

Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

单元写作指导与演练



直通中考

近三年考情分析

话题	考查热度
度假	★★★☆☆
"三步五要素法"写游记	★★★☆☆



审题指导

本单元主要话题是节日与假期，与本单元相关的写作题目可以与节假日里的旅游相结合。命题内容以游览为主，根据提示记叙在节假日里旅游的大致情况。写作时应注意游记的内容、格式以及事态的运用。

内容一般从以下几方面着手：

1. Where did you go?
2. How was the weather?
3. What did you do?
4. How was the food?
5. How was the people?
6. How did you feel about the trip?

写作步骤

- ◆ 步骤一：在第一行写明日期（年月日与星期）和天气等信息。
- ◆ 步骤二：正文用一般过去时态描述当天发生的事情。
- ◆ 步骤三：在日记的最后描述自己的感受和体会。



写作框架设计

游记三个段落内容要点：I.何时与何人到何地；

II.交通方式； 天气； 活动（美食、观光、拍照、购物...）；

III.感受。



素材宝库

【词汇积累】

1 **diary**(n.日记;记事簿)-(复数)diaries

2 **bored**(adj.厌倦的,烦闷的)-boring(adj.没趣的,令人厌倦的)

3 **enjoy**(v.享受……的乐趣;喜爱)-enjoyable(adj.有乐趣的;令人愉快的)-enjoyment(n.乐趣;乐事)

4 **activity**(n.活动)-(复数)activities

5 **decide**(v.决定;选定)-decision(n.决定;抉择)

6 **build**(v.建筑;建造)-building(n.建筑物;房子)-builder(n.建筑者)

7 **trade**(n.贸易 v.做买卖;从事贸易)-trader(n.商人)

8 **wonder**(v.想知道;琢磨 n.惊叹;惊奇)-wonderful(adj.精彩的;绝妙的)-wonderfully(adv.精彩地)

9 **different**(adj.不同的)-difference(n.差别;差异)

10 **like** (v.喜欢 n.喜好;爱好)-(反义词)dislike [v.& n.不喜爱(的事物);厌恶(的事物)]

11 **below**(prep.& adv.在……下面;到……下面)-(反义词)above[prep.& adv.在(……)上面]

12 **hunger**(n.饥饿;渴望)-hungry(adj.饥饿的;渴望得到)

【句式积累】

I. 总体概括

1. The best place that I have ever visited is Beijing 替换地名. I went to Beijing with my parents last summer. 我去过的最好的地方是北京。去年夏天我和父母去了北京。

2. It is better to travel ten thousand miles than to read ten thousand books. Today, I'd like to share my summer holiday with you. 读万卷书，不如行万里路。今天，我想和大家分享我的暑假。

