例題②

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| **The graph shows the proportion of male and female workers in one company between 1995 and 2015.** Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. |

**① 「　　」年、男性従業員は**

**② 「　　」年、男性従業員は**

**③ 「　　」年、女性従業員は**

**④ 「　　」年、女性従業員は**

**⑤**

**⑥**

**① 「構成」を描写する表現をマスター！**

次は「構成（・・・は～％を占めている）」を描写するための表現をマスターしておきましょう。先ほど学習した「割合」の表現を用いて次のような公式で表現します。

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| **〇主語＋[account for / comprise / constitute / represent]＋次の①～③のいずれか****① 数値（～%）　 　② the majority\* of ~ / a half of / a quarter of / two-thirds of など****③ a [large / high] of またはthe [highest / largest][proportion / percentage / share] of** |

\* majorityは**半分を超える場合に用い（51%以上）**、強調する場合はthe **vast** majority of ~（目安として70%以上）のように形容詞を付けより明確に表現しましょう。

それではPie chartを用いていくつか描写してみましょう。

**② 倍数、比較・対象表現を完全マスター！**

**☆ 倍数表現はこの3つを運用しよう！**

**● 数値を用いた比較級表現**

[倍数＋比較級＋than＋名詞]の形で用います。倍数の箇所には**整数＋times**（2倍の場合のみtwice）と分数が来る場合があります。

例) Industrial water consumption is **three times higher than** that of agriculture in 2005.

次に分数の表し方は通常、**数詞（分子）＋序数（分母）**で表します。注意点は**数詞が2以上になると序数を複数形にすること**です。次の一覧で確認しておきましょう。

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| **2分の1** | **3分の1** | **3分の2** | **4分の1** | **4分の3** |
| a half | [a / one] third | two third**s** | [a / one] quarter | three quarter**s** |

例) In 2001, roughly **two thirds** of the total visitors to Europe were from Asian countries.

（2001年のヨーロッパを訪れた人の総数の約3分の2はアジア諸国からであった）

**● 動詞を用いた表現**

次は動詞を使い分けて表現の幅を広げましょう！

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| **半分** | halve | **2倍** | double | **3倍** | triple/treble | **4倍** | quadruple |

例) The population of India has nearly **doubled** over the last four decades.

 （インドの人口は過去４０年間で２倍近くになった）

**● 数値 ＋ foldの表現**

この表現は **[increase / rise]＋数値fold**のように副詞的に用いるか、**there is a 数値fold [increase / rise]** のように形容詞的に用います。特に5倍以上の場合はこのfoldを用いた表現が役立つので、次の例で使い方を確認しておきましょう！

・ The number of tourists **increased fivefold** in the 1990s.　**[副詞的]**

・ There was **a fivefold increase** in the number of tourists in the 1990s. **[形容詞的]**

（1990年代に観光客数は5倍増加した）

**② 比較・対照表現はこの2つをマスターしよう！**

**● 接続詞 [while / whereas] を用いた表現**

これらは対比を表す場合に用いられます。**whileは文頭、文中どちらでも可**、**whereasは文中のみで**の使用になるので使い分けに注意しましょう。

例) According to the graph, around 70% of students aged under 25 study to further their careers, **[while / whereas]** only 8% study purely out of interest.

● **副詞・前置詞を用いた表現**

・**副詞**： [In / By] [contrast / comparison] 対照的に On the other hand：一方では / Similarly： 同様に

・**前置詞**： In [comparison / contrast] [to / with] ~ ：～とは対照的に

例) The average house price in London and Paris dropped by 4% and 3% respectively from 1995 to 1998. **By contrast**, Madrid saw an increase of 6% during this period.

**Model answer**

The line graph illustrates the percentages of male and female workers in a particular company from 1995 to 2015. Overall, the proportions of male workers were higher than those of the female counterpart during that 20-year period. While the figures for the former showed significant decreases, those for the latter saw dramatic increases.

**p. 51**

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| The chart below shows the percentage of households in owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales between 1918 and 2011. |

The bar chart illustrates the proportions of households in owned and households in rented accommodation in two different regions of the UK (England and Wales) from 1918 to 2011. Overall, the former showed an upward trend for all years except 2011, whereas opposite trend can be seen in the latter during that 93-year period.

Clearly, households in rented accommodation accounted for the majority of the total proportion between 1918 and 1961. In 1918, the figure recorded a peak at 77%, which was well over three times higher than that for its counterpart. This similar trend continued until 1953, after which the difference gradually became much narrower in 1961, reaching the same figure of 50% ten years later. In contrast, the percentage of households in owned accommodation more than doubled from 23% to 50% during the 43-year period given.

Focusing on 1971 and onwards, the two types of households followed a contrasting patter. While households in owned accommodation peaked at 69% in 2001, a triple the increase compared to that of 1918, those in rented accommodation hit the lowest point at 31% in that year, less than a third of the figure for 1918. (193 words)

**○ Introduction**

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**○ Body 1**

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**○ Body 2**

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**○ 評価基準を再チェック**

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| **TA** | **CC** | **LR** | **GR** |

**TA：Task achievement（タスクの達成度）**

① Overviewが示されているか。また明確か。

② 数値の計算、表記ミスがなく正確か

③ 重要な特徴（main features）が明確ka

④ 比較・対象がなされいるか

**CC: Coherence and cohesion（文章の一貫性と意味上のつながり）**

① 文章の流れは自然でわかりやすいか

② パラグラフは適切に分かれているか

③ 情報はまとまっているか

**LR：Lexical resource（語彙の正確で幅広い運用力）**

① 表現にバラエティはあるか（同じ表現ばかり繰り返していないか）

② 上手く言い換えられているか（パラフレーズ）

**GR: Grammatical range and accuracy（文法の幅広い運用力と正確性）**

① 文法のミスがないか（時制や文の構造）

② 文型にバラエティはあるか