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31 High-Scoring Formulas to Answer Every IELTS Question 轻松回答所有考题 一个月突破口语极限 雅思口语高分保障

雅思口语

方次背



Adrian Li (英) Oliver Davies (英)



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外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS 清晰小巧理念开创者

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## 前言

## EQ英语,雅思口语高分的保障

关键 谢你在本书前驻足并用心阅览。本书历时三年,由 Jonathan Palley, Adrian Li和 EQ 英 语雅思研发中心的语言学专家精心编撰而成。EQ 英语始终致力于雅思口语培训,不但 拥有先进的语言教学平台,还拥有专业的雅思教师团队。通过对数万名雅思考生口语培训的总 结和一对一测评的分析,经过与雅思口语专家及考官充分的交流和探讨,我们得出这样一个结论:取得雅思口语高分最有效的途径就是运用西方人的逻辑思维,即书中所讲的英语答题逻辑, 回答雅思口试中的问题,从而使表达更加流利和精确。

EQ 英语现已将与雅思口试中相关的英语答题逻辑提炼、汇总成 31 种雅思口语高分公式, 并结合高分语言点和实例编成此书,旨在帮助雅思考生备考口语,是考生取得雅思口语高分的 保障。本书将教你如何正确使用 31 种雅思口语高分公式,掌握英语答题逻辑,从而能够让你 准确地回答所有雅思口语考试的问题,获得雅思口语高分。同时,对于希望全面提高英语口语 能力的人士,本书也能提供巨大的帮助。

#### 一、雅思口语高分的"瓶颈"到底是什么?

首先请你回顾一下自己的口语经历或与外籍人士的最后一次交谈。你是否有以下问题:紧 张得头脑里一点儿思路也没有?回答问题时,想到很多方面,却不知道从哪个方面去回答?知 道怎么回答,却不能流利地用英语表达出来?出现以上现象的原因主要有以下两个:

#### 1) 缺乏英语答题逻辑;

#### 2) 缺乏与外教的沟通练习。

现在 EQ 英语把抽象的英语答题逻辑提炼成颇为具体的 31 种雅思口语高分必背公式,只要掌握了这 31 种高分公式,就可以从容回答雅思口语的所有问题,获得雅思口语高分。

#### 二、理解英语答题逻辑,掌握雅思口语高分公式,获得雅思口语高分

#### 1) EQ英语的英语答题逻辑是什么?

英语答题逻辑由 EQ 英语首次提出,并得到了众多语言学专家的认可。

英语答题逻辑是指英语母语者在回答问题和进行表达时的一种逻辑思维。中西方文化差异 的表现之一就是回答和表达时的逻辑顺序和表现形式的不同,而当中国人用汉语逻辑思维进行 英语表达时,很容易令西方人认为我们答非所问。在雅思口语考试中,考官常常感到,考生在

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回答问题时,尽管可以明白考生每个句子要表达的意思,可是依然会觉得其表达颠三倒四、模 糊混乱。事实上,导致这个问题的根本原因就是考生没有理解和掌握西方人的答题逻辑思维, 即"英语答题逻辑"。

#### 2) 31种雅思口语高分必背公式的秘诀是什么?

考生在回答任何雅思口语考题时,31种雅思口语高分必背公式将先教会你"说什么",然后再教会你"如何说"。它们是根据 EQ 英语的英语答题逻辑并依据雅思口语考试真题提炼、 汇总而成的 31 种高分公式,包括答题思路和高分语言点两个部分,答题思路教你"说什么"; 高分语言点教你"如何说"。这 31 种高分公式几乎涵盖了雅思口语考试中所有的话题,考生将 其熟练掌握,就可以自然地、自信地回答雅思口语考试中的所有问题,获得口语高分。

以一道常见的雅思口语考题为例,如考官问考生:"How often do you play sports?",中 国考生经常会这样回答:"Yes, I play sports every day."。考生似乎正确地回答了问题,但却 没有击中雅思口语考试中的得分点。实际上,对于这类题型,考官希望考生能够运用下面的答 题思路和高分语言点来回答:

第一步,清楚地了解答题思路(教你说什么) 答题思路:

- Say how frequently you do the activity the examiner asks you about.
- Explain why you do it that frequently.

第二步,将高分语言点运用到答题思路之中(教你如何说) 高分语言点:

- Use a range of different adverbs of frequency correctly. ("I never go to the cinema." / "I regularly watch DVDs.")
- Use a variety of adverbs of infrequency to describe something you don't do often. ("I *don't always* eat at home." / "Every once in a while | play sports.")

如果考生能按照上述的答题思路并结合高分语言点答题,那么考生的答案就会显得完整而 清晰。根据这个雅思口语高分公式,考生很容易就能给出相应的雅思口语高分答案: "I play sports a few times a week. Usually I play basketball with my friends, but sometimes I play football instead. I think team sports are a great way to socialise and keep fit." 我们可以很清楚地看出,上面这段完整的回答,与 "Yes, I play sports every day." 相比,在 内容上更加丰富、具体,在用词上更加准确、地道,在表达上更加完整、清晰。

只要采用这个雅思口语高分公式,一切关于 "How often..." 的问题就都能迎刃而解,例如: How often do you eat in restaurants? How often do you go for long walks? How often do you take public transport? 等。因此,掌握了本书中的 31 种雅思口语高分必背公式,考生就可以从容回答雅思口语考试的所有问题,获得口语高分。

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3)31种雅思口语高分必背公式是如何帮你取得口语高分的?

31 种雅思口语高分公式可帮助雅思考生解决在口语考试中"不知道说什么"以及"不知 道如何说"的问题——通过答题思路教会你说什么,再通过高分语言点教会你如何说,从而帮 助考生取得雅思口语高分。

#### 三、本书结构及使用指南

本书共分为三个部分:

- 第一部分——共 20 章,教授 20 种高分公式。此部分针对雅思口语考试 Part One 部分 设计内容。
- 第二部分——共4章,每章分为4节,教授4种高分公式。此部分针对雅思口语考试 Part Two部分设计内容。
- 第三部分——共7章,教授7种高分公式。此部分针对雅思口语考试 Part Three 部分 设计内容。

每一部分的内容都是针对雅思口语考试而精心设计的,它涵盖了雅思口试所需的所有英 语答题逻辑。

本书可供考生自学,亦可作为培训班的辅导资料。在这里,我们建议你按照以下方法进 行学习:

1. 充分理解英语答题逻辑,类比口语考题,学习雅思口语高分公式;

- 2. 通过学习答题思路,学会"说什么";
- 3. 通过学习高分语言点,掌握"如何说";
- 4. 通过更多同类型问题的练习, 熟练掌握高分公式;
- 5. 与专业的雅思外教进行一对一的密集练习;

6.在练习的过程中,不断纠正自己的错误,使表达精确、流畅。

如果你找不到专业雅思外教进行一对一的练习, 欢迎拨打 EQ 英语 24 小时雅思咨询热线:400-887-1020, 我们将为你提供一次免费的口语测评。同时, EQ 雅思外教还将为你提供评估报告,一对一地指出你的不足,教你学会如何运用英语答题逻辑。

#### 四、EQ学员的成功见证

目前,EQ 英语已经帮助成千上万的学子们取得了理想的雅思口语分数,实现了他们出国的梦想。我们真诚地希望这本书能够提高你的口语表达能力,协助你获得雅思口语高分,实现 自己的梦想。下面让我们一起来见证一下 EQ 学员的成功:

## 雅思考生来信

考生姓名:王力达 口语历史得分:5	职业:上班族 口语实考分数:7	城市:北京
某日上完培训班后,很偶然 试,跟随EQ英语的外教练习	地收到一张EQ英语发送的 口语,背诵高分公式。一个 考试那天一点都不紧张,只是	5分,而移民需要单项达到6分。在 免费口语测评单页,于是决定试一 多月下来,每天坚持上课、预习、 是后来7分的成绩还真是让我感到惊 择你们。
考生姓名:时力倬 口语历史得分:6.5	职业:学生 口语实考分数:7	城市:广州
我不得不再次参加考试。通过 习雅思口语高分公式,并与:	过无忧雅思网认识了EQ英语 外教练习,提高口语能力。	,但是分数已经过期。为了留学, 。我每天至少花一个小时的时间学 考试的时候,所有的问题我都能套 故出来了,我得了7分。我真幸运!
考生姓名:贾佳 口语历史得分:5	职业:上班族 口语实考分数:6.5	城市:北京
我发现这种学习方式非常适在 抽时间预习,晚上在家跟雅	合我:只要有电脑有网络, 思外教练习,每节课下来3	时间学习。跟随EQ英语复习雅思, 我就随时都可以学习。每天白天我 我都得到很有针对性的反馈。我很 的外教、口语分析师给我的帮助与

