

直播 Day3

今日直播课内容摘要：

雅思口语考试 Part 1、Part 3 常见思维逻辑（下）

5. 思维分层法（⑤-⑨）； 6. 重新梳理考题方向

*经典题型解析： 个人题 ①-③

(5) 假设（正向；反向）if…条件句型（考官推荐思路）

*正向假设：

- Should companies ask for employees' opinions about the design of uniforms? (p3, p2 制服)

Oh yeh, companies should definitely do it because after all, they're the ones who wear the uniform every day, right（员工才是穿制服的那个人，不是吗）？ If companies ask employees' opinions about the uniform, letting the people choose the fabric and participate in designing the uniform, they will be more than happy to wear the uniform later when they come out. It's a good way to earn trust（获得信任） from the people and build that connection（建立连接） between employers and employees.（正向假设）

*反向假设：（尤其适合“胡搅蛮缠”型题目）

- Do people need to have goals? (p3, p2 长久的目标)

Yes, we definitely do! **If you think about it**, our life is filled with all kinds of goals. Big and long-term goals (大的远期的目标), small and daily goals (小的、日常的). They provide us with a sense of direction (提供方向感) and keep us motivated (保持动力). They are the reasons why we wake up every morning and move forward (向前进). **Without them**, we would lose the sense of purpose (失去目的感) in life. And it'd be so easy to just slack off (拖拖拉拉, 不努力) and drift along (随波逐流). We would stop trying (停止努力) or making the most of our potential (实现自己最大潜能). **And if everybody were goalless** (虚拟语气, 如果人人都没有目标), the whole society would stop moving forward. (原因+反向假设)

- Do you think children need to have a routine too? (p3, p2 对学习有帮助的事)

For sure! Children need a routine life both at home and at school. They need it more than anybody. It makes children feel safe and in control over things (对事物有掌控感). Everything is predictable (有可预见性). Children don't need to spend extra energy to adapt to the environment (适应环境). **Imagine** a school or a home without any fixed routines. Kids wouldn't know what to expect, what's coming next. The sense of uncertainty (不确定之感) might be overwhelming for them. Nothing is sure; nothing is secure. It's a very scary feeling. It would be like driving a car on a bridge without railing, and in the dark (就像在黑暗中在一座没有护栏的桥上开车). So, yeh, children thrive in a routine life. (原因, 反向假设)

- Do you think a routine is important for companies?

Oh yeah 100%! A company is like big machine. In order to make sure the machine runs smoothly and efficiently, every company needs to introduce a fixed routine (引进一个固定的作息) to help organize workloads (组织工作量), keep productivity (保证高产), and meet deadlines. It's like a roadmap (通往目标的地图) for both employer and employees to navigate at work (在工作中行驶). Especially for employees, they need to have a clear

structure to guide them to work every day. **Imagine** a company without any routines, people could do anything at any time for any reasons, it would be chaos (混乱). (原因, 反向假设)

- Should children learn to draw and paint? Why? (p3, p2 一幅画)

Oh yeah for sure, the way I see it, creating art really brings a lot of benefits, especially for children. First of all, it helps children develop skills, like fine motor skills (精细动作技能), hand-eye coordination (手眼协调), and observation skills (观察能力). Not to mention that it also fosters children's imagination (培养想象力). And secondly, it's an amazing way for children to express their inner feelings (表达感受). When they are happy, frustrated, sad, scared or confused, they can express all of those feelings by creating art. If a child doesn't learn how to draw or paint, they would lose a special channel (失去一个特别的渠道) to let out their emotions (发泄情绪) and the opportunity to express their feelings. So, it's very crucial for children to learn to draw or painting. (罗列原因, 反向假设)

*正向+反向假设

- What do you think of serving food to visitors? (p3, p2 好客之人)

It's just a must-do (一定要做的事), right? I mean, serving drinks and food or at least snacks to your guests is like a no-brainer (想都不用想的事儿)! It's part of the custom anywhere in this world (这世界任何国家都是这样的习俗), like an unspoken rule (不成文的规矩). **If** someone comes to your home, you need to offer them something to eat, at least a drink, depends on how long they're staying. **Imagine**, someone came visiting, and you offered them NOTHING (啥也没提供). They would be just sitting there with empty hands. Oh boy that would be incredibly rude, wouldn't it (虚拟假设)? (正向假设、反向假设)

(6) 主流情况和补充特殊情况

Most of the time, the vast majority of the time, most people, the vast majority of people, usually, normally, more often than not, by and large, often times, many times, generally speaking, in general, on the whole...

