■ 地图速成(含语料)

地图一般分为两种:

- ①大地图(城市、小镇、农村等的布局)
- ②小地图(博物馆、商场的内部结构)。

下面详细对比一下大地图和小地图的写作侧重点:

	大地图	小地图
复杂度	覆盖面积广,可能包含 <mark>多种类型的地理特征</mark> (如山脉、河流、湖泊、道路、建筑物等)和 <mark>复杂的空间关系</mark>	难度相对较低,主要关注场所内的 <mark>布局、设施分</mark> 布、房间或区域的连接关系等
内容	需要描述不同区域的功能划分(如商业区、工业 区、居住区)、 <mark>交通网络、重要地标</mark> 等	要详细描述各个房间或区域的功能、设施的具体位置以及它们之间的相对关系
写作重点	强调整体布局和空间关系,突出不同区域的特点 和功能	注重细节描述和设施布局,确保读者能够清晰地 理解场所的内部结构
技巧	使用方向词(如东、南、西、北)和位置关系词(如相邻、对面、附近)来准确描述地理位置。 概括性描述主要区域和特征,不必事无巨细。 如果有时间变化(如过去与现在的对比),要特别注意时态的使用。	详细描述各个房间或区域的功能和设施分布。 使用具体的方位词(如左侧、右侧、中心位置等)来定位设施。 注意描述设施之间的连接关系和通道布局。
时态	图中出现过去的时间就用过去时;出现 now 则一般现在时	
通用写作 tip	选一个锚点(重要地标,比如入口/图书馆),然后按一定顺序介绍(顺时针/从西向东)	
汉语案例	首段:本图展示了XX城市的整体布局。 主体段:城市北部是工业区,拥有多家工厂和仓库;中部为商业区,高楼林立,购物中心和餐馆遍布;南部则是居住区,绿树成荫,街道宽敞。城市被一条主干道贯穿南北,交通便利。 总结段:XX城市布局合理,功能分区明确,交通网络发达。	首段:以下是对XX商场内部结构的描述。 主体段:商场共三层,一楼设有化妆品和珠宝专柜,以及大型超市;二楼是服装和鞋帽区,品牌多样;三楼则是餐饮和娱乐区,包括多家餐厅和电影院。各楼层之间有电梯和扶梯相连,方便顾客穿梭。 总结段:XX商场内部结构清晰,设施齐全,能够满足顾客的不同需求

地图题与流程图一样,思考逻辑都非常简单,地图题的整体逻辑用一句话就可以概括:

• 选一个锚点,再选一个方向,然后按顺序描述

极简统一结构

Introduction(开头段):

- 这部分简洁地介绍图示内容,改写题干并指明时间或变化的背景。
- 重点:概括题目中地图的主要信息,包括描述的地区和变化的时间范围。
- 句型:

The map shows/illustrates/depicts the changes in [地点] between [时间段].

The map provides information about how [地点] has developed/changed over [时间段].

The given map outlines the transformation of [地点] from [过去时间] to [现在时间/未来时间].

Overview (概述段)

- 概述段主要是对地图中的总体变化进行总结。此段要包含:变化的主要方向、整体趋势或显著特点。可以不涉及细节,只做大致的概括。需要写的2个点与流程图完全相同:
- ☑概括主要变化(对地图变化的总体描述,涉及重要变化的方向、范围和趋势),句型:
- 1. Overall, ···
- 2. In general, ···
 - 例句: Overall, Paris has experienced extensive urban development over the 100-year period. The city's residential areas have expanded outward, and new public facilities, such as parks and shopping centers, have been introduced.

总体而言,巴黎在这100年期间经历了广泛的城市发展。城市的住宅区向外扩展,并新增了公共设施,如公园和购物中心。

- ☑ 突出显著特点(如果有,可以提及一个特别的、引人注意的变化),句型:
- 1. It is noticeable that ...
- 2. One prominent feature is that ···
- 3. The most significant change is that ...
 - **例句**: The most significant change is the enlargement of the transportation network, particularly the addition of new roads and rail lines.