3. It was sunny on May 1st. I went on a trip with my parents 替换同行者.

5月1日，天气晴朗。我和父母去旅行了。

4. On the first day of National Day, I went for a trip to Shanghai with my parents.

国庆节的第一天，我和父母去上海旅游。

5. My family and I went to Xi'an during the May Day holiday. Everything was great.

我和家人在五一假期去了西安。一切都很棒。

6. I am so excited to tell you something interesting I have experienced in someplace 替换地名.

我很高兴告诉你我在某地有趣的经历。

7. I had a good time with my family last summer holiday.

去年暑假我和家人玩得很开心。

II. 旅游活动

1. We went there by train/ plane... We stayed there for five days. We visited some places of interest.

我们是坐火车/飞机去的...我们在那里住了五天。我们参观了一些名胜古迹。

2. The flowers on the mountain were very beautiful. It was not cold or hot those days. I liked the weather very much.

山上的花很漂亮。那几天不冷不热。我非常喜欢这里的天气。

3. There was always sunshine and soft wind, which made us so comfortable.

总是有阳光和柔和的风，这使我们如此舒适。

4. It was an excellent vacation. I went there by train and my train trip was relaxing. The weather was sunny and warm.

这是一个极好的假期。我是坐火车去的，我的火车之旅很轻松。天气晴朗温暖。

5. On the first day,... On the second day,... On the third day,...

6. We saw beautiful green hills, clean water and so on.

我们看到了美丽的青山绿水等等。

7. The food in Changchun is very delicious. People are also very friendly/kind and warm.

长春的食物很好吃。人们非常友好和热情。

8. Changchun lies in the north of China and it is a really beautiful place.

长春位于中国的北部，它是一个非常美丽的地方。

9. We went back to Changchun by plane. It was faster and more comfortable than by train.

我们坐飞机回长春。比坐火车更快，更舒适。

10. We enjoyed the trip and ate lots of local snacks. What a wonderful trip we had!

我们很喜欢这次旅行，吃了很多当地的小吃。我们的旅行真是太棒了！

11. I climbed the West Hill. It was a little difficult to climb, but I was very happy.

我爬上了西山。爬起来有点难度，不过还是很开心。

12. We took many photos there. We lived in a five-star hotel at night.

我们在那里拍了很多照片。晚上我们住在五星级酒店。

13. My parents took me to taste all kinds of delicious seafood.

父母带我去品尝了各种美味的海鲜。

III. 旅游感受

1. My vacation there was really exciting. Xi'an is really an ancient city with a long history and I plan to visit there again!

我在那里的假期真的很令人兴奋。西安真的是一座历史悠久的古城，我打算再去一次！

2. I'm interested in the traditions in different places. I'm looking forward to going there again.

我对不同地方的传统很感兴趣。我期待着再次去那里。

3. We were tired but really happy. We had a great time.

我们很累，但真的很开心。我们度过了一段美好时光。

4. We had a wonderful time in Changchun. I look forward to going there again./I hope to visit there again some day.

我们在长春度过了一段美好的时光。我期待着再去那里。/我希望有一天再去那儿。

【谚语积累】

1. Read ten thousand books and travel ten thousand miles. 读万卷书，行万里路。

2. A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. 千里之行，始于足下。

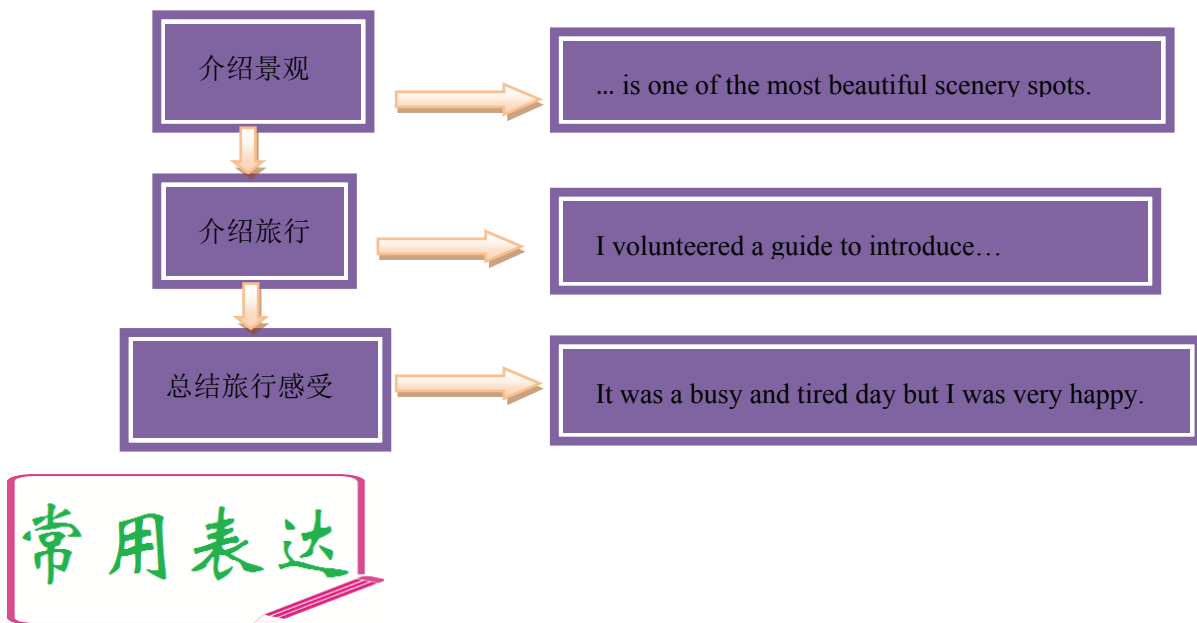
3. A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near. 海内存知己，天涯若比邻。

