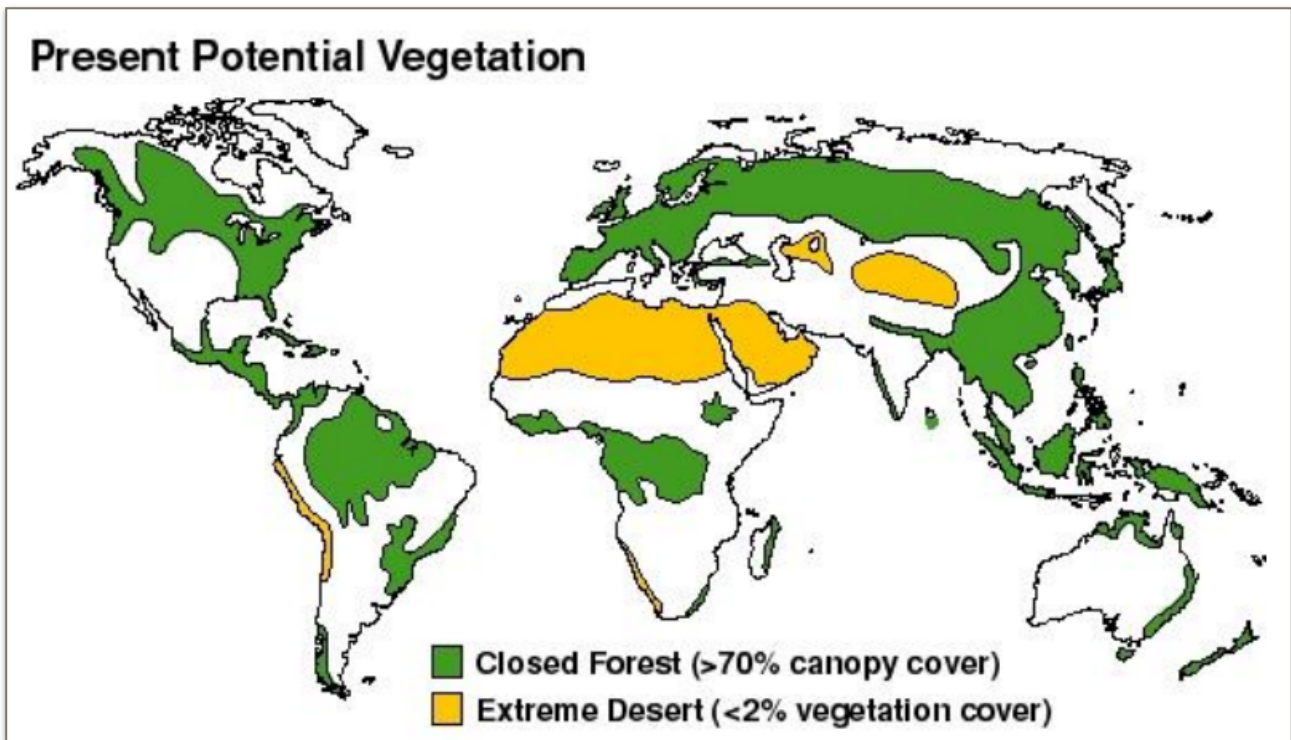
In comparison, the smallest areas of <一种数据> are in <地名>.

You can see from this graph that the largest areas of <另一种数据> are in <地名>.

In conclusion, the area of <一种数据> is much larger than that of <另一种数据>.



图片：



模版：

The following graph gives information about **present potential vegetation**.

Data of different areas are displayed on the map.

The items include **Closed Forest**, which has more than 70% of canopy cover, and **extreme desert**, which has less than 2% of vegetation cover.

According to this graph, the largest areas of **closed forest** are in **North America and Asia**.

In comparison, the smallest areas of **closed forest** are in **Australia**.

You can see from this graph that the largest areas of **extreme desert** are in **Africa**.

In conclusion, the area of **closed forest** is much larger than that of **extreme desert**.



8. 图片（纯图片，无数据）

The following graph gives information about <图中的一个主要物件>.

This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things.

According to this graph, at the central area, there is a <中间的物件>; the colour of it is <颜色>.

You can see from this graph that, at the right area, there is <右边的物件>; the colour of it is <颜色>.