EQ 英语真挚地希望能够为英语学习者提供一种全新的口语学习方法,更重要的是,让他 们懂得英语逻辑思维的重要性,也就是"要学的是思维,而不仅仅是语言"。在雅思口语的这 片领域里,我们一直在努力,而且也会坚持下去,希望广大雅思考生和读者给我们提出宝贵的 意见和建议——你们的支持,正是我们前进的动力。

EQ英语

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## 雅思口语考试概览 Overview of the IELTS Speaking Test

## 雅思口语考试介绍

雅思口试分为以下三个部分:

#### • 第一部分

雅思口语考试第一部分考试时间为4到5分钟。考官会问一些你比较熟悉的问题,比如你 的家乡、家庭、兴趣爱好以及你所熟悉的人等。你需要简短、准确地回答问题并举例说明。

第一部分考查考生讨论熟悉话题及使用基础英语语法的能力。

#### 高分口语小贴士

要想取得雅思口语高分,每一个回答都要完整,而且既不能太长也不能太短。高 分公式将教会你如何组织一个完整的回答,包括:

一陈述一个关于你个人的观点或者感受

一说出原因:为什么会有这样的感受或这样的理解

一举出具体的例子、趣事等

有时,一个完整的回答仅仅包含几个句子,有时则需要更多的句子才能表达清楚。 其实,你说的多少并不重要,回答是否完整才是至关重要的。

提示: 永远不要只说"yes"或者"no",也永远不要堆砌语句或者给出太过冗长的回答。

#### • 第二部分

雅思口语考试第二部分考试时间为3到4分钟。考官要求考生就某个话题做一段个人陈述, 时间为1到2分钟。考官会给考生准备一张话题提示卡,上面写明考生需要表达的内容,考生 有1分钟的时间进行准备。在准备过程中,考官会向考生提供笔和纸,考生可以做一些笔记。

第二部分考查考生条理清晰地用英语讲述完整故事的能力。

#### 高分口语小贴士

"个人的轶闻趣事"是一些可以给你的回答增添趣味和色彩的小故事或者细节, 高分公式将教会你怎样在第一和第二部分的回答中加入轶闻趣事,让你的回答显得更 加生动有趣。 例题: "Describe a park that you know."

低分表达:

"I really like the park in my building complex because there are lots of trees." 高分表达:

"I really like the park near my building complex because there are lots of trees. My little brother and I normally go there to play games when the weather is pleasant. There was one time that we played hide-and-seek when I searched everywhere but still couldn't find him. Later, I got so worried that I almost cried. In the end, Mom called and told me that he had gone home already. Only then did I realise that he was trying to trick me. In general, I always have a good relaxing time in the park."

注意:当回答第二部分的问题时,除了叙述轶闻趣事以外,你还应该在回答中增添一些相关的内容。例如,在回答一个关于地点的问题时,你应该说你多久去一次、和谁去以及你的感受等。EQ 英语将通过本书中的高分公式让你知道如何自然地、自信地回答问题。

• 第三部分

雅思口语考试第三部分考试时间为4到5分钟。考官将就一些比较广泛的社会问题与考生进行双向讨论。你需要清晰地表达并支持自己的观点,同时向考官展示自己能够运用英语母语者讨论问题的技巧,就一些不太熟悉的话题进行广泛而深入的讨论。

第三部分考查考生对有争论性的问题表达个人见解,并通过辩证分析讨论问题的能力。

#### 高分口语小贴士

当你陈述一个观点时,高分公式会教你如何阐述其他不同的观点,运用辩证思维 方式回答问题。

低分表达:

"I think Global warming is the largest problem facing the world."

高分表达:

"Some people believe that global warming is the biggest problem facing the world today, *while* others are quite skeptical about it. I think that people should make more efforts to take care of the natural environment, *not just* to reduce global warming, *but* to make our air cleaner, our water fresher and our daily lives more comfortable. It is important to boost the economy and give more people the opportunity to buy luxury goods and live a good life; *however*, people should also be aware that the natural environment is also important and consider the long-term effects of some of our action."

注意:从以上的表达可以再次看到,恰当地使用连接词可以让你的表达听起来更加清 楚,回答也更加有条理。

## 如何学习31种雅思口语高分必背公式 How to Study the 31 High-Scoring Formulas

EQ 英语通过对雅思口语考试的充分研究,根据英语答题逻辑并依据雅思口语考试真题, 研发了 31 种雅思口语高分必背公式。这 31 种高分公式为你备战雅思口语考试提供了一个框架, 只要你掌握了这 31 种高分公式,就可以从容回答雅思口语的所有问题,获得口语高分。

本书分为三个部分,书中的 31 种雅思口语高分必背公式以雅思口语考试中的各种问题为 基础,并与考试的三个部分相对应(详情请仔细阅读本书的"前言"):

第一部分:针对 Part One 部分的 20 种高分公式

第二部分:针对 Part Two 部分的 4 种高分公式

第三部分:针对 Part Three 部分的 7 种高分公式

其中,每一个高分公式都包括答题思路和高分语言点,是最为核心的内容。答题思路教你"说什么",高分语言点教你"如何说",前者是口试时所应运用的答题逻辑,后者是在运用答题逻辑时需要用到的具体的词汇和语法(详情请仔细阅读本书的"前言")。

以第一部分的高分公式 "Formula 1: Do you prefer X or Y?" 为例:

Answer Order

- State which one you prefer.
- Compare the two things the examiner mentions.
- Give reasons and examples to explain why.

#### Language Steps

- Master prefer + verb-ing ( "I prefer walking." ) and prefer + to verb ( "I prefer to walk.").
- Use comparatives of convenience or greater benefit like a native speaker. ("Travelling by bus is *faster than* going by car.")

使用本书时,建议读者依照课程顺序,由易到难、循序渐进地进行学习,打下坚实的口语 基础,为获得口试高分做好铺垫。

本书建议读者采用如下步骤学习每一个高分公式:

 了解学习目标,清楚该章的学习内容,并在学完每章后,通过对照学习目标,检验自 己的学习效果。

- 2)熟悉答题思路和高分语言点。通过答题思路,学会用西方人的逻辑思维去组织答案, 通过高分语言点,学会在回答问题时需要使用到的具体的词汇和语法。
- 3) 识记并掌握英语词汇,完成相应的词汇练习,并把这些词汇运用到实际口语表达中, 让你的英语听起来更加地道。
- 4) 阅读答题范例,领会如何根据高分公式组织自己的答案。
- 5) 学习高分语言点的范例解析和相关例句,并完成相应的强化练习,从而使你的表达更 加精准,答案更加丰富。
- 建议:最好能有至少一个月的时间来准备雅思口语考试,同时,你需要深入理解口语高分 公式,通过不断地练习,熟练地掌握它们,从而达到理想的学习效果。如果你是和 朋友一起学习的,本书将提供更大的帮助,你们可以通过轮流提问和回答的形式来 练习书中的雅思口语高分必背公式。

此外, EQ 英语还为你准备了更多的网上资源来辅助学习。登录 http://www.EQEnglish. com/book 并注册即可获得更多高分资源。

#### 注册后,你可以:

- 1)获得免费真人一对一雅思外教口语测评——与真人外教进行一对一口语测评,并获得 专业评估反馈。专家为你指出不足,提出提高建议。
- 2) 收听各分数段标准录音——与自己的口语回答作对比,考前做到心中有数。
- 3)得到量身订制的学习计划——根据你的目标分数、考试时间、现有水平等因素,为你制订快速提高的学习计划。
- 4)获得更多口语练习——查漏补缺,步步为"赢",让你打好坚实的口语基础并快速提高口语能力,得到口语高分。

如果你在雅思备考过程中有任何疑问, 欢迎拨打 EQ 英语 24 小时雅思咨询热线 400-887-1020 进行咨询。

- 注:本书练习题的所有答案和关于高分公式的更多练习题可登录 http://www.EQEnglish. com/book 进行下载。
- 最后, EQ 英语欢迎你对本书提出宝贵建议与意见。
- 电话: 400-887-1020
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# Part One 第一部分

# 第一部分高分公式介绍 INTRODUCTION TO PART ONE FORMULAS

## 雅思口语考试第一部分介绍

雅思口语考试第一部分考试时间为4到5分钟。

考官会问一些你比较熟悉的问题,比如你的家乡、家庭、兴趣爱好以及你所熟 悉的人等。

你要简短、准确地回答问题并举例说明。

## EQ英语课程第一部分概述

通过对雅思口试第一部分考题的研究和分析,EQ英语归纳并总结了雅思考官 在口试第一部分提出的各种问题,从中发现了20种最常见的问题类型,并在此 基础上提炼出相应的雅思口语高分公式。

如果掌握了这20种雅思口语高分公式,你就可以轻松应对雅思口试第一部分的 所有问题。

每一种雅思口语高分公式都由答题思路以及高分语言点组成,这20种雅思口语 高分公式是你在回答各种口试问题时所必须掌握的。



## Formula 1: Do you prefer <u>X</u> to <u>Y</u>?



In this lesson you'll master the Formula for "Do you prefer <u>X</u> to <u>Y</u>?" type questions. 本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- Do you prefer writing letters or sending emails?
- Do you prefer talking on the phone or chatting online?
- Do you prefer to travel by bike or on foot?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "Do you prefer  $\underline{X}$  to  $\underline{Y}$ ?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- State which one you prefer.
- Compare the two things the examiner mentions.
- Give reasons and examples to explain why.

