



# Early Memories

## 童年回忆

### 1 思维拓展及如何审题 Brainstorm

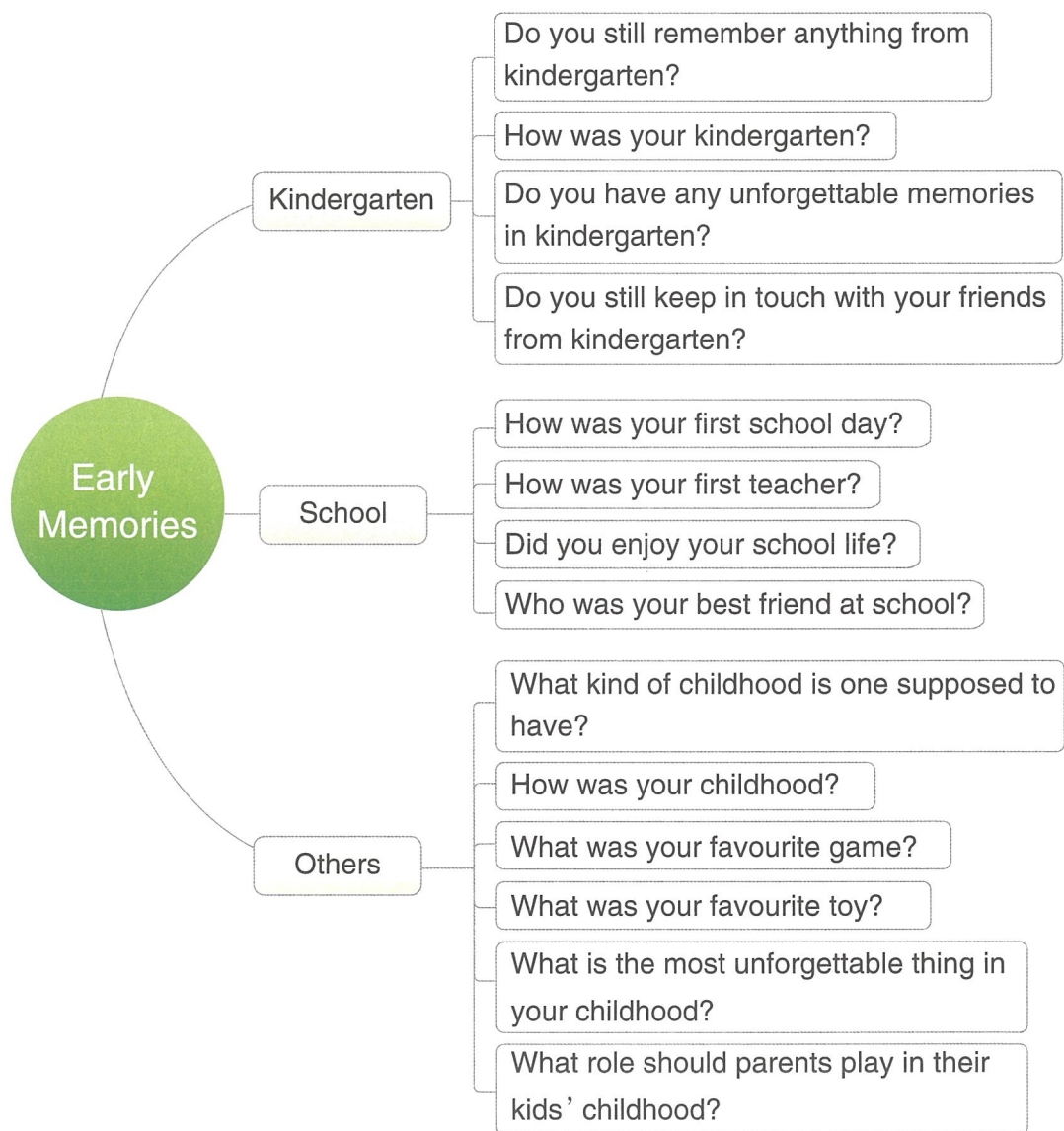
童年时代是令每个人都难以忘怀的美好回忆。你一定还清楚地记得上学前的玩伴、一起做过的游戏、开学第一天的情景、第一次考试的成绩吧。

