

# Travel

## 旅行

### 1 思维拓展及如何审题 Brainstorm

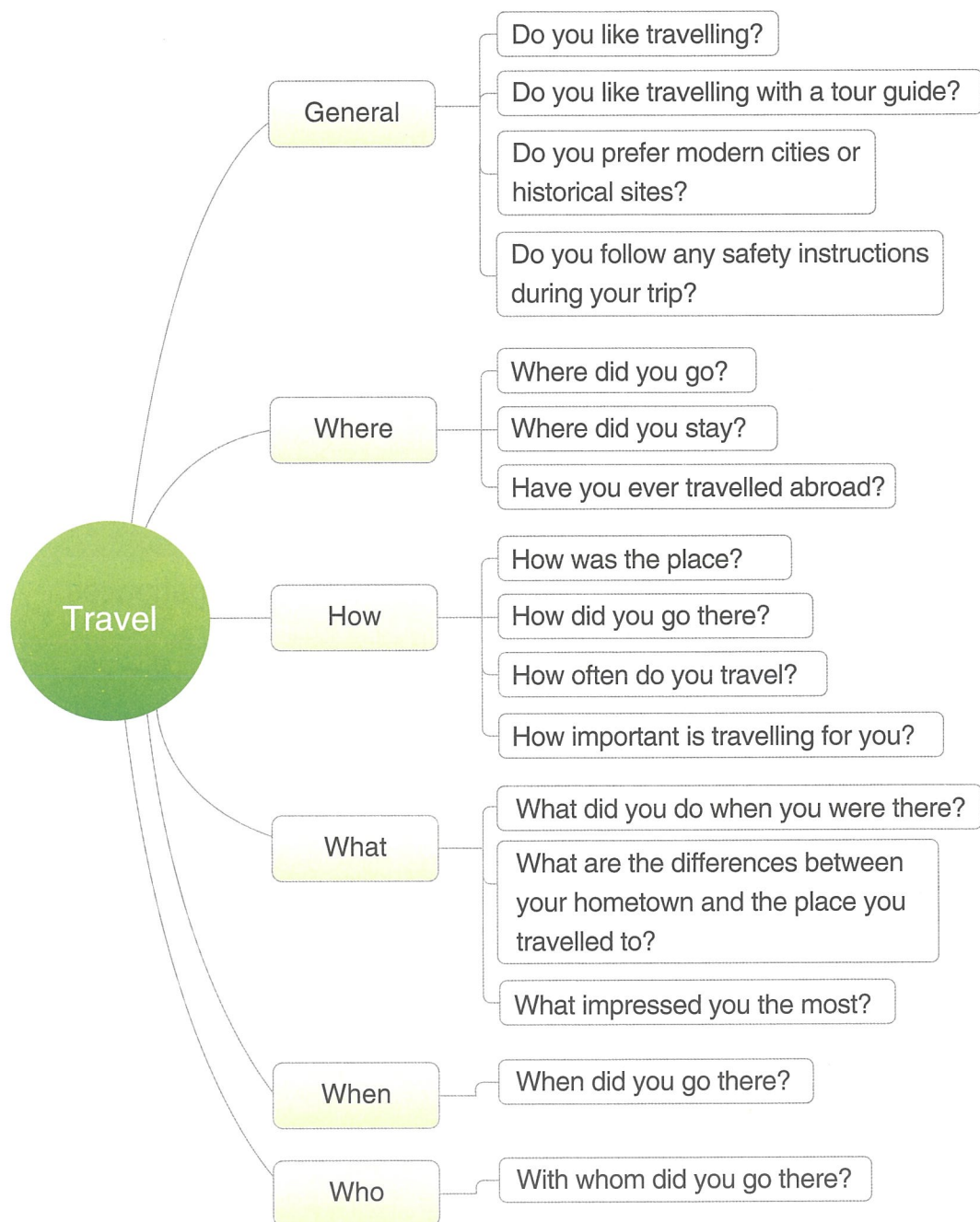
旅游是个很开心的话题，所以我们选择把它作为本册的第一个 topic，希望大家开卷便有好心情。

