



# Unit 3 Writing



# 学习目标

- 
- 01** 上单元内容复习
  - 02** 地图题型介绍
  - 03** 地图题审题
  - 04** 地图题要点挑选
  - 05** 地图题分段逻辑
  - 06** 地图题开头段, 主体段和概述段写作
  - 07** 地图题例题分析

# 上单元内容复习

1 动态数据类：涉及 2个或以上 时间的数据图。

单阶段：通常只有2个时间的图称为单阶段动态图。

多阶段：超过2个时间的图称为多阶段动态图。

## 分析题目

1 看标题找主题，避免描述不清楚。

2 看横纵定单位，避免数据错误。

3 看时间定时态，避免整体作文时态不一致。

## 要点挑选：

4 trends：上升，下降，波动，平稳

5 points：起点，终点，转折点，极值点，交点（赶超点）

2 differences：排名（强调最大，最小），差距（强调相似，大小差异）【不是必须】

要点挑选口诀：四趋五点两不同

# 上单元内容复习

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## 动态图分段

1 小作文常见分段为4段或者5段，包括开头段，主体段和概述段。

2 开头段和概述段各自一段，学生需要重点分析主体段如何分段，考察对于趋势的归类能力。

3 在主体段的分段中，可以通过观察趋势，大小，幅度，时间，将相似，相反或有关联的内容放在一段。比如：

按趋势分：上升一段，下降一段【适合趋势明显的图】

按大小分：数据大的类别一段，数据小的类别一段【适合经历各种变化之后，大小关系没有太大改变的图，或能直观看到明显大小的图，如饼图】

按幅度分：变化幅度大的一段，幅度小的一段【适合所有类别都是上升或都是下降的图】

按时间分：A时间段一段，B时间段一段【特别实用比较多时间点图，不同时间段之前的区分或差异比较清楚】

注意：分段没有对错，通常依据图形，怎么好写怎么分。

# 上单元内容复习

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## 动态图开头段

1 动态图开头段和静态图基本一致，都基本包含五要素：图表名字+展示的替换词+内容改写+地点+时间

2 不同之处是动态图的时间是多个，而静态图时间只有一个。

3 时间常见替换方式：between A 时间 and B时间；from A 时间 to B时间；over a period of ... years；in three separate years: A, B and C 【适用于只有2-3个时间的图】

### 概述所在位置及常见逻辑衔接词

1 introduction后，建议用逻辑衔接词：In general, Generally speaking,

2 body后，也就是最后一段，建议用逻辑衔接词：Overall, To sum up, In short, To summarise,  
注意：推荐把overview写在最后一段，显得文章总分总结构明显；除此之外，若有两个核心内容需要总结，也可以把总结内容1写在introduction后，总结内容2写在最后一段。

### 动态图的概述段内容

1 总结总体趋势 (trends)，对比关系

2 强调大小排序 (ranking)，通常强调最大/最小

# 上单元内容复习

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## 动态图写趋势时要带上幅度

1 趋势：**上升，下降，波动，平稳** 2 幅度：描述改变程度【**大幅，小幅**】，描述改变速度【**快速，缓慢**】 3 其他自带大幅上升下降的词：飙升：**soar；rocket**【**动词**】 骤降：**plummet**【**动词**】；**plunge**【**名词/动词**】

### 动态图单阶段句式【强调要加幅度和数据】

1 主题词+趋势动词+幅度副词+数据+时间

2 There was a/an 幅度形容词+ 趋势名词 in 主题词+数据+时间.

3 主题词experienced/had a/an幅度形容词+ 趋势名词+数据+时间

4 A/An幅度形容词+ 趋势名词+数据 could be found in 主题词+时间.

5 时间段 witnessed/saw a 幅度形容词 + 变化名词 in XX.

### 动态图五点要带数据

1 From: +**起始数据** 2 To: +**终点数据**

3 At: +**某时间点数据** 4 By: +**数据差额【用于趋势动词后】**

5 Of : +**数据差额【用于趋势名词后】**

# 上单元内容复习

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## 多阶段描述句型

1 XX 动作1 (变化动词+副词) +but/and 动作2 (变化动词+副词) .

2 XX 动作1 (变化动词+副词) + before 动作2 (现在分词 + 副词).

3 After 动作1 (现在分词 + 副词), XX 动作2 (变化动词+副词) .

4 时间段 witnessed a 动作1 (形容词 + 变化名词), + followed by + 动作2 (形容词 + 变化名词) .

## 极值点

1 顶点: **grow/reach to a peak** 2 最低点: **reach the bottom**

## 交点

**overtake / outnumber / be at the same level with /surpass**

## 连贯与衔接

1 通常还是按照起点**从大到小**的方式描述

2 对趋势的排序通常有以下两种方式及会用到的逻辑词:

**相似的趋势:** similarly, likewise, also, 等

**相反的趋势对比:** in contrast, by contrast, however, on the other hand, while 等

无论选择哪种排序方式, 都要保证整个作文的逻辑清晰, 易于读者理解。

# 地图题型介绍

## 1. 分析题目，回答以下问题。【图1】

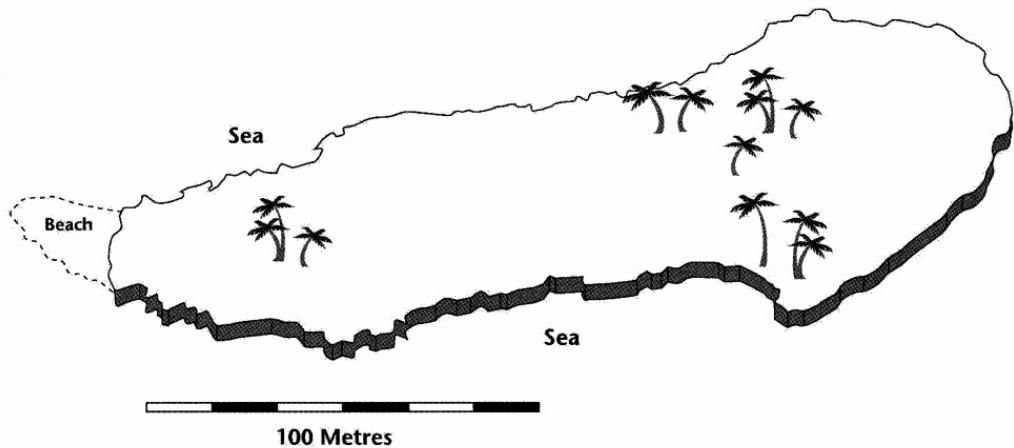
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

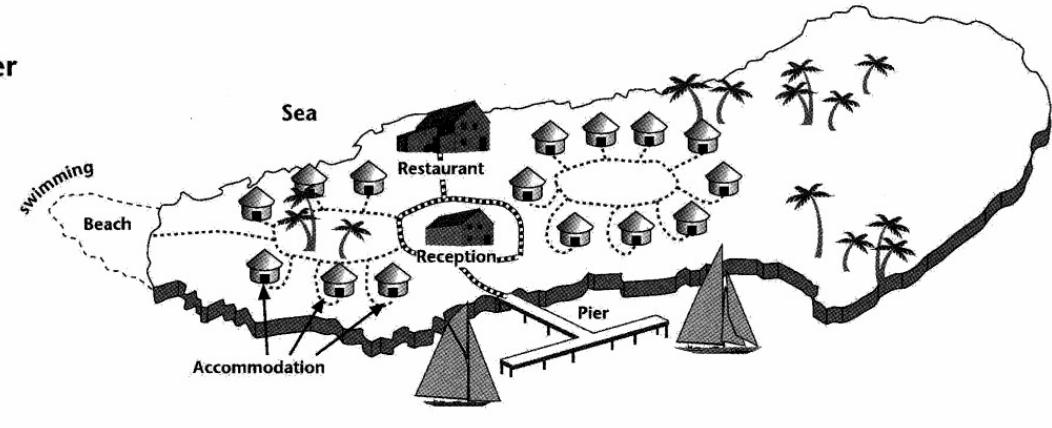
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Before



After



# 地图题型介绍

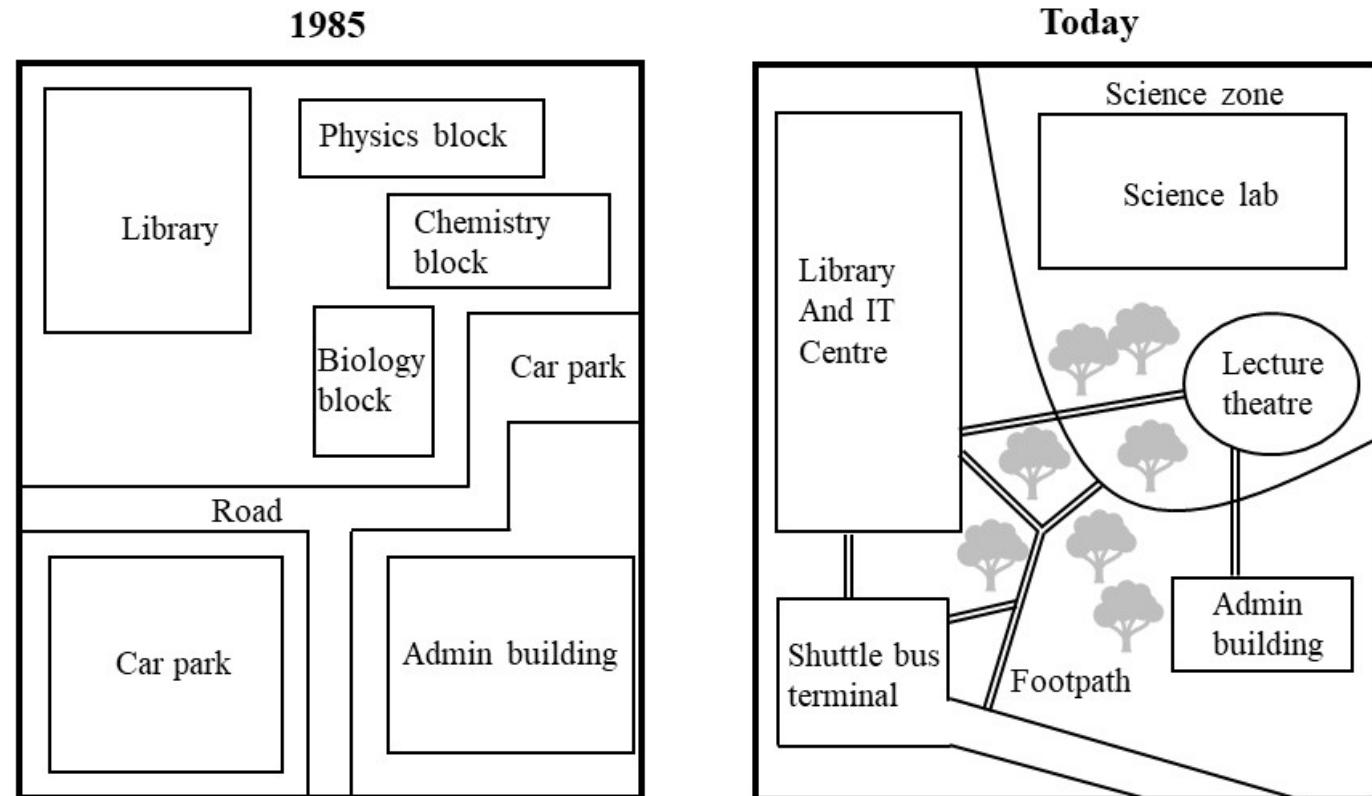
## 1. 分析题目，回答以下问题。【图2】

You should spend about 20 minutes on this

*The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



# 地图题型介绍

## 1. 分析题目，回答以下问题。【图3】

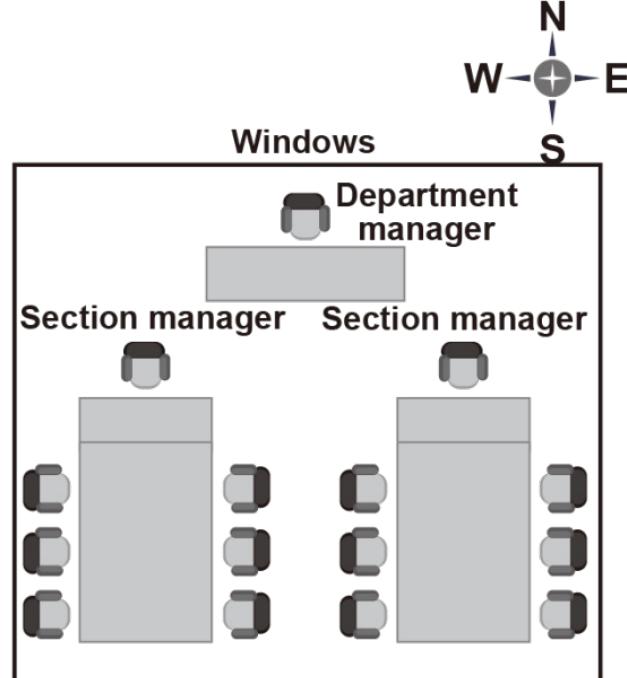
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The diagrams below show a typical American and a Japanese office.*

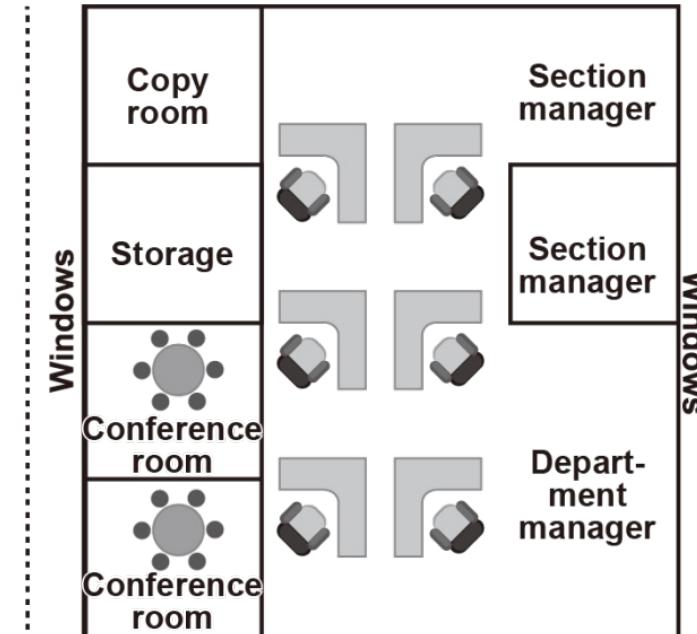
*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

Write at least 150 words.

Typical Japanese office



Typical American office



# 地图题型介绍

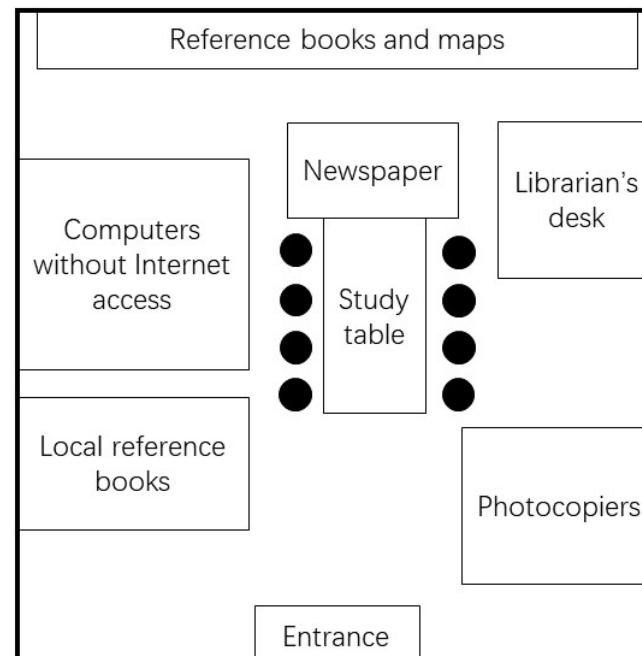
## 1. 分析题目，回答以下问题。【图4】

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

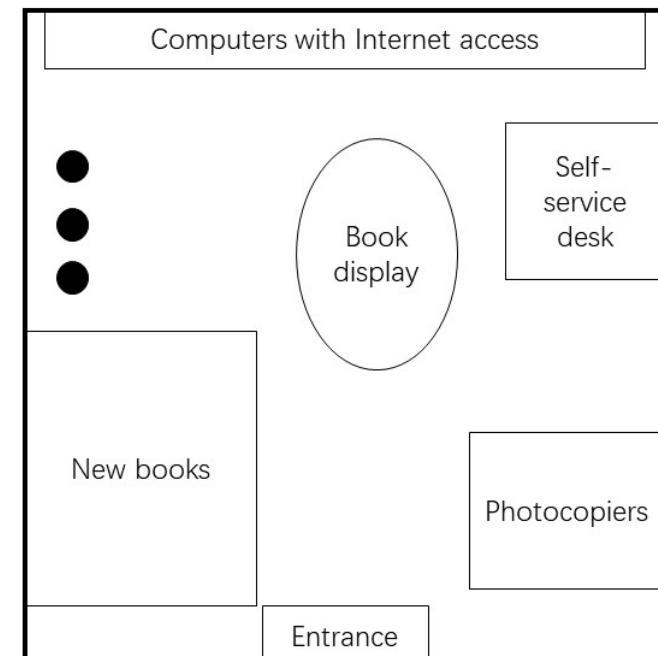
The plans below compare the changes of one library in 1995 and the same area at present.

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

Write at least 150 words.



1995



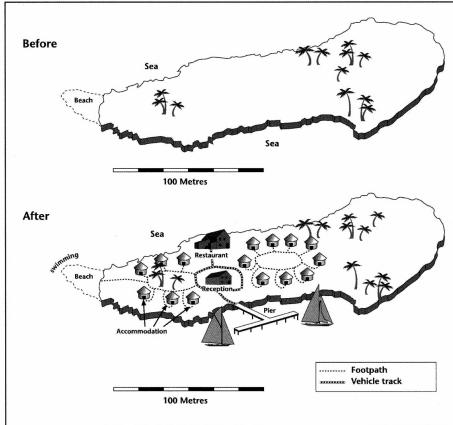
Present

# 小作文题型介绍

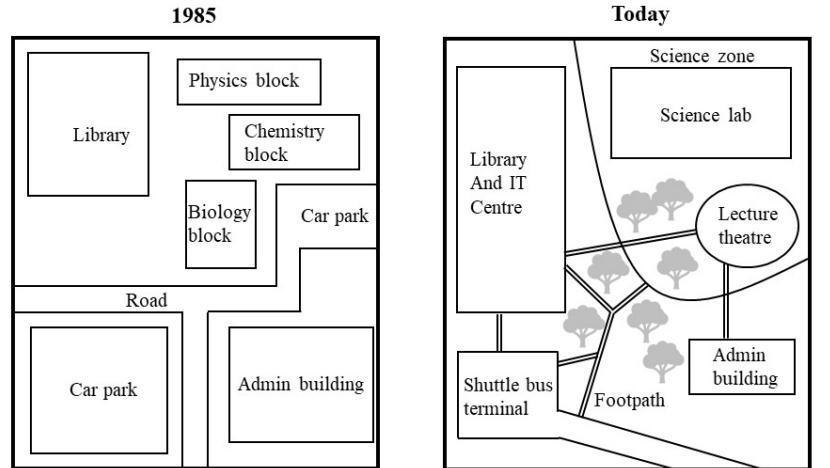
(1) 哪些题目涉及某一地点随着时间的变化: \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 哪些题目涉及同一场景的不同方案对比: \_\_\_\_\_

1

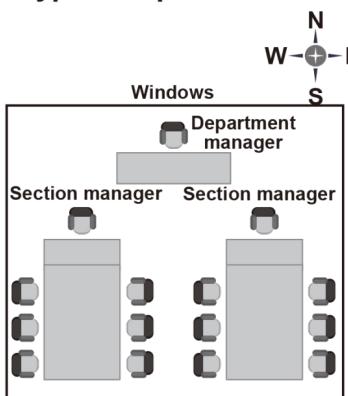


2

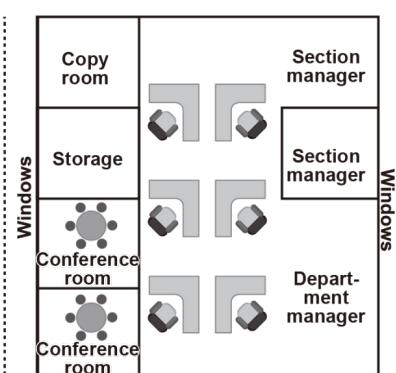


3

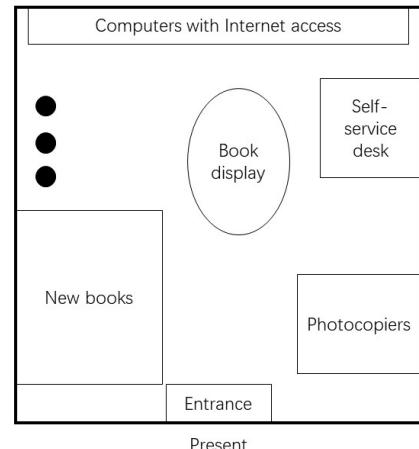
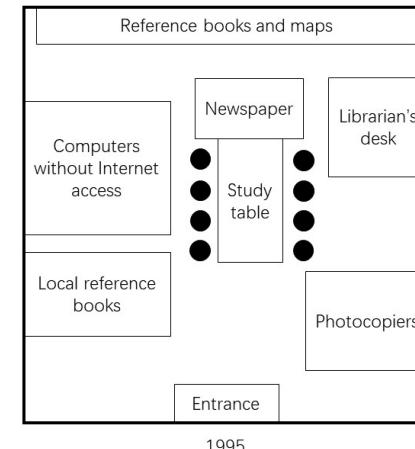
Typical Japanese office