这个话题就是在讨论你的过去，考查的语法重点显然就是你对几种过去时态的把握。因此在回答问题时，务必注意动词的变形：规则变化（如 play - played - played, watch - watched - watched）词尾加 - ed；不规则变化（如 make - made - made, sing - sang - sung）。

同时，考官也有可能问你对于人应该拥有一个怎样的童年的看法。对于这种观点型问题，同学们可以采用上一章的填表格方法，从家长、老师、伙伴等几个方面逐点来谈。



## 考官常会问到的问题



问题

1

你认为童年应该是什么样的？

What kind of childhood do you think is one supposed to have?

说到童年，我们总是用“快乐”来形容。那么什么是快乐的童年呢？你可以从父母 (parents)、老师 (teachers)、伙伴 (friends) 等几个方面来回答。

句型示例

From my point of view, happiness is the most important thing in one's childhood. Children need a harmonious family because ... (why). What's more, it would be good for them if they have supportive teachers at school. Of course friendship is also essential since ... (why).

问题

2

你的童年是怎样的？

How was your childhood?

这道题目其实可以用上道题目的套路来回答，从 parents, teachers 和 friends 三个方面来谈你的童年。注意讲过去的事情时，要用动词的过去时态。

句型示例

I had a very happy childhood. My parents were ... (how). And I had an unforgettable time at school. The teachers were ... (how). I learned how to ... (what did you learn). I made many good friends as well. ... (who). We have many good memories together.

问题  
3

你童年里最难忘的一件事是什么？

What is the most unforgettable thing in your childhood?

讲述一件事情，要注意交待清楚几个要点：时间（when）、地点（where）、人物（who）、事件（what）、结果（how）。当然，还要注意句子之间的连接，不要忽视一些小词的运用，比如：at first, then, after that, afterwards, finally, in the end 等。做到以上几点，你的回答会更加完整、清晰。

句型示例

The most unforgettable thing in my childhood is ... (what). It happened ... (when). At first, ... Then ... After that ... Finally, ...

问题  
4

你还记得第一天上学的情景吗？

Do you still remember your first school day?

这个问题可以从以下几个方面来回答：你的心情（how did you feel）、学校的情况（how was your school）、老师的情况（how were your teachers）、发生了什么难忘的事情（what happened）等。

句型示例

Of course I remember my first school day so well. I felt very ... (how) on that day because ... (why). My school was ... (how). There were ... (what) on the playground. My teachers were ... (how). The most unforgettable thing was ... (what happened).

## 2 词汇讲解 Vocabulary

## 基础词汇 Basic Vocabulary

<p>childhood games 童年的游戏</p>	<p>hide-and-seek 捉迷藏 rubber band skipping 跳皮筋 computer game 电脑游戏 nursery rhyme 儿歌 cartoon comics 卡通漫画 Chinese checkers 跳棋 Chinese chess 中国象棋</p>
<p>good &amp; bad memories 童年的记忆</p>	<p>unforgettable 不能忘记的 memorable 难忘的 praise 表扬 blame 责备, 责怪</p>
<p>adjectives for personalities 形容性格的词语</p>	<p>outgoing —— introverted 外向的 内向的 naughty —— well-behaved 淘气的 乖巧的, 听话的 polite —— impolite (rude) 礼貌的 无礼的 (粗鲁的) quiet —— noisy 安静的 吵闹的 smart —— silly 聪明的 傻乎乎的 flexible —— stubborn 灵活的 固执的</p>