(by and large:

-We're pleased, by and large, with our new house but we're going to remodel the kitchen and give it a good paint job.

-I would say that, by and large, we had a very good harvest this year.)

- How would you react if you received a poor service at a restaurant? (p3, p2 看到别人投诉)

① Well, I'm a very easy-going person. **Normally**, I don't like making a fuss (发怒) in public, and I don't easily have a beef with (与.....结梁子) restaurants or bars. So, usually I'll just let it go (就这么过去了). There were only a couple of times when I made a complaint to the restaurant owner. (主流情况, 特殊情况)

② I'm not a very tolerant person. I do not want to tolerate/ put up with (忍受) bad services, and let people walk all over me (让人随意践踏我). Therefore, usually I'd ask to talk to the restaurant owner or the chef to complain. They need our constructive feedback (有建设性反馈) in order to improve the service. (原因)

- Is a daily routine important? (p3, p2 对学习工作有助的事)

I would say, **for most people**, having a routine life is incredibly important. It gives structure to your days (给你的生活带去框架和条理), helps you manage your time better and keeps you focused and motivated. Without the routine, you might feel directionless and clueless (没有方向感和头绪感). It's easy to lose track of (无法追踪) the things you need to do. But I have to say, there are some people who don't really perform in a routine life.

Instead, they thrive (大放光彩) in a more spontaneous, go-with-the-flow and unpredictable (即兴的, 顺其自然的, 无法预见的) lifestyle. They are normally people like artists. (主流情况, 特殊情况补充, 反向假设)

- Do most people prefer to watch movies at home or in a cinema, why? (p3, p2 超有共鸣的电影)
I feel that nowadays, more than half of people choose to watch movies at home, on TV, or their smart devices (智能设备). The reasons are, A, people are getting busier and lazier, and B, movies today are so accessible (易得的). You can easily find movies on online streaming platforms (网络播放平台), such as Netflix, HBO, Amazon Prime. You can be sitting in your couch and in pajamas (穿着睡衣坐在沙发上), and watching a movie with homemade popcorn (自制爆米花). That's why people love saying "Netflix and chill (流行语, 表示“晚上在家快乐宅看 Netflix”)". You can watch a movie in the comfort of your home (足不出户). However, people still go to the movies, don't get me wrong (别误会我). Normally when it's a new movie freshly coming out (新鲜上市的电影), and if it's with a lot of visual effects and sound effects, people still go to the cinema to see the movie on the big screen (在大屏幕上) to have a watching experience/viewing experience (观看体验) beyond memorable (比难忘还难忘的超乎寻常的体验). (主流情况+特殊情况)

- Are most people patient while waiting? (p3, p2 等待很久的事)
No, I don't think so. I think most people feel restless, impatient, irritated and fussy (不安的、不耐烦的、易怒的和焦躁的) while waiting as they often see it as a waste of time and energy. They're not accomplishing anything productive or meaningful during the wait. Perhaps only a few people can manage to control their grumpiness (管理自己的暴躁脾气) as they see it as an opportunity to foster patience (培养耐心) and tackle/ solve/ handle/ deal with some simple tasks and chores (处理一些简单琐事), like checking emails. (主流情况, 特殊情况补充)

(7) 分情况讨论 (拓展思路: 一些时候、另一些时候; 心情好、心情差; 有钱、没钱; 有时间、没时间; 天气好, 天气坏; 和家人在一起的时候、自己一个人的时候……)

- 一些时候、另一些时候: **Sometimes, ..., other times, ...**
- 心情: If I'm in the mood of doing...; if I'm not in the mood...
- 状态模式: If I'm in a social mode/ mood...; if I'm not feeling myself/not at my best/ feeling socially awkward ...
- 有钱、没钱: When I have enough money to cover it/ I have enough budget/ I'm financially comfortable/ the budget allows for it...;

When I'm short on cash (缺钱状态) / I'm tight with money (精打细算、抠抠索索的状态) / I'm running low on money/ I'm on a tight budget/ when the money is tight/.

- 天气好、天气坏: When it's good weather/ When the weather is nice/ pleasant, ...;

when it's rainy/ snowy/ bad weather, when the weather is really nasty...

- 和家人在一起的时候、一个人的时候: When I'm with my family,;

but when I'm alone at home/ I'm all by myself/ on my own,

- Is the city where you live crowded?