Typical American office



4

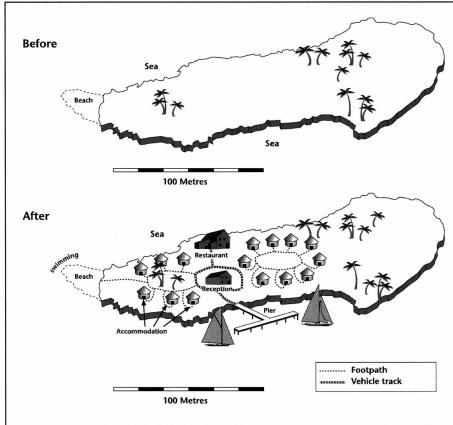


# 小作文题型介绍

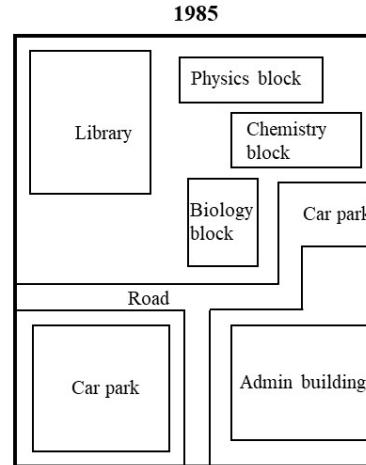
(1) 哪些题目涉及某一地点随着时间的变化: 图1, 图2和图4

(2) 哪些题目涉及同一场景的不同方案对比: 图3

1



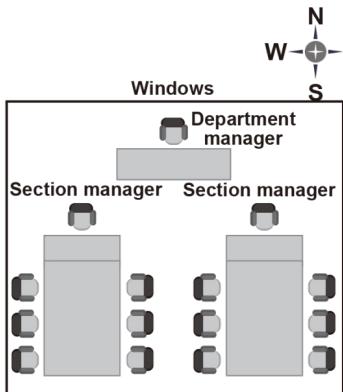
2



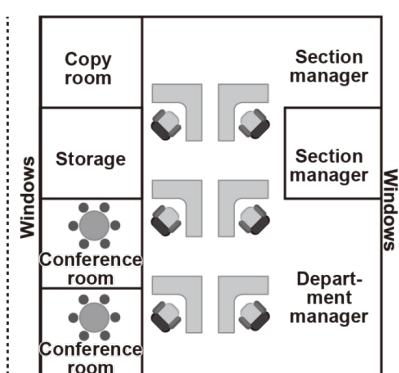
Today

3

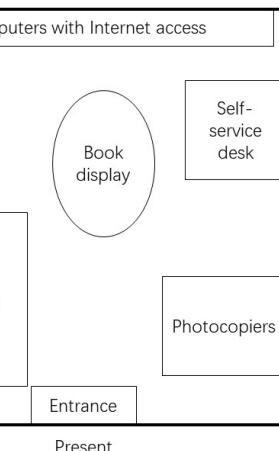
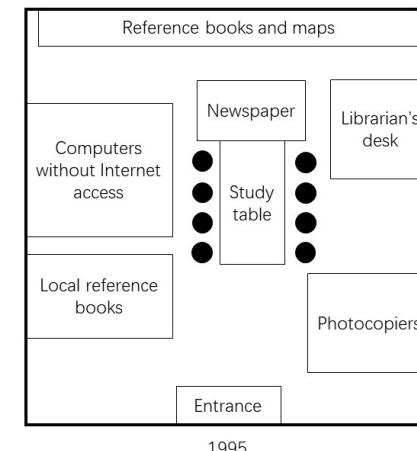
Typical Japanese office



Typical American office



4



# 要点总结



## 雅思写作地图常考题目

\_\_\_\_\_：这种题目提供两张地图，通常是同一地点的不同设计方案。考生需要对比这两张地图，描述它们的相似之处和不同之处。

\_\_\_\_\_：这种题目会提供两张或多张地图，展示一个地点或区域随时间的变化发展。是真题考试中出现频率较高的题。

无论哪种类型，都需要考生能够准确地描述地图的特征、布局和变化，以及理解和分析地图上的信息。

# 要点总结



## 雅思写作地图常考题目

**两张地图对比**：这种题目提供两张地图，通常是同一地点的不同设计方案。考生需要对比这两张地图，描述它们的相似之处和不同之处。

**地图进程题**：这种题目会提供两张或多张地图，展示一个地点或区域随时间的变化发展。是真题考试中出现频率较高的题。

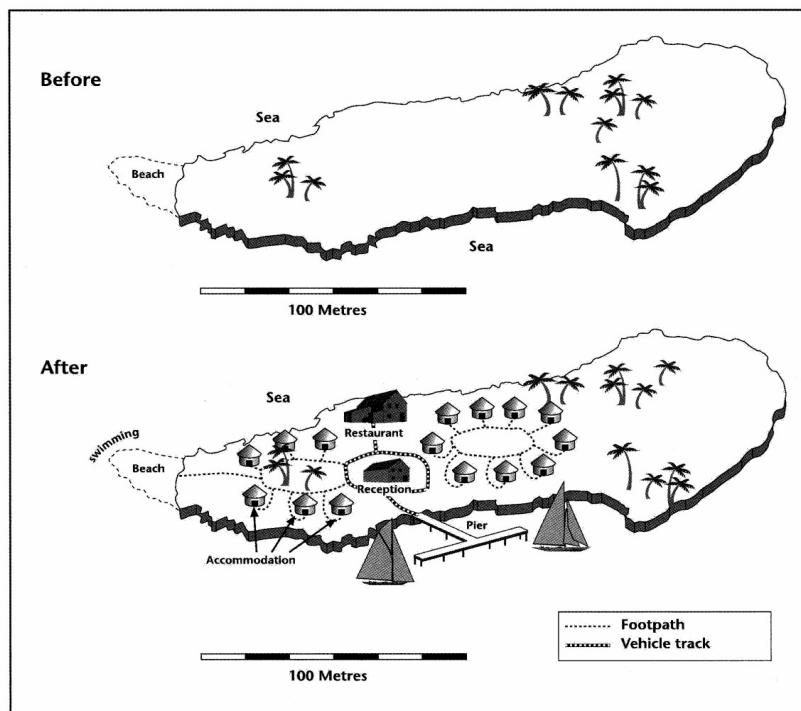
无论哪种类型，都需要考生能够准确地描述地图的特征、布局和变化，以及理解和分析地图上的信息。

### 2. 地图题审题

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



1) 看标题找主题：

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2) 审图例看细节：

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3) 读时间定时态：

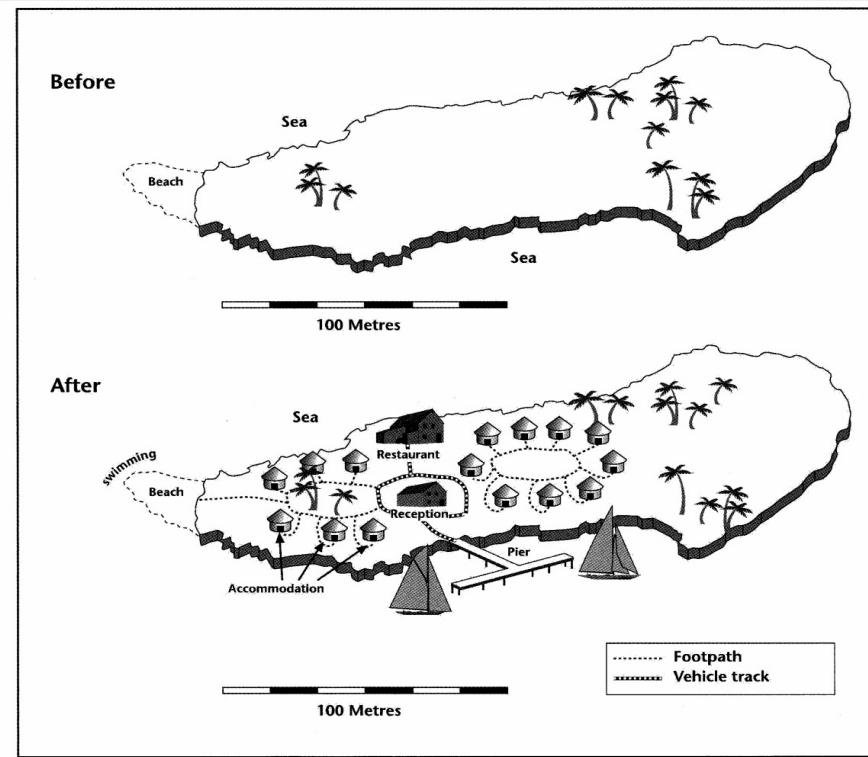
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### 2. 地图题审题

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



- 1) 看标题找主题：before and after the construction of some tourist facilities
- 2) 审图例看细节：sea, beach, swimming; restaurant, reception, accommodation; footpath, vehicle track, pier
- 3) 读时间定时态：before 一般过去时; after 一般现在时; 现在完成时

# 要点总结



## 分析题目

- 1 看标题找\_\_\_\_\_，避免描述不清楚。
- 2 审图例看\_\_\_\_\_，避免遗漏重点。
- 3 读时间定\_\_\_\_\_，避免整体作文时态错误。

# 要点总结



## 分析题目

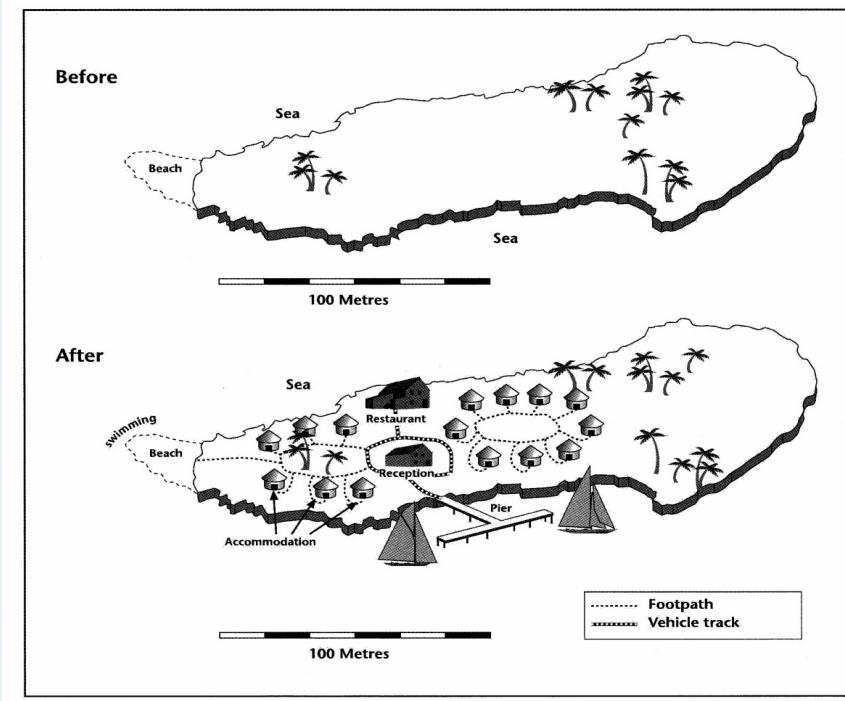
- 1 看标题找主题，避免描述不清楚。
- 2 审图例看细节，避免遗漏重点。
- 3 读时间定时态，避免整体作文时态错误。

### 3. 地图要点挑选

(1) 阅读以下题目，并完成表格填写。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



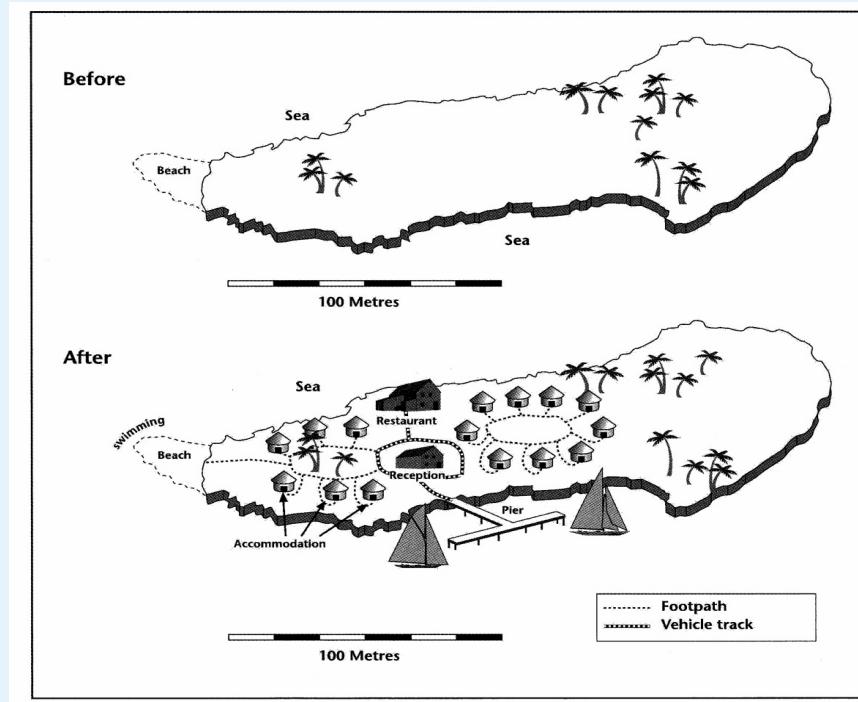
占地大	
占地小	
变化大	
变化小	

### 3. 地图要点挑选

(1) 阅读以下题目，并完成表格填写。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



占地大	accommodation; restaurant; reception; pier
占地小	footpath; vehicle track
变化大	新增加的facilities
变化小	trees; beach

# 要点总结



地图上常见的主要特征有建筑物、交通设施、生活设施，自然景物等，重点是准确清晰地它们的位置、大小、形状和变化。通常而言，\_\_\_\_\_的特征需要重点描写，而\_\_\_\_\_的特征可以略写。

有时地图题会出现图片内容很少的情况，例如本题的Before，此时需要注意充分利用图上所有的信息。

# 要点总结



地图上常见的主要特征有建筑物、交通设施、生活设施，自然景物等，重点是准确清晰地它们的位置、大小、形状和变化。通常而言，占地大和变化大的特征需要重点描写，而占地小和变化小的特征可以略写。

有时地图题会出现图片内容很少的情况，例如本题的Before，此时需要注意充分利用图上所有的信息。

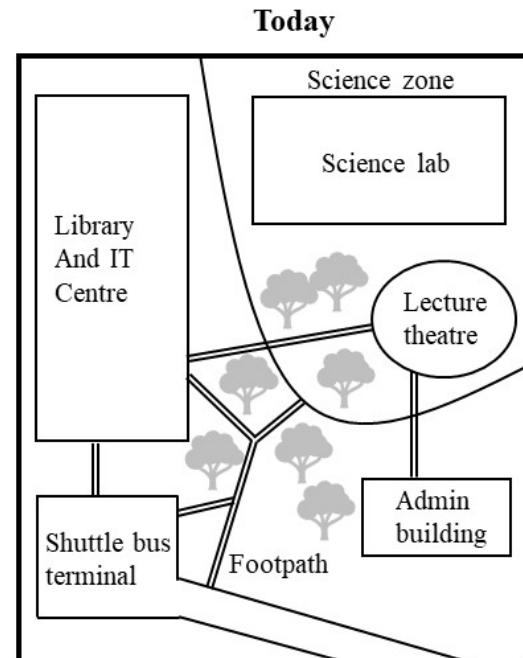
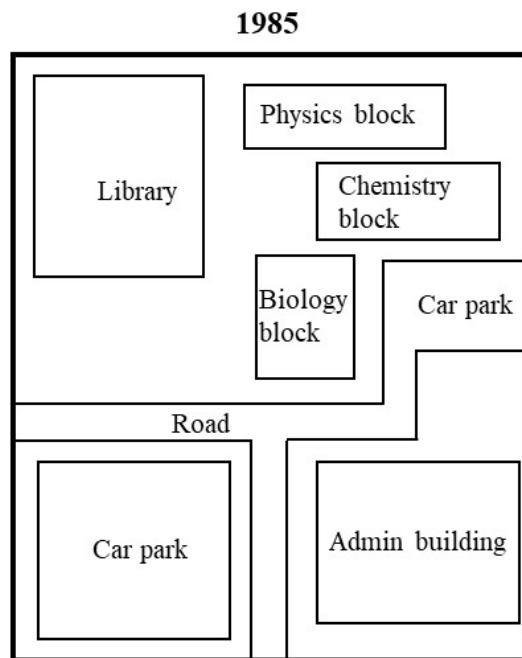
## Pre-writing

### 3. 地图要点挑选

(2) 独立完成下图的审题和要点挑选。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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



审题	
1) 看标题找主题:	
2) 审图例看细节:	
3) 读时间定时态:	
占地大	
占地小	
变化大	
变化小	

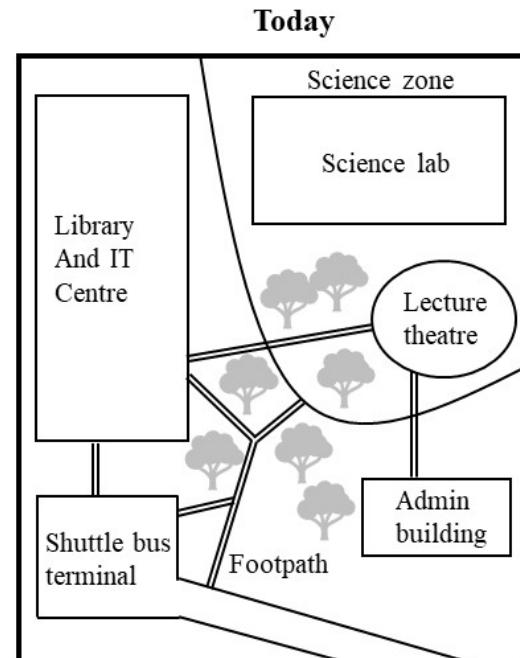
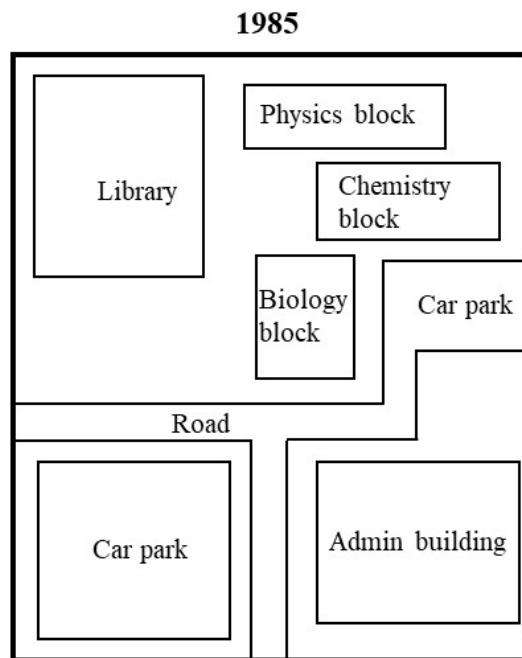
## Pre-writing

### 3. 地图要点挑选

(2) 独立完成下图的审题和要点挑选。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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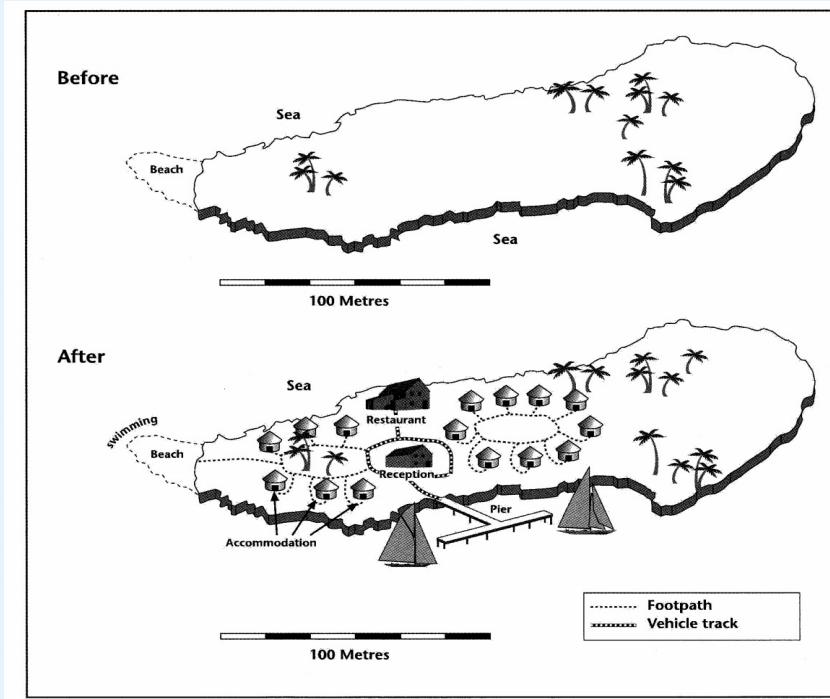
审题	
1) 看标题找主题: <u>changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day</u>	
2) 审图例看细节: <u>library, physics block, chemistry block, biology block, car park, road, admin building, IT Centre, science zone, science lab, lecture theatre, shuttle bus terminal, footpath, wooded area</u>	
3) 读时间定时态: <u>1985 一般过去时; today 一般现在时; 现在完成时</u>	
占地大	<u>library, physics block, chemistry block, biology block, car park, admin building,</u>
占地小	<u>road</u>
变化大	<u>IT Centre, science zone, science lab, lecture theatre, shuttle bus terminal, admin building, wooded area</u>
变化小	<u>/</u>