## 亮点词汇 Advanced Vocabulary

<p><b>used to do sth.</b> 过去常常做某事</p>	<p>When I was in the kindergarten, I <b>used to</b> make faces at my classmates. 我上幼儿园的时候，常常向我的同学们做鬼脸。</p>
<p><b>be used to doing sth.</b> 习惯于做某事</p>	<p>I <b>am used to reading</b> comics before going to sleep. 我习惯睡觉前看连环漫画。</p>
<p><b>recall</b> v. 回想，回忆</p>	<p>Whenever I watch that cartoon movie, I <b>recall</b> the good times I had when I was a little kid. 每当我看那部卡通电影，都会回忆起小时候的美好时光。</p>
<p><b>keep ... in memory</b> 记着……，没有忘记……</p>	<p>I had such a happy childhood that I will always <b>keep it in memory</b>. 我拥有如此快乐的童年，（以至于）我将永远记住它。</p>
<p><b>bring back the memory of</b> 使记起……</p>	<p>This nursery rhyme <b>brings back my memory of</b> my old friends. 这首儿歌使我想起我的老朋友们。</p>

### 3 常见问题及回答 Possible Q&A

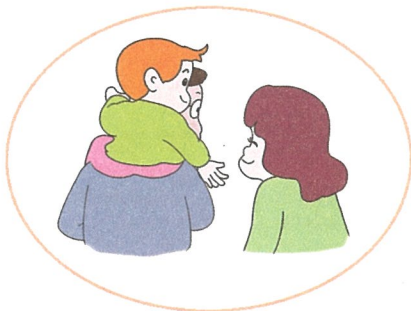
#### 问题1 What are the important things in one's childhood?

及格回答 Survival answer:

I think parents **play the most important role** in their children's growth, so children are supposed to get enough care and support from their parents. It's also essential for them to have good teachers because teachers **set examples** for children and teach them how to be good people.

高分回答 Better to say:

From my point of view, happiness is the most important thing in one's childhood. Kids should have **supportive** parents, so that they can get enough freedom to do what they're interested in. They need a lot of friends too, with whom they'll never feel lonely. It's also important for them to have good teachers, from whom they learn the skills to solve problems.



#### 点睛之笔

- 表达观点的方式有很多: I think, I believe, from my point of view, in my opinion 等。同学们在答题时可以交替使用这些表达。

#### 加分表达法

play the most important role 扮演最重要的角色

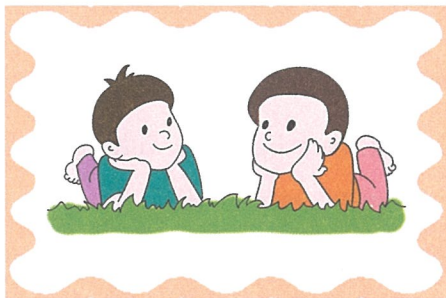
set an example 作榜样

supportive *adj.* 支持的

## 问题2 How was your childhood?

及格回答 Survival answer:

I had a happy childhood. My parents were kind and my teachers were **knowledgeable**. I made many friends as well. One of my friends was Chris, **who** played games with me nearly every weekend. I have many good memories of this time.



高分回答 Better to say:

I had a happy childhood. My parents were kind. They never **scolded** me. My teachers were knowledgeable and **patient**. They were ready to help us solve problems all the time. My happiest memory is of my grandma. She always kept candies in her pockets. Every time we went to visit her, she would give me some. My mom used to **tease** me and say, “No more candies next time!” But my grandma gave me some anyway.

### 点睛之笔

- 高分回答的举例更加生动、有童趣，词汇难度也较大。
- 定语从句解析：

One of my friends was Chris, **who** played games with me nearly every weekend.

1) One of my friends was **Chris**.

2) **Chris** played games with me nearly every weekend.

who 在句中指代 Chris。

- 这道题目还可能这样问：Are there any unforgettable people in your childhood?

### 加分表达法

knowledgeable *adj.* 有知识的

patient *adj.* 有耐心的

scold *v.* 责备

tease *v.* 逗；戏弄



### 问题3 What is the most unforgettable thing in your childhood?

及格回答 Survival answer:

The most unforgettable thing in my childhood is my trip to Germany when I was six. I went there by plane with my parents. We visited many places in Germany such as its **capital city** Berlin, its second largest city Hamburg and a small town called Neuschwanstein. The romantic castle in Neuschwanstein was really **impressive**. I'll never forget this exciting trip.