有关旅游，同学们可能会被问到什么问题呢？

首先是经典的开场型问题：你喜欢旅游吗？像这样貌似可以用 Yes/No 草草了事的问题，你一定要默默多追问自己几个问题来丰富回答的内容。比如为什么喜欢/不喜欢旅游（why），喜欢去哪儿旅游（where），那里景色如何（how）等。

另外，就是以 what, which, where, when, who, how, why 等疑问词引导的几个典型问题了，包括和谁一起旅游（who）、去哪儿（where）、吃什么（what to eat）、住在哪儿（where to stay）、景色怎样（how）、多久旅游一次（how often）等。

## 考官常会问到的问题





## 问题

1

你喜欢旅行吗？

Do you like travelling?

用 Yes/No 回答了这个问题后，再用 because 句型解释一下 why or why not。如果喜欢，不妨说说喜欢去哪儿 (where)，那里怎么样 (how)；如果不喜欢，可以说说空闲时间更喜欢做些什么 (what)。不等考官提问自己主动多给出一些相关信息会起到事半功倍的作用。

## 句型示例

Of course! I like travelling very much because ... (why). / I'm afraid not because ... (why not).

## 问题

2

描述你最开心的一次旅行。

Describe one of your happiest travelling experiences.

这个题目的涵盖面比较广，其实同学们更可能被问到这个大问题下的一些细分小问题。比如你去了哪儿 (where)、和谁去的 (with whom)、住在哪儿 (where did you stay)、看到什么 (what did you see)、吃了些什么 (what did you eat)、那里怎么样 (how) 等。

把这题大题目回答全面了，你就已经准备好回答许多小题目了。

## 句型示例

I enjoyed my trip to ... (where) very much. I went there with ... (whom) in ... (when) by ... (transportation). The sights were wonderful. ... (what did you see). And I also tasted a variety of delicious food. For example, I had ... (what did you eat). The hotel where we stayed was ... (how). The facilities in it were ... (how). Moreover, the local people were ... (how). I made a lot of friends during my trip.

问题  
3

如果你有足够的时间和金钱，你会选择去哪里旅行？

If you have enough time and money, where will you go on your next trip?

其实这道题目和上一题有很多雷同的地方，只不过上一题是谈你过去的旅行体验（过去时），这道题是谈未来的旅行意愿（将来时），同学们要注意时态的转换。回答这个问题时，不妨说说为什么想去那儿（why）、什么时候去（when）、会看到什么（what will you see）、会吃些什么（what will you eat）、会和谁去（with whom）、会住在哪儿（where will you stay）等等。

句型示例

I would like to go to ... (where) on my next trip because I heard that it is a ... (how) place. I would like to go there in ... (when) with ... (whom). My friends recommended a very nice hotel located in ... (where). There I will have a lot of good food such as ... (what).

问题  
4

你旅行的地方与你的家乡有什么区别？

What's the difference between the place you travelled to and your hometown?

谈两个地方的区别可以尝试从这几个角度出发：景色（sights）、语言/地方口音（language/accents）、习俗（customs）及食物（food）。不妨用 there be 句型开头，然后逐点来谈不同之处，可以用 first, second, moreover, lastly 衔接观点。作比较时注意使用 while, in comparison 等小词。

句型示例

There are quite a lot of differences between my hometown and ... (where). First, although people from the two places speak the same language, their accents are very different. When I was in ... (where), I could hardly understand the local people. Second, the building styles vary from each other. In my hometown, buildings are ... (how), while buildings there are ... (how). Finally, the foods are also different. Food in my hometown is ... (how), and food there is ... (how).