#### Language Steps

- Master prefer + verb-ing ("I prefer walking.") and prefer + to verb ("I prefer to walk.").
- Use comparatives of convenience or greater benefit like a native speaker. ("Travelling by bus is *faster than* going by car.")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
convenient 方便的	adjective	fitting in well with a person's need or plans	Is it convenient for you to meet Friday afternoon?
actually 事实上,实际上	adverb	in fact, really, usually used be- fore a slightly surprising state- ment	Many people think that philoso- phy is really boring but it's actu- ally quite fascinating when you start finding out about it.

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
get stuck 陷入僵局,受困,堵塞		to get into a situation when you cannot move easily (It can be used in an abstract or specific. It is often used for when you can't move in a traffic jam.)	We got stuck in traffic for hours and so we missed our plane.
traffic jam 交通堵塞		a lot of vehicles very close to- gether so that they cannot move	Traffic jams are usually just caused by the amount of cars on the road, rather than by ac- cidents. This is why there are always traffic jams during rush hour.
means of transport 交通工具,运输方式		referring to all the different types of transport: cars, buses, trains, the subway, planes etc	Although a car is probably the most popular means of trans- port, it is not very suitable for modern life in cities, where they are too expensive and there is not enough space to drive them.
smiley 表情符,笑脸符	noun	a small image used in chat rooms online by users to indi- cate different emotions (It also can be sent by mobile phone or email. Example: (2)	Whenever I make a joke about somebody while I am on the Internet and I worry that some- body might get angry, I just put a "smiley" at the end of my mes- sage to show I was only joking.
online 在线的	adjective	on the Internet	I won't let my child surf the Web; there are too many dangerous and dirty things online.
sociable 好交际的,善社交的	adjective	to describe somebody who likes meeting new people or spend- ing time with people	Mark isn't a very sociable per- son at all; he hardly ever goes out to have fun and spends all his time alone in his room play- ing computer games.

## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer Alice Do you prefer to travel by bike or by bus?

I prefer cycling to travelling by bus. Cycling is so much more convenient than taking the bus if you're not travelling too far. Actually, it's often faster to go by bike because you don't get stuck in traffic jams! Cycling is also better for my health than all other means of transport, including buses.



## Interviewer Do you prefer chatting online or talking on the phone? Dovid Generally I prefer chatting online. I nearly always find that chatting online can be more sociable as you can speak to more than one person at the same time. Also, chatting online is often much more fun because you can send smileys, photos and even videos!

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Prefer 高分语言点 1 Prefer 的用法

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用prefer的。

AliceI prefer cycling to travelling by bus...DavidGenerally I prefer chatting online...

Obviously, the first thing you need to tell the examiner for this type of question is whether you prefer  $\underline{X}$  or  $\underline{Y}$ . "Prefer" can be followed by either verb-ing or to verb.

Notice in the examples below that prefer + verb-ing can be followed by either "to" or "rather than", but prefer + to verb can only be followed by "rather than".

- prefer + verb-ing + to / rather than + verb-ing
  - "I prefer cycling to taking the bus."
  - "I prefer eating to cooking."
  - "I prefer baking cakes at home rather than buying them in shops."
  - "I prefer reading a newspaper rather than watching TV."
- prefer + to verb + rather than + verb
  - "I prefer to cycle rather than take the bus."
  - "I prefer to eat rather than cook."
  - "I prefer to bake cakes at home rather than buy them in shops."
  - "I prefer to read a newspaper rather than watch TV."

Both these forms are correct, and mean exactly the same.



Some of the sentences below are incorrect, some are correct. Identify the incorrect sentences and write the correct sentences in the spaces provided.

- 1. I prefer to go to the cinema to watch DVDs at home.
- 2. My sister prefers writing letters to write emails.
- 3. I prefer to talk with friends on the phone rather than using QQ.

- 4. I much prefer to live in a town rather than a big city.
- 5. My mother prefers shopping at the market more than in supermarkets.
- 6. My friends generally prefer to send text messages to talking on the phone.

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 Comparatives 高分语言点 2 比较级

让我们再回顾一下雅思考生Alice 和David是如何使用比较级的。

- Alice ... Cycling is so much *more convenient than* taking the bus if you're not travelling too far. Actually, it's often *faster* to go by bike because you don't get stuck in traffic jams! Cycling is also *better* for my health than all other means of transport, including buses.
- David ... I nearly always find that chatting online can be *more sociable* as you can speak to more than one person at the same time. Also, chatting online is often much *more fun* because you can send smileys, photos and even videos!

After you have told the examiner whether you prefer  $\underline{X}$  or  $\underline{Y}$ , you should compare them, so it's very important to use comparatives correctly.

To form the comparative of an adjective you should:

- add "-er" if the adjective is one syllable long
- add "-ier" if the adjective is more than one syllable and ends in -y
- add "more" before the adjective if it is two or more syllables long

Look at the table below to see how these rules work.

Short Adjectives		-y Adjectives		Long Adjectives	
Adjective	Comparative Form	Adjective	Comparative Form	Adjective	Comparative Form
cheap	cheaper	easy	easier	expensive	more expensive
large	larger	heavy	heavier	comfortable	more comfortable
fast	faster	pretty	prettier	fashionable	more fashionable
slow	slower	ugly	uglier	useful	more useful

以下几个形容词的比较级形式是不规则的。 形容词原级─比较级 good — better bad — worse fun — more fun 如果要强调比较级,只需要在比较级前加 much,比如:…*much* prettier, …*much* more convenient。
When you compare X and Y, you should use one of the following comparative structures:

X + to be + comparative + than + Y
"Watching TV is more interesting than listening to the radio."

- <u>x</u> + to be + comparative + than + <u>x</u>
   "Watching TV is more interesting than listening to the radio."
   "Cars are prettier than buses."
- X + to be + not as + adjective + as + Y
  "Listening to the radio is not as interesting as watching TV."
  "Buses are not as pretty as cars."

#### Exercise 1.2: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences below.

1.	My mother prefers to eat at home than in restaurants because she says it's				
	for one's health.				
	A. more better	B. best	C. better		
2.	I think that I prefer student life to working life because we a		allowed to be		
	in our attitude and express ours	selves more.			
	A. more creativity	B. more creative	C. creativer		
3.	Most people prefer taking the	airport express light railway to	taking a taxi to the airport		
	because it is				
	A. much quicker	B. more quick	C. more quicker		
4.	. I prefer to go to parties with friends rather than with family – partying with friends is s				
	much because I can drink wine and let my hair down!				
	A. exciting	B. excitinger	C. more exciting		
5.	To be honest, I prefer trave	lling to work by bus rather	than by foot because it's		
	A. easier	B. more easy	C. more easier		
6.	I don't like taking the subway -	it's definitely as	s the bus.		
	A. more comfortable than	B. less comfortable	C. not as comfortable		
7.	For me, sending text messages	s is sending em	ails.		
	A. funner than	B. more fun than	C. not as fun		

- 8. I prefer studying than working because I feel \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ when I study.
  - A. freer, more independent
  - B. more free, more independent
  - C. freer, independent

## EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT Discourse Markers 补充语言点语篇标记词

让我们来看看雅思考生Alice和David的回答中使用了哪些语篇标记词。

- Alice ...Cycling is so much more convenient than taking the bus if you're not travelling too far. *Actually*, it's often faster to go by bike because...
- **David** ... I nearly always find that chatting online can be more sociable as you can speak to more than one person at the same time. *A*/*so*, chatting online is often much more fun because...

One reason why Alice's and David's answers are so good is that both candidates put extra little words (called discourse markers) into their answers in a very native way.