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

#### (1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



#### 方法1

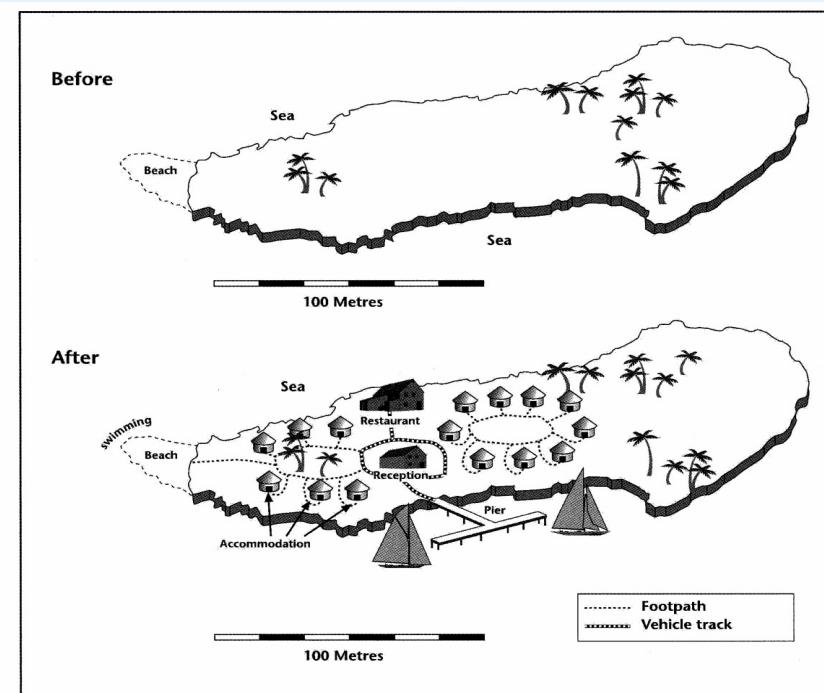
作文提纲：主体段分段（时间顺序）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

#### (1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



#### 方法1

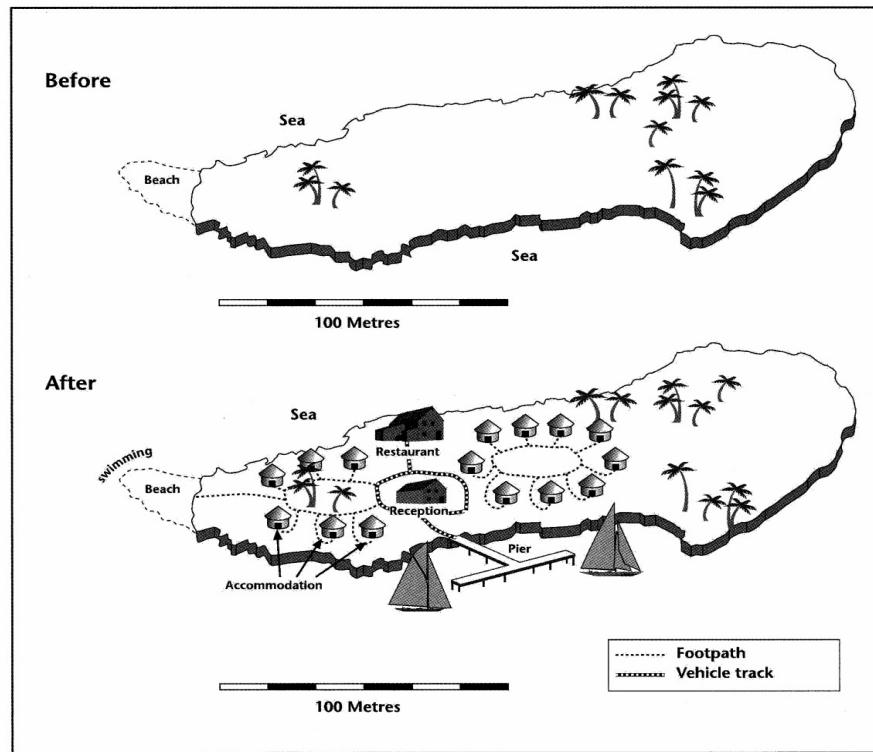
作文提纲：主体段分段（时间顺序）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	Before
主体段2	after
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

#### (1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



#### 方法2

作文提纲：主体段分段（地理位置）

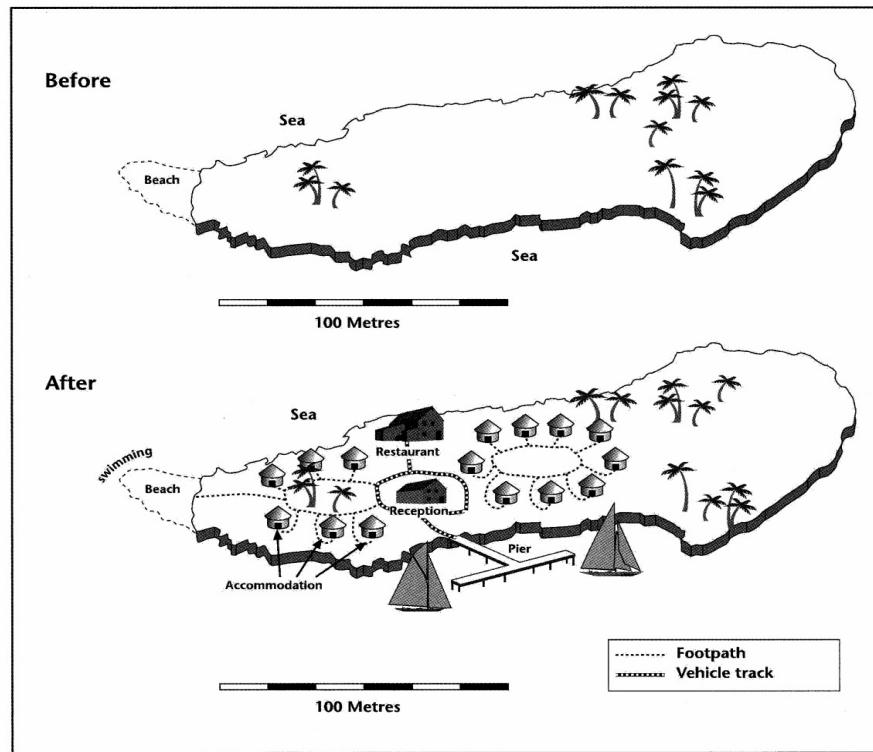
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

#### (1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



#### 方法2

作文提纲：主体段分段（地理位置）

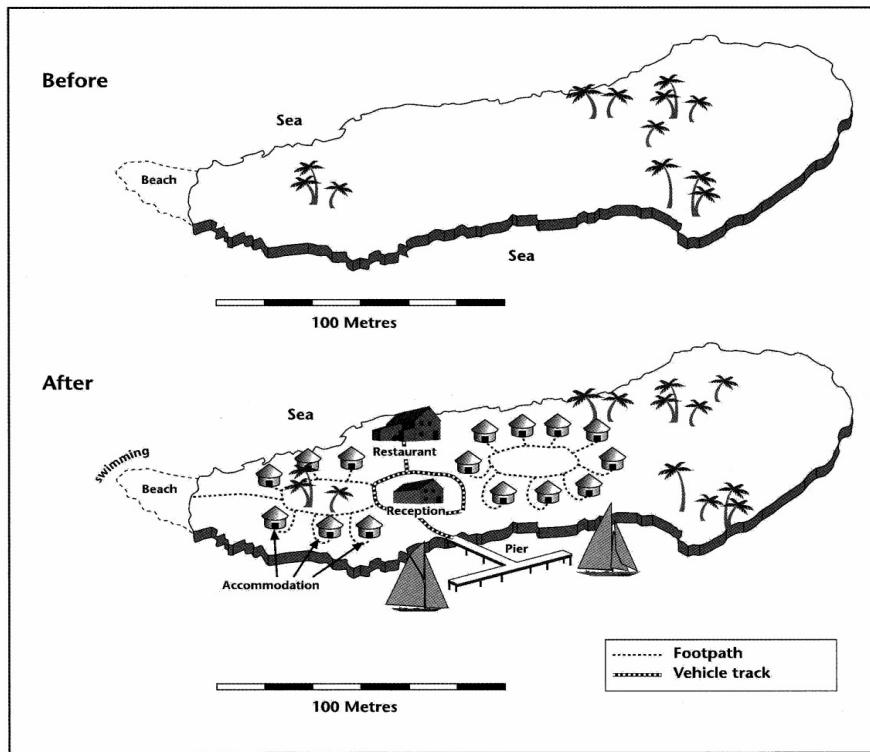
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	岛的西边
主体段2	岛的东边
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

#### (1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



#### 方法3

作文提纲：主体段分段（变化程度）

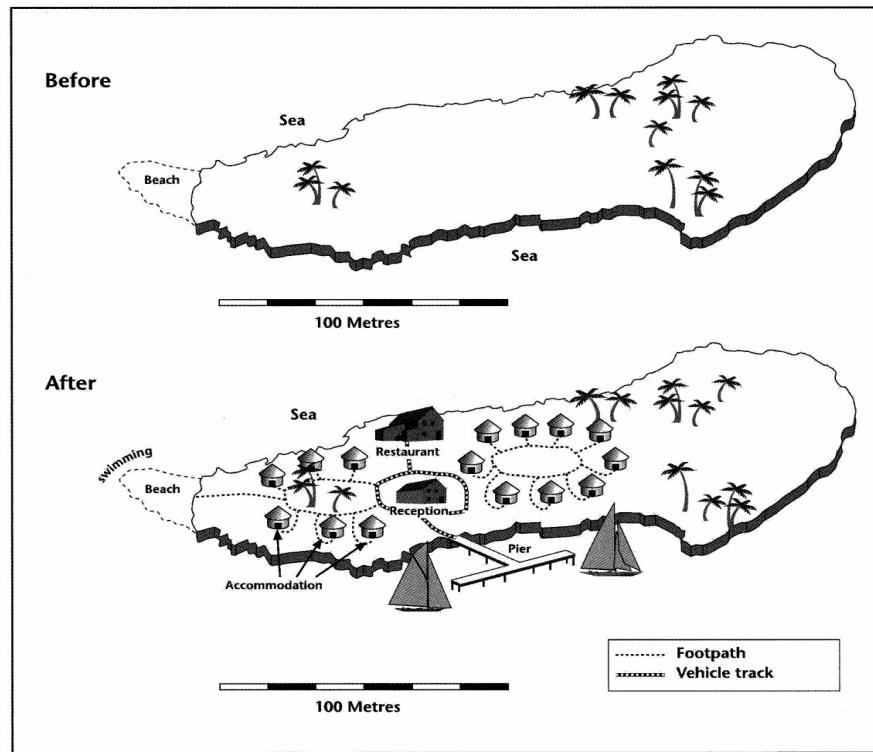
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

#### (1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



#### 方法3

作文提纲：主体段分段（变化程度）

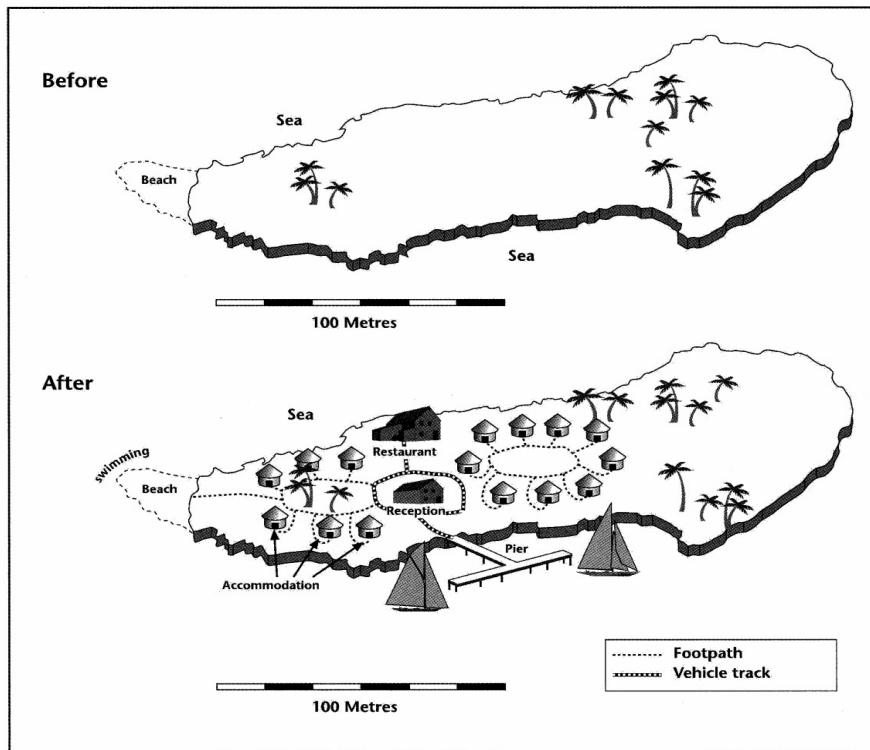
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	变化大
主体段2	变化小
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

#### (1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



#### 方法4

作文提纲：主体段分段（功能类型）

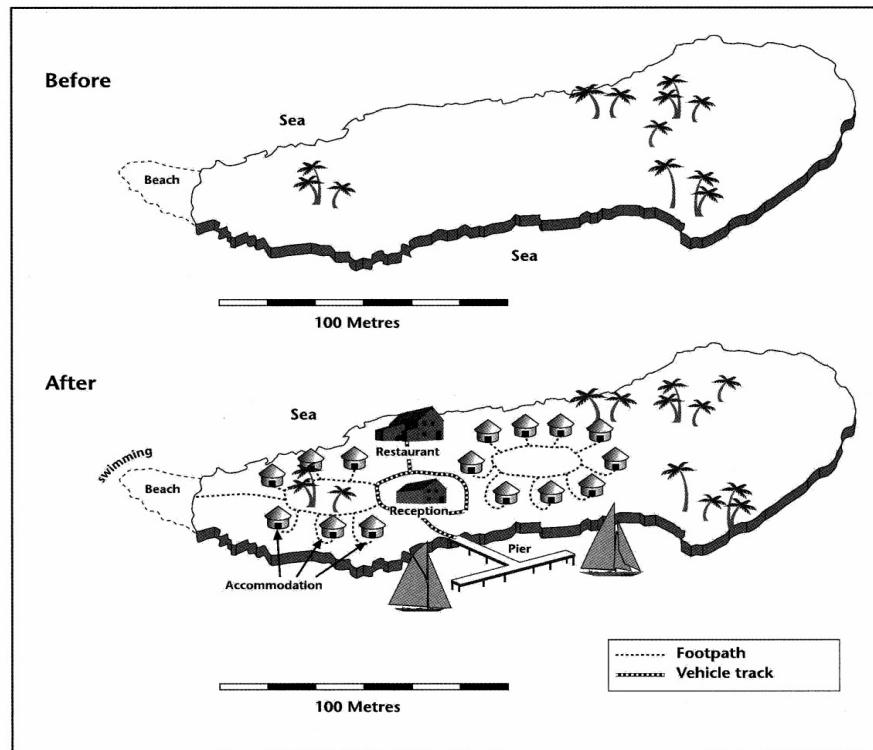
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
主体段3	
结尾段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

#### (1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



#### 方法4

作文提纲：主体段分段（功能类型）

开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	自然景物(trees, beaches)
主体段2	建筑物(restaurant, reception, accommodation)
主体段3	交通设施(footpath, vehicle track, pier)
结尾段	总结细节信息

# 要点总结



## 主体段分段方法

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_：如果地图展示了一个地方随时间的变化，你可以按照时间顺序来组织你的段落。例如，主体段1描述过去的地图，主体段2描述现在的地图。
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_：你也可以按照地图上的地理位置来分段。例如，你可以先描述地图的东部，然后描述西部。
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_：如果地图展示了一个地方的变化，你可以按照变化的程度来分段。例如，你可以先描述变化最大的地方，然后描述变化较小的地方。
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_：如果地图上有很多不同类型的特征，你可以按照特征类型来分段。例如，你可以先描述所有的建筑物，然后描述所有的自然特征，最后描述所有的交通设施。无论你选择哪种分段方式，都要确保你的段落清晰、连贯，并且能够完整、准确地描述地图的主要特征和变化。

# 要点总结



## 主体段分段方法

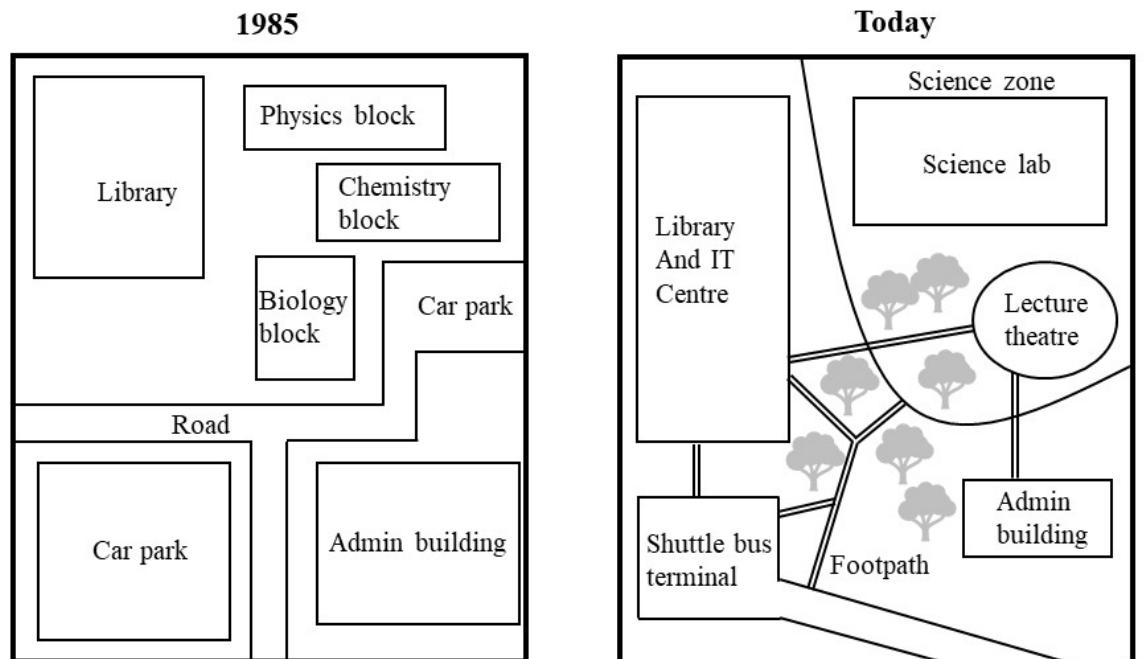
- 1 **按照时间顺序**：如果地图展示了一个地方随时间的变化，你可以按照时间顺序来组织你的段落。例如，主体段1描述过去的地图，主体段2描述现在的地图。
- 2 **按照地理位置**：你也可以按照地图上的地理位置来分段。例如，你可以先描述地图的东部，然后描述西部。
- 3 **按照变化程度**：如果地图展示了一个地方的变化，你可以按照变化的程度来分段。例如，你可以先描述变化最大的地方，然后描述变化较小的地方。
- 4 **按照功能类型**：如果地图上有很多不同类型的特征，你可以按照特征类型来分段。例如，你可以先描述所有的建筑物，然后描述所有的自然特征，最后描述所有的交通设施。无论你选择哪种分段方式，都要确保你的段落清晰、连贯，并且能够完整、准确地描述地图的主要特征和变化。

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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



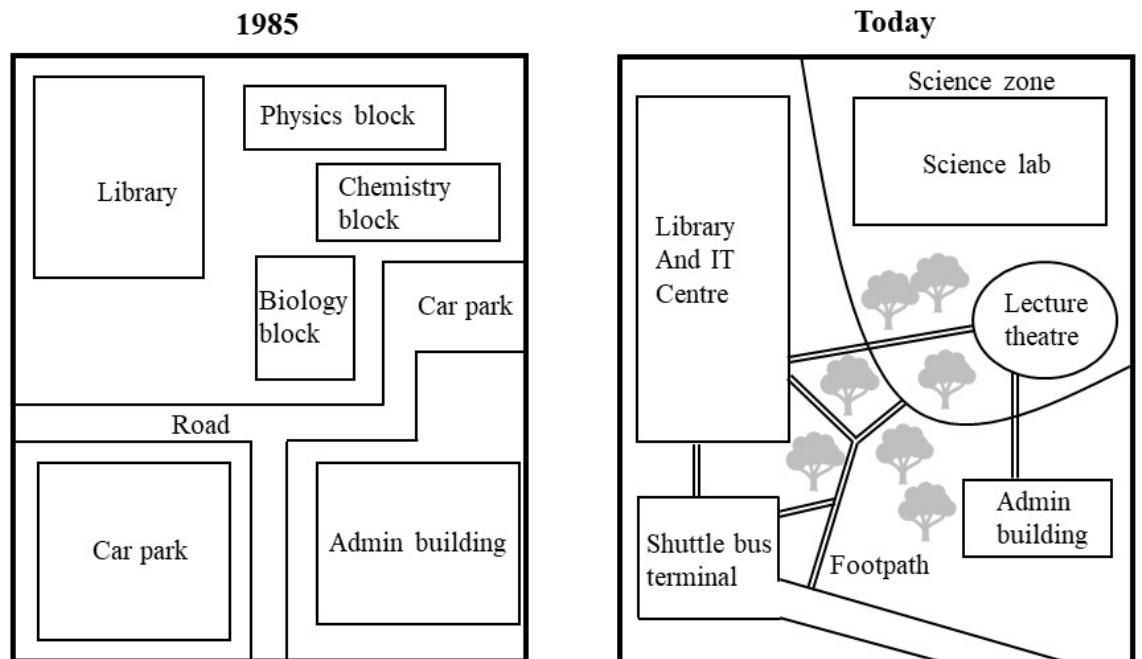
作文提纲：主体段分段 (_____)	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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



