第一部分：核心词汇与句型 (Vocabulary & Sentence Structures)

1. 方位感：如何描述位置 (Language of Location)

这是地图题的写作基础。没有准确的方位描述，读者就会在你描述的"变化"中迷路。

- **基本方位 (Compass Points):**
  - in the north/south/east/west of the area: A forest was located **in the north of the island**.
  - in the north-eastern part of the town: A new hospital was built **in the north-eastern part of the town**.
  - to the north/south/east/west of...: The park **to the west of the river** was removed.
  - the northernmost/southernmost part: The residential area was in **the southernmost part** of the city.
- **相对位置 (Prepositions of Place):**
  1. **along**: A new railway was built **along** the coastline. (沿着)
  2. **next to / adjacent to / beside**: The school was located **next to** the library. (旁边)
  3. **opposite / across from**: A supermarket was constructed **opposite** the post office. (对面)
  4. **between**: The cafe is situated **between** the bank and the bookshop. (在...之间)
  5. **behind / in front of**: The car park **behind** the station was expanded. (在...后面/前面)
  6. **on the... side of**: A new road was built **on the west side of** the river. (在...的...边)
  7. **in the centre of**: A large fountain was added **in the centre of** the square. (在...中央)
  8. **surrounded by**: The main building was **surrounded by** trees. (被...环绕)
  9. **at the intersection of**: The bank is located **at the intersection of** Main Street and Park Avenue. (在...的交叉口)
  10. **runs through**: A river **runs through** the town from north to south. (穿过)

2. 变化感：如何描述各种变化 (Language of Change)

这是地图题的灵魂。你需要一个强大的动词库来描述各种具体的变迁。**被动语态**在这里是你的"超级武器"，因为我们更关心"什么东西被怎么样了"，而不是"谁去做的"。

A. 新增建筑 (Additions - "无中生有")

1. **was built / constructed / erected**: A new stadium **was constructed** in the south.
2. **was added**: A new car park **was added** next to the station.
3. **was introduced**: A new ferry service **was introduced**.
4. **The construction of...**: **The construction of** a new bridge can be seen.
5. **...appeared**: A number of new houses **appeared** in the north.

B. 拆除/消失 (Removals - "化为乌有")

1. **was demolished / knocked down / torn down**: The old factory **was demolished** to make way for flats.
2. **was removed**: The trees **were removed**.
3. **was cleared**: The forest **was cleared** to build a new airport.
4. **disappeared**: The small fishing port completely **disappeared**.
5. **made way for / gave way to**: The farmland **gave way to** a new golf course.

C. 改造/替换 (Conversions & Replacements - "改头换面")

1. **was converted into...**: The school **was converted into** a museum.
2. **was transformed into...**: The warehouse **was transformed into** a modern art gallery.
3. **was redeveloped as...**: The industrial area **was redeveloped as** a residential zone.
4. **was replaced by...**: The cinema **was replaced by** a large supermarket.
5. **was modernized**: The old port facilities **were modernized**.

D. 扩大/缩小/延伸 (Expansions & Reductions)

1. **was expanded / enlarged / extended**: The car park **was expanded** to accommodate more vehicles.
2. **was narrowed**: The main road **was narrowed**.
3. **was pedestrianised**: The main shopping street **was pedestrianised**. (变为步行街)
4. **doubled in size**: The school **doubled in size**.
5. **was shortened**: The railway line **was shortened**.

E. 位置移动 (Relocation)

1. **was relocated to...**: The main entrance **was relocated to** the south side of the building.
2. **was moved to...**: The bus station **was moved to** the north of the city centre.

> **3. 时间感：如何使用时态 (Tense Usage)**

- **描述过去 (Map 1 - e.g., 1990):** 使用**一般过去时**。
    - *例句*: In 1990, there **was** a forest in the north.
- **描述现在 (Map 2 - e.g., Today):** 使用**一般现在时**或**现在完成时**。被动语态是黄金搭档。
    - *例句 (现在完成时被动)*: The forest **has been cleared** and **replaced** by a shopping centre.
    - *例句 (一般现在时)*: Where the forest used to be, there **is** now a shopping centre.

第二部分：万能模板 (Universal Template)

地图题的段落划分通常按**"区域"**来进行，这样最有逻辑性。

【段落一：引言 - 改写题目】

The two maps illustrate the principal changes that `have taken place / took place` in the area of `[在此处填入地点名称]` between `[年份1]` and `[年份2]`.

- **备选句式:**
    - The maps show the development of the town of `[地点名称]` from `[年份1]` to `[年份2]`.

【段落二：概述 - 总结整体变化】

Overall, it is clear that the area has undergone a dramatic transformation, evolving from a largely `[用一个词形容过去, e.g., rural / undeveloped / residential]` area into a much more `[用一个词形容现在, e.g., developed / industrial / modern]` one. The most significant changes include the `[概括一种主要的新增变化, e.g., addition of new transport infrastructure]` and the `[概括一种主要的改造或移除变化, e.g., redevelopment of the industrial zone]`.

- **概述技巧:** 用一两句话总结这个地方的"定性"变化。是变"绿"了还是变"秃"了？是更"村"了还是更"城"了？

【段落三：主体段一 - 按区域描述变化 1】

Looking at the [选择一个区域，如：northern part of the town] in more detail, the large area of farmland that existed in [年份1] has been completely redeveloped. For instance, a new [新建筑] has been constructed on this site. To the east of this, the forest has been [变化，如：cleared] to make way for [新事物].

- **技巧**: 像一个导游，带领读者看地图的一个角落，把这个角落里发生的所有事情讲清楚。

【段落四：主体段二 - 按区域描述变化 2 + 不变之处】

In the [选择另一个区域，如：southern section], several key changes are also evident. The main road [变化，如：has been extended] further to the east, leading to a new airport. The old school, which was located next to the road, has been [变化， - e.g., converted into a library]. One of the few features to remain unchanged is the [未变化的建筑], which is still in its original location on the west bank of the river.

- **技巧**: 继续你的导览，描述地图另一部分的变化。最后，别忘了提一下**"不变之处"**，这是一个很好的加分点，能体现你观察的全面性。