Try to use the following words more often when you speak English, as they will help make you sound more like a native speaker:

actually / in fact

"Actually" and "in fact" are very often used by native speakers to introduce something that may be surprising or that slightly changes what was being said before.

"It is actually a lot cheaper to go to that supermarket."

"In fact public buses are a lot more environmentally friendly than many people think."

needless to say

"Needless to say" is another way of saying "obviously" or "everybody knows that..." without sounding rude or arrogant.

"I like eating lots of cakes, but needless to say, that will make me fat."

"He's done very badly in his exams, so *needless to say* he won't get into university this year."

also / in addition

"Also" and "in addition" are used to add extra or further information.

"I'm a very sociable person. I prefer team sports such as basketball and football and *in addition* I like going to KTV with my friends."

"I prefer cycling rather than driving a car because it helps me keep fit; in addition it's better for the environment and it's *also* cheaper!"

#### • besides

"Besides" at the beginning of a sentence means "as well as", whereas in the middle of a sentence it means "anyway".

"Besides watching the TV and talking to my friends, I can relax while travelling on the subway."

"I like riding a bike as it's a very convenient way to travel. *Besides*, it's cheap and I can't afford a car."



#### Exercise 1.3: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

in fact also needless to say besides actually in addition to

1. \_\_\_\_\_, writing emails is a lot cheaper than mailing letters.

- 2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ prefer to eat at home than eat in restaurants.
- 3. Writing letters is a more personal way to communicate. \_\_\_\_\_, I like writing by hand.
- 4. I prefer watching TV to going to the cinema because \_\_\_\_\_\_ being cheaper it's \_\_\_\_\_ more comfortable.
- 5. Many people think it's dangerous to travel by aeroplane but \_\_\_\_\_\_ it's probably the safest means of transport available.

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com

## Formula 2: What do you usually / normally do?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"What do you usually / normally do?" type questions.

- 本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:
- What do you do on an average day?
- What is your normal daily routine?
- Can you describe your typical day?
- What do you usually do on weekends?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "What do you usually / normally do?" type questions, you must:

## Answer Order

- Say what you do at the time the examiner asks you about.
- Say how often you do these things.

#### Language Steps

- Use adverbs of frequency like a native speaker to show how frequently, or infrequently, you do things. ("I often meet up with my classmates." / "I sometimes go shopping.")
- Use the present tense & times of day correctly for general habits. ("I ride my bike every day at 2 o'clock." / "We have dinner together in the evening.")
- Show that you can use one or two common sequence markers. ("Before class starts we talk." / "We then go to bed.")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
routine 惯例,例程	noun		I wake up, clean my teeth, get dressed, then read the morning pa- per while drinking a cup of coffee – that's my usual morning routine.
schedule 日程表	noun		You want to have a meeting? Let me look at my schedule for next weekOK, I can fit you in about 3 o'clock.
review 复习	verb		Flashcards are a great way to re- view vocabulary and native speaker expressions – you can look at them to refresh your memory of the things you cover in your lessons.
meet up with somebody 跟⋯⋯见面		to meet friends or colleagues by appointment	I like to meet up with friends for drinks on Friday night after work. We often go to a quiet local bar and play cards.
corridor 走廊	noun	a passage inside a building that people walk along to get to different areas or rooms	I always get lost in my university. There are so many long corridors and so many classrooms – they all look the same!
gossip . 说闲话	verb	to talk openly about the lives of other people or to reveal personal or interesting facts about other people	, , ,
regular 定期的,有规律的	adjective	similar, usually the same, with little change	I think my parents' eating habits are too regular; on Mondays they have fish, Tuesdays they have chicken, Wednesday is soupevery week is exactly the same!
sharp 准时地	adverb	exactly at the time said, not later or earlier at all	You ARE late! I told you to be here at 8 o'clock sharp and it's now 8:05.
overtime 超时地 / 加班时间	adverb / noun	extra time spent at work be- yond the usual time	Many workers in developed coun- tries refuse to work overtime if it is not paid.
hang out with somebody 与出去玩			I love hanging out with my friends on the weekend. We go shopping, go to the cinema, play badminton and sometimes go dancing.

## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。



Tell me about your usual daily routine.

Well, usually I wake up around 8 a.m. I always have a cup of coffee while I review my study notes over breakfast. Then I normally ride my bike to school, apart from in winter, when it's way too cold. Before class starts I often meet up with my classmates in the corridor and we gossip a bit about life and school. After school, I always go straight home and then start on my homework while my mum cooks me dinner. I usually go to bed at about 10 p.m.



Do you do the same thing at the same time every day?

During the week, I have a very regular schedule because of my job. I always wake up just after 7 in the morning, then eat my breakfast on the way to the subway station. I get to work at 8 o'clock sharp, and usually work until 5, sometimes I work overtime until 7 or 8. After I get home I normally eat dinner with my wife and after that either hang out with friends or watch TV before going to bed at about 11.

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Adverbs of Frequency 高分语言点1频率副词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用频率副词的。

- Alice Well, *usually* I wake up around 8 a.m. I *always* have a cup of coffee while I review my study notes over breakfast. Then I *normally* ride my bike to school, apart from in winter, when it's way too cold. Before class starts I *often* meet up with my classmates in the corridor and we gossip a bit about life and school. After school, I *always* go straight home and then start on my homework while my mum cooks me dinner. I *usually* go to bed at about 10 p.m.
- David ... I always wake up just after 7 in the morning, then eat my breakfast on the way to the subway station. I get to work at 8 o'clock sharp, and usually work until 5, sometimes I work overtime until 7 or 8. After I get home I normally eat dinner with my wife...

You must use adverbs of frequency well in your test, and if you can master using a variety of <u>different</u> adverbs of frequency it will make your English more interesting and much more like a native speaker.

Let's look at two different kinds of adverbs of frequency.

Adverbs that go after the subject and before the verb

always

"I always go out partying every night when I'm on holiday."

- often
  "She often goes running after class."
- never
  "She never rides her bike in winter."
- almost never
  "We almost never go out dancing."
- rarely
  "He rarely eats rice."
- hardly ever
  "She hardly ever exercises."

#### Adverbs that can go before or after the subject

- usually
  "Usually I wake up around 8 a.m."
  "I usually ride my bike to school..."
- normally

"Normally I help my mum with the cooking." "I normally help my mum with the cooking."

sometimes
"We sometimes go shopping..."
"Sometimes we go shopping..."



almost never, hardly ever 和 rarely 这三个词语表达的意思相同。

#### 🛍 Exercise 2.1: Word Order

Rewrite the sentences below in the correct order.

1.	eat	1	buns	steamed	usually	
2.	never	I	almost	exercise	do	
3.	gets	hardly	ever	home	early	he
4.	she	novels	never	reads		
5.	always	my	bike	rides	а	father

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6.	lunch	read	magazine	during	I	а	sometimes
7.	I	parents	with	watch	my	TV	normally
8.	play		computer	rarely	games		
9.	weekend	cycling	often	the	go	on	1

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 The Present Simple & Times of Day 高分语言点 2 一般现在时和时间的表达方法

让我们再来回顾一下Alice 和David的答案,看看他们是如何使用一般现在时的。

- Alice Well, usually I wake up around 8 a.m. I always have a cup of coffee while I review my study notes over breakfast. Then I normally ride my bike to school, apart from in winter, when it's way too cold. Before class starts I often meet up with my classmates in the corridor and we gossip a bit about life and school. After school, I always go straight home and then start on my homework while my mum cooks me dinner. I usually go to bed at about 10 p.m...
- David During the week, I have a very regular schedule because of my job. I always wake up just after 7 in the morning, then eat my breakfast on the way to the subway station. I get to work at 8 o'clock sharp, and usually work until 5, sometimes I work overtime until 7 or 8. After I get home I normally eat dinner with my wife and after that either hang out with friends or watch TV before going to bed at about 11

The present simple is used to describe what we do every day or very frequently:

"I get up at 7:30 in the morning."

"She often goes to the movies."

"They eat noodles for lunch."



不要以为一般现在时的使用非常简单,很多英语水平不错的学生往往 因为简单的时态错误而失分!

The present simple is often used together with times of day, so make sure you are aware of the following:

• at + hour + o'clock

"My mum makes me go to bed at 10 o'clock." "I get up at 6 o'clock."

- at + dawn / noon / midnight
  "I never get up at dawn."
  "I always eat lunch at noon."
- at + hour + a.m. / in the morning
  "I usually wake up at 8 a.m."
  "I usually wake up at 8 in the morning."
- at + hour + p.m. / in the afternoon / evening
  "My father often comes home at 9 p.m."
  "My father often comes home at 9 in the evening."
- at / on the weekend
  "I normally just relax at the weekend."
  "I normally just relax on the weekend."