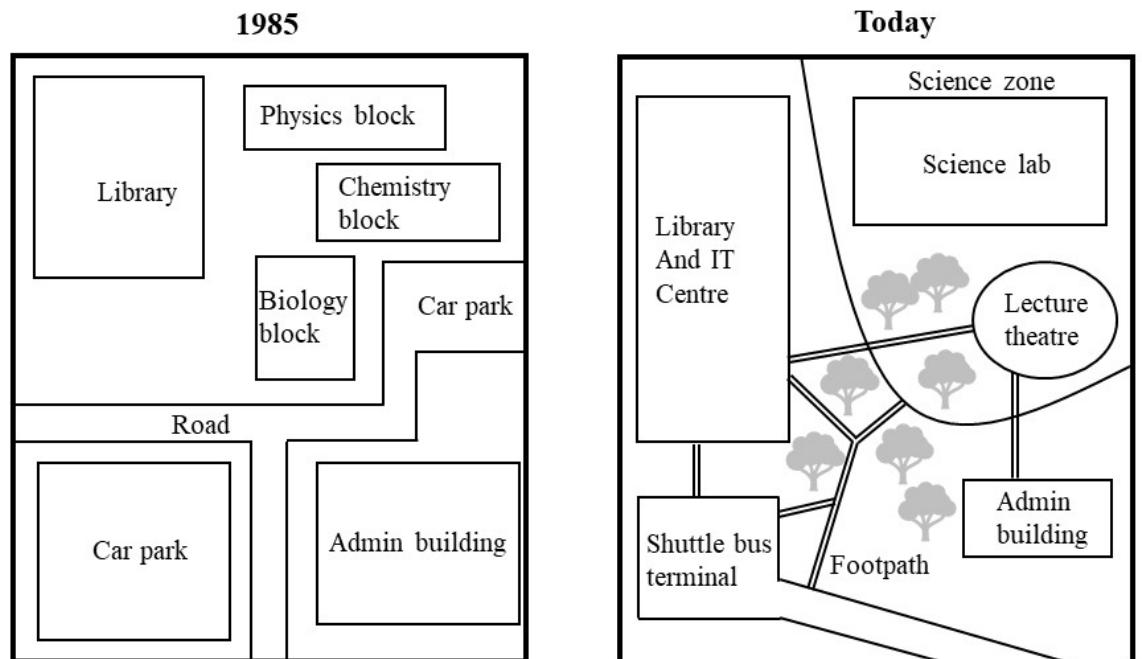
作文提纲：主体段分段 ( <u>时间顺序</u> )	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	1985
主体段2	Today
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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



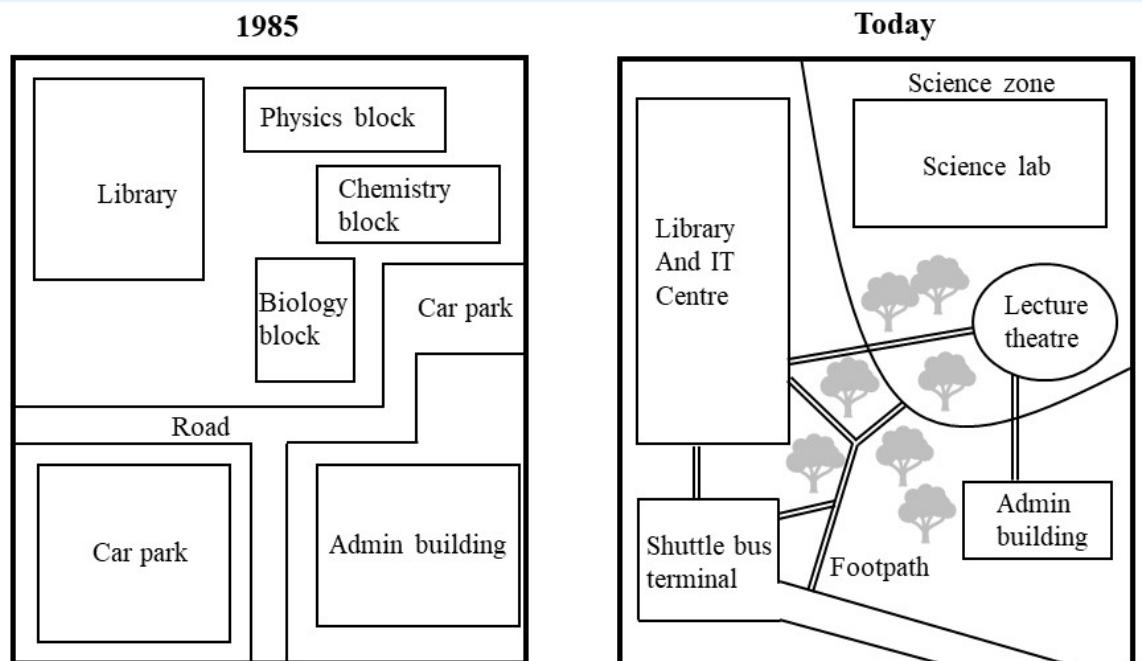
作文提纲：主体段分段（ <u>地理位置</u> ）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	校园北边：library, physics block, chemistry block, biology block, road, IT Centre, science zone, science lab, lecture theatre
主体段2	校园南边：road, car park, shuttle bus terminal, footpath, admin building
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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



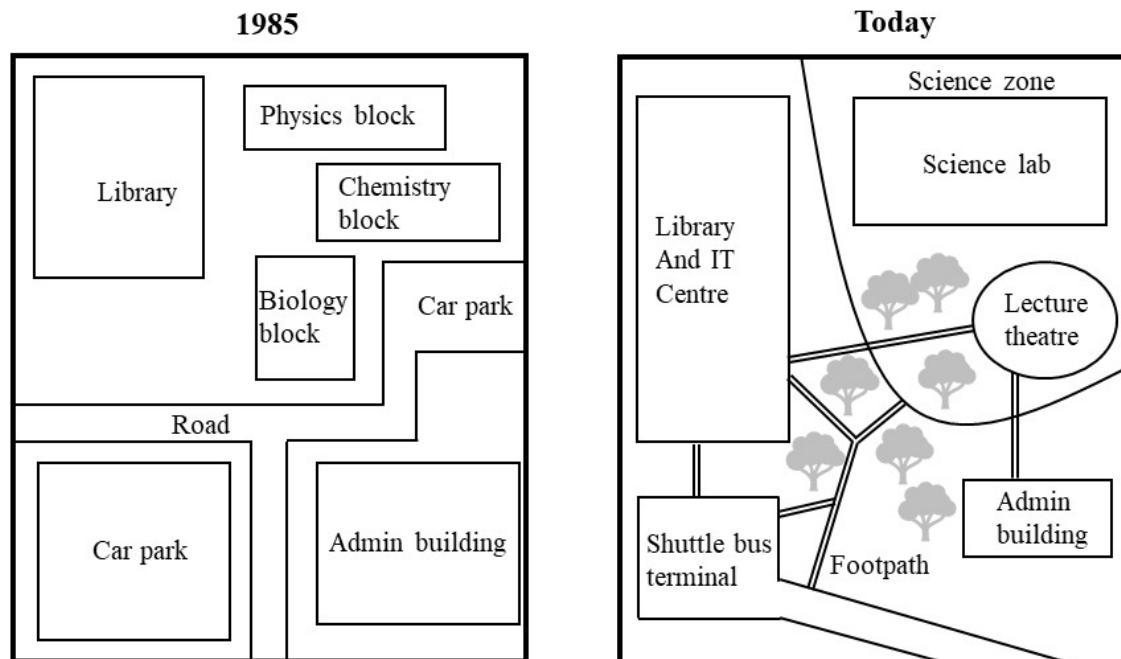
作文提纲：主体段分段（ <u>变化程度</u> ）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	变化大： physics block, chemistry block, biology block, science zone, science lab, lecture theatre, road, footpath, car park, shuttle bus terminal
主体段2	变化小： library, IT Centre, admin building
概述段	总结细节信息

### 4. 地图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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



作文提纲：主体段分段（**功能类型**）

开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	教育设施：library, physics block, chemistry block, biology block, IT Centre, science zone, science lab, lecture theatre
主体段2	交通设施：car park, road, shuttle bus terminal, footpath
主体段3	行政建筑：admin building
概述段	总结细节信息

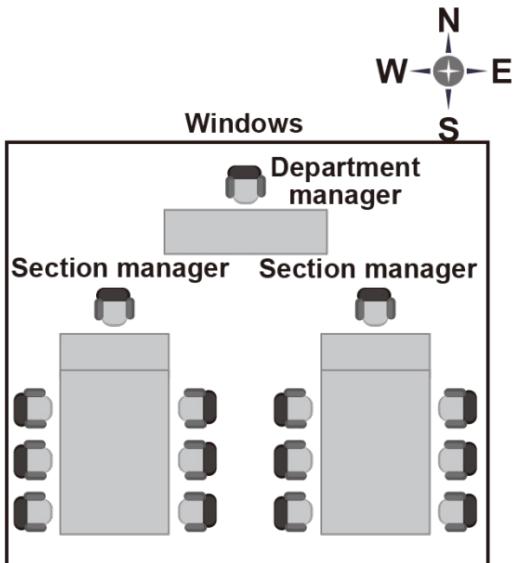
# Pre-writing 真题演练

The diagrams below show a typical American and a Japanese office.

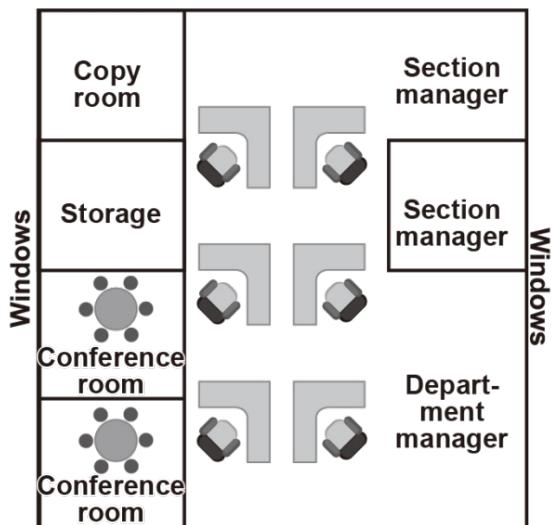
*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

## 5. 分析题目，回答以下问题。

Typical Japanese office



Typical American office



### 审题

1) 看标题找主题：

\_\_\_\_\_

2) 审图例看细节：

\_\_\_\_\_

3) 读时间定时态：

\_\_\_\_\_

占地大

占地小

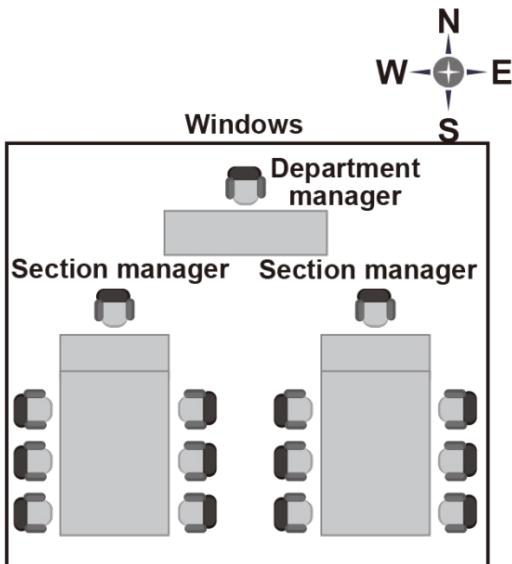
# Pre-writing 真题演练

The diagrams below show a typical American and a Japanese office.

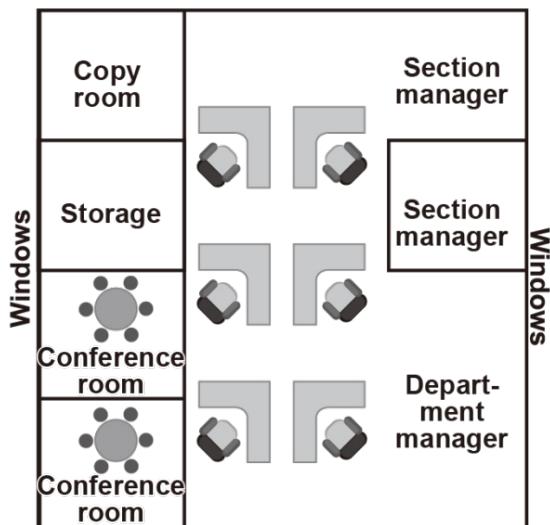
*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

## 5. 分析题目，回答以下问题。

Typical Japanese office



Typical American office



### 审题

- 1) 看标题找主题: a typical American and a Japanese office
- 2) 审图例看细节: windows, department manager, section manager, section manager, copy room, storage, conference room, desks and chairs.
- 3) 读时间定时态: 一般现在时

占地大

department manager, section manager, section manager, copy room, storage, conference room, desks and chairs

占地小

windows

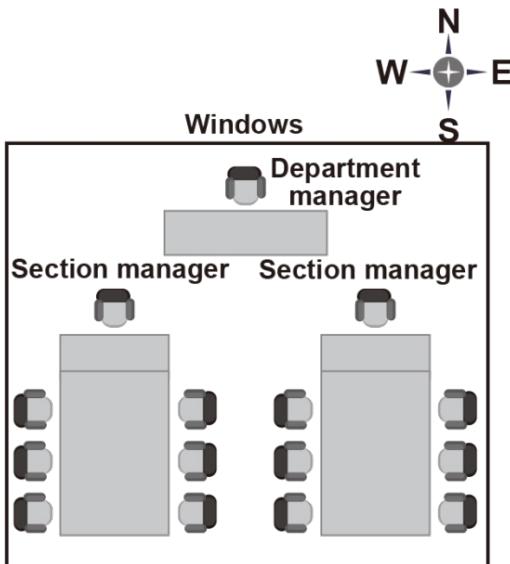
# Pre-writing 真题演练

The diagrams below show a typical American and a Japanese office.

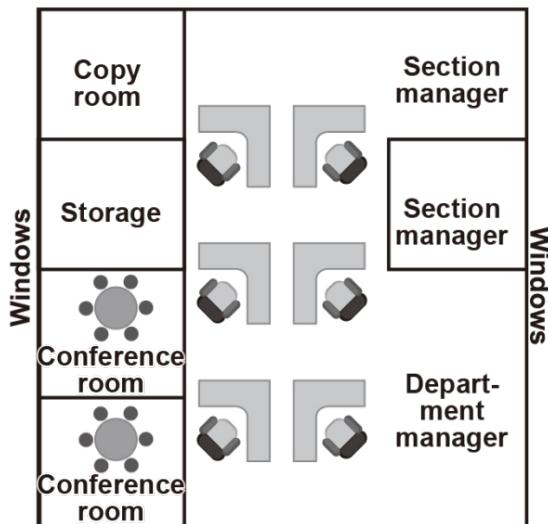
*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

## 5. 分析题目，回答以下问题。

Typical Japanese office



Typical American office



### 作文提纲：主体段分段（地理位置）

开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

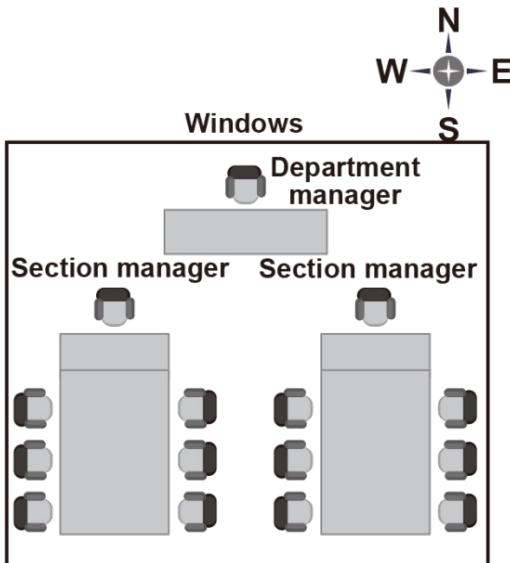
# Pre-writing 真题演练

The diagrams below show a typical American and a Japanese office.

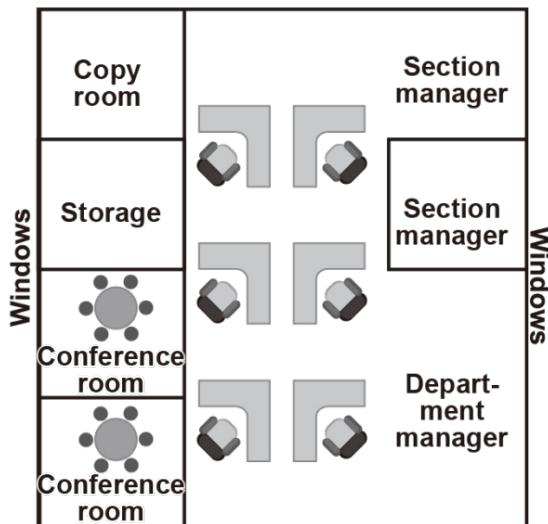
*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

## 5. 分析题目，回答以下问题。

Typical Japanese office



Typical American office



### 作文提纲：主体段分段（地理位置）

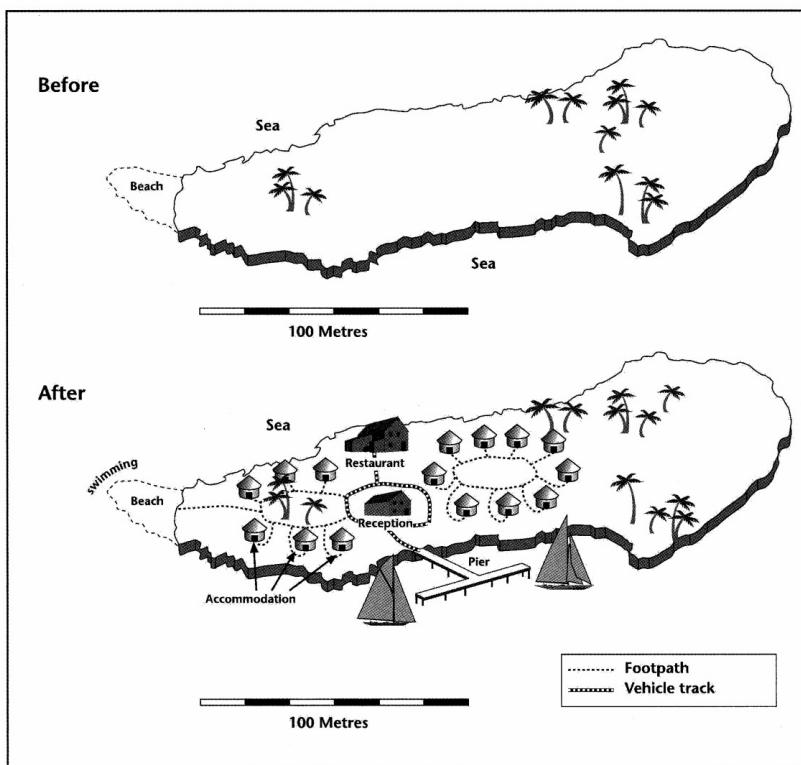
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	American office
主体段2	Japanese office
概述段	总结细节信息

### 6. 地图开头段写作

阅读题目，并回答问题。

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



### 6. 地图开头段写作

阅读题目，并回答问题。（1）对比题干和开头段内容，思考开头段是如何进行替换的。

题干：The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

开头段：The two diagrams illustrate how an island has changed before and after a few tourist facilities were constructed.

1) 图表信息替换：\_\_\_\_\_

2) Show 替换：\_\_\_\_\_

3) the construction of some tourist facilities替换：\_\_\_\_\_

4) 句型替换：\_\_\_\_\_

### 6. 地图开头段写作

阅读题目，并回答问题。（1）对比题干和开头段内容，思考开头段是如何进行替换的。

题干：The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

开头段：The two diagrams illustrate how an island has changed before and after a few tourist facilities were constructed.