【万能写作模板】

模板

◆ 叙事和经历类书面表达通过叙述事件的起因、经过和结果表现主题。

◆ 写景状物类书面表达通过对事物和景点的描述表现主题。文章宜采用总—分—总的结构或总—分的结构，模板如下：



写好叙事类文章的开头的四种方式

1. "开门见山"式开头

一般来说，文章的开头应尽量做到"开门见山"，即要用简单明了的语言引出文章的话题，使人一开始就能了解文章要说明的内容。

对于叙事类的文章，可以在开头把人物、时间、事件和环境交代清楚。如 "A Trip to Huangshan(黄山之旅)" 的开头可以是：Last month, my family went to Huangshan by train. It took us ten hours to get there. What a long and tiring journey! We were tired but the beautiful scenery excited us.

2. 回忆性开头

在描述事件或游记类的文章中，采用回忆性的开头往往更能吸引人的眼球。这种类型的开头中通常含有描述自己心情或情绪的词汇，如 never forget(永远无法忘记)、remember (记得)、unforgettable(难以忘怀的)、exciting(令人激动的)、surprising(令人惊讶的)、sad (难过的)... 如 "A Trip to Huangshan(黄山之旅)" 的开头还以这样写：I will never forget my first trip to Huangshan. 或 It was really an unforgettable experience I had.

3. 疑问性开头

在叙事类或论述性的文章中，都可采用疑问型开头，这样既可以吸引阅卷者的注意又容易抓住中心。如 "Planting Trees(种树)" 的开头可以是：Have you ever planted trees? Don't you think planting trees is ... 再如 "Traveling Abroad(出国之旅)" 的开头可以是：If you have an opportunity to travel abroad, why not consider Singapore?

4. 倒叙式开头

在有的文章，特别是叙事类的文章中，可以采用倒叙的写作手法，先写出事件的结果，再陈述过程。

如 " Catching Thieves (捉贼) " 的开头可以这样写: I lay in bed in the hospital. I smiled at my friends even though my legs hurt. Do you want to know what happened to me? Let me tell you. It's a ... story.



典例指引

写一篇游记。

写作提示：时间、地点、人物、出行方式、游览顺序、感受。

【参考范文】

时间、地点、人物

Last week I with my parents went to Beijing for a holiday.

出行方式、游览顺序

It is my first time to visit Beijing. The city is the dream city for all the Chinese. It took us about five hours from Changchun to Beijing by train. The weather was sunny and warm during my vacation. On the first day, my family visited the Great Wall and Tian'anmen Square. I was so excited when I climbed The Great Wall. The next day we went to the Palace Museum and Wangfujing. I bought some gifts for my friends. How happy I am! We had Beijing Duck on the last day. It was really delicious.

感受

We really enjoyed this trip and I will take a long tour to Beijing next time.



写作预热

一、写出下列单词

1. _____ *adj.* 厌倦的; 烦闷的
2. _____ *pron.* 某人
3. _____ *n.* 日记; 记事簿
4. _____ *adj.* 有乐趣的; 令人愉快的
5. _____ *n.* 活动
6. _____ *v.* 决定; 选定
7. _____ *v. & n.* 尝试; 设法; 努力
8. _____ *n.* 鸟
9. _____ *n.* 自行车; 脚踏车
10. _____ *n.* 建筑物; 房子
11. _____ *n.* 商人
12. _____ *v.* 想知道; 琢磨
13. _____ *n.* 差别; 差异
14. _____ *n.* 顶部; 表面
15. _____ *v.* 等待; 等候
16. _____ *n.* 伞; 雨伞
17. _____ *adj.* 湿的; 潮湿的; 下雨的
18. _____ *prep. & adv.* 在.....下面; 到.....下面
19. _____ *adj. & adv.* 足够的(地); 充足的(地); 充分的(地)
20. _____ *adj.* 饥饿的

答案:

1. bored 2. someone 3. diary 4. enjoyable 5. activity 6. decide 7. try 8. bird 9. bicycle
 10. building 11. trader 12. wonder 13. difference 14. top 15. wait 16. Umbrella 17. wet 18. below
 19. enough 20. hungry