掌握正确的时间表达方法很重要,千万不要犯雅思考生中常见的错误, 比如 at 8 a.m. o'clock, in noon, on weekend!

在英语中,我们通常只用数字 1—12 来表达时间,而不使用 24 小时制。因此,23:00 我们可以说 11 o'clock 或者 11 p.m.,但是我们不能说 23 o'clock。



## Exercise 2.2: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

eat	go out	hang out with	have	lie
meet up	play	wake up	watch	watch

Recently I've been very lazy. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ pretty late, around 10 a.m., and take a long time over breakfast. I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_ television while I \_\_\_\_\_\_ my breakfast, then I \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ with friends and \_\_\_\_\_\_ football in the street. I go back home and \_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch with my family, then I go out again in the evening and \_\_\_\_\_\_ my mates. After that I normally \_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed till the early hours of the morning and \_\_\_\_\_\_ movies.



#### Exercise 2.3: Error Correction

Identify the mistakes in the following sentences and write the correct sentences in the spaces provided.

1. I often go to my sister's house for lunch in the weekend.

- 2. On holiday, I usually get up 4 p.m. in the morning.
- 3. I always go for a jog on the evening, when it is cool.
- 4. Normally, I go to bed at 11 p.m. o'clock.
- 5. I try to have lunch in noon.
- 6. I leave for work on 6 a.m. o'clock.

## EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT Sequence Markers 补充语言点次序标志词

首先,让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用序号标志词的。

- Alice Well, usually I wake up around 8 a.m...*Then* I normally ride my bike to school, apart from in winter, when it's way too cold. *Before* class starts I often meet up with my classmates in the corridor and we gossip a bit about life and school. *After* school, I always go straight home and then start on my homework while my mum cooks me dinner...
- Dovid ... I always wake up just *after* 7 in the morning, *then* eat my breakfast on the way to the subway station...*After* I get home I normally eat dinner with my wife and *after* that either hang out with friends or watch TV *before* going to bed at about 11.

To talk about your usual or normal routine, you should use sequence markers. These help you logically link the different activities that you do together and also make things much clearer for the listener.

Remind yourself of the following sequence markers:

- before
- then
- after (activity)
- after that

Alice和David并没有在他们做的每件事情后都说then或者after that。他们只是用了一些次序标志词——这就足以使他们听起来像英语母语者。



### Exercise 2.4: Gap Fill & Ordering

Write the words below in the correct spaces and then order the sentences 1-4 in the order that they occur.

after the shower after that before then

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ I have something to eat. I rarely have a very big breakfast.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_, I come home and take a quick shower.
- C. On Sundays I normally get up fairly early and have a run in the local park \_\_\_\_\_\_ doing anything else.
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ I throw some really comfortable clothes on.

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com



TT:

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# Formula 3: What do you like to do (<u>in your</u> <u>spare time</u>)?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for "What do you like to do (<u>in your spare time</u>)?" type questions. 本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- What do you like to do in your spare time?
- What do you like to do when you are on holidays?
- What do you like to do when you are not working?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "What do you like to do (in your spare time)?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Identify a couple of things you like doing.
- Describe why you like them.

#### Language Steps

- Use either enjoy / like + verb-ing or like to + verb. ("I *like studying* English." / "I *like to study* English.")
- 2. Use one or two native speaker phrasal verbs to say "I like". ("I'm *quite* into playing guitar." / "I'm *really* keen on studying English.")
- Use some adjectives of positive feeling to show the degree of your interest. ("I like playing football. It's *exciting.*" / "I'm quite into learning new languages. I find it *fascinating.*")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
be quite into something 热衷于做某事		to be keen on something ("Quite into" is a way of expressing that you have a strong interest in something.)	He goes to concerts all the time. He's quite into music.
movie / film 电影	noun		The film <i>Titanic</i> is extremely popular with some people, but I don't really like romantic movies.
hip-hop 街舞	noun	a type of music with a strong beat that usually involves rapping, not singing to music	Eminem is one of the most famous hip-hop stars.
gig 演奏会,演唱会	noun	informal – a single musical perfor- mance by an individual or band	For me, gigs aren't worth going to; you have to buy expensive tickets, spend a long time getting there and the performance is usually worse than the band's CD.
be keen on something 对 <sup></sup> 着迷,喜爱		to be very interested in something	My father's recently become keen on photography, so he's bought an expensive digital camera and spends a lot of time taking photos of everything.
novel 小说	noun	a long story about imaginary people and events	I think the "Harry Potter" novels are fantastic.
short story 短篇小说		a short story about imaginary people and events	I often buy those small magazines with short stories in them and read them on the subway on my way to work.
every so often 偶尔,不时		sometimes, not very often	Although I come from Chongqing I only eat spicy food every so often.
stimulating 令人兴奋的,刺激的	adjective .	to describe something that makes you feel enthusiastic and full of ideas	Students only need to talk to Professor Smith for a while and then they're suddenly bursting with ideas – he's so stimulating.



## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer What do you like to do in your spare time?

Alice Well, I have lots of hobbies I like to do in my spare time. I'm very interested in studying English and I'm also guite into movies - sometimes I combine these two interests by watching British or American films. What I particularly enjoy doing, though, is playing football - it's so exciting!

#### Interviewer David

What do you like to do in the evening?

I work really hard during the day so in the evening I like to relax and unwind. I'm a big fan of hip-hop and rock music, and I like hanging out with friends and watching gigs. I'm also keen on reading novels and short stories. I'm involved in a reading group at my university and every so often we get together and discuss the latest books we've read over dinner - it's so stimulating to talk and hear different views about the books we've all read.

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Like & Enjoy 高分语言点 1 Like & Enjoy 的用法

- 首先,让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用动词like和enjoy的。
- Alice Well, I have lots of hobbies I like to do in my spare time. I'm very interested in studying English and I'm also guite into movies - sometimes I combine these two interests by watching British or American films. What I particularly enjoy doing, though, is playing football - it's so exciting!
- David I work really hard during the day so in the evening I like to relax and unwind. I'm a big fan of hip-hop and rock music, and I like hanging out with friends and watching gigs...

Like and enjoy are two very common verbs that you need to master to do well in your IELTS test.

Like

Notice that David uses "like" in two different ways to say the same thing.

- like + to verb " like to relax."
- like + verb-ing

"I like hanging out with friends."

#### Enjoy

enjoy + verb-ing

"I really enjoy playing tennis."



enjoy 后面只能接动词的 ing 形式,比如可以说 "I *enjoy practising* the guitar for a couple of hours every day.",而不能说 "I enjoy to practise."

If you or the interviewer has already mentioned an activity, and you continue to discuss that activity, you can refer to that activity as "it".

For example:

"I really enjoy studying English. It is fun."

In the second sentence, "it" refers back to "studying English". Use "it" when you are sure that both you and the person you are speaking to are talking about the same thing. Remember, if what you were talking about before was plural, you must say "they" instead of "it".

For example:

"I like watching football matches - they are so exiting."



#### Exercise 3.1: Error Correction

Each of the sentences below has at least one mistake. Identify the mistakes and write the correct sentences in the spaces provided.

- 1. When I'm not working I really enjoy to cycle in the countryside outside my city. They are a very healthy and exciting pastime.
- 2. I really like to getting involved in team sports. It is particularly good for building up cooperative skills and healthy competition.
- 3. I especially liking to spend my free time sleeping and being lazy in my dormitory.
- 4. My friends and I are really keen on play computer games. It is a really good way to spend an evening.
- 5. I enjoy to take part in martial arts like Kungfu; it can keep you fit and make you strong!
- 6. She enjoys go out to bars on weekends and hang out with friends.

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 Native Speaker Ways to Say "I Like" 高分语言点 2 用英语母语者的方式表达 I Like

让我们再回顾一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何表达| Like的。

Alice Well, I have lots of hobbies I like to do in my spare time. I'm very interested in studying English and I'm also quite into movies – sometimes I combine these two interests by watching British or American films...

David I work really hard during the day so in the evening I like to relax and unwind. I'm a big fan of hip-hop and rock music, and I like hanging out with friends and watching gigs. I'm also keen on reading novels and short stories...

Let's look at the structures for these native speaker ways to say you "like" something:

- I'm quite into + activity / hobby
   "I'm quite into playing tennis I get very excited about it."
- I'm a fan of + activity / hobby
  "I'm a big fan of guitar music I often go to concerts."
- I'm keen on + activity / hobby "I'm really keen on going to eat in Thai restaurants. I love Thai food."
- I'm interested in + activity / hobby "I'm very interested in law; I'm always reading about the latest laws and legal cases."