1) 图表信息替换： maps-diagrams

2) Show 替换： illustrates

3) the construction of some tourist facilities替换： a few tourist facilities were constructed

4) 句型替换： how ... has changed

# 要点总结



## 地图题开头段替换方法

1 图表名称替换 (map-diagram)

2 展示的近义词有：\_\_\_\_\_ 等  
(demonstrate一般用在流程图)

3 常见改写方式有\_\_\_\_\_ 等  
(how... has changed/will change; the changes/modifications in/to sth) (in重点表达  
某个区域或范围的变化； to重点表达规则或者事物的变化)

# 要点总结



## 地图题开头段替换方法

1 图表名称替换 (map-diagram)

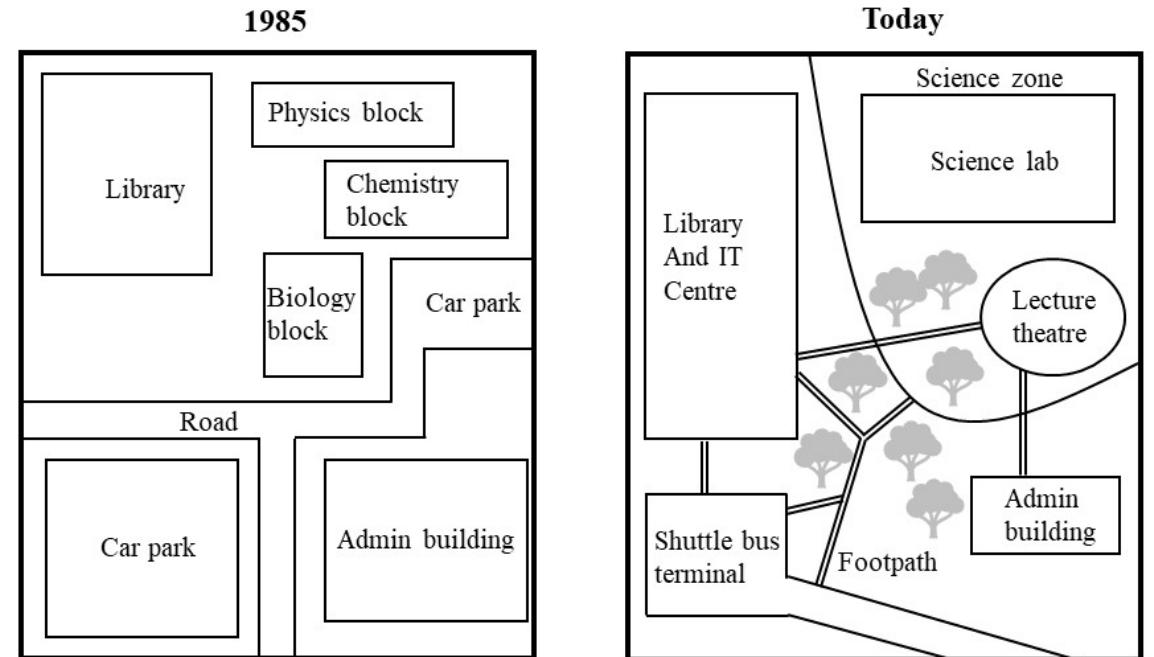
2 展示的近义词有: present; illustrate; compare; display; detail 等  
(demonstrate一般用在流程图)

3 常见改写方式有 近义词, 上下义和词性替换, 句型替换 等  
(how... has changed/will change; the changes/modifications in/to sth) (in重点表达  
某个区域或范围的变化; to重点表达规则或者事物的变化)

## While-writing 开头段演练

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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



### 7. 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

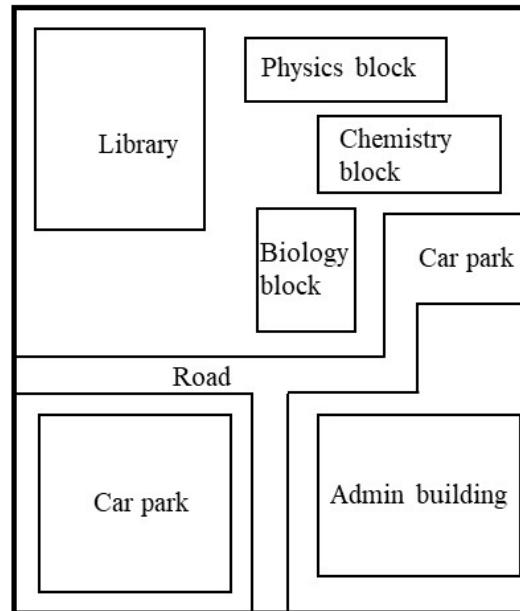
开头段：

## While-writing 开头段演练

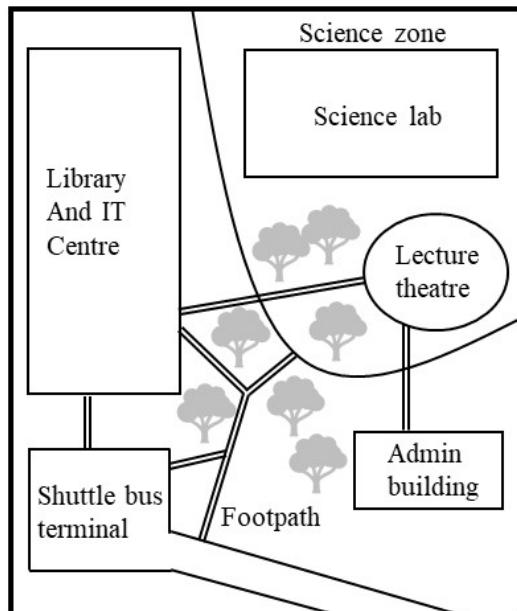
The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

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

1985



Today



### 7. 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

开头段：

**The two diagrams detail the modifications to a university campus from 1985 to today.**

## While-writing

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(1) 请填写下面的方位词汇。

North; \_\_\_\_\_ part; \_\_\_\_\_; upper

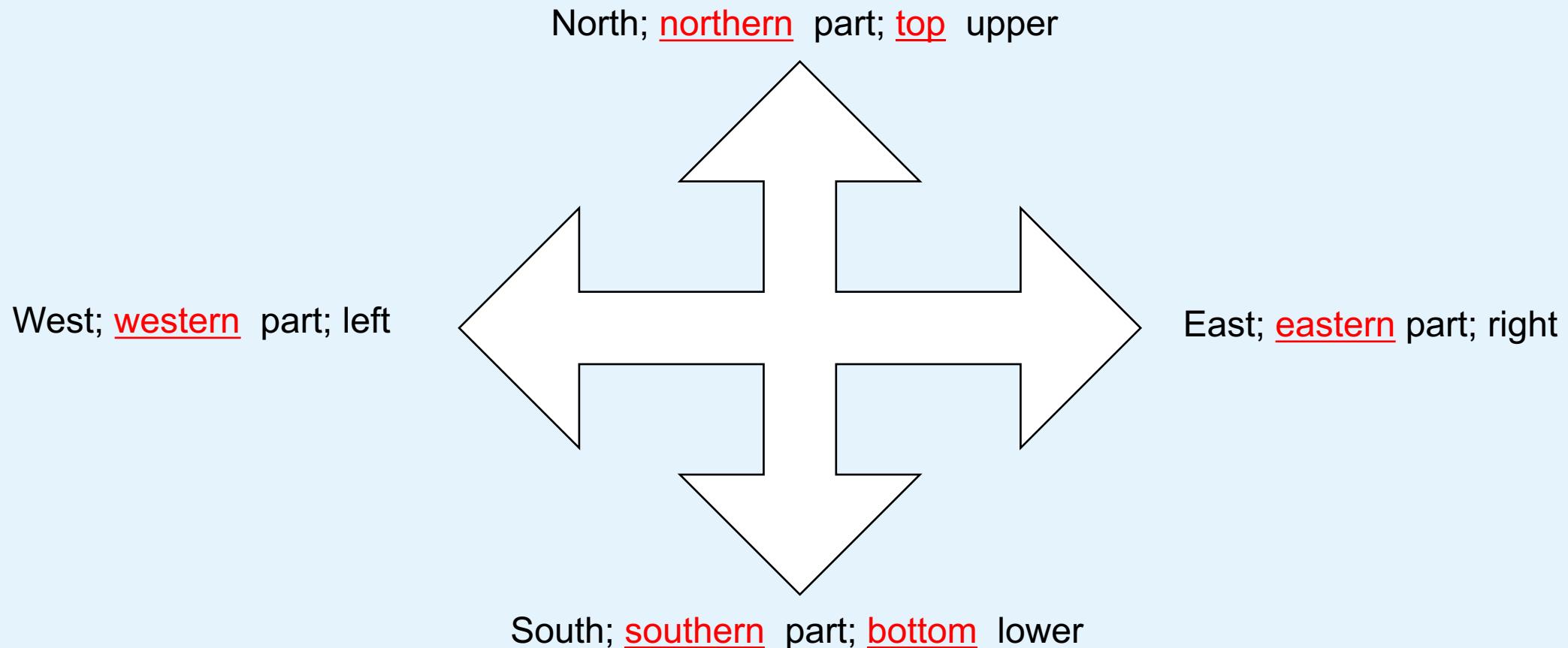
West; \_\_\_\_\_ part; left

East; \_\_\_\_\_ part; right

South; \_\_\_\_\_ part; \_\_\_\_\_; lower

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(1) 请填写下面的方位词汇。



### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(1) 请填写下面的方位词汇。

中间	
东南方（右下方）	
西南方（左下方）	
东北方（右上方）	
西北方（左上方）	

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(1) 请填写下面的方位词汇。

中间	In the middle; in the centre
东南方（右下方）	Southeast (lower right side)
西南方（左下方）	Southwest (lower left side)
东北方（右上方）	Northeast (upper right side)
西北方（左上方）	Northwest (upper left side)

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(2) 请将下面的介词的用法进行配对。

on in at to

a. 在内部 \_\_\_\_\_

b. 在较小位置 \_\_\_\_\_

c. 在旁边 (不接壤) \_\_\_\_\_

d. 在旁边 (接壤) \_\_\_\_\_

## While-writing

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(2) 请将下面的介词的用法进行配对。

on in at to

a. 在内部 \_\_\_\_\_ **in**

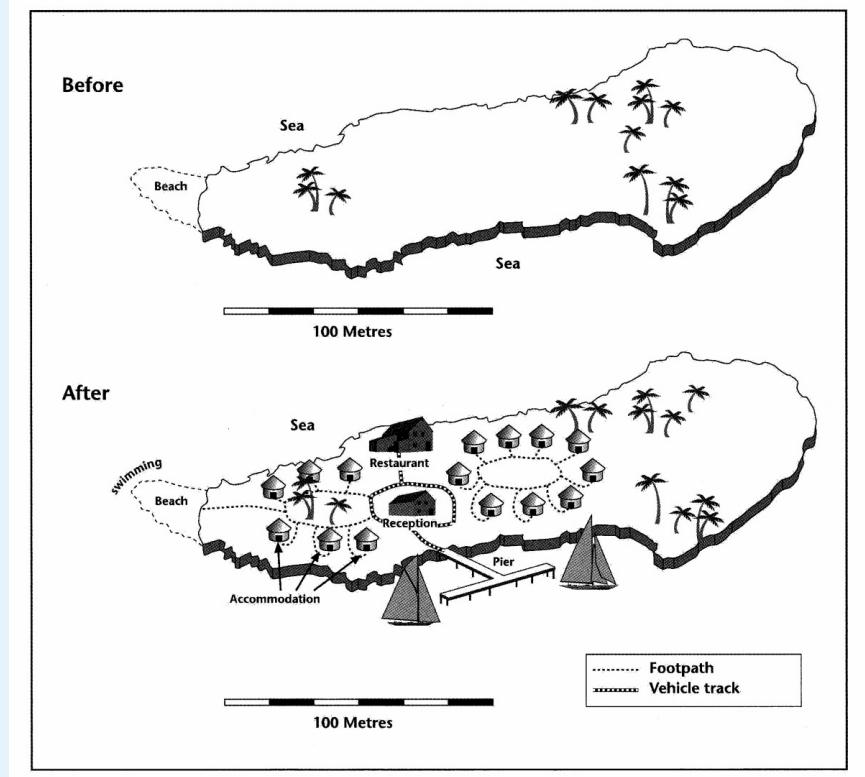
b. 在较小位置 \_\_\_\_\_ **at**

c. 在旁边 (不接壤) \_\_\_\_\_ **to**

d. 在旁边 (接壤) \_\_\_\_\_ **on**

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

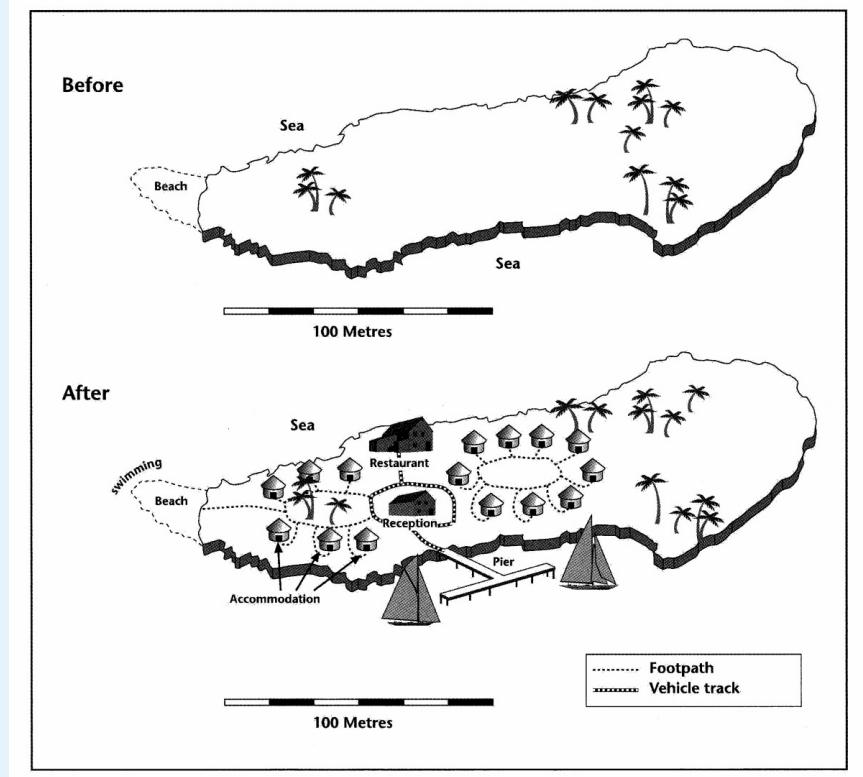
(3) 结合图表信息，用正确的方位表达完成句子填空。



- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ end of the island, we can find a beach.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the island, there is an accommodation area with 6 huts.
- 3) At the seaside, \_\_\_\_\_ the north of the reception, there is a restaurant.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the right side of the reception, a larger accommodation area can be found.
- 5) In \_\_\_\_\_ of the island, there are several trees.

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(3) 结合图表信息，用正确的方位表达完成句子填空。



- 1) At the **western** end of the island, we can find a beach.
- 2) In the **west** of the island, there is an accommodation area with 6 huts.
- 3) At the seaside, **to** the north of the reception, there is a restaurant.
- 4) On the right side of the reception, a larger accommodation area can be found.
- 5) In **the southeastern area** of the island, there are several trees.

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(4) 将下面的方位表达进行分类。

lie along be located in be opposite sth alongside stand be next to sth  
be situated sit be near sth be sited be close to

靠近	
沿着	
对面	
位于 (主动)	
位于 (被动)	

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(4) 将下面的方位表达进行分类。

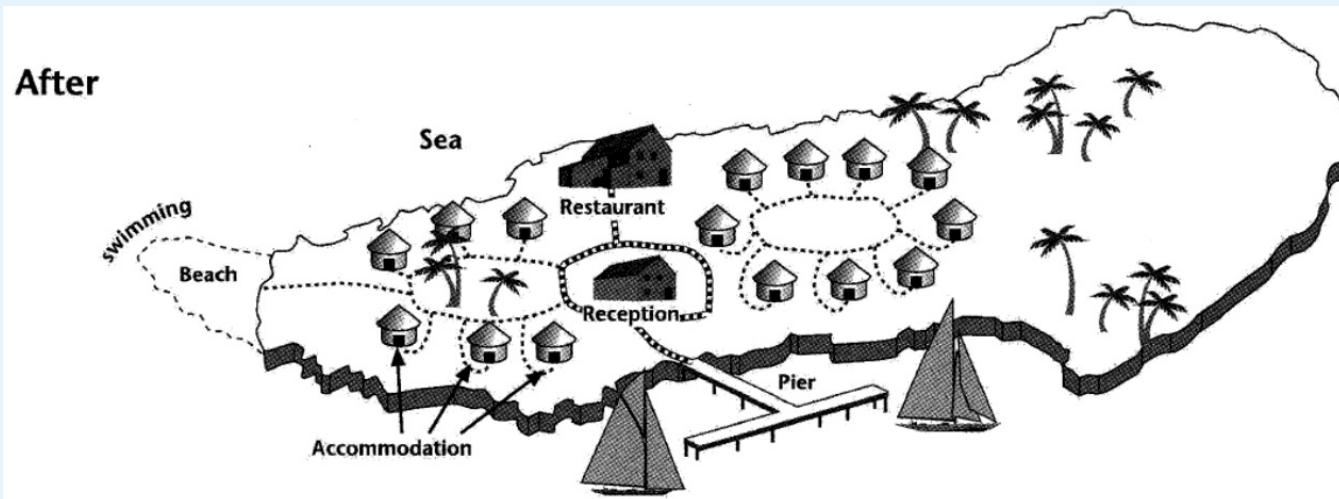
lie	along	be located in	be opposite sth	alongside	stand	be next to sth
be situated	sit	be near sth	be sited	be close to		

靠近	be next to sth; be near sth; be close to
沿着	along; alongside
对面	be opposite sth
位于 (主动)	lie; stand; sit
位于 (被动)	be situated; be sited; be located in

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(5) 结合图表信息, 用方框中的词汇完成句子填空。

found, situated, we, lies, find, sited, there

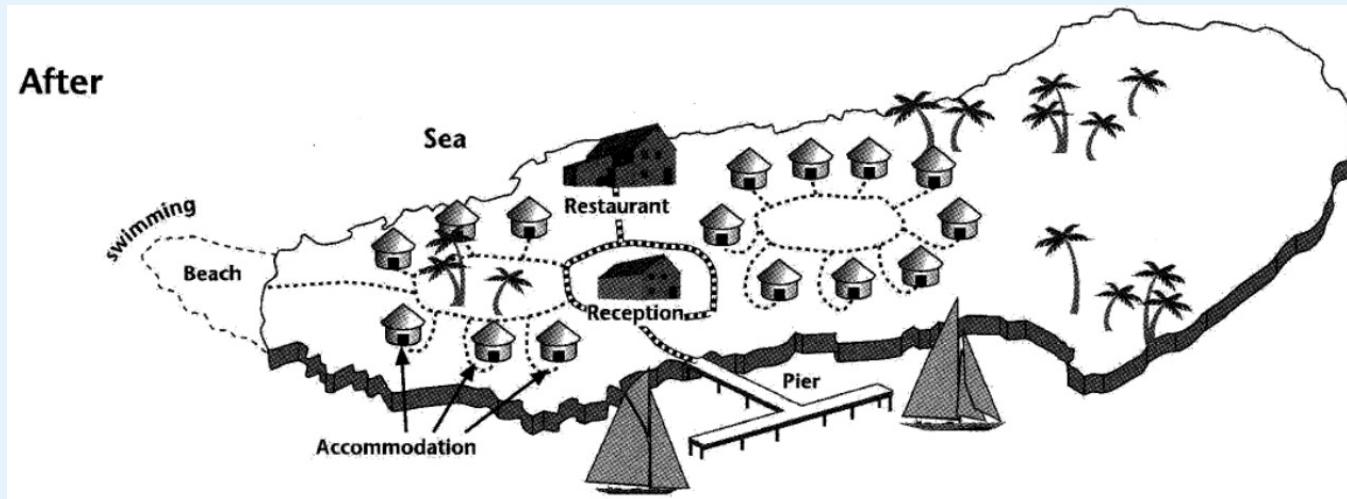


- 1) We can \_\_\_\_\_ a beach at the western end of island.
- 2) A beach can be \_\_\_\_\_ at the western end of the island
- 3) A beach \_\_\_\_\_ at the western end of the island.
- 4) A beach is located/\_\_\_\_\_ at the western end of the island.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a beach at the western end of the island.

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(5) 结合图表信息, 用方框中的词汇完成句子填空。

found, situated, we, lies, find, sited, there



- 1) We can find a beach at the western end of island.
- 2) A beach can be found at the western end of the island
- 3) A beach lies at the western end of the island.
- 4) A beach is located/situated/sited at the western end of the island.
- 5) There is a beach at the western end of the island.