最显著的变化是交通网络的扩大,特别是新增了道路和铁路线路。

Body 主体段

主体段是对地图的前后变化进行细致的呈现,因为涉及到地图随着时间的前后变化,因此要频繁使用对比的写法。网络上常见的分段一般是:第一段描述主要区域或大范围的变化;第二段描述细节变化或局部区域的变化

局部或者细节区域的描写大家是清楚的,而大范围描写通常是这样:

1990年,Westfield是一个相对较小的城市,市中心的住宅区被农田包围。市中心有一个小型公园和一些商店,位于城市的核心区域。然而,到2020年,城市经历了显著的发展,新的住宅区和商业区向外扩展。市中心的公园被一个大型购物中心取代,新的住宅区在原市中心的北部和南部建立。交通网络也得到了改善,新建的道路将扩展的住宅区与市中心连接起来。

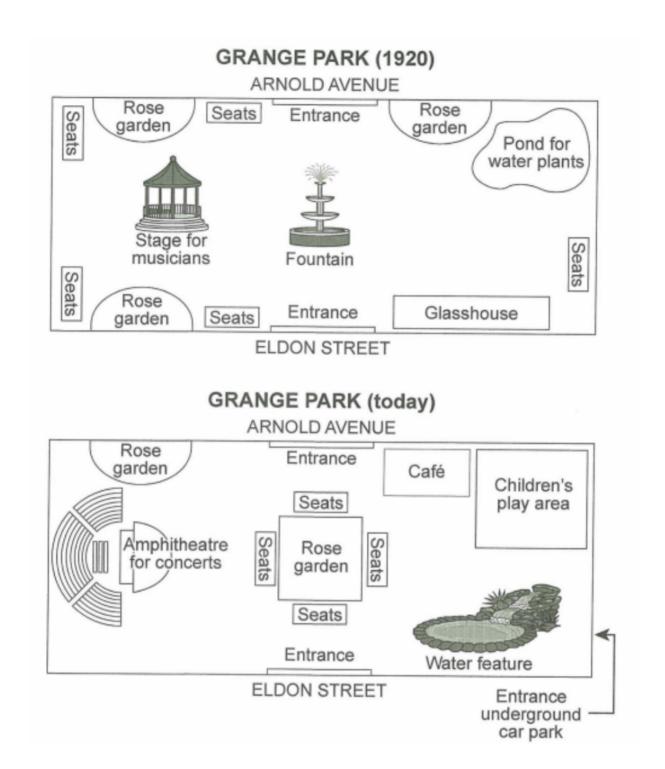
- 这种写法发挥极度不稳定:①可能会遗漏地图上的某些变化点;②需要对地图做前期的筛选和分析 (类似于数据图),因此这类写法不适合新手,就我而言,我仍然推荐错点法
 - •• 地图题的锚点法就是在2张地图中选择一个地标作为锚点,然后选择一个方向(顺时针或逆时针),按照这个方向把所有地标和对应的变化都对比一次。这样不会遗漏,逻辑简单并且不需要前期筛选和分析

同时分段上可以第一段叙述变化前,第二段叙述变化后,并且第二段加一些和第一段的对比

Conclusion 总结段

如果觉得概述段不好写,可以不写概述段,在最后加一句小总结,比如 总的来说,该地区经历了显著的发展,从xx变成了xx/从xx升级成了xx

小地图逻辑分析+例题



The maps illustrate the changes in Grange Park between 1920 and today.

这两张地图展示了Grange公园在1920年和现在的变化。

Overall, the park has undergone significant changes. Although it has always been situated between Eldon Street and Arnold Avenue, it has evolved from a simple layout into a more complex recreational area. The most noticeable change is the replacement of the central fountain with a large rose garden, and new facilities such as a café, children's play area, and a water feature have been added, making the park more suitable for family activities.

总体来看,公园经历了显著变化,尽管一直地处eldon street和arnold avenue之间,但从一个简单的布局发展为一个更复杂的娱乐区。最显著的变化是中央喷泉被一个大型玫瑰花园取代,还新增了如咖啡馆、儿童游乐区和水景等设施,使公园变得更加适合家庭娱乐。

😶 概述段用的还是上边提供的句型,一句话概述,一句话写最容易被观测到的变化点,通常是 中心点

In 1920, Grange Park was a peaceful and well-structured space with several key features. The park had a fountain at the center, surrounded by rose gardens and seating areas, where visitors could enjoy the surroundings. To the west of the fountain, there was a stage for musicians, and near the entrance, there was a glasshouse. The park also had a pond for water plants in the northeast corner. Overall, it was a tranquil spot focused on greenery and music.