在使用这些英语母语者常用的动词短语时,要注意其中不同介词的搭 配, 比如 quite into, a fan of, keen on, interested in。

#### Exercise 3.2: Word Order

Rewrite the words below in the correct order.

1.	quite	on	detective	into	stories	ľm	TV	watching
2.	of	fan	comedies	huge	а	romantic	She's	
3.	interested	ľm	latest	in	fashions	extremely	the	
4.	very da	ncing	He's v	vith at	clubs	on	friends	keen

## LANGUAGE STEP 3 Adjectives of Positive Feeling 高分语言点 3 表达正面感觉的形容词

让我们来看看雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些形容词来表达自己的感觉。

Alice Well, I have lots of hobbies I like to do in my spare time. I'm very *interested* in studying English and I'm also quite into movies – sometimes I combine these two interests by watching British or American films. What I particularly enjoy doing, though, is playing football – it's so *exciting*!

David ... I'm involved in a reading group at my university and every so often we get together and discuss the latest books we've read over dinner – it's so stimulating to talk and hear different views about the books we've all read.

To explain why you like doing something, you should use adjectives of positive feeling. It is often difficult for non-native speakers to use these correctly, and candidates frequently lose marks in the IELTS test because of this type of mistake.

Adjectives of positive feeling come from action verbs such as "satisfy", "bore" and "excite". There are two ways to turn these types of verbs into adjectives of positive feeling.

Use to be + verb-ed when talking about the person who is <u>experiencing</u> the emotion:
"He *is bored* when he has nothing to do."
"She *is fascinated* by music."

"They are interested in playing football."

"I am satisfied with my lessons."

"The dog is excited when I give him food."

• Use to be + verb-ing when talking about the thing that is <u>causing</u> the emotion:

"Football is *boring*."

"Music is fascinating."

"Studying English is interesting."

"Seeing a concert is exciting."

"Eating a big dinner is satisfying."

#### Exercise 3.3: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences below by writing the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- 1. I really enjoy reading; a good book is so \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy).
- 2. I think movies are \_\_\_\_\_ (bore).
- 3. My friends are all \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) about the concert on Sunday.
- 4. I love studying English. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (fascinate) by the grammar.
- 5. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in learning more about other countries.
- 6. Julia finds her art classes incredibly \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy).

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com



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## Formula 4: What do you dislike about $\underline{X}$ ?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for "What do you dislike about <u>X</u>?" type questions. 本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- What do you dislike about parties?
- What don't you like about your job?
- What do you dislike about eating in restaurants?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "What do you dislike about  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Identify which aspects of the topic you don't like – name just one or two things.
- Describe the degree of dislike you have for them.
- Give examples why you don't like them.

#### Language Steps

- 1. Use native speaker expressions of dislike. ("I'm not keen on sports.")
- Use native speaker degrees of dislike words and phrases. ("I *absolutely* hate going to the cinema.")
- 3. Use very much correctly to express dislike. ("I don't like basketball very much.")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
stranger 陌生人	noun	a person you don't know	Parents often tell small children not to talk to strangers as it can be dangerous.

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#### 续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
find oneself doing something 突然意识到自己在做某事			Tom says he hates rock music, but whenever his son plays a Rolling Stones song he finds himself sing- ing along.
superficial 表面的,肤浅的	adjective	not deep or meaningful, very shallow, without much mean- ing	People who judge others by their clothes are very superficial.
field 领域,范围	noun	an area of an activity, job or interest	Although lots of university gradu- ates would like to get into market- ing, it's a very competitive field and only the very best candidates suc- ceed.
line manager 直线经理,直接主管		ager more senior than you to who you are responsible for	Sometimes, workers have to make complaints about their line manag- ers to the manager of the line man- ager, which can be very awkward.
commute 通勤,来回往返于	noun / verb		I would rather live in a smaller city so that I didn't have to spend so much time commuting to work ev- ery day.
rush hour 髙峰期		evenings when the roads and pavements are busy because	I never get the bus during rush hour, because the traffic is so bad. If I need to go somewhere in the city, I do it between about 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
jam-packed 拥挤不堪的	adjective	full of things or people, very close together	Beautiful beaches are often ruined during the summer because they are jam-packed with tourists.

## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。



What do you dislike about parties?

Well, I generally enjoy the parties I go to, but there are a few things I don't like. I don't like all the drinking that usually happens and I'm not keen on meeting lots of new people at parties. If there are too many strangers at a party I find myself having the same conversation again and again: Where are you from?

What's your major? What's your job? I can't stand repeating myself and this kind of conversation is very superficial; you don't really get to know the person at all.

- Interviewer What don't you like about your job?
  - David I don't particularly like my job. I'm not interested in the field I work in, and I don't like my line manager or many of my colleagues very much - they're all so boring. But what I absolutely hate about my job is the commute. It takes me about two hours to get to work; I have to travel during the rush hour on the subway and public buses which are always jam-packed with people - it's terrible!

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Expressing Dislike 高分语言点1表达厌恶

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何表达厌恶的。

- Alice Well, I generally enjoy the parties I go to, but there are a few things I don't like. I don't like all the drinking that usually happens and I'm not keen on meeting lots of new people at parties...I can't stand repeating myself and this kind of conversation is very superficial...
- David I don't particularly like my job. I'm not interested in the field I work in, and I don't like my line manager or many of my colleagues very much - they're all so boring. But what I absolutely hate about my job is the commute...

Notice that Alice and David use a variety of phrases to talk naturally about things they don't like. You should also try to use a varied range of ways to say you dislike something. Here are some more expressions you should try to use:

#### expression + noun

- "I don't like parties."
- "I don't enjoy music concerts."
- "I'm not keen on fashion."
- "I'm not really a fan of music."
- "I'm not interested in history."
- "I hate TV documentaries."
- "I can't stand supermarkets."

#### expression + verb-ing

"I don't like living in a big city."

"I don't enjoy watching television."

"I'm not keen on reading about fashion."

"I'm not really a fan of listening to live music."
- "I'm not interested in learning about history."
- "I hate watching TV documentaries."
- "I can't stand going to the supermarket."



#### Exercise 4.1: Rephrasing

Look at the sentences below and rewrite them in the spaces provided using the phrases in brackets.

- 1. I don't like to travel a lot for work, but my boss makes me. (hate)
- 2. I dislike formal parties where you have to look very smart and behave very well. (not keen on)
- 3. I don't enjoy it when my manager criticises me in front of all my colleagues. (can't stand)
- 4. Susan doesn't like English at all and thinks it's a complete waste of time. (not interested in)
- 5. I don't like to go to expensive restaurants. (not really a fan of)
- 6. I don't like to watch TV soap operas. (don't enjoy)

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 Expressing Degrees of Dislike 高分语言点 2 表达不同程度的厌恶

- 让我们再回顾一下Alice 和David是如何表达厌恶的。
- Alice I can't stand repeating myself and this kind of conversation is very superficial; you don't really get to know the person at all...
- David I don't particularly like my job...But what I absolutely hate about my job is the commute...

There are many ways of saying you don't like something in English. Just saying "I don't like..." all the time is boring for you and for your listener!

Let's look at some ways to express the degree of dislike:

- I absolutely hate ...
- I don't really like...
- I thoroughly dislike ...
- I don't really enjoy...
- | can't stand...

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- I really don't like...
- I strongly dislike ...



#### Exercise 4.2: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

thoroughly dislike	can't stand	really don't like
absolutely	don't really	strongly

- 1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ like Jerry's parties. He always invites boring people.
- 2. Margaret \_\_\_\_\_\_ dislikes office parties because she has to pretend to like all of her colleagues and her job. She finds it quite annoying.
- I \_\_\_\_\_\_ our seminar classes at university because none of my classmates prepare for the classes and everyone is too nervous to discuss the topic. It's a waste of time.
- 4. My wife \_\_\_\_\_\_ hates her job because the work is boring, her boss is an idiot and her salary is terrible!
- 5. Many parents \_\_\_\_\_\_ bringing their children to parties because they have to spend all of their time looking after the kids rather than relaxing and having a good time themselves.
- 6. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_ travelling to work by bus; it's always so crowded, the journey takes a long time and she hates the TVs they have now.

## LANGUAGE STEP 3 Very Much 高分语言点 3 Very Much 的用法

我们来看一下雅思考生David是如何使用very much的。

**David** ... I don't like my line manager or many of my colleagues *very much* – they're all so boring...

Many students make the terrible mistake of saying the following types of sentences in the IELTS test:

"I very like playing tennis." (×)

"I don't like very much going shopping." (×)

This is very bad English and does not sound like a native.

Look at the following <u>correct</u> native speaker sentences and see if you can see the correct word order patterns:

"I like playing tennis very much."