# 要点总结



## 方位词汇和句型

中间	In the middle; in the centre
北方 (上方)	North; northern part; top; upper
南方 (下方)	South, southern part, bottom, lower
西方 (左边)	
东方 (右边)	
东南方 (右下方)	Southeast (lower right side)
西南方 (左下方)	Southwest (lower left side)
东北方 (右上方)	
西北方 (左上方)	
在内部	
在较小位置	
靠近 (不接壤)	
靠近 (接壤)	

# 要点总结



## 方位词汇和句型

中间	In the middle; in the centre
北方 (上方)	North; northern part; top; upper
南方 (下方)	South, southern part, bottom, lower
西方 (左边)	West, eastern part, left
东方 (右边)	East, eastern part, right
东南方 (右下方)	Southeast (lower right side)
西南方 (左下方)	Southwest (lower left side)
东北方 (右上方)	Northeast (upper right side)
西北方 (左上方)	Northwest (upper left side)
在内部	in
在较小位置	at
靠近 (不接壤)	to
靠近 (接壤)	on

# 要点总结



## 其他方位常见表达

靠近	be next to sth; be near sth; be close to
沿着	along; alongside
对面	be opposite sth
位于 (主动)	lie; stand; sit
位于 (被动)	be situated; be sited; be located in

# 要点总结



## 方位句型

We can \_\_\_\_\_ sth...+ 方位 (主动语态)

Sth can be \_\_\_\_\_... + 方位 (被动语态)

Sth \_\_\_\_\_...+ 方位 (主动语态-lie/sit/stand所描述物  
体由低到高)

Sth \_\_\_\_\_ .....+ 方位(被动语态)

There be + sth+ 方位

# 要点总结



## 方位句型

We can find sth...+ 方位 (主动语态)

Sth can be found ... + 方位 (被动语态)

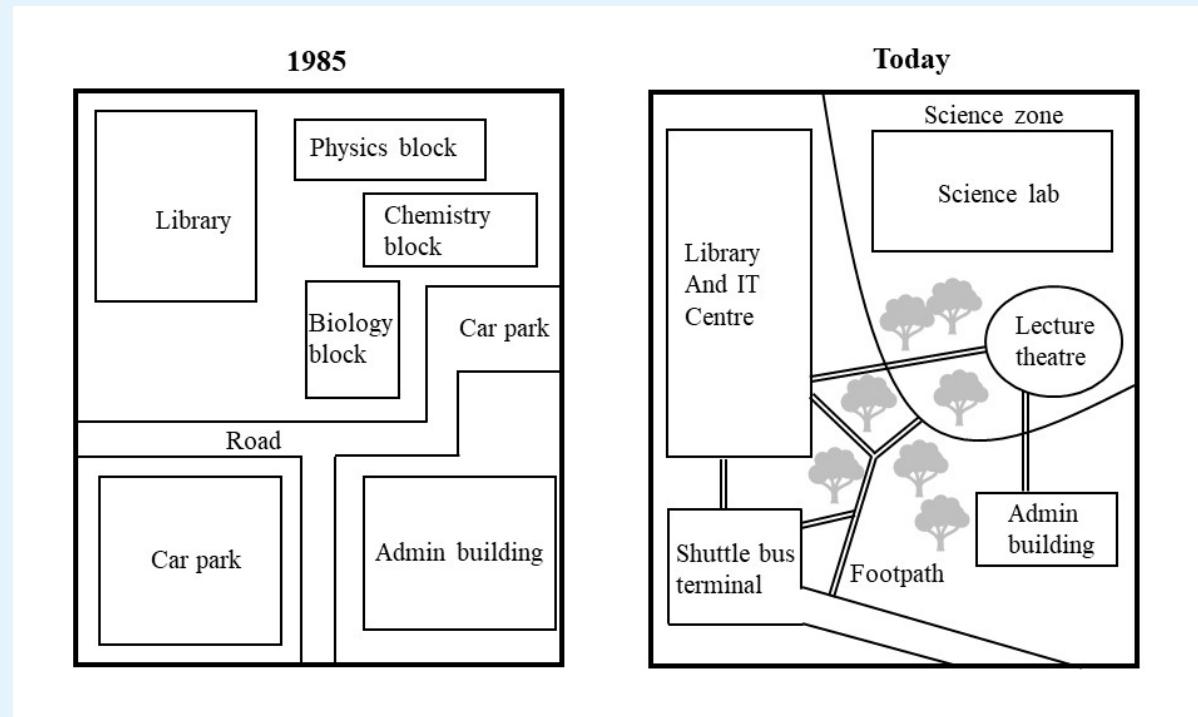
Sth lies/sits/stands ...+ 方位 (主动语态-lie/sit/stand所描述物  
体由低到高)

Sth is located/situated/sited .....+ 方位(被动语态)

There be + sth+ 方位

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

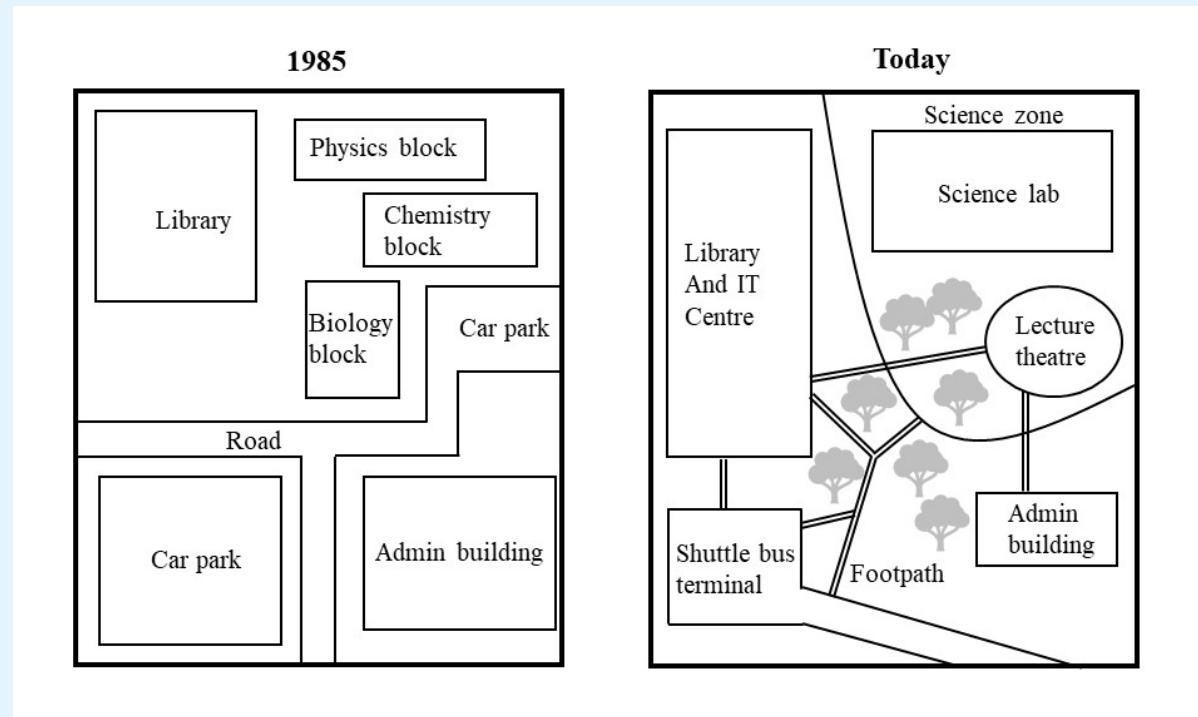
(6) 运用上面的词汇和句型，描述下图中的方位信息。



- 1) Library (1985) :
- 2) Physical block, chemistry block and biology block (1985) :
- 3) Car park (1985) :
- 4) Admin building (1985) :
- 5) Trees (today) :

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(6) 运用上面的词汇和句型，描述下图中的方位信息。



- 1) Library (1985) : A large library was located in the northwest of the campus.
- 2) Physical block, chemistry block and biology block (1985) : The three blocks, namely the Physical block, Chemistry block, and Biology block, are opposite the library.
- 3) Car park (1985) : On the campus, there were two car parks of which the smaller one was situated near the biology block, while the larger one found its place in the southwest of the campus.
- 4) Admin building (1985) : There was a large admin building in the southwest of the campus.
- 5) Trees (today) : Now, some trees have been planted along the footpath, forming a forest.

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(7) 在地图题中，通常需要使用常见关于形状的表达来描述建筑物。将下面的单词填入句子中。

circular, rectangular, square, narrow

- 1) A large \_\_\_\_\_ science lab has been newly built in the northeast of the campus.
- 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ car park is located in the southwest of the campus.
- 3) Some new \_\_\_\_\_ footpaths have been constructed in the middle of the campus.
- 4) A new \_\_\_\_\_ lecture theatre is situated next to the forest.

### 8. 地图主体段写作—方位词汇和句型

(7) 在地图题中，通常需要使用常见关于形状的表达来描述建筑物。将下面的单词填入句子中。

circular, rectangular, square, narrow

- 1) A large rectangular science lab has been newly built in the northeast of the campus.
- 2) A square car park is located in the southwest of the campus.
- 3) Some new narrow footpaths have been constructed in the middle of the campus.
- 4) A new circular lecture theatre is situated next to the forest.

# 要点总结



## 常见形状表达

圆形		矩形	
正方形		三角形	
窄的		宽的	
直线形		L形	

# 要点总结

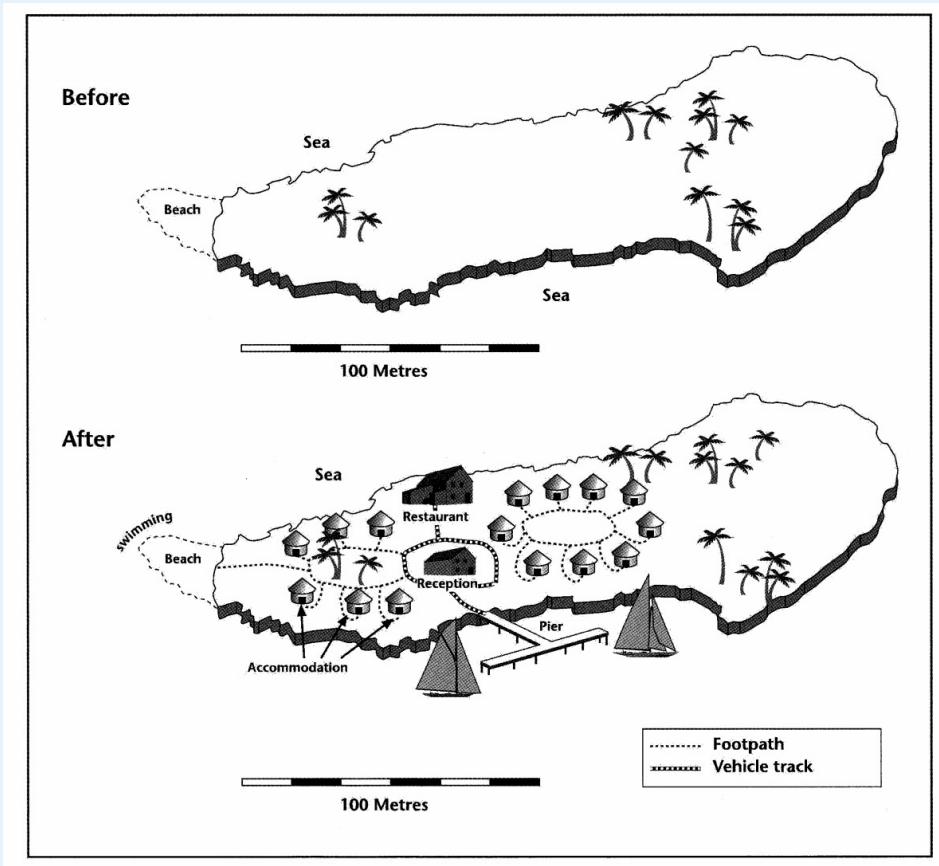


## 常见形状表达

圆形	circular, round	矩形	rectangular
正方形	square	三角形	triangular
窄的	narrow	宽的	wide
直线形	straight	L形	L-shaped

### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

(1) 阅读范文主体段，并回答问题。



After the construction, a large accommodation area with about 9 huts has been built in the centre. There is a reception block between them, with a newly constructed restaurant to its north. A pier has been constructed on the south side of the island, which allows people to get on and off the boat to access the island. In addition, the beach remains but has been turned into a swimming area.

All these facilities are linked properly. There are footpaths in front of all huts, and an additional path is there to connect the western accommodation to the beach. What's more, a vehicle track is built around the reception and extends northwards to the restaurant and southwards to the pier.

### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

After the construction, a large accommodation area with about 9 huts has been built in the centre. There is a reception block between them, with a newly constructed restaurant to its north. A pier has been constructed on the south side of the island, which allows people to get on and off the boat to access the island. In addition, the beach remains but has been turned into a swimming area.

All these facilities are linked properly. There are footpaths in front of all huts, and an additional path is there to connect the western accommodation to the beach. What's more, a vehicle track is built around the reception and extends northwards to the restaurant and southwards to the pier.

(2) 阅读主体段，填写出段落中有关变迁的表达。

消失/修建	
转变	
保持不变	

### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

阅读范文主体段，并回答问题。

After the construction, a large accommodation area with about 9 huts has been built in the centre. There is a reception block between them, with a newly constructed restaurant to its north. A pier has been constructed on the south side of the island, which allows people to get on and off the boat to access the island. In addition, the beach remains but has been turned into a swimming area.

All these facilities are linked properly. There are footpaths in front of all huts, and an additional path is there to connect the western accommodation to the beach. What's more, a vehicle track is built around the reception and extends northwards to the restaurant and southwards to the pier.

(2) 阅读主体段，填写出段落中有关变迁的表达。

消失/修建	After the construction, ...has been built; a newly constructed restaurant; is built
转变	has been turned into
保持不变	remains

### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

(3) 你是否还能补充出其他常见变化表达。

	段落中的短语	补充表达
消失	/	
修建	after the construction; has been built/ is built; a newly constructed restaurant	
取代	/	
转变	has been turned into	
保持不变	remains	

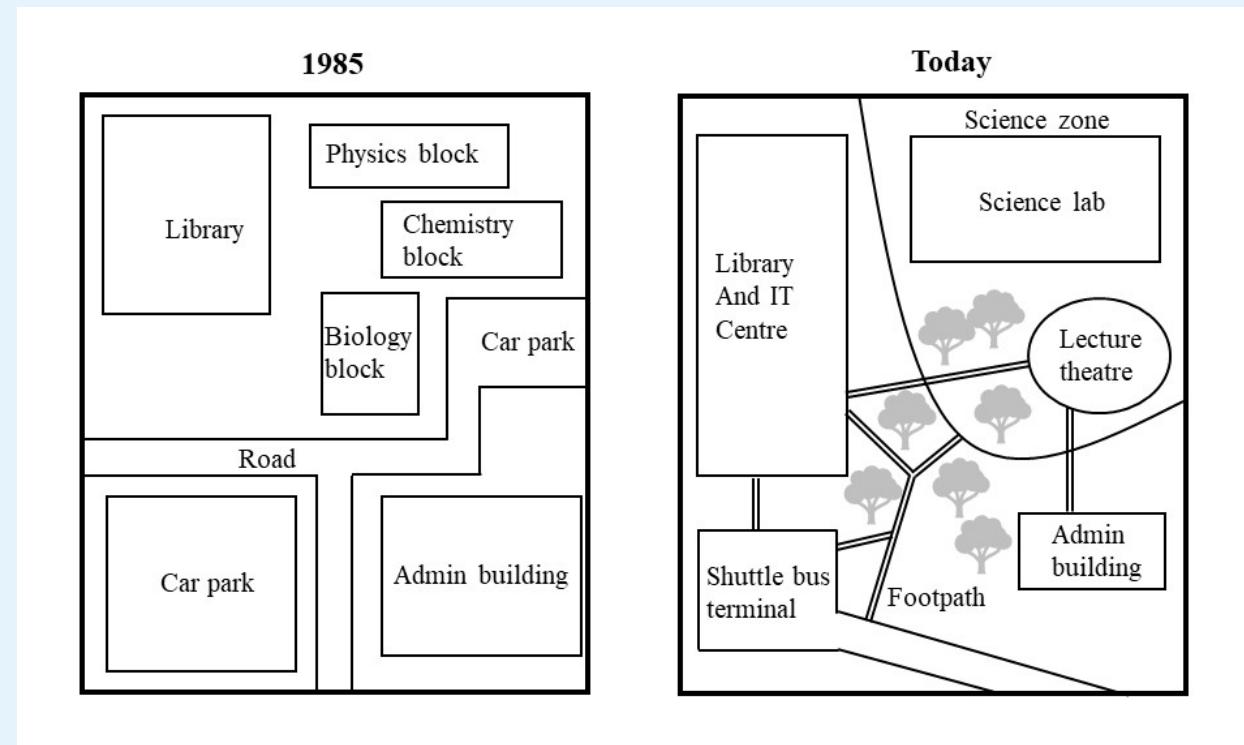
### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

(3) 你是否还能补充出其他常见变化表达。

	段落中的短语	补充表达
消失	/	disappear; be removed, be demolished, be knocked down
修建	after the construction; has been built/ is built; a newly constructed restaurant	is added; is put up
取代	/	A take the place of B; A replace B; B is replaced by A
转变	has been turned into	be changed into, be converted into
保持不变	remains	sth is kept unchanged

### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

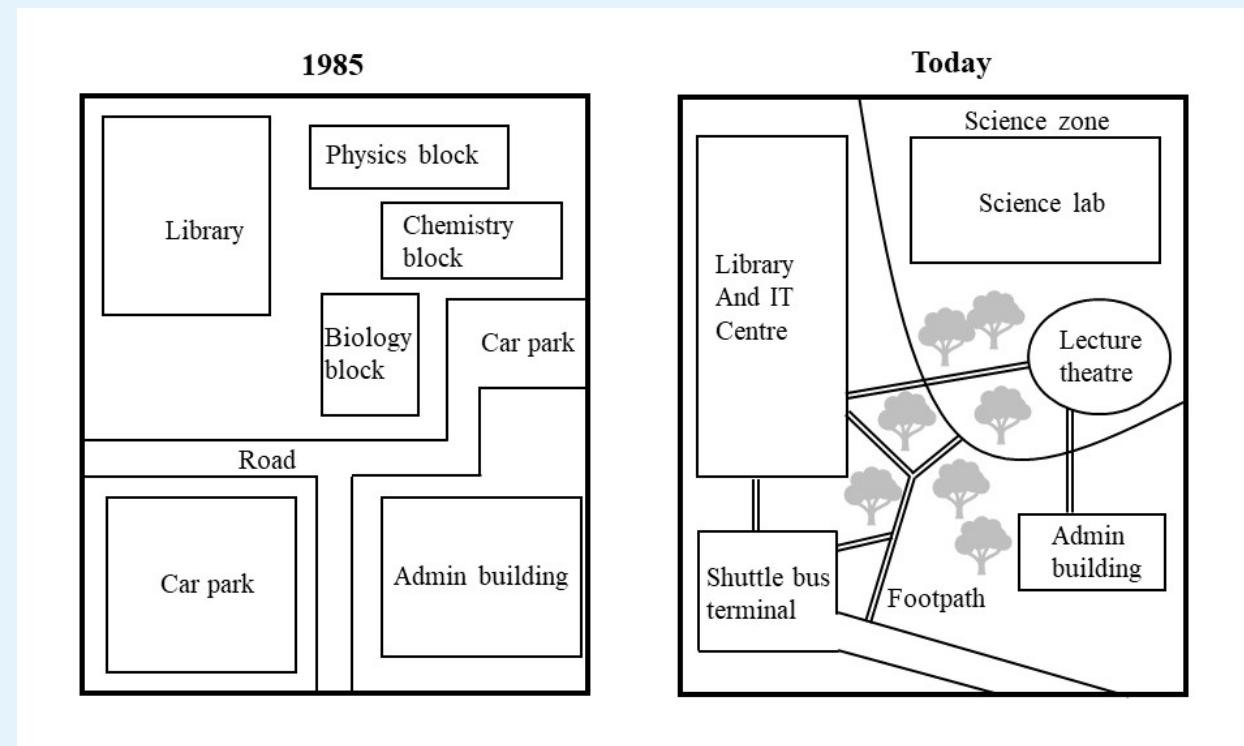
(4) 阅读题目, 使用表格中的词汇完成句子填空。



- 1) The car park in the southwest has been \_\_\_\_\_ in to a shuttle bus terminal.
- 2) A shuttle bus terminal has \_\_\_\_\_ the car park in the southwest.
- 3) Another smaller parking lot \_\_\_\_\_, and a new theatre has been \_\_\_\_\_ in its place.
- 4) The admin building \_\_\_\_\_ at the same place, but its size has been \_\_\_\_\_.

### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

(4) 阅读题目, 使用表格中的词汇完成句子填空。



- 1) The car park in the southwest has been turned/changed/converted in to a shuttle bus terminal.
- 2) A shuttle bus terminal has replaced the car park in the southwest.
- 3) Another smaller parking lot has disappeared/has been removed, and a new theatre has been constructed in its place.
- 4) The admin building remains at the same place, but its size has been reduced.