1920年,Grange公园是一个宁静且结构良好的空间,拥有几个重要特点。公园中央有一个喷泉,靠近 墙壁的周围交错分布着玫瑰花园和座椅区,游客可以在这里欣赏周围的景色。在喷泉的西侧,有一个 为音乐家提供演奏的舞台,公园入口旁还设有一个温室。公园的东北角还有一个用于水生植物的池 塘。总体而言,它是一个以绿化和音乐为主题的宁静场所。

😶 顺序:中央喷泉 —— 玫瑰花园和座椅(这两个交错分布,必须在讲具体地标的时候先提到) ——舞台——温室——池塘

可以看到, 喷泉、舞台、温室、池塘是一个逆时针的描述顺序

In contrast, today, Grange Park has undergone significant development. The central fountain has been replaced by a large rose garden, surrounded by plenty of seating, while the seats and rose gardens near the walls have been removed. Another rose garden remains in the northwest corner of the park, and a modern amphitheater has replaced the musicians' stage. The glasshouse has been replaced by a modern water feature, and while the original two entrances remain, a third entrance has been added, providing access from an underground car park. The pond has also been transformed into a children's play area, and a café has been added near the northern entrance, giving the park a more contemporary feel.

与此相比,今天的Grange公园经历了显著发展。中央的喷泉已被一个大型玫瑰花园取代,周围有充足 的座椅,而靠近墙边的座椅和玫瑰花园全部被取消。另一个玫瑰花园在公园的西北角,现代化的露天 剧场取代了原来音乐家舞台的位置。温室被现代水景取代,原有的两个入口仍然保留,但新增了第三 个入口,提供从地下停车场进入的通道。池塘也变成了一个儿童游乐区,此外,在公园北侧入口附近 增加了一个咖啡馆,为公园增添了现代气息。

•• 每句话都有对比的含义

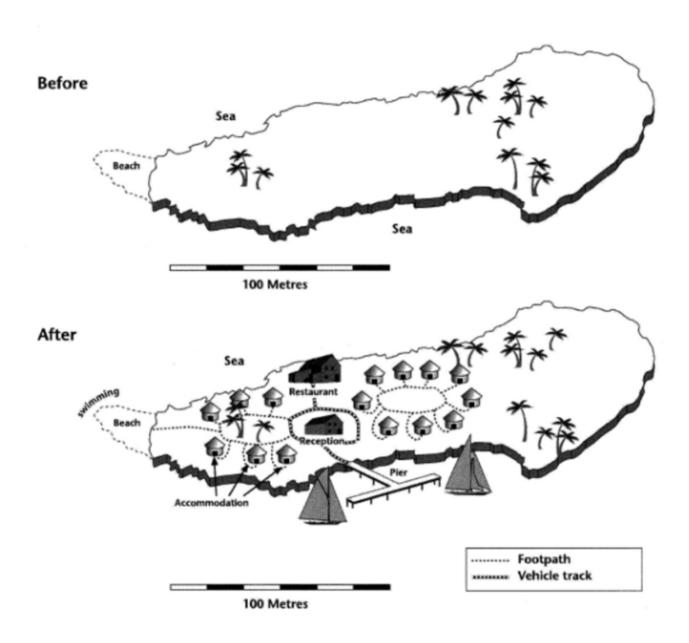
顺序:喷泉 —— 座椅(绕喷泉一圈) —— 玫瑰花园 ——剧场 ——水景区 —— 地下停车场通道 ——儿童区 ——咖啡馆

因为地标较多,可以明显看出来是一个逆时针顺序

选一个锚点,然后选一个顺序,就可以用简单的逻辑写出全面的地图小作文

大地图逻辑分析+例题

顺时针和逆时针不是绝对的,当一个图过于简单的时候,可以采用从左到右和从右到左的方式,只要有"选一个顺序"的思路即可



The maps illustrate the changes in an island area before and after development.