## 2 词汇讲解 Vocabulary

### 基础词汇 Basic Vocabulary

<b>Destinations</b> 目的地	mountain 高山	hill 小山
	sea 大海	seaside 海边
	beach 沙滩	island 岛屿
	lake 湖	river 河
	grassland 草原	desert 沙漠
	temple 寺庙	museum 博物馆
	church 教堂	cathedral 大教堂
	shopping mall 购物中心	skyscraper 摩天楼
	monument 纪念碑	
<b>Transportation</b> 交通方式	pedestrian walkway 步行街	
	by train 坐火车	
	by air = by plane 坐飞机	
	on foot 步行	
	by bike = by bicycle 骑自行车	
	by car ≈ drive 开车	
	by taxi ≈ take a taxi 乘出租车	
<b>Accommodations</b> 住宿	by ship 坐轮船	
	by boat 坐小船	
	hotel 酒店	hostel 旅馆
	holiday inn 假日酒店	villa 别墅
	resort 度假村	homestay 寄宿家庭
	tent 帐篷	yurt 圆顶帐篷

## 亮点词汇 Advanced Vocabulary

<p><b>exciting vs. excited</b></p> <p>令人兴奋的 vs. 感到兴奋的</p>	<p>The football match made people <b>excited</b>.</p> <p>那场足球比赛让人们感到振奋。</p>
<p><b>interesting vs. interested</b></p> <p>有趣的 vs. 感到有趣的</p>	<p>This place makes me really <b>interested</b>.</p> <p>这个地方让我感到很有兴趣。</p>
<p><b>relaxing vs. relaxed</b></p> <p>令人放松的 vs. 感到放松的</p>	<p>The music makes me feel <b>relaxed</b>.</p> <p>这首曲子给我轻松的感觉。</p>
<p><b>fascinating vs. fascinated</b></p> <p>令人着迷的 vs. 着迷的</p>	<p>The students were <b>fascinated</b> by the scenery.</p> <p>同学们对那景致着迷了。</p>
<p><b>amazing vs. amazed</b></p> <p>令人难以置信的 vs. 感到难以置信的</p>	<p>The view of the West Lake is <b>amazing</b>.</p> <p>西湖的景色令人难以置信。</p>
<p><b>boring vs. bored</b></p> <p>令人无聊的 vs. 感到无聊的</p>	<p>The museum of history is <b>boring</b>.</p> <p>这个历史博物馆很无聊。</p>
<p><b>disappointing vs. disappointed</b></p> <p>令人失望的 vs. 感到失望的</p>	<p>My result in the exam was <b>disappointing</b>.</p> <p>我的考试成绩令人失望。</p>



### 3 常见问题及回答 Possible Q&A

#### 问题1 Do you like travelling?

及格回答 Survival answer:

Yes, I like travelling very much because it's **the best way for me to relax**.

高分回答之一 Better to say:

Of course. I like to see how people live in other places, and it's amazing to learn about different cultures - much more exciting than just reading about them in a textbook. I've been to quite a lot of places and I'd like to share my experience with you.

高分回答之二 Or:

I'm afraid I don't like travelling at all because it's too **time-consuming**. **I'd rather** stay at home and do some reading when I'm free.

#### 点睛之笔

- 表达喜欢或不喜欢，不要总是用 yes/no。of course, sure, certainly 也可以表达肯定；I'm afraid not 也可以表达否定。同学们要善于运用不同的词汇和表达法。

- 高分回答之二运用了 when 引导的从句：

I'd rather stay at home and do some reading when I'm free.

当我空闲的时候，我宁愿呆在家里看书。

#### 加分表达法

the best way for sb. to do sth. 某人做……最好的方法

time-consuming *adj.* 耗费的时间的

I'd rather 我宁愿；我更愿意

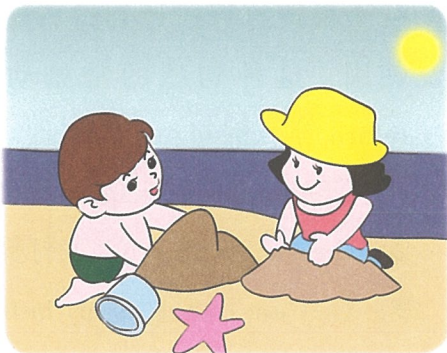
## 问题2 Can you talk about one of your happiest travelling experiences?