高分回答 Better to say:

The most unforgettable thing in my childhood is my trip to Germany when I was in Grade 1. I went there by plane with my parents. It was my first time on a plane, so I was really excited. Germany is a lovely country. We visited a great many places such as its capital city Berlin, its second largest city Hamburg and a small town called Neuschwanstein. Neuschwanstein is famous for its castle, **which** was the **inspiration** for Disneyland's **Sleeping Beauty Castle**. Since I was a fan of Disney stories, I found this castle really romantic. Although we only spent a few days in Germany, I'll never forget this exciting trip.



### 点睛之笔

- 高分回答更加具体地描绘了 Neuschwanstein Castle (新天鹅堡), 并说出了新天鹅堡与迪士尼睡美人城堡之间的关系, 童趣中富含文化。
- 定语从句解析:

Neuschwanstein is famous for its castle, **which** was the inspiration for Disneyland's Sleeping Beauty Castle.

- 1) Neuschwanstein is famous for its **castle**.
- 2) **The castle** was the inspiration for Disneyland's Sleeping Beauty Castle.  
which 在句中指代 the castle。

### 加分表达法

capital city 首都

inspiration *n.* 灵感

impressive *adj.* 印象深刻的

Sleeping Beauty Castle 睡美人城堡

### 问题4 Do you still remember your first school day? How was it?

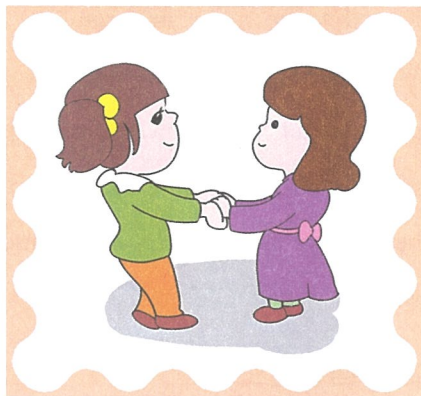
及格回答 Survival answer:

Of course I remember it. I was very nervous on my first school day because everything was new to me. I felt better soon since my teachers were kind and my classmates were friendly. My school was very beautiful. There were trees and flowers everywhere.

高分回答 Better to say:

Of course, I remember my first school day so well. At first, I was very nervous because everything was new to me. I felt relaxed soon since my teachers were kind and friendly. They played games with us to make us feel at home.

**To my surprise** my school was really beautiful. There were trees and flowers everywhere. The most unforgettable thing was that I met a lovely girl Jean. We walked around the schoolyard and had lunch together. She became my best friend and we **maintained our friendship** ever since.



## 点睛之笔

- 范文从老师、校园和同学三方面来谈第一天上学时的情景，生动具体。
- 叙述一件事情，要注意句子间的连接。以上回答在这一点上做得很好，用了 at first, soon 等连接词。类似的还有 then, after that, finally 等。

## 加分表达法

to my surprise 让我惊讶的是      maintain one's friendship 维系友谊

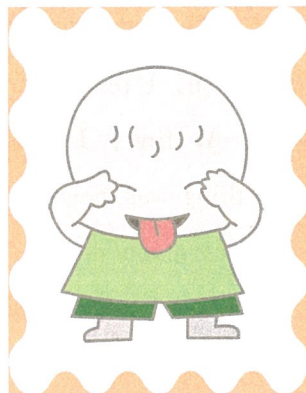
## 问题5 What kind of boy/girl were you when you were little?

及格回答 Survival answer:

When I was little, I was very noisy and naughty. I remember I often broke vases. Sometimes my dad teased me and said he liked me more when I was asleep.

高分回答之一 Better to say:

I used to be noisy and naughty when I was a little boy. Whenever my grandma was out of my room, I took all my toys out of the drawers and **spread** them all over the ground. **In spite of this**, my grandma never punished me because I always told jokes and made her laugh in the end.