It has a lot to do with the time and place (跟时间和地点很有关系) . During weekdays, especially in the morning and evening, it's quite crowded as everyone is commuting to work or school. But on weekends or in residential areas (居民区) , it's much quieter and fewer people. So, it's a mix. (分情况)

- Do you like to stay in a place with a lot of noise? (p1 噪音)

① It depends on the level of the noise. Sometimes I don't mind some noise especially in social settings (社交场合) where there is a good vibe (气氛友好), like in a cafe with friendly background hubbubs (背景闲聊声). It feels cozy. But too much noise can be pretty distracting and making it hard to concentrate or fully unwind (完全放松). (分情况)

② As a person who is highly sensitive to noise (对噪音极其敏感), too much noise can be overwhelming and too intense (太强烈, 令人淹没的感觉) for me. I find it hard to stay concentrated and fully relaxed when I stay in a noisy place. So, when I need to get into the zone (保持专注) and stay calm, I always go to a quiet place, like a library, a quiet café, or at home. Sometimes when I'm anxious, I can't even listen to music. (原因)

- Do you think the goods sold at discount stores do not have good values or qualities? (p3, p2 街市)
Ummm it's a tricky question (这问题不好回答). I'm not sure, it could be a good deal or a bad deal. I think it's a case-by-case situation (要看具体情况), really. For me, buying a product without knowing anything about it just because it's on discount seems to be very irrational (对我来说, 在完全不了解一个产品的情况下就因为打折而去买, 是一件很不理智的事情). The quality could be really disappointing. Unless you know the brand properly (充分熟悉品牌质量), and you know the products well enough to grab the opportunity (抓住机会), meaning, you are a little bit savvy (懂行的、有经验的) with your choices. Then maybe it could be a really good value for the price (物超所值). (分情况)

- How do most people complain, in writing or by other methods? (p3, p2 投诉)
I would say, when it comes to receiving customer service in a restaurant or a store, most people would choose to make complaints (投诉) by talking in person. Probably they think making a little scene (稍微吵闹一下) face

to face (当面地) can help them get the result they want (得到自己想要的结果) faster. But when it comes to more serious issues, such as a sexual harassment (性骚扰) case in the workplace, complaining in writing would be better. Because everything can be documented (所有事情都会被归档) / put on record (记录在案). It's more powerful, and can be used as evidence if one day you decide to go to court (上法庭) and take legal action (采取法律措施). (分情况)

(8) 分群体或分类别讨论

- **Some people...; and some (other) people...**
- **Older generation VS younger generation;
The old VS the young
Older people VS younger people;**

Old people 在现实生活中的敏感性 **elderly people/ seniors/ the elderly/ older individuals/ older people**

- Is it easy to learn music? (p1 music)

Ummm, learning music is just like learning any form of arts (任何一种艺术形式), it has a lot to do with talent (和天赋有很大关系). If you are talented, if you have a knack for (有天赋) it, then perhaps it's not that difficult. For those music geniuses (音乐天才), they can pick up (学起来, 捡起来) musical skills just like that; but for other people, arguably more people (而且肯定是更多人), including myself, we are just ordinary people. Music can be quite challenging for us, especially when it comes to mastering a musical instrument (学会一门乐器) or writing music songs. It takes a lot of time and dedication before you get the hang of it (上手). **The learning curve is**

quite steep (学起来很难). But I would say, it will be incredibly rewarding once you master the art of (精通) music. (分群体)

- Why do some people enjoy collecting antiques or second-hand items? (p3, p2 捡到失物)

Some people are really good at recycling and upcycling (废物利用和变废为宝升级) old stuff and turn them into unique new items (独特的新东西). It's like doing a makeover (大改造), which I find really cool. And some people are antique collectors (收藏爱好者) who just love collecting vintage things, antiques and second-hand old things (复古东西、古董、二手老东西). It's the thrill of the hunt (狩猎的兴奋) that they relish. (分群体)

- Why do some people spend a lot of time on having a meal? (p3, p2 速战速决的事)

Some people are just really slow eaters (吃饭很慢). They are never in a hurry, and always take their time (慢慢悠悠地) chewing and savoring the food (细品食物). It's like physically they are NOT able to eat fast. And some people just enjoy taking their time eating and unwinding (放松), meanwhile having a nice conversation with the people at the table, enjoying each other's company (享受彼此的陪伴). So, for those people, it's more than just a meal, it's also a chance to bond with others. (分群体)

- Do young Chinese people prefer to choose an interesting job or a job with a high salary? (p3, p2 不喜欢的工作)