这些地图展示了一个岛屿区域在开发前后的变化。

Before development, the island had a simple layout, with an undeveloped beach on the west side and some palm trees scattered on both the west and east sides of the island. The western area had fewer palm trees, while the eastern side had a larger cluster. There were no formal infrastructure or designated areas for visitors, and the island remained open and natural.

开发前,该岛的布局较为简单,西侧有一个未经开发的沙滩,一些棕榈树分布在岛屿的西侧和东侧, 西侧的较小,东侧的较大。该区域没有任何正式的基础设施或者为游客设计的区域,保持着开放和自 然。

沙滩 — 小树林 — 大树林

In contrast, the area has undergone significant development. The beach remains in the same location but is now equipped with an organized swimming area. A footpath runs westward along the beach, leading to the accommodation units built around the palm trees on the west side of the island. In the center of the island, a reception area has been constructed, with a restaurant to the north and a new pier at the southern end of the island. These three areas are connected by a vehicle track. To the west of these, another accommodation area has been added, which is near another cluster of palm trees in the northeast of the island.

与此相比,该区域已经经历了显著的开发。海滩依然位于同一位置,但现在配备了有组织的游泳区。 沿着海滩有一条向西的步道直通围绕岛屿西侧的棕榈树建设的住宿区。岛屿的中部新建了接待处,它 的北侧是餐厅,南侧是岛屿南端的新码头,三者之间通过车道互相链接。在它们的西侧还有另一个住 宿区,紧挨着东边的大树林。

••• 沙滩 —— 住宿区 —— 中心区 (接待处、餐厅、码头) —— 另一个住宿区 —— 大树林 从西向东

Overall, the area has experienced significant development, transforming from a natural space into a well-structured recreational area. The addition of more facilities has made the island a more organized and functional tourist destination.

总体来看,该地区经历了显著的发展,从一个自然地区被改造成了开发的休闲空间,更多设施的加入 使得该岛变成了一个更加有结构、功能齐全的旅游胜地。

通用衔接词(不重要)

因为地图的地标分布本身很难分析出内在逻辑顺序,都是视线从1个地标移动到另一个地标,因此地图 题不需要逻辑衔接(看了范文大家应该清楚),下边我会列举一些,但不重要(用的不多):

对比过去与现在的衔接:

- In contrast, ...
- Unlike [以前的布局]...

- While in 1920, ... in 2020 ...
- Previously, ..., but now ...
- Compared to [the past], ...
- Initially ...
- At first ...
- In the beginning ...
- Later ...
- Subsequently ...
- Eventually ...
- In the following years ...
- As time passed ...

表示视线移动的衔接:

- At the center of ...
- To the north/south/east/west of ...
- In the north-east/south-west corner ...
- On the left/right-hand side of ...
- Alongside ...
- Next to ...
- At the far end of ...

通用语料(先看,重要)

1、方位词语料

• 基本方位词

East (东)

South (南)

West (西)

North (北)

交叉方位词 Northeast (东北) Southeast (东南) Northwest (西北) Southwest (西南) 表示接近但不接触的介词 Adjacent to (毗邻) Close to (接近) In proximity to (在……附近) In the vicinity of(在……的周边) 表示位置关系的介词 Across from (在……对面) Alongside(沿着……旁边) Bordering on/Along(与……接壤/沿着) Facing (面向) Overlooking(俯瞰) 表示方向和路径的介词 Towards (朝向) Along (沿着) Away from(远离) Leading to (通往) Running through(穿过) 表示相对位置的介词短语 To one's left/right(在某人的左边/右边) On the left/right side of (在……的左/右侧) Above/Below(在……上面/下面)

Over/Under(在······之上/之下,注意与above/below的细微差别)

Behind/In front of (在……后面/前面)

North/South/East/West of (在……的北/南/东/西)

表示位置顺序的介词

Next to (紧接着)

Beyond(在……的另一边)

Further along(再往前一点)

Before/After(在……之前/之后,注意这里更多用于时间或顺序,但在空间描述中也有一定应用)

表示区域或范围内的介词

Within(在·····之内)