高分回答之二 Or:

I used to be a quiet girl when I was little. I seldom cried. As long as I got **rag dolls** to play with, I would **spend the whole day sitting** in the sofa. My parents always say I never caused them any trouble. They're really proud of me.

## 点睛之笔

- 高分回答与及格回答的区别在于，高分考生答出了一些具体的事例，答案更加充实有趣。
- 讲述过去常常做某事 (used to do sth.) 或过去是怎样的 (used to be) 是七级的考点。同学们一定要将其区别于 be used to doing sth. (习惯于做某事)。例句：
  - 1) I **used to** stay up late before, but I don't do it anymore.  
我过去常常熬夜，但现在不再这么做了。
  - 2) I **used to be** fat but recently I lost some weight.  
我过去很胖，但最近我减肥了。
  - 3) I **am used to doing** exercises in the morning.  
我习惯晨练。

## 加分表达法

- spread sth. all over the ground 把……散落满地  
 in spite of this 尽管如此  
 rag doll 布娃娃  
 spend the whole day doing sth. 花一整天做某事

## 问题6 Are there any bad memories from your childhood?

及格回答 Survival answer:

When I was in Grade 2, I disliked my Chinese teacher because he lost his temper easily. He often **yelled** at us when we did something wrong.

### 高分回答之一 Better to say:

Yes, I have some bad memories from my childhood. When I was in Grade 2, I disliked my Chinese teacher because he was really impatient with us. He never welcomed creative questions. Because of this, it was hard for us to develop our **independent thinking**. Luckily he left our school when I was in Grade 3.



### 高分回答之二 Or:

Yes, there are some bad memories that I'll never forget. When I was five, I had a serious accident. One day I was playing ball games with my friends. I **concentrated on** the ball so much that I forgot to pay attention to the cars on the street. Suddenly a car came at me and I didn't have enough time to get out of the way. The car hit me and my leg was badly hurt. It took me months to **recover**.

### 点睛之笔

- 高分回答之一用到了 because of+名词 / 代词，这是七级的考点。
- 高分回答之二是一个叙事型答案。注意句子间的连接，如 and, then, suddenly 等。
- 被动语态是七级的新增语法点，高分回答之二用到了一般过去时的被动语态：... my leg was badly hurt. (译为“我的腿被伤得很重”)。

### 加分表达法

yell *v.* 叫喊

independent thinking 独立思考

concentrate on 专注于

recover *v.* 康复

## 4 拓展性阅读 Reading Extension

### Childhood games

#### 童年游戏

Hide-and-seek was one of the most popular games among children. The whole process was like a child, called the **seeker**, search around for the hiders. To start, the seeker covers his eyes and counts to 100. Once he finishes counting he yells “Come out, come out wherever you are!” and then starts to find the others who have hidden themselves. The game ends when the seeker finds all the **hiders**. The child who is the first to be found becomes the next seeker, and the child who is the last to be found is the winner. If the seeker decides to **give up**, he can yell “Olly olly oxen free!” and the hiders will come out of their hiding places. Of course, if the seeker does this, he loses the game and will remain the seeker in the next round.



#### 词汇表 >>

seeker /'si:kə/ n. 寻找者

hider /'haɪdə/ n. 隐藏者

give up 放弃

### Childhood toys

#### 童年玩具

A **yo-yo** is a pocket toy **consisting of** a length of **string knotted** at one end to a **spool**. It's played by holding the free end of the string and **pulling at** it to make the spool turn until it stops in the **mid-air** for a second. Once the spool falls, it will come back up. It goes up and down like this **endlessly** which is really amusing.

#### 词汇表 >>

yo-yo n. 溜溜球

consist of 由……组成

string /striŋ/ n. 绳子

knot /nɒt/ v. 打结

spool /spu:l/ n. 卷轴

pull at 拉

mid-air n. 半空

endlessly /'endlisli/ adv. 无休止地