### 及格回答 Survival answer:

I enjoyed my trip to Hong Kong very much. I went there last year. The **sights** were really wonderful. I tasted many delicious foods such as rice balls, a typical **Cantonese dessert**. The hotel where we stayed was centrally located and its facilities were modern.

### 高分回答 Better to say:

I enjoyed my trip to Hong Kong very much. I went there with my mom by plane last year. The sights were really wonderful. I remember a place called *Sai Kung*. The sea there was so blue and clear. **We were taking photos all the way.** We also went to the Disneyland. It was so much fun. My mom bought a lot from the shopping malls in Causeway Bay. She said things were much cheaper in Hong Kong than in my hometown. We tasted **a variety of** delicious Cantonese foods as well. The hotel where we stayed was in a convenient location. It was only **10 minutes' drive** from the city centre. I like Hong Kong so much and my mom says **we're going there again next year.**



### 点睛之笔

- 讲述过去的一次旅行，一定记住句子的时态要用过去时，注意动词的变化。
- 高分回答详细地叙述了香港之旅去到的每一个地方，如西贡（Sai Kung）、Disneyland（迪士尼乐园）、Causeway Bay（铜锣湾）等。内容丰富，词汇难度大。



- 高分回答用到了过去进行时，这是六级的新增语法点。例句：

We were taking photos all the way.

我们一路上一直在照相。

过去进行时强调过去某个时刻正在进行的动作或过去某一阶段一直在进行的动作。

- 高分回答中 “We’re going there again next year.” 一句用到了六级的新增语法点：现在进行时表示将来。

现在进行时除表示说话时正在进行的动作外，有时也可以用来表示一个最近打算或计划进行的动作。注意，并非所有动词都可以这样使用，这种句型的常见动词包括：come, go, stay, leave, arrive, return 等。例句：

1) When is he arriving? 他什么时候到？

2) I’m going with you. 我打算和你一起去。

3) They are coming to my birthday party this evening.

他们晚上来参加我的生日聚会。

4) Sukey is leaving for Shanghai at three this afternoon.

苏奇下午三点去上海。

### 加分表达法

sight *n.* 风光，风景

Cantonese dessert 广式甜品

a variety of 很多

10 minutes’ drive 驾车十分钟

### 问题3

What are the differences between your hometown and Hong Kong?

及格回答 Survival answer:

First, the **accents** are very different. When I was in Hong Kong, I **could hardly**

understand the local people. Second, the weather in Hong Kong is warm and wet, while the weather in my hometown is cool and dry. Lastly, the foods are also different. Food in my hometown is **greasy**, and food in Hong Kong is much lighter.

### 高分回答 Better to say:

There are a lot of differences between my hometown and Hong Kong. First, people in Hong Kong speak **Cantonese**, which is different from **Mandarin** my **mother tongue**.

I could hardly understand the local people, so I spoke English most of the time. Second, Hong Kong is in the south of China and it's close to the sea, so the weather there is warm and **humid**. My hometown is in the north and



the weather is cool and dry. Finally, the foods are also different. People in Hong Kong like to eat **dim sum** for lunch, while people from my hometown prefer noodles and rice.

### 点睛之笔

- 用 first, second, moreover, in addition, finally/lastly 等词将观点逐点说明, 可以做到逻辑清晰, 不重不漏。
- 高分回答把每一点不同之处都充分展开了, 语言更富变化。

### 加分表达法

accent *n.* 口音

can hardly 几乎不能

greasy *adj.* 油腻的

Cantonese *n.* 广东话

Mandarin *n.* 中国普通话

mother tongue 母语

humid *adj.* 湿润的

dim sum 点心



## 问题4

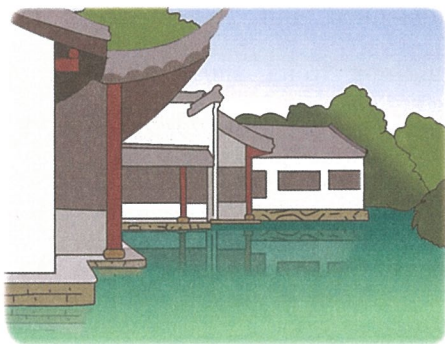
If you have enough time and money, where will you go on your next trip?