# 要点总结

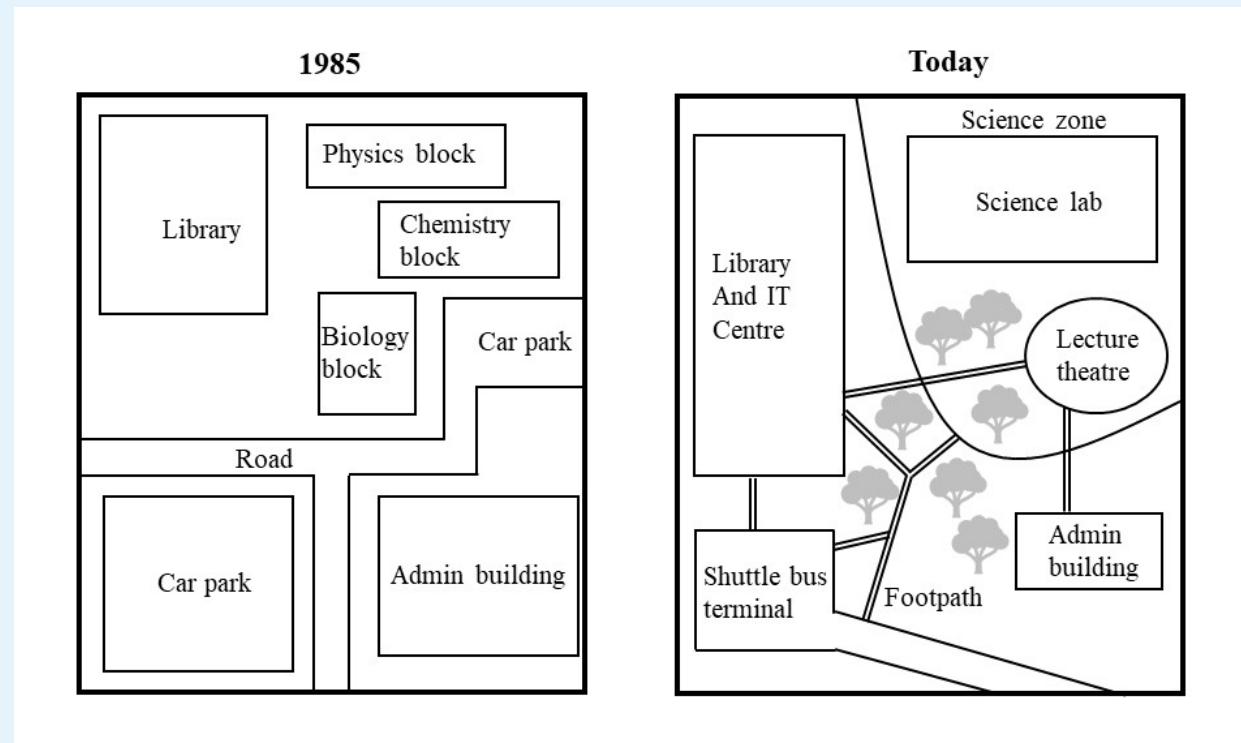


常见的变迁词汇有三种：拆掉新修，面积大小和保持不变。下面是常见变迁词汇的总结

拆掉新修	消失	Disappear; be removed, be demolished, be knocked down ; the removal of
	修建	be newly built/constructed/added; the addition of
	取代	A take the place of B; A replace B; B is replaced by A
	转变	A is changed/turned/converted into B
面积大小	面积变大	A becomes larger; A is enlarged/extended/expanded
	面积变小	A becomes smaller; A is reduced in size; its size is reduced
保持不变	/	sth remains at/in...; sth remains unchanged sth is kept unchanged

### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

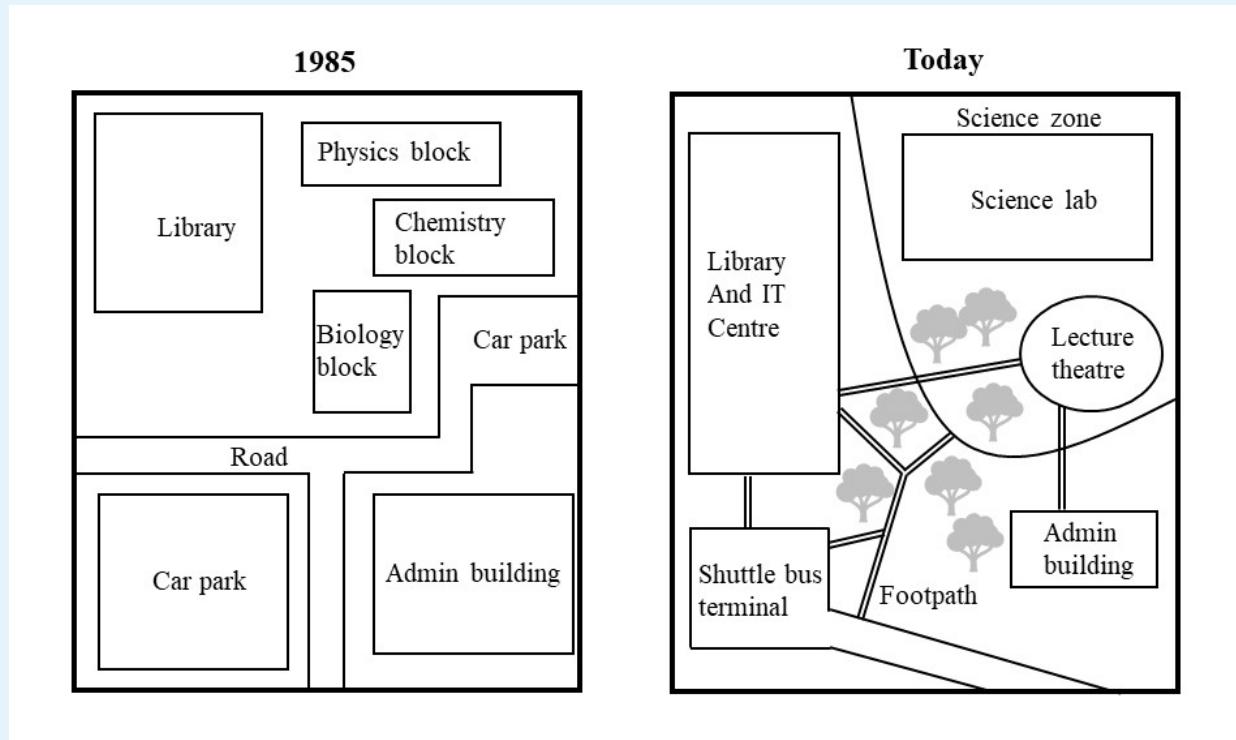
(5) 地图题中可以使用复杂句来描述更加丰富的变化和功能。阅读题目，完成句子填空。



- 1) The physics block, chemistry block and biology block have been removed, \_\_\_\_\_ a large science lab has been built there.
- 2) A large science lab has been built in the northeast, \_\_\_\_\_ we could find three blocks for physics, chemistry and biology respectively.
- 3) A new lecture theatre has been constructed, \_\_\_\_\_ allows students to attend lectures and presentations.

## 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

(5) 地图题中可以使用复杂句来描述更加丰富的变化和功能。阅读题目，完成句子填空。



- 1) The physics block, chemistry block and biology block have been removed,  
and a large science lab has been built there.
  - 2) A large science lab has been built in the northeast, where we could find three blocks for physics, chemistry and biology respectively.
  - 3) A new lecture theatre has been constructed,  
which allows students to attend lectures and presentations.

# 要点总结



## 地图题复杂句句型

\_\_\_\_\_描述A变成B: \_\_\_\_ has been removed, \_\_\_\_\_ has been built.

\_\_\_\_\_描述A变成B: \_\_\_\_ has been built, where we could find/where there used to be \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_补充说明功能: sth has been constructed, which allows sb to do sth.

# 要点总结



## 地图题复杂句句型

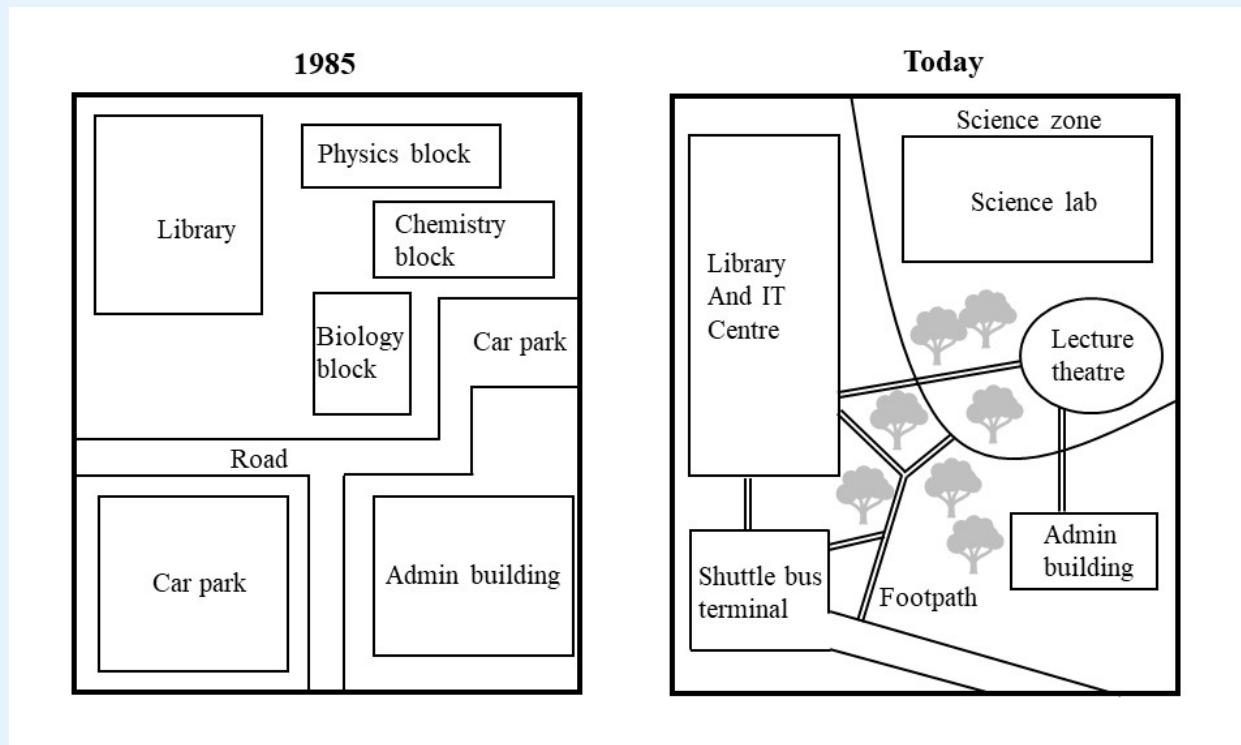
并列句 描述A变成B: A has been removed, B has been built.

Where从句 描述A变成B: B has been built, where we could find/where used to be A.

Which从句 补充说明功能: sth has been constructed, which allows sb to do sth.

## 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

(6) 描述图表中的变化, 使用括号里面的表达翻译下面的句子。



- 1) 一个新的班车站被修建在西南方，这里原本是一个很大的停车场。 (where)
  - 2) 校园原本的道路消失了，新修了一条班车道路和一些人行道。 (and)
  - 3) 校园里，机动车停车位的移除导致了步行道的显著增加，这让人们可以轻松步行到主要建筑。 (which)
  - 4) 现在校园中心增加了一片树林。 (be added)

### 9. 地图主体段写作—变迁

(6) 描述图表中的变化，使用括号里面的表达翻译下面的句子。

1) 一个新的班车站被修建在西南方，这里原本是一个很大的停车场。 (where)

A new shuttle bus station has been built in the southwest of the campus, where there used to be a large parking lot.

2) 校园原本的道路消失了，新修了一条班车道路和一些人行道。 (and)

The original roads of the school have disappeared, and a shuttle bus route and some footpaths have been constructed.

3) 校园里，机动车停车位的移除导致了步行道的显著增加，这让人们可以轻松步行到主要建筑。 (which)

The removal of parking areas for motorised vehicles from most of the campus area in the present day has led to a concomitant increase in footpaths, which allow easy walking access to the main buildings.

4) 现在校园中心增加了一片树林。 (be added)

The wooded areas are added in the present day in the centre of the campus.

### 10. 地图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

(1) 将下面的表达填入范文的主体段1中。

- a. Firstly
- b. In addition
- c. There are several key differences
- d. furthermore
- e. Another noticeable difference is

1) \_\_\_\_\_. 2) \_\_\_\_\_. A new shuttle bus station has been built in the southwest of the campus, where there used to be a large parking lot. 3) \_\_\_\_\_, the original roads of the school have disappeared, and a shuttle bus route and some footpaths have been constructed. 4) \_\_\_\_\_, the removal of motorised vehicles from most of the campus area in the present day has led to a concomitant increase in footpaths, which allow easy walking access to the main buildings. 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the addition of wooded areas in the present day in the centre of the campus. None of these was evident in 1985.

### 10. 地图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

(1) 将下面的表达填入范文的主体段1中。

- a. Firstly
- b. In addition
- c. There are several key differences
- d. furthermore
- e. Another noticeable difference is

1) c. 2) a, A new shuttle bus station has been built in the southwest of the campus, where there used to be a large parking lot. 3) b, the original roads of the school have disappeared, and a shuttle bus route and some footpaths have been constructed. 4) d, the removal of motorised vehicles from most of the campus area in the present day has led to a concomitant increase in footpaths, which allow easy walking access to the main buildings. 5) e the addition of wooded areas in the present day in the centre of the campus. None of these was evident in 1985.

# 要点总结



## 地图题常见的衔接表达

总体概括变化: \_\_\_\_\_; Several major differences can be noted in...; .... has undergone significant changes.

描述相似信息: \_\_\_\_\_, additionally, what's more,

强调某个变化: \_\_\_\_\_

对比不同信息: while, whereas, in contrast, by contrast

# 要点总结



## 地图题常见的衔接表达

总体概括变化: There are several key differences; Several major differences can be noted in...; .... has undergone significant changes.

描述相似信息: Firstly; In addition; apart from..., furthermore,, additionally, what's more,

强调某个变化: Another noticeable difference is

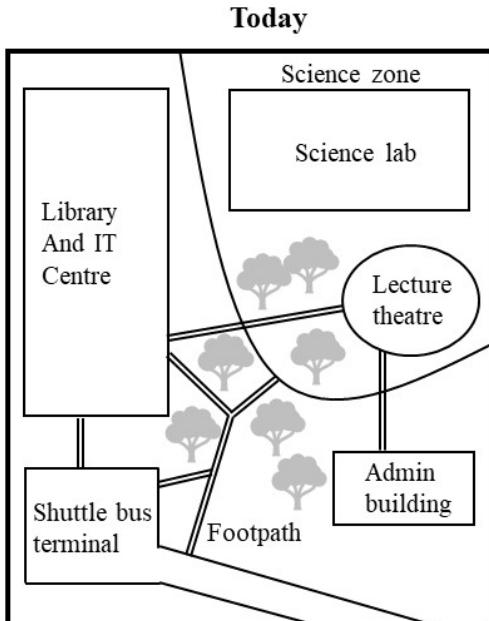
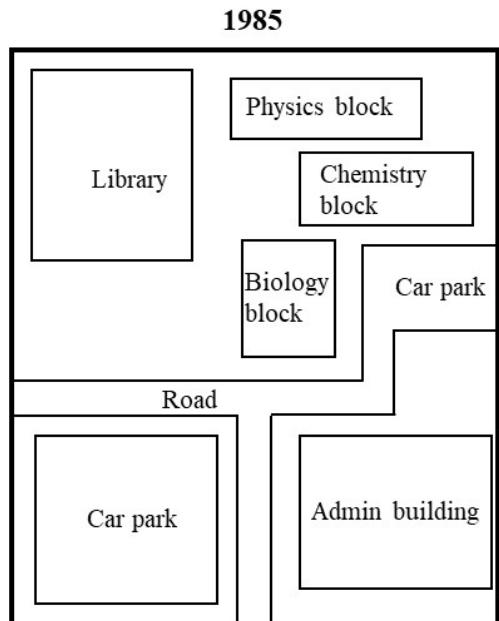
对比不同信息: while, whereas, in contrast, by contrast

# While-writing 主体段演练



## 11. 阅读题目，并独立完成主体段2写作。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.



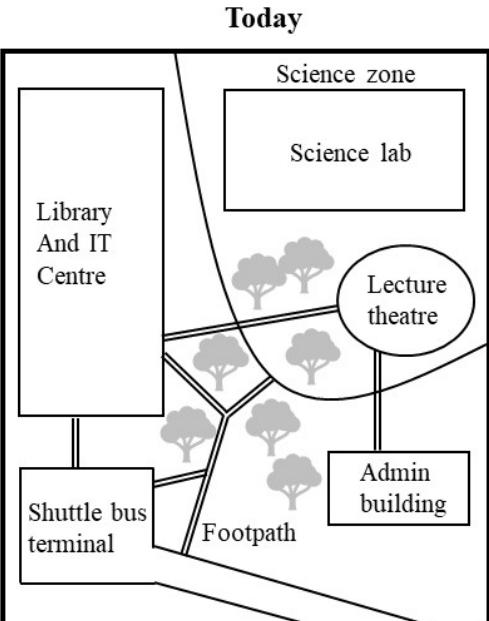
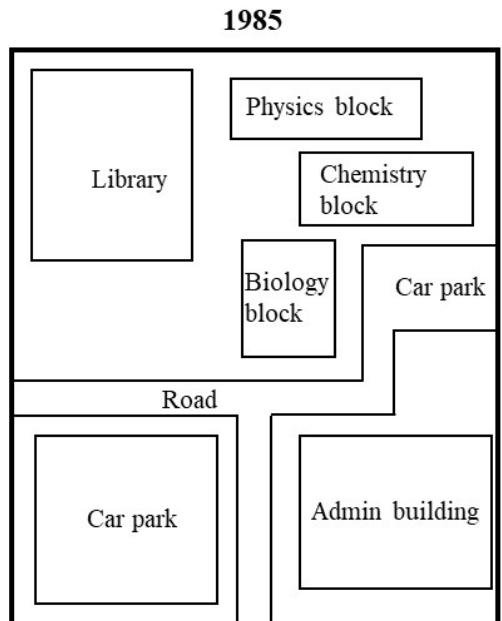
主体段1	<p>主体段1</p> <p>There are several key differences. Firstly, A new shuttle bus station has been built in the southwest of the campus, where there used to be a large parking lot. In addition, the original roads of the school have disappeared, and a shuttle bus route and some footpaths have been constructed. Furthermore, the removal of motorised vehicles from most of the campus area in the present day has led to a concomitant increase in footpaths, which allow easy walking access to the main buildings. Another noticeable difference is the addition of wooded areas in the present day in the centre of the campus. None of these was evident in 1985.</p>
主体段2	<p>主体段2</p> <p>In terms of the building's layout,</p>

# While-writing 主体段演练



## 11. 阅读题目，并独立完成主体段2写作。

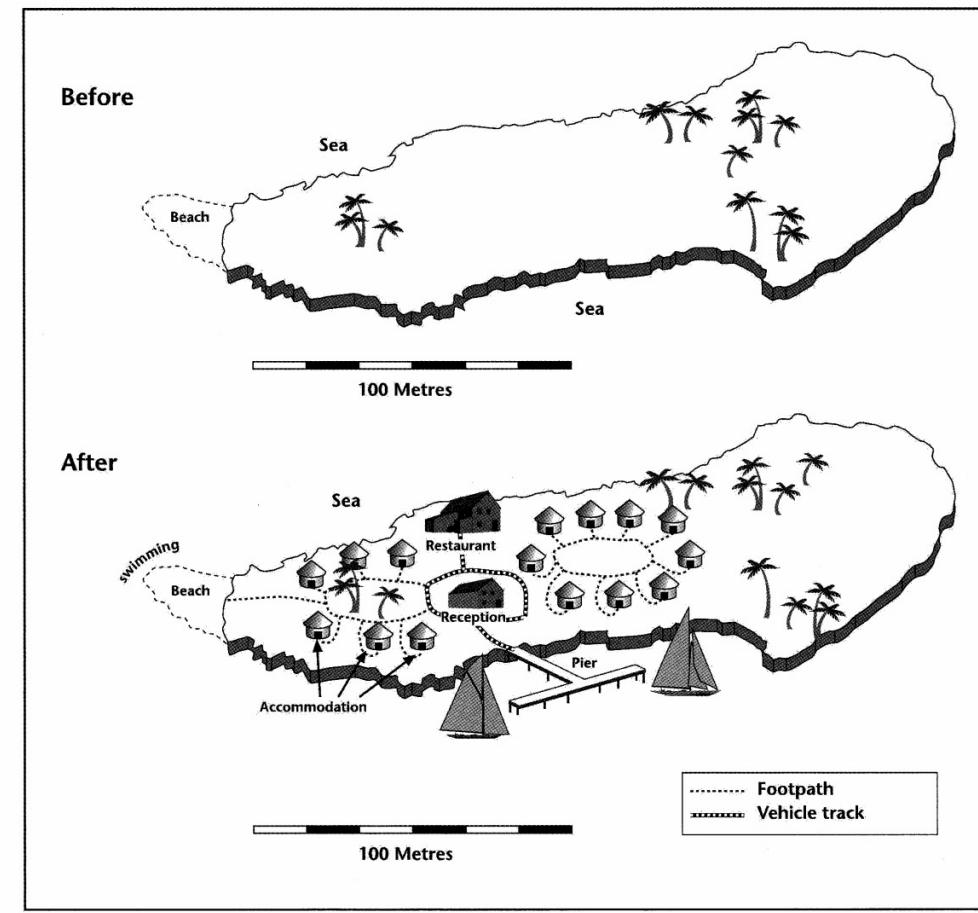
The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.



主体段1	<p>主体段1</p> <p>There are several key differences. Firstly, A new shuttle bus station has been built in the southwest of the campus, where there used to be a large parking lot. In addition, the original roads of the school have disappeared, and a shuttle bus route and some footpaths have been constructed. Furthermore, the removal of motorised vehicles from most of the campus area in the present day has led to a concomitant increase in footpaths, which allow easy walking access to the main buildings. Another noticeable difference is the addition of wooded areas in the present day in the centre of the campus. None of these was evident in 1985.</p>
主体段2	<p>主体段2</p> <p>In terms of the building's layout, the physics, chemistry and biology blocks from 1985 have been replaced by a science lab in a science zone in the present campus. Also, the library from 1985 has been expanded to be a library and IT centre in the current layout. The smaller of the two car parks from 1985 has been replaced with a lecture theatre building on the same site. Finally, the administration building has been reduced in size from 1985 to the present day.</p>

### 12. 地图概述段写作

(1) 阅读范文概述段，并回答问题。

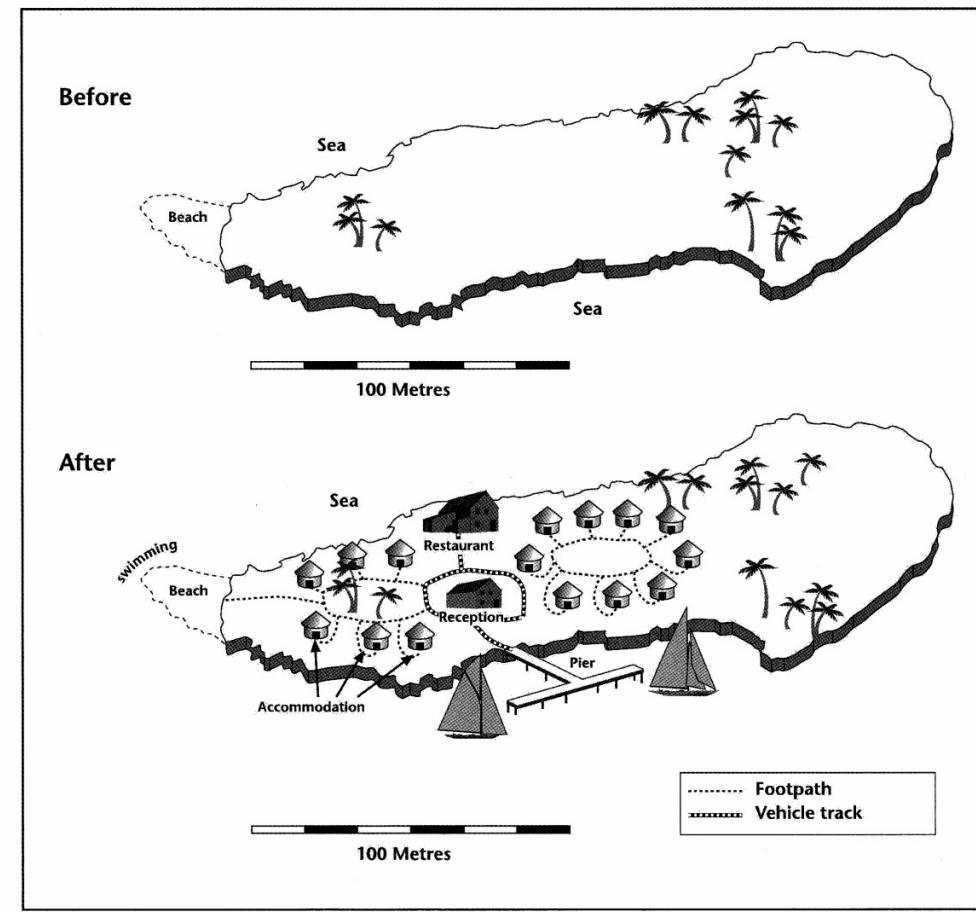


Overall, the island has been developed into an ideal place for holidays, with facilities for living, transport as well as leisure activities.