It really varies from person to person. Some young folks are really focused on finding a well-paid job (找到一个高薪工作), because let's face it (老实讲), making ends meet (入能付出) in today's world isn't easy, especially with a low salary. So, many are drawn to lucrative industries (被变现度高的行业吸引) as they offer financial stability and security (财政稳定和保障). But, there's also a significant number of young people who prioritize their

personal fulfillment before everything. They're on the lookout for (寻找) jobs that resonate with their own interests and passions (和自己的兴趣共鸣), understanding that happiness in their job comes from feeling fulfilled and satisfied. Like, take my part-time gig experience, for example. I realized I couldn't thrive in an environment where I wasn't enjoying what I did. So, at the end of the day (话说到最后), it's really about/ it really boils down to personal choice. You need to ask yourself: what matters more to you, the paycheck or the joy in the work you do? (分群体)

- Is there a controversy between success and happiness? (p3, p2 一起工作学习的成功人士)

There is always a controversy/ debate between happiness and success; it's like a chicken-and-egg situation (先有鸡还是先有蛋的情况). Some people think you need to be happy with yourself and live a content and fulfilling life no matter what (无论如何) in the first place (首先), and then you can make things happen (促成事情发生) and become a successful person; But there are some other people, arguably more people (比较肯定是更多人), hold the opinion that, in order to feel happy, you need to be successful, as money and fame will bring happiness. (分群体)

- What activities do people do in their free time? (p3, p2 小学活动)

Wow, it's really hard to generalize. People who are homebodies (宅家之人) probably will stay at home, read a good book, binge TV series (刷剧), play video games; people who are fitness freaks (健身狂人), love hitting the gym, or going out for a run or jog (出去跑个步, 或者慢跑), or going to the swimming pool; and for people who are very outdoorsy (很喜欢户外活动), they might go to the park, do a picnic, go hiking in nature; and for people who are sociable and "people people" (单数原型是 people person, 喜欢和人打交道的人, 复数是 people people, 听起来有点搞笑), they love going to social events, hang out with their friends and family over a meal or a coffee;

what else, some people go to activities related to their hobbies (和兴趣相关的活动) such as fishing, painting, gardening (园艺), cooking, etc. You know, people do things that make them happy. (分群体)

*另一种形式的分群体讨论

政府 (the government) VS 个人 (citizens, individuals)

学校、家长 VS 孩子

- How can people preserve historic cities and historic buildings? (p3, p2 美丽的城市)

I think people and the government should always work together to preserve historic cities and buildings. It always takes two to tango (两个人才能跳探戈, 表示 “一个巴掌拍不响”), right? From the government's perspective, it is important to pass laws and regulations (通过法律法规) that make it illegal to tear down (推倒) historic buildings and harm historic towns. Public education (公共教育) is key as well. The government should help citizens raise awareness (提升意识) of the importance of preserving historic cities and buildings by imparting knowledge (传输知识) about their historical significance (历史重要性). This way (通过这样的方式), we can all work together and foster a sense of responsibility (建立责任感) within the community. The government can also provide incentives (奖赏) to citizens or private organizations who are interested in fixing up (修复) old buildings and keeping them in good shape (保持好的状态). From the citizens' perspective, we need to start small (从小事做起). No more graffiti (城市涂鸦), no more surface damage. Then, we can volunteer our time (做志愿者) to organize community services to clean up and protect the buildings. If we all pitch in/ chip in (每个人都做自己的部分), we can ensure that these historical spots will survive for future generations. (特殊分群体讨论)

(当然, 也可以只讲回答的后半段, **people** 的部分)

*或者是“就一类领域/分类而言，再就另一类而言”分类、分角度讨论

When it comes to...; in terms of...; regarding...

- What are the differences between watching movies at home and in a cinema? (p3, p2 超有共鸣的电影)

Well, watching movies at home is more comfortable (更舒服). Like I said, you can be in your pajamas and laying in the couch, with wine and popcorn, and just binge-watching (猛看剧, 猛刷) movies. It's so effortless (毫不费力地) and easy. Meanwhile, you need to dress up and travel to the movie place, and sit up (坐姿坐正) in a chair, and you can't really move around (动来动去) during that two-hour period of time. If you need to go to the washroom, you need to ask people in the same row to stand up for you. Those kinds of things are annoying. It's just more energy-consuming (能花费精力的). **And in terms of the price** (就价格来说), of course going to the movies is more money-consuming (费钱的). These days (如今), movie tickets are very pricey, I would say. And watching movies at home doesn't cost a lot of money at all, so, less pressure on your wallet (钱包的压力更小). **And finally**, regarding watching experience, going to a movie theatre, seeing the movie from the big screen, enjoy the mind-blowing visual effects and sound effects, it's a lot more exciting/ exhilarating/ engaging. Whereas seeing a movie at home is less engaging, but more relaxing. It feels cozier. (分角度对比讨论, 从舒适度和价格角度去说)

(9) 并列罗列法 (简单地罗列 outline/identify; 详细一条条逐一罗列, 逻辑标语使用)

Firstly, secondly, finally...