二、重点短语

1. _____ 去度假
2. _____ 待在家
3. _____ 参加夏令营
4. _____ 相当多; 不少

5. _____ 当然
6. _____ 大多数时间
7. _____ 玩得愉快
8. _____ 记日记
9. _____ 给.....的感觉；感受到
10. _____ 因为
11. _____ 在过去
12. _____ 乘火车
13. _____ 到达
14. _____ 决定做某事
15. _____ 做一个决定
16. _____ 尽力做某事
17. _____ 等待
18. _____ 足够的钱
19. _____ 另外两个小时
20. _____ 与...相同

答案： 1. go on vacation 2. stay at home 3. go to summer camp 4. quite a few
 5. of course 6. most of the time 7. have a good time 8. keep a diary 9. feel like
 10. because of 11. in the past 12. take the train 13. get to 14. decide to do sth.
 15. make a decision 16. try to do sth 17 wait for 18. enough money
 19. another two hours 20.the same as

三、重点句子

1. 很久不见了。 _____
2. 在那里我们拍了大量的照片。 _____
3. 我给父母买了一些东西，但是什么也没给自己买。 _____
4. 我真的没有看到我喜欢的东西。 _____
5. _____ 似乎仍然没有人觉得无聊。
6. _____ 天气晴朗炎热，因此我们决定到我们旅馆附近的沙滩去。
7. _____ 我感觉自己就像是一只鸟儿。

8. _____ 我想知道过去这里的生活是什么样子的。

9. _____ 一天的差异是多么大啊！

10. _____ 我的双腿很累，我想停下来。

答案：

1. Long time no see.

2. We took quite a few photos there.

3. I bought something for my parents, but nothing for myself.

4. I didn't really see anything I liked.

5. Still no one seemed to be bored.

6. It was sunny and hot, so we decided to go to the beach near our hotel.

7. I felt like I was a bird.

8. I wonder what life was like here in the past.

9. What a difference a day makes!

10. My legs were so tired that I wanted to stop.

四、连句成文

上个月2号(8月2号)，周五，天气晴朗，你和父母去北京观光旅游，游览了北京天安门广场、紫禁城和长城等几个地方，玩得非常开心。

要求：1. 写一篇英语日记，注意格式；

2. 词数不少于70。

材料分析：

日记就是把自己当天经历的有意义的事情以及见闻感受记录下来，通常用第一人称来写，且时态为一般过去时。注意日记的格式：正文上方自左起写上星期几、日期和天气情况，正文另起一行。写作时，要注意必须按照时间顺序来描述当天的活动，这样会显得层次分明、有条理性。在写作过程中，不要忘记写出自己的真实感受，灵活运用各种所学句型，使文章显得更加生动。

佳句欣赏与模仿：

1. It is my first time to visit the Great Wall.

【one's first time to do sth. 意为“某人第一次做某事”】

这是他第一次赢得了这个比赛。

2. I always go to school with my sister on weekdays.

【go to...意为“去……地方”，with 介词表示“伴随，跟着”】

上个月，我和我的家人去了贵州度假。

3. In the evening, we went to the beach and enjoyed ourselves there.

【and 连接并列的谓语】

下午，我们去爬山了，在那里我们欣赏到一些特别的东西。

4. The book is so interesting that I decide to read it again.

【so...that...意为“如此……以至于……”】

他是如此好的一个老师，以至于我们都喜欢他。

答案：

1. This is his first time to win the game.

2. Last month, I went to Guizhou on vacation with my family.

3. In the afternoon, we went to the mountain and enjoyed something special there.

4. He is so good a teacher that we all like him.

参考范文

Friday, August 2nd, Sunny

The weather was sunny and warm.①I went to Beijing with my parents on vacation. It was my first time to go there, so everything was really interesting.② We visited three places and took quite a few photos. First we went to Tian'anmen Square. It was beautiful. Then we went to the Palace Museum.③ We saw many old things there. It was cool. In the afternoon, we went to the Great Wall and saw many beautiful things from the top.④ It was so great and enjoyable that we all decide to visit it again.⑤

[亮点分析]

①go to...意为“去……地方”，with 介词表示“伴随，跟着”。

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