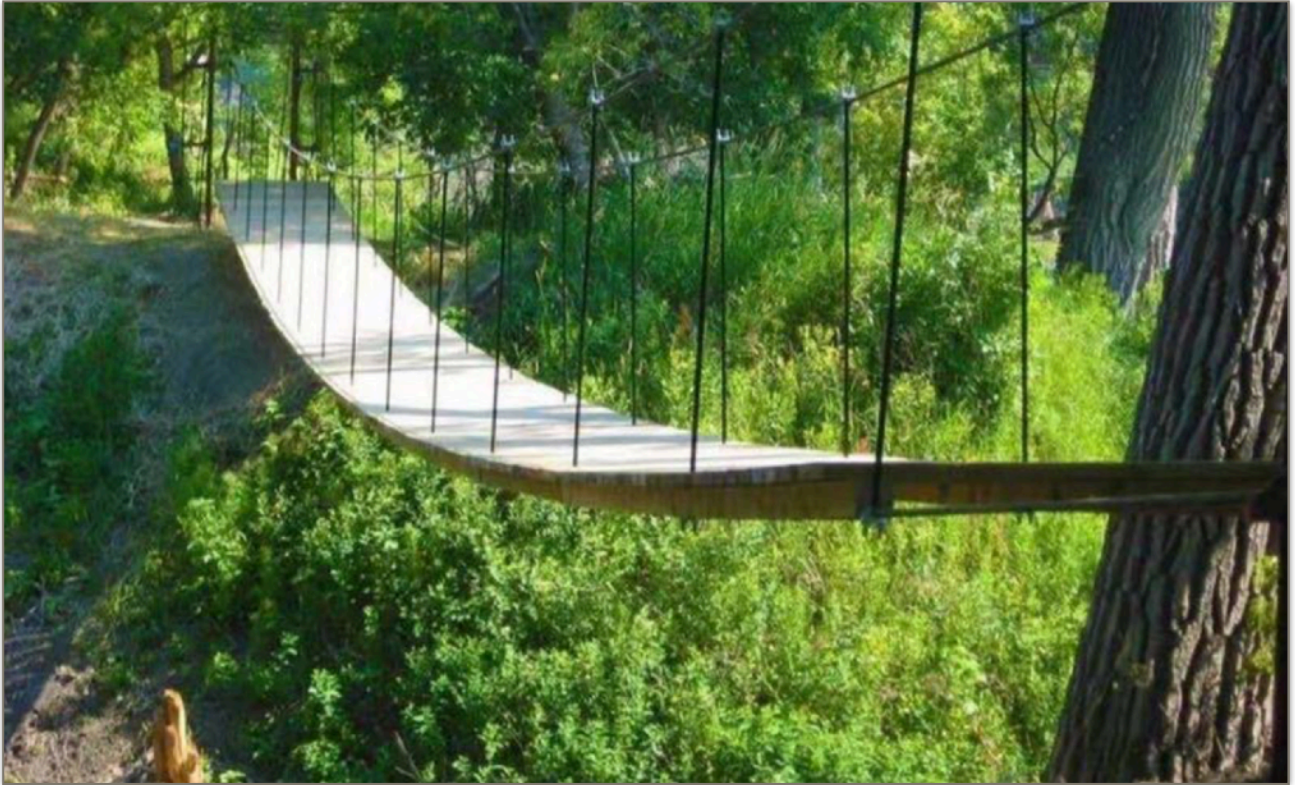
You can see from this graph that, at the background, there are <背景物件>, the colour of those are <颜色>.

The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear.

In conclusion, this picture is very informative.



图片：



模版：

The following graph gives information about **a bridge**.

This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things.

According to this graph, at the central area, there is a **bridge**; the colour of it is **brown**.

You can see from this graph that, at the right area, there is **an area of grass**; the colour of it is **green**.

You can see from this graph that, at the background, there are **many trees**, the colour of those are **green**.

The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear.

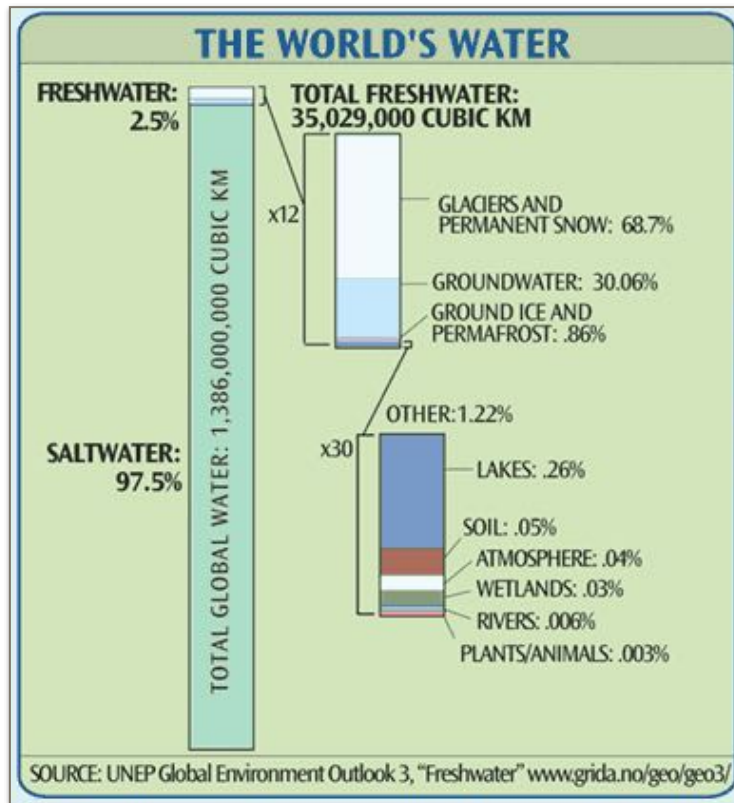
In conclusion, this picture is very informative.



9. 图片（有写文字和数据）

这种图就是看到什么读什么了，再配上缓冲句 According to the graph / You can see from this graph that

图片：



模版：

The following graph gives information about the world's water.

According to this graph, the items include saltwater and freshwater.

You can see from this graph that the value of the saltwater is 97%.

And the value of freshwater is 2.5%.

The total freshwater is 35 million cubic km.

According to this graph, it consists of glaciers and permanent snow, which is 68%, and groundwater, which is 30%.

As you can also see that it also consists of 0.8% of ground ice, which further consists of lakes, soil and atmosphere.

In conclusion, this graph is very informative / saltwater has the highest proportion.



10. 组合图

The following graph gives information about <标题>.

The items include <讲下几个表头名称>.

According to this graph, in <第一行第一列>, the value of <第二列表头名称> is around <对应值>.

And in <第二行第一列>, the value of <第二列表头名称> is around <对应值>, which is higher/lower.

You can see from this graph that the highest value is in <年份>, which is around <对应值>.

You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in <年份>, which is around <对应值>.

In conclusion, <年份> has the highest <标题>.