First off, ...and then... and also...; in addition, ...

For starters, ...next up, ...

The most important thing would be..., and also...; in addition, ...

Number one, ...number two,

Step one, ...step two, ...

A,...B,...C,...

~~First and for most, Last but not least?~~

- What goals should a society have? (p3, p2 长久的目标)

Wow, that's a very complicated question. I'm of the opinion that (我认为), a society should, **firstly**, aim to ensure that everybody has access to basic necessities (基本必需品) such as food and shelter (食物和庇护住宿). Especially for developing countries (发展中国家) like China, India and South Africa, it is critical to work towards food security (食物保障性), making sure that no one goes hungry (没有人挨饿), and to provide affordable and safe housing (能负担得起并且安全的住房) to people. **Secondly**, I'm thinking about education. Education lays the foundation/ groundwork (打基础) for people and their future opportunities. It's the foundation for the whole society. **What else**, another big goal is healthcare. Having affordable and accessible (能负担得起、便捷的) healthcare for its citizens is also very crucial. So yeah, those are the things I can think of. (罗列)

- What should people do to achieve their goals? (p3, p2 长久的目标)

In order to achieve goals, I think, **step one**, setting a clear and realistic goal is key. If the goal is too unclear or ambitious, it will become unrealistic (不现实). **Then, step two**, when you look at the goal, sometimes you might feel overwhelmed. That's when you need to know how to break your plan down into smaller and more tangible tasks (把大目标拆成可执行的小任务). This way, you only need to focus on the now (专注眼前, 现在), instead of feeling intimidated and overwhelmed by the ultimate goal. **Additionally**, during the process of accomplishing the goal, asking for help or guidance, finding the right tools to help you achieve your goals, things like this are very essential. People's ideas and information can help you think outside the box (打开思路) and perhaps find some really efficient and productive way to achieve your goals. **And lastly**, perseverance (韧劲). **I can't stress**

this enough (我没法更强调了, 太重要了). Being able to stick with your plan (坚持原计划) and never give up when things get tough (当事态变得艰难的时候) is so important. (罗列)

- What factors lead to success? (p3, p2 成功的商人)

Well, take my aunt for instance. To achieve success, you really need a lot of courage to step out of your comfort zone (走出舒适区) because the road to success is rarely a smooth one (通往成功的道路往往都不平坦). You have to be willing to endure hardships (忍受困难) and make sacrifices (选择牺牲) along the way. **Moreover**, having a clear vision and innovative ideas that set you apart from the crowd (让你和其他人区别开) is crucial. Thinking outside the box can make a big difference. But it doesn't stop there (也不是到这儿就没了). Hard work and dedication are a must (一定要有努力工作和付出). Perseverance is key; you can't give up when things get tough (不能在情况不好的时候放弃). **Lastly**, there's also the element of luck (还有幸运的成分), which is often beyond your control/ out of your hands (不在你的控制范围). You don't get to choose it, but let's face it, sometimes a stroke of luck (一点点幸运) can boost you to the next level of success (让成功更上一层楼). (并列罗列)

6. 重新梳理考题, 改变问题导向 (高分学员推荐使用) 偶尔使用, 否则有逃避回答的嫌疑

看似是一道选择题, 但是可以拒绝回答, 调转方向。 “阿 tui” 题

思路结构: **I don't think it's a matter of gender..., I think it's a matter of...**

I mean, ... (解释)

I don't think it's fair to say...because that's not true.