## 及格回答 Survival answer:

If I have enough time and money, I would like to go to Hangzhou because I heard it's a lovely city. It's **famous for** the West Lake and I really wish to boat on it.

## 高分回答 Better to say:

If I have enough time and money, I'd like to go to Hangzhou on my next trip because I heard it's a lovely city with many cute **terraces**. The best season to visit is spring, when flowers bloom and trees turn green. My friends recommend a nice hotel **located** near the West Lake. I can stay in a **lake-view room** to enjoy the beautiful sights through the window.



## 点睛之笔

- “If I have sth., I would like to...” 用到了两个六级考点：if 引导的条件句，以及表达想做某事的句型：“I would like to do sth.”。对于 if 引导的条件句，我们展开来讲以下几点：
  - 1) 结构：if 引导的条件句既可放在主句之前，也可放在主句之后。也就是说，范文中的句子也可以说成 “I would like to... if I have...”。
  - 2) 时态：主句用一般将来时或谓语中含情态动词（如 must, can, could, should, would 等）时，if 引导的条件句用一般现在时表示将来。也就是说，范文中 “If I have enough time and money” 其实是对未来的一种假设，但此处用一般现在时表示将来。
- 这道题目还可能这样问：Which is your dream city?

## 加分表达法

famous for 以……著称

terrace n. 有花坛的庭园

locate v. 坐落，位于

lake-view room 湖景房

## 问题5

Which do you prefer: travelling to big modern cities or to small remote villages?

及格回答 Survival answer:

I prefer to travel to small villages. In many of these places, there are clear lakes, little hills and green forests. They make me feel relaxed.

高分回答之一 Better to say:

I prefer to travel to small villages **rather than** big cities. Villages have slower pace of life than cities, which makes me feel more relaxed. And there are clear lakes, little hills and green forests in many villages. The sights are beautiful. **Moreover**, the **air quality** in villages is much better than that in big cities. I think that's the reason why many people from villages are healthier than city **dwellers**.



高分回答之二 Or:

I prefer cities. I simply get bored in remote villages and small towns, even if they're amazingly beautiful. I enjoy the modern culture of a city. There are **movie theatres**, **amusement parks** and **karaoke bars** for me to have fun, and museums or libraries for me to learn something new. Cities also offer me more shopping choices where I can buy nice **souvenirs** for my family and friends.

## 点睛之笔

- 两者作比较，表达更喜欢其中之一时，常用 prefer to do sth ... rather than ..., 译为：（比较起来）喜欢……而不喜欢……。
- 表达多个观点时，用 moreover, in addition 等词作观点间的连接，语言逻辑性更强。类似的表达还有 what's more, besides 等。
- 这道题目还可能这样问：Why do many people prefer to travel to small villages / big cities?



## 加分表达法

air quality 空气质量

amusement park 游乐园

dweller *n.* 居民

karaoke bar 卡拉 OK 歌厅

movie theatre 电影院, 也可以说 cinema

souvenir *n.* 纪念品

## 问题6 Why do you like to travel?

## 及格回答 Survival answer:

I like to travel because it **broadens** my mind and **enriches** my knowledge of the world and different people.

## 高分回答 Better to say:

I like to travel because on a trip I can learn about the culture of another place. I find this exciting. For example, last year I went to Germany and France. I noticed that although the two countries were close to each other, their cultures were very different. Germans are serious and **punctual**, while French people are romantic and a little **laid-back**.