Outside of/Beyond the boundaries of (在……边界之外)

Throughout (遍及整个……)

复合介词短语

On the outskirts of (在……的郊区)

In the heart of (在……的中心)

At the edge of(在……的边缘)

In the vicinity of the intersection of A Street and B Street(在A街和B街交汇处的附近)

2、描述变化的词

变化动词:

change: 改变

transform: 转变

evolve: 演变

develop: 发展

expand: 扩张

shrink: 缩小

relocate: 重新定位

emerge: 出现

disappear: 消失

appear: 显现

• 程度副词:

significantly: 显著地

substantially: 大幅度地

dramatically: 剧烈地

moderately: 适度地

slightly: 轻微地

gradually:逐渐地

• 对比词汇:

initially/originally: 最初

subsequently/later: 随后/后来

previously: 以前

after: 之后

prior to:在……之前

• 其他描述性词汇:

undergo: 经历

witness: 见证

undergo a transformation: 经历转变

experience a shift: 经历变化

shift from…to…: 从……转变到……

exhibit changes: 展现变化

句型(重要程度一般)

首段

The maps illustrate the changes that have taken place in [地点] between [年份] and [年份]. 这些地图展示了从[年份]到[年份]在[地点]发生的变化。

This pair of maps shows the development of [地点] over the period from [年份] to [年份].

这对地图显示了从[年份]到[年份]期间[地点]的发展情况。

The map illustrates the layout of [地点], highlighting various features such as [特征].

该地图展示了[地点]的布局,突出了如[特征]等各种特征。

This map depicts the geographical features of [地点], including areas such as [列举区域/特征]. 这张地图描述了[地点]的地理特征,包括[列举区域/特征]等区域。

• 概述段

概述段就上边统一结构的几句话,就不再赘述

正文段

1. 新增特征

A new [设施/结构] was constructed on the [具体位置], which includes [细节].

在[具体位置]新建了一个[设施/结构],包括[细节]。

To accommodate the growing population, a [设施] was added in the [方向] part of the town.

为了适应不断增长的人口,在镇上的[方向]部分增加了一个[设施]。

2. 移除或改变用途的特征

The [旧结构] was demolished to make space for [新结构].

[旧结构]被拆除,以便为[新结构]腾出空间。

Where there was once [特征], now stands [新特征].

曾经的[特征]现在变成了[新特征]。

3. 修改和升级

The [设施] was significantly expanded and now includes [额外特征].

[设施]得到了显著扩展,现在包括[额外特征]。

[小径/道路] have been widened and additional [绿地/停车场] have been introduced to improve accessibility and aesthetics.

[小径/道路]已被加宽,新增了[绿地/停车场]以提高可达性和美观度。

4. 描述具体特征

In the northern part of the map, [特征] can be observed, which serves as [功能或重要性].

在地图的北部,可以看到[特征],它起着[功能或重要性]的作用。

The central area is dominated by [特征], surrounded by [相邻特征].

中心区域主要由[特征]占据,周围环绕着[相邻特征]。

5. 比较和对比

Unlike the eastern section, which features [特征], the western section is characterized by [不同的特征]. 与东部区域的[特征]不同,西部区域的特点是[不同的特征]。

Adjacent to [相关特征]], there is a [不同位置]], which contrasts with the [不同位置] located in the [另一个特征].

紧邻[特征]的是一个[相关特征],与位于[不同位置]的[另一个特征]形成对比。

• 总结段

Overall, these transformations have modernized [地点] and are likely to improve the quality of life for its inhabitants.

总体来说,这些变化使[地点]现代化,并可能提高其居民的生活质量。

In conclusion, the extensive changes documented in the maps reflect [地点]'s development from a [[原始描述] to a [新描述].

总之,地图中记录的广泛变化反映了[地点]从[原始描述]到[新描述]的发展。

Overall, the map provides a detailed representation of [地点], showing a diverse range of geographical and man-made features.

总体来说,该地图详细展示了[地点],显示了多样的地理和人造特征。

In summary, the layout of [地点] as depicted on the map reflects its [特点].

总结来说,地图上描绘的[地点]布局反映了其[特点,如"战略重要性"、"商业活动"等]。