- 1) 概述段通常放在文章的第几段\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 本文用到的逻辑衔接词：\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 概述段是否概括整体变化？  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 概述段是否强调重点变化？  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 12. 地图概述段写作

(1) 阅读范文概述段，并回答问题。



Overall, the island has been developed into an ideal place for holidays, with facilities for living, transport as well as leisure activities.

- 1) 概述段通常放在文章的第几段：  
开头段后，或最后一段
- 2) 本文用到的逻辑衔接词：overall
- 3) 概述段是否概括整体变化？  
是，the island has been developed into an ideal place for holidays
- 4) 概述段是否强调重点变化？  
强调了主要变化的功能, with facilities for living, transport as well as leisure activities.

# 要点总结



## 地图概述段内容

- 1 概述段逻辑衔接词: \_\_\_\_\_ 等
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_, 比如发展, 扩展等: ..has been developed, modernized, expanded...
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_, 比如生活设施, 娱乐设施, 交通设施, 新的建筑物等: living facilities, entertainment facilities, transportation facilities, new buildings
- 4 没有变化的内容, 如果有明显的没有变化的内容, 也可以做出总结: sth remain the same; has no change

# 要点总结



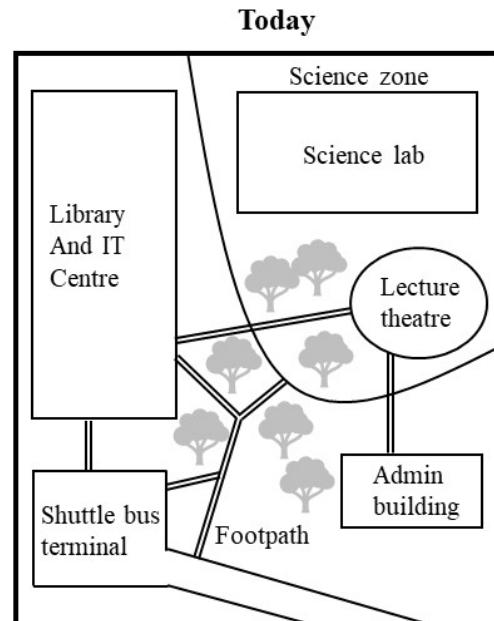
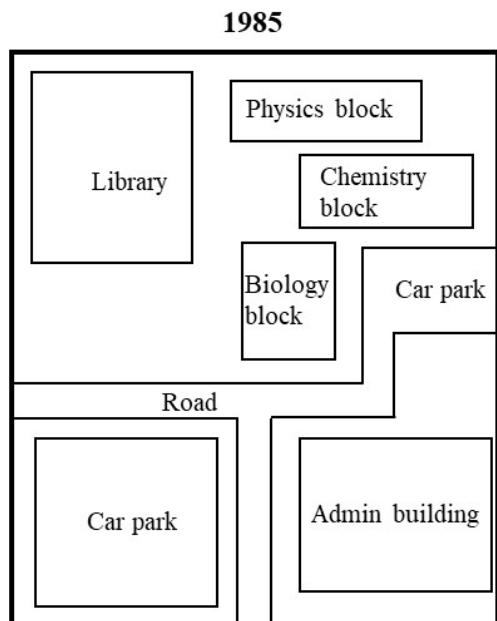
## 地图概述段内容

- 1 概述段逻辑衔接词: overall, in summary 等
- 2 概括整体变化, 比如发展, 扩展等: ..has been developed, modernized, expanded...
- 3 强调重点变化, 比如生活设施, 娱乐设施, 交通设施, 新的建筑物等: living facilities, entertainment facilities, transportation facilities, new buildings
- 4 没有变化的内容, 如果有明显的没有变化的内容, 也可以做出总结: sth remain the same; has no change

# While-writing 概述段演练

## 13. 阅读题目，完成概述段写作。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.

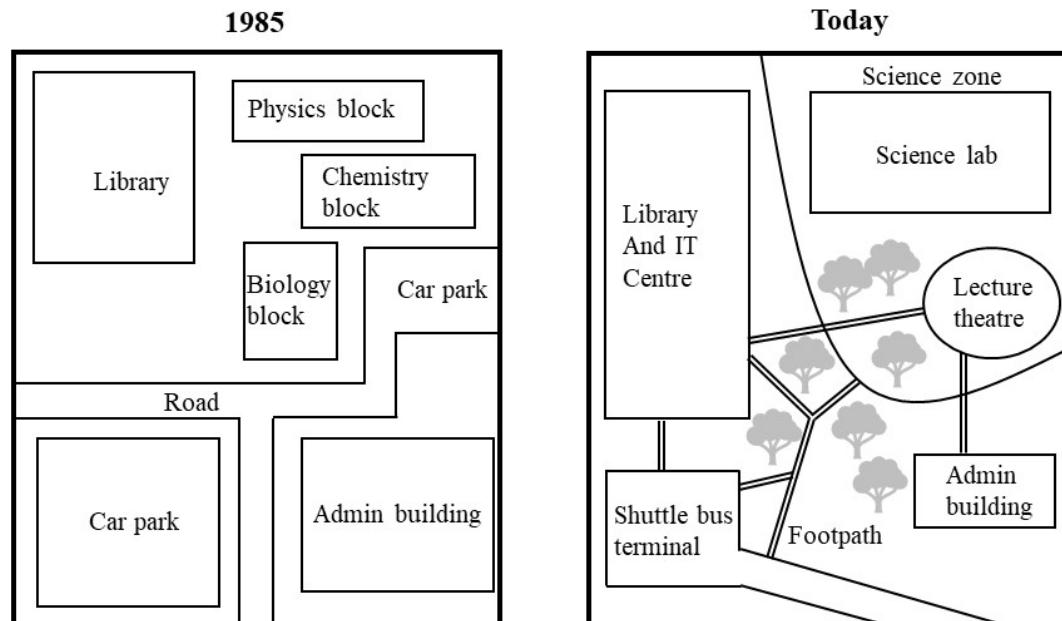


概述段：

# While-writing 概述段演练

## 13. 阅读题目，完成概述段写作。

The diagrams below show changes to one university campus between 1985 and the present day.



概述段：

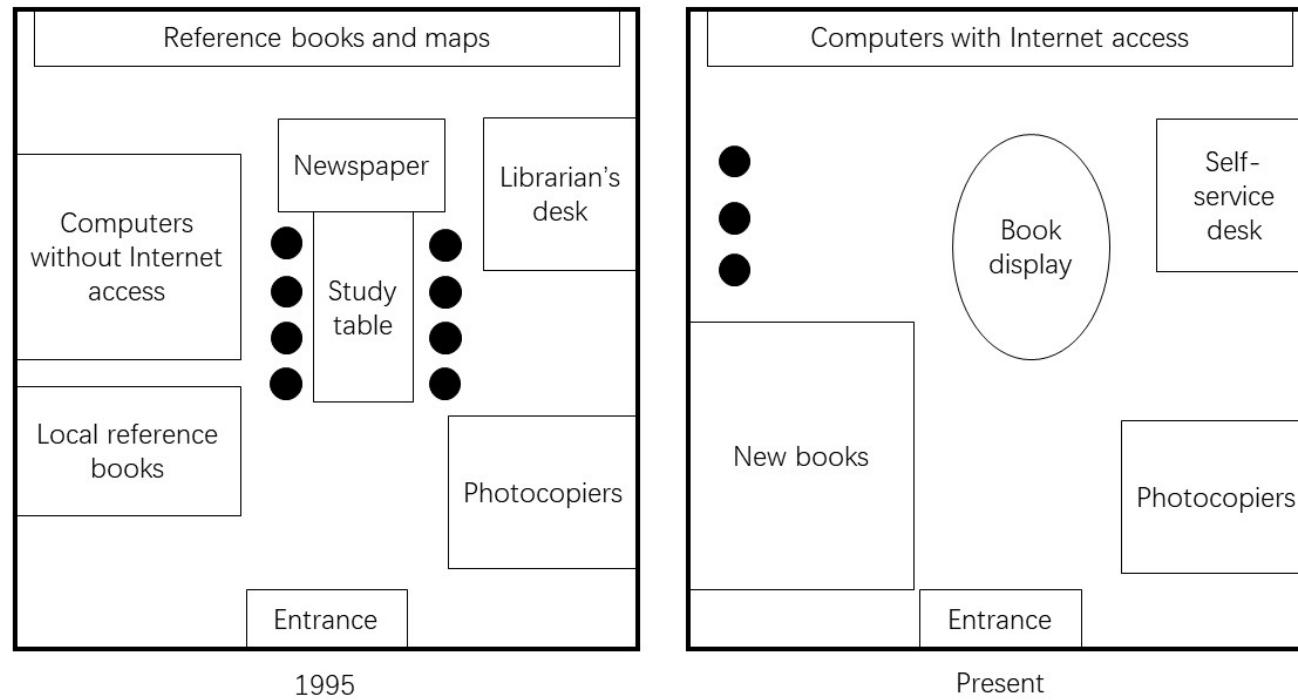
In summary, the plans show a pedestrianisation of the campus with additional woodland in the present day. A lecture theatre has been added and the science blocks have been streamlined into one building.

## Post-writing

### 14. 阅读题目，完成审题和提纲写作。

The plans below compare the changes of one library in 1995 and the same area at present.

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



## Post-writing

### 14. 阅读题目，完成审题和提纲写作。 (1) 完成以下表格。

The plans below compare the changes of one library in 1995 and the same area at present.

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

审题	
1) 看标题找主题:	
2) 审图例看细节:	
3) 读时间定时态:	
要点挑选	
占地大	
占地小	
变化大	
变化小	
作文提纲	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

## Post-writing

### 14. 阅读题目，完成审题和提纲写作。 (1) 完成以下表格。

The plans below compare the changes of one library in 1995 and the same area at present.

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

审题			
1) 看标题找主题:	<u>the changes of one library in 1995 and the same area at present.</u>		
2) 审图例看细节:	<u>reference books and maps, computers without internet access; local reference books, newspaper, study table, librarian's desk; photocopiers; entrance; chairs; new books; book display; self-services desk; computers with internet access</u>		
3) 读时间定时态:	<u>一般过去时; 一般现在时或者现在完成时</u>		
要点挑选			
占地大	除了Entrance; chairs以外的设施		
占地小	Entrance; chairs		
变化大	除了Entrance; photocopiers以外的设施		
变化小	Entrance; photocopiers		
作文提纲			
开头段	改写题干, 介绍图表		
主体段1	1995	变化大	桌椅和书籍等设施
主体段2	Today	变化小	计算机和服务方式
概述段	总结细节信息		

## Post-writing

(2) 阅读范文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

The illustrations below compare the changes of one library in 1995 and the same area at present.

A number of changes have been made to the layout of the library. Firstly, the library has been streamlined with the removal of the study table, the newspapers and the local reference books. 1) Where the study table and the newspapers were located before, there is now a book display. 2) Along with the removal of the study table is the change of chairs. 3) These chairs are now repositioned.

While there were computers available in the library in 1995, these had no internet access. In the present day, these have been updated to include net access and have been moved from the left side of the library to the back wall, where there had previously been reference books and maps. In addition, there is a new books section on the left as one enters. A final feature is the switch to self-service. In 1995 there was a librarian's desk, whereas now there is a self-service area.

In short, there have been a number of changes to the library's layout.

## Post-writing

(2) 阅读范文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

1) 作文整体分段是否合理？每段的主要内容是什么？

2) 开头段是否进行改写，如果没有请修改

3) 主体段1的这三个句子请补充方位或变化。

a) 补充a book display的方位：

Where the study table and the newspapers were located before, there is now a book display.

Where the study table and the newspapers were located before, there is now a book display

b) 补充chairs的数量变化：

Along with the removal of the study table is the change of chairs.

Along with the removal of the study table \_\_\_\_\_.

c) 补充chairs的方位：

These chairs are now repositioned.

These chairs are now repositioned \_\_\_\_\_.

4) 主体段2是否有合理的逻辑衔接表达？

5) 概述段的写作是否符合要求？

## Post-writing

(2) 阅读范文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

1) 作文整体分段是否合理？每段的主要内容是什么？

合理，分为开头段，主体段和概述段。主体段1主要关注的是图书馆内部的布局和桌椅的变化；主体段2主要关注的是图书馆的电脑和服务方式的变化。

2) 开头段是否进行改写，如果没有请修改

没有，修改为The illustrations show the layout of a particular library in 1995 and the same library in the present day.

3) 主体段1的这三个句子请补充方位或变化。

a) 补充a book display的方位：

Where the study table and the newspapers were located before, there is now a book display.

Where the study table and the newspapers were located before, there is now a book display in the centre of the library.

b) 补充chairs的数量变化：

Along with the removal of the study table is the change of chairs.

Along with the removal of the study table is the reduction in the number of chairs from eight to three.

c) 补充chairs的方位：

These chairs are now repositioned.

These chairs are now repositioned along the left-hand wall rather than in the centre of the library.

## Post-writing

(2) 阅读范文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

4) 主体段2是否有合理的逻辑衔接表达？

是，比如while; whereas 表达对比信息，in addition表达相似变化，A final feature is 补充变化特征。

5) 概述段的写作是否符合要求？

不符合要求，只概括了整体变化，没有强调主要功能的改变。修改为In short, there have been a number of changes to the library's layout, as well as an update of the computers to receive internet and a change from librarian to self-service.

# 课后练习



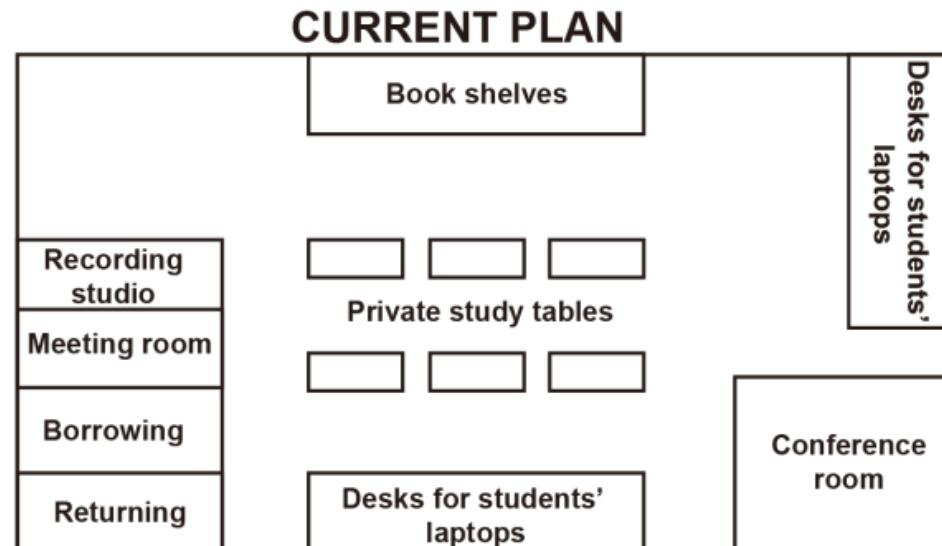
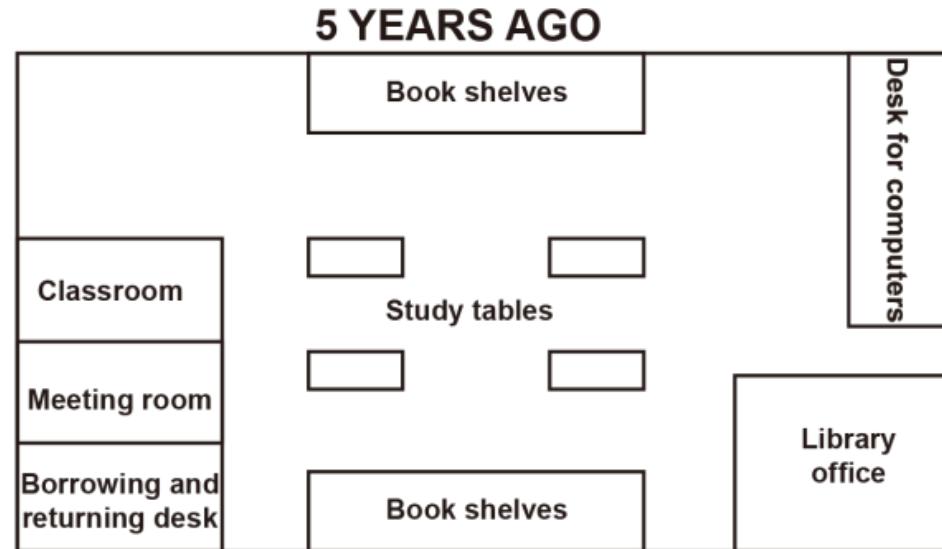
## 15. 完成一篇完整的作文。

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The plans below show a school library five years ago and the library now.

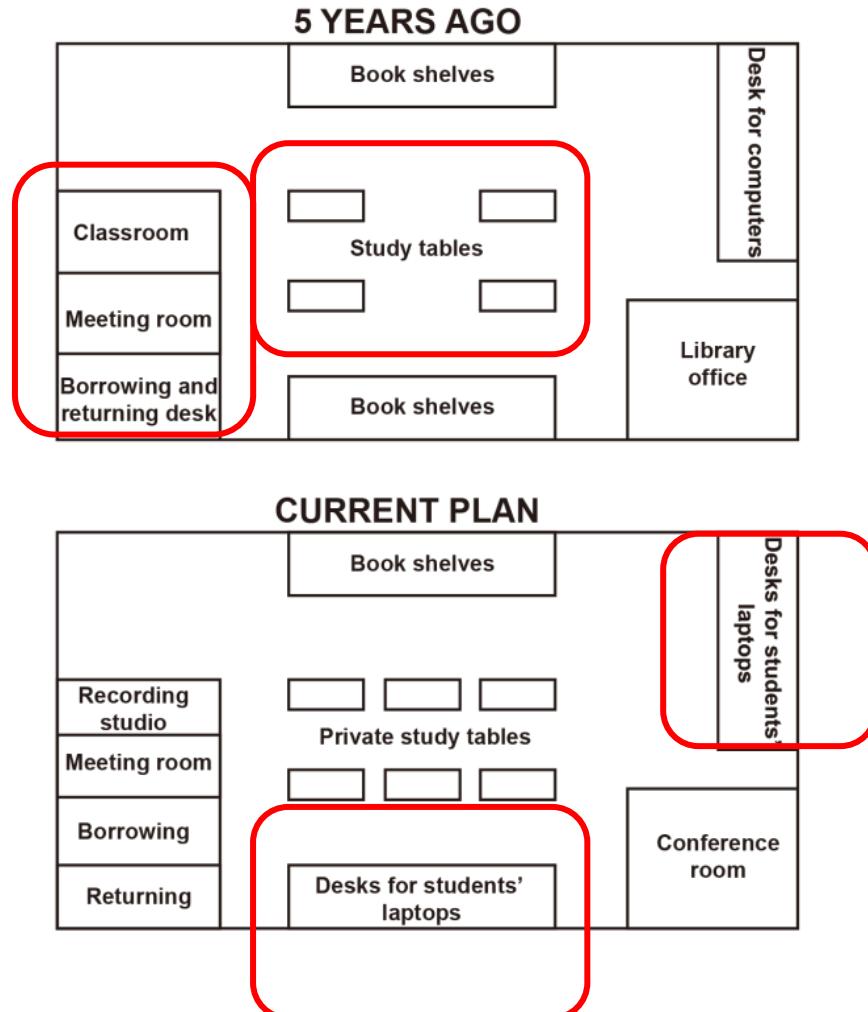
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



# 课后练习

## 15. 完成一篇完整的作文。



### SAMPLE ANSWER:

The diagrams reflect the changes made in a school library from 5 years ago to now.

**One of the main changes is to the number and type of study tables.** While they remain located centrally, previously, there were only 4 study tables, but this number has now increased to 6 and they have become private study tables. The library office in the bottom right of the plan 5 years ago has been replaced now with a conference room.

**Additional changes have been made to the rooms on the left-hand side of the plan.** Whereas before, there were 3 rooms: a classroom, a meeting room, and a borrowing and returning desk, there are now 4 rooms. The classroom has been replaced by a recording studio and the borrowing and returning desks are currently in 2 separate rooms.

**Finally, there are now 2 desks for students' laptops;** one at the bottom of the plan replacing the bookshelves that were there before, and one in the top right which was previously reserved for the library's computers. The bookshelves at the top of the plan remain in the same location today. To summarise, the library layout has changed the usage of space in a number of ways between 5 years ago and now.