## 点睛之笔

- 高分回答用自己的亲身感受, 即德法两国虽然相邻, 文化上却存在着很大差异来说明自己是如何在旅行中学习各地不同文化的。这样的回答具体生动, 给人留下深刻的印象。
- 这道题目还可能这样问: Do you learn anything when you travel?

## 加分表达法

broaden *v.* 使扩大punctual *adj.* 守时的enrich *v.* 丰富; 充实laid-back *adj.* 懒散的; 悠闲的

## 4 拓展性阅读 Reading Extension

### *The old town of Lijiang*

#### 丽江古城

Lijiang, located in Yunnan province, is a lovely place to travel to. It has been a **commercial** and cultural centre of the Naxi people, one of the **ethnic minorities** in China, for over eight centuries.

Lijiang was **designated** a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**. The Naxi people there still communicate in their own ancient language based on **pictograph characters**.

In the old town of Lijiang, you can find many old buildings along the **curvy waterways**. Commercial stores in these buildings are always crowded with tourists who shop for ethnic souvenirs. A few miles outside the town is Mount Yulong, a beautiful **snow-capped mountain** that is over 5,000 metres **above the sea level**.

#### 词汇表 »

commercial /kə'mɜːʃəl/ *adj.* 商业的

ethnic minority 少数民族

designate /'deziɡneɪt/ *v.* 指定

pictograph character 象形文字

curvy /'kɜːvi/ *adj.* 弯曲的

waterway /'wɔːtəwei/ *n.* 水道

snow-capped mountain 雪山

above the sea level 海拔

UNESCO World Heritage Site 联合国教科文组织指定的世界文化遗产





## Staying in a five-star hotel

### 住在五星级酒店

A five-star hotel often offers travellers a wonderful accommodation experience during their stay. You can choose from **a range of** recreational activities and dining options. There you not only enjoy high quality food and drinks, but also five-star service in beautiful **surroundings**.

For example, check-in and check-out service is very efficient at the **reception desk**. **Wake-up calls** are always polite and punctual. Breakfast **buffets** offer a wide variety of delicious food. Before dinner you can work out in the fitness centre and after dinner you can take a walk in the hotel's **extensive** shopping area.

What's more, a five-star hotel often offers **spacious** rooms with **wireless Internet access** and TV channels in several languages. No matter which country you're from, you'll always be able to find a nice way to entertain yourself.

#### 词汇表 »

a range of 一系列的

surrounding /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ *n.* 环境

reception desk 前台

wake-up call 叫醒服务

buffet /bu'fei/ *n.* 自助餐

extensive /iks'tensɪv/ *adj.* 宽阔的

spacious /'speɪʃəs/ *adj.* 宽敞的

wireless Internet access 无线互联网接入



## Tourism in China

### 中国的旅游业

Tourism in China has greatly expanded over the last few decades. **According to** WTO, China will become the largest tourism country for overseas travel in 2020.

The most popular tourist attraction in China is the Great Wall. Many **scholars** in earlier time believed that the Great Wall enjoyed “the reputation of being the only work of human hands on the globe **visible** from the moon”. Also popular are **the Forbidden City** in Beijing, which was the centre of Chinese **imperial** power, and **the Terracotta Army** of the Qin Dynasty Emperor’s tomb in Xi’an, a vast collection of full-size terracotta statues of Chinese imperial soldiers.

Besides **historical sites**, there are **natural landscapes** that are also worth a visit. For example, Mount Huang, which is particularly well known for its beautiful sunset, differently shaped **pine trees** and views of the clouds from above.

#### 词汇表 >>

according to 根据

scholar /'skɒlə/ *n.* 学者

visible /'vɪzəbl/ *adj.* 可看见的

the Forbidden City 紫禁城, 故宫

imperial /im'piəriəl/ *adj.* 皇帝的

the Terracotta Army 兵马俑

historical site 历史遗迹

natural landscape 自然景观

pine tree 松树