"I don't like going shopping very much."

There are three rules you must remember:

- You cannot use "very" before a verb.
- You cannot use "very much" before a verb.
- You <u>can</u> use "very much" after the activity. Examples:
- "I like reading romantic novels very much."
- "I really like reading romantic novels."
- "I don't like going climbing in the mountains very much."
- "I really don't like going climbing in the mountains."

If you want to sound like a native, we advise you to <u>only</u> use very much with short sentences.



very much 和 very 的用法与 really 的用法是不同的。



#### Exercise 4.3: Error Correction

Some of the sentences below are incorrect, some are correct. Identify the incorrect sentences and write the correct sentences in the space provided.

- 1. I very enjoy studying English.
- 2. I very much like going to the seaside and swimming in the sea.
- 3. I don't very much enjoy going to parties.
- 4. I very like all parts of my job.
- 5. I enjoy my job very much.

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com



## Formula 5: How often do you do $\underline{X}$ ?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"How often do you do  $\underline{\times}$ ?" type questions.

本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- How often do you read books?
- How often do visitors come to your home?
- How often do you go out to dinner with friends?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "How often do you do X?" type questions, you must:

#### <u>Answer Order</u>

- Say how frequently you do the activity the examiner asks you about.
- Explain why you do it that frequently.

#### Language Steps

- Use a range of different adverbs of frequency correctly. ("I never go to the cinema." / "I regularly watch DVDs.")
- Use a variety of adverbs of infrequency to describe something you don't do often. ("I don't always eat at home." / "Every once in a while I play sports.")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
- once in a blue moon 极少地,难得		this phrase to show that an	I am always very good about stay- ing on a diet; it's only once in a blue moon that I might eat a piece of cake.
used to 过去常常			Clare used to be a really good stu- dent, but lately she's become really lazy.
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#### 续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
have somebody over 邀请某人来			Last night I had some friends over to my house and cooked dinner for them.
socialise 社交	verb	to spend time with other people for enjoyment	I love parties because I like to so- cialise – they are a great opportunity to hang out with friends and meet new people.
bookworm 书虫,书迷	noun	somebody who reads all the time	I don't understand how Jane can date a bookworm like John; he's so boring, always reading and hardly ever going out with friends.
mix something up 把 <sup>…</sup> …混合起来		the normal pattern, for fun or	I've been working on the same proj- ect at work for six months and I'm completely bored. I wish our manager would mix the work up and give us some new tasks.
poetry 诗歌	noun	text is arranged in lines, which may or may not rhyme	Li Bai (李白) was a Chinese poet, whose poetry is very famous. One poem he wrote was called "Drinking Alone by Moonlight" (《月下独酌》).
be in the mood 想要做某事		to feel like doing something	Helen just asked me to go and play tennis with her, but I'm not in the mood; I just feel like sitting on the sofa and reading a book.

## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer How often do you socialise with friends?

Alice I used to go out to dinner with my friends all the time, but I'm in my last year of university now and I'm really busy - I don't often have the chance to take a break and spend time with my friends. Once in a blue moon I'll have someone over for coffee, or I'll go to a friend's house and hang out. I hope I'll have more time to socialise after I graduate!

#### Interviewer David

How often do you read books?

To be honest, I'm always reading books; I'm a complete bookworm! I usually read novels, but sometimes I mix it up slightly and read books about history or nature. I prefer reading novels because they are a great way to relax and escape from daily life, but I also enjoy history and nature books because they

help me learn more about the world we live in. From time to time I might read some poetry, but I have to be in the right mood.

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Adverbs of Frequency 高分语言点 1 频率副词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用频率副词的。

- Alice I used to go out to dinner with my friends all the time, but I'm in my last year of university now and I'm really busy...
- **David** To be honest, I'm *always* reading books; I'm a complete bookworm! I *usually* read novels, but *sometimes* I mix it up slightly and read books about history or nature...

Remind yourself of the following groups of adverbs of frequency:

Adverbs of Frequency that go before the verb

always

"I always read the Sunday papers."

- seldom / rarely
   "Jonathan rarely goes to fast-food restaurants."
- never

"I never read the Sunday papers."

Adverbs of Frequency that can go before the verb or at the end of the sentence

often

"I often listen to music."

"I listen to music often."

frequently

"I frequently go to bars with my friends."

"I go to bars with my friends frequently."

Adverbs of Frequency that can go at the beginning of the sentence or before the verb or at the end of the sentence

#### usually

"Usually I play football on Sunday."

"I usually play football on Sunday."

"I play football on Sunday usually."

sometimes

"Sometimes I go to nightclubs."

- "I sometimes go to nightclubs."
- "I go to nightclubs sometimes."

• occasionally

"Occasionally Lee reads a newspaper."

"Lee occasionally reads a newspaper."

"Lee reads a newspaper occasionally."

Adverbs of Frequency that can only go at the end of the sentence

all the time
"I listen to my MP3 all the time."

( MAT

always 和 never 都是表示极端的频率副词。它们只适用于一直做某事或者 从来没有做过某事。因此,尝试用一些使用范围更广的频率副词来描述你做某事 的频率——这样可以使你听起来更像一个英语母语者。

#### 📁 Exercise 5.1: Word Placement

Circle the letters that represents the appropriate position for the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- 1. A I B go cycling with my friends C. (sometimes)
- 2. A she B smokes cigarettes C. (never)
- 3. A I B go to concerts C. (often)
- 4. A she B goes swimming on Thursday nights C. (usually)
- 5. A he B invites me to his house for dinner C. (occasionally)
- 6. A I B read the newspaper each morning while I eat breakfast C. (always)
- 7. A my mother B cooks dinner or lunch for her friends and neighbours C. (frequently)
- 8. A I B watch TV C. (all the time)
- 9. A he B listens to the radio C. (seldom)

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 Adverbs of Infrequency 高分语言点 2 用于形容很少做某事的副词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些副词描述自己很少做某事。

Alice ...I don't often have the chance to take a break and spend time with my friends. Once in a blue moon I'll have someone over for coffee, or I'll go to a friend's house and hang out...

David ... From time to time I might read some poetry, but I have to be in the right mood.

When you do not do the activity the examiner asks you about frequently, you should use a varied range of adverbs of infrequency.

#### Colloquial expressions

In addition to "never", "seldom" and "rarely" (see Language Step 1), you can also use the following colloquial expressions to sound more like a native:

- every once in a while (= sometimes)
  "I play football on Sunday morning every once in a while."
- from time to time (= occasionally)
  "I have friends over from time to time."
- once in a blue moon (= rarely)
  "I drink alcohol once in a blue moon."
- hardly ever (= almost never)
  "I hardly ever play video games."



以上习惯用语,除了 hardly ever 只能放在动词的前面之外,其他短语都既 可以放在句首又可以放在句尾。

#### Using "don't"

It's also often useful to form adverbs of infrequency by adding "don't" before an adverb of frequency. "Don't" can be used with the following adverbs:

always

"I don't always go to the university canteen to eat."

usually

"She doesn't usually have guests to dinner."

often

"He doesn't often socialise with friends."

NAST

Part One 第一部分

all the time

"I don't go to expensive restaurants with friends all the time; just occasionally."

我们不能把 don't 放在 sometimes, rarely, occasionally 和 never 的前面。因此, 我们不可以说 "Don't sometimes…", "Don't rarely…", "Don't occasionally…" 和 "Don't never…"。 英语母语者也用 don't really + verb + much 的结构来描述他们很少做某事。 比如: "I don't really read much."

## Exercise 5.2: Practice with a Friend

On your own or with a partner, try answering the following questions using the adverbs of infrequency below.

- every once in a while
- from time to time
- once in a blue moon
- hardly ever

- don't always
- don't usually
- don't often
- don't...all the time
- 1. How often do you read books in English?
- 2. How often do you go to expensive restaurants?
- 3. How often do you cook dinner for guests?
- 4. How often do you go to music concerts?
- 5. How often do you watch Chinese operas?
- 6. How often do you go on holiday with your friends?
- 7. How often do you read science magazines?
- 8. How often do you watch American soap operas?

## EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT Explaining Frequency 补充语言点 解释经常或不经常做某事的原因

让我们来看一下Alice和David是如何解释自己为什么经常或不经常做某事。

- Alice I used to go out to dinner with my friends all the time, but I'm in my last year of university now and I'm really busy I don't often have the chance to take a break and spend time with my friends...
- David ... I prefer reading novels because they are a great way to relax and escape from daily life, but I also enjoy history and nature books because they help me learn more about the world we live in. From time to time I might read some poetry, but I have to be in the right mood.