- Do you think young people are good team players? (p3, p2 给力队友)

I don't think it has a lot to do with age (和年龄关系不大) . I think it's more about personality. Some young people are naturally great team players. They love bringing fresh ideas and coming up with creative solutions, and they are always willing to work with other people. They have very strong team spirit. But there are also young people who enjoy “going solo” and taking all the credit (邀所有的功) . And they are not the best at communicating with people. (分群体, 重新梳理考题)

***雅思口语考试题型介绍:**

一. 个人题

1. 个人背景情况和能力 (一部分出现在 P1 必考题里: 工作学习、住宅、家乡)
2. 喜好是非题 (大多数出现在 P1, P3 较少出现个人喜好题)

解题思路: WH 法, 阐述原因 (基本思路), 简单的思维分层法, etc.均可。看具体情况。也可以找到自己比较习惯的思路, 来预先设定答题方向。

题目格式: **Do you like...? What ...do you like?**

- Do you like advertisements? (p1 广告)

① To be honest, advertisements and I don't get along (相处不来) . I feel like my world is flooded with (被洪水淹没) all kinds of ads. They often interrupt what I'm watching or listening to and they are everywhere, on the street, on TV, online, on my phone. Especially on my phone, when I scroll on the phone (刷手机) , I feel like I'm drowning in (溺水) ads. I can't find a moment of peace (没有一刻安宁) . (原因)

② It's a **love-hate relationship** (爱恨交加的关系). It really depends on the quality of the ad. Some ads are really creative and highly entertaining (有创意有娱乐性), almost like a little comedy. Sometimes I can get a laugh (笑一场) from watching it; and some ads can be really informative in a sense that they introduce me to a new product. But on the flip side (另一头来说), ads are annoying, overwhelming, and intrusive. I hate it when they interrupt a good show or an interesting video (打断一个好看的节目或一个有趣的视频). (分类讨论)

- Do you like chatting with friends? (p1 chatting)

① Yes, I'm a bit of a **chatterbox** (话匣子一样) in front of my friends. I believe, talking to my friends is really good for my mental health (对心理健康好). I mean, we are the same age (同龄), we think alike and we are on the same wavelength all the time (想法一致, 有默契), so we get each other (懂彼此). Through chatting, we bond with each other, support one another and share thoughts and feelings. It's therapeutic (治愈的). (原因)

② I enjoy talking to my friends. But I have to say, I'm not a very talkative person. I'm just a little bit clumsy with my words (在语言上有点笨). I enjoy doing things with my friends. We hang out, clown around (一起犯傻), try new things together (尝试新鲜事物) and we bond over those experiences. (原因)

* “喜欢热衷于某事”的 N 种说法:

- I'm into.... cooking/music/painting/photography..
- I'm keen on...swimming/animation...
- I'm passionate about...
- I'm crazy for/about...
- I have a thing for...
- I enjoy doing... a lot...
- I love...doing sth...
- I'm fond of doing...

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- I'm a big/huge/massive fan of...(名词) /I'm a XXX fan
- I'm big on...
- I find joy in...
- I'm fascinated by your music.
- I'm obsessed with his music.
- I'm addicted to my phone.

- Freak: I'm a fitness/gym freak, health freak, neat freak, clean freak, control freak, OCD...
- Fan: music fan, movie fan, sports fan, football fan...
- Lover: music lover/buff, nature lover, meat lover, art lover, ...
- Person: dog person, cat person, people person, morning/night person (early bird/ night owl)
- Enthusiast: fitness enthusiast, running enthusiast, travel enthusiast
- Food person, I'm a foodie, I'm into trying different kinds of food.

*反面:

有情商的表达:

- I don't like ...very/too much
- I don't care (too much) for=I'm not interested in...
- I'm not a big fan of...
- XXX doesn't excite me that much.
- I don't have a liking for...

稍显情绪化一些的表达:

- I hate xxxx....
- I resent XXX (with every fiber of my being)
- I strongly dislike XXX

*模棱两可的表达:

- I have mixed feelings.
- It's a love-hate relationship.
- It's hard to say, really.
- I feel torn.
- Yes and no...

3. 个人经历(更多出现在 P1, 引导话题)

解题思路：主要是讲故事法，讲述具体的经历。语法注意过去式的使用。当然，也可以用列举法，分情况讨论，WH，都很灵活。

题目格式：Have you ever done..? Did you....?

- Have you ever lost your sunglasses? (p1 sunglasses)

OMG, so many times! As I told you that I'm a clumsy and careless person. I just put them down somewhere and forget them completely. You have no idea how many times I've lost my sunnies (墨镜的可爱叫法) in a cafe or in the library (你简直想象不到有多少次). And recently, I lost my sunnies in a public washroom. Yeh, I put them on top of this little ledge (墙上的台子), little shelf (架子) floating on top of the toilet, and later, I just left without taking them. By the time I found out and rushed back to the washroom, my dear sunglasses were nowhere to be found (找不着了). They were long gone (消失了). (原因，讲故事法)

如果是不常丢墨镜的人设，就仅仅选择后半段“讲故事法”的部分来说