Remember that the second thing you should say to the examiner when answering "How often do you do  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions is <u>why</u> you do the action frequently or infrequently.

Practise using the following phrases:

/ [adverb of (in)frequency] do (it) because...

"I always play basketball after work because I can keep fit and socialise with my colleagues."

"I don't often go to the cinema because it's too expensive."

/ can't do (it) because...

"*I can't socialise* with my friends very often *because* I live in a completely different part of the city."

"I would like to read more books but I can't because I don't have the time."

I (adverb of infrequency) have the chance to ...
 *"I don't usually have the chance to hang out* with my old friends because I recently moved to a new city."

"I don't often have the chance to read long novels because I am so busy at work."



#### Exercise 5.3: Matching

Match sentences halves 1-5 with sentence halves A-E.

- 1. I don't often wake up later than 8 a.m....
- 2. I can't drink coffee with breakfast...
- 3. I sometimes have the chance to go to the theatre in the evenings...
- 4. I rarely have the chance...
- 5. I usually hang out with my friends on the weekend...

#### A. ...because it helps me relax after the working week.

- B. ...because my girlfriend can occasionally get free tickets.
- C. ...because it makes me nervous and it isn't good for the stomach.
- D. ...because I don't like to lie in bed late in the morning.
- E. ...to have people over for dinner.

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com

## Formula 6: What do you like most about $\underline{X}$ ?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for "What do you like most about X?" type questions. 本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- What do you like most about student life?
- What do you like most about your job?
- What is the best thing about your city?
- What is your favourite type of weather?



定重叟无欺 When the examiner asks you "What do you fike most about X?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Say which aspect of <u>X</u> you like the most.
- Explain why.

#### Language Steps

- 1. Use adverbs modifying verbs to express degrees of like. ("I especially like playing the piano." / "Students particularly enjoy going to bars and restaurants.")
- 2. Use parallel structure correctly. ("I like going to the cinema, watching TV and playing video games.")
- 3. Use simple linking words accurately. ("Although Beijing has developed very fast, it's still not very expensive." / "I don't like travelling to work, but I enjoy my job.")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
golden opportunity 绝好的机会		a very good opportunity or chance to do something	Getting a scholarship to study at Harvard University was a golden opportunity for David.
expand / broaden / widen (somebody's) horizons 开阔视野		edge so that they think about or	My father always told me that I should go travelling and see the world as it would help expand my horizons.
Salsa (dancing) 萨尔萨 (舞蹈)	noun		I've also wanted to try Salsa dancing because it looks like a lot of fun and the men seem so sexy!
yoga 瑜伽	noun		Although I don't play any sports I'm quite fit because I do yoga frequently.
coast 海滨,海岸	noun	the area of land next to the sea	Susan wanted to move nearer the coast so she could go swim- ming and sailing whenever she wanted.
the odd 很少的		not often, rarely	I don't like my current company; I work really hard and although I get the odd "well done" from my manager, I don't feel my work is appreciated at all.
typhoon 台风	noun	a very strong, violent and dan- gerous type of wind	Pete was sailing in the Pa- cific Ocean when his yacht was caught in a typhoon. The storm blew his boat about 500 kilome- tres, but he was lucky and sur- vived.
breeze 微风	noun	a very soft and gentle wind	We had a lovely afternoon togeth- er, drinking tea and chatting in the garden with lots of sunshine and a gentle breeze.
value 重视	verb	to think that something is impor- tant or valuable	Most companies value experi- ence over education qualifica- tions.
all year round 全年,整年		all year, at all times of the year	I could tell my grandmother's health wasn't very good because she felt cold all year round.

## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

- Interviewer What do you like most about student life?
  - Alice What I particularly like about student life is the golden opportunity it gives me to expand my horizons. At university I can not only increase my knowledge about my major and learn new things like Salsa and yoga, but I can also meet lots of new people.

#### Interviewer

What is the best thing about your hometown?

David My hometown is Xiamen, in Fujian Province. The best thing about my hometown is its location. It's right on the coast, and from most places in the city there are beautiful views of the sea. Although we get the odd typhoon every year because we are by the seaside, we also enjoy light sea breezes during the summer. But what I especially value about Xiamen's location is the fresh seafood we can eat all year round.

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Expressing Degrees of Like ·语言点1表达喜爱的程度

计我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何表达不同的喜爱程度的。

- Alice What I particularly like about student life is the golden opportunity it gives me to expand my horizons...
- David ...But what I especially value about Xiamen's location is the fresh seafood we can eat all year round.

As you can see, Alice and David use different ways to express how much they like different aspects of X. Let's look at some more native speaker ways to express degrees of like:

	Adverb	Verb	Activity / Place
I	really	like	verb-ing
ſ	especially	enjoy	noun
	particularly	love	nouri

#### Examples:

- "I really enjoy watching the trees by the lake bend in the wind."
- "I particularly like my hometown's food."
- "I especially love attending my Psychology lectures."

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#### 31种雅思口语高分必背公式

Any of the above combinations are fine, and using some varied language will make you sound more like a native speaker.

Notice that "like", "love" and "enjoy" must be followed by either "verb-ing" or a noun, so:

"I especially like / enjoy / love walking in the countryside."

"I especially like / enjoy / love the countryside."

You cannot say: "I like / enjoy / love to walking."

与中文不同的是,very 不可以放在 like, enjoy 和 love 这些词的前面。因此,"I very like walking in the countryside."这种表达是错误的。你应该说"I *really / particularly / especially like* walking in the countryside."。

#### Exercise 6.1: Error Correction

Some of the sentences below are incorrect, some are correct. Identify the incorrect sentences and write the correct sentences in the spaces provided.

- 1. I really liking meeting new people.
- 2. I particularly to love travelling as part of my job.
- 3. She especially enjoys visit the famous sights in my hometown.
- 4. I enjoy to taking photographs and sending postcards home.
- 5. I very like living with my classmates in our dormitory.
- 6. I really love snowy weather.

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 Parallel Structure 高分语言点 2 平行结构

让我们再来回顾一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用平行结构的。

- Alice ... At university I can not only *increase* my knowledge about my major and *learn* new things like Salsa and yoga, but I can also *meet* lots of new people.
- David ...Although we *get* the odd typhoon every year because we *are* by the seaside, we also *enjoy* light sea breezes during the summer...

Parallel structure means making sure that the series of words in a sentence are "in

agreement" or "in line" with each other. The best way to understand this is by looking at some examples:

"I really enjoy watching plays, writing papers and listening to the school band."

"My mother particularly likes to dance, go out to restaurants and spend time with the family."

As you will notice, all of the verbs in the above sentences have the same form, and so can be said to "agree" with each other. Many students lose points in the IELTS test because of simple "agreement" errors, such as the following:

"I especially like *reading* scientific journals, *have fun* with my study mates and *relaxing* on campus." ( $\times$ )

"I like to scientific journals, *have fun* with my study mates and *relaxing* on campus." (×)

#### Exercise 6.2: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate words from the choices below to complete the sentences.

 There are many things that I like about Spring Festival. We all watch television, light fireworks outside the door, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ songs together.

A. sing B. singing

 He especially loves whistling whilst \_\_\_\_\_ his bike through the hutongs of Beijing.

A. ride B. riding

3. I really love to hike, swim, and \_\_\_\_\_ my bicycle.

A. ride B. riding

4. Wow, there are so many things I love about my job. My workmates are great. We do a lot together in our free time. We often go drinking in bars, \_\_\_\_\_ in clubs and singing at karaoke bars during the weekend!

A. dance B. dancing

5. As a student I enjoy learning new things, \_\_\_\_\_ my friends on campus and studying in the library.

A. to meet B. meeting

6. My study mates like \_\_\_\_\_\_ every day, play sports together and study in the park.A. to exercise B. exercising

## LANGUAGE STEP 3 Linking Words 高分语言点 3 连接词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David的回答中使用了哪些连接词。

- Alice ....At university I can *not only* increase my knowledge about my major and learn new things like Salsa and yoga, *but* I can *also* meet lots of new people.
- David ... Although we get the odd typhoon every year because we are by the seaside, we

also enjoy light sea breezes during the summer. *But* what I especially value about Xiamen's location is the fresh seafood we can eat all year round.

To sound like a native and to improve your score on your speaking test, it's good to show slight comparison, contrast and consequence between ideas and feelings using transitional or linking words.

Take a look at the following linking words, and how they are used:

but

"I really like my maths teacher, but I like my science teacher more."

however

"My major is history, however, I find art class more exciting."

although

"*Although* I study hard most of the time, I always find time for fun on the weekends." "I always find time for fun on the weekends, *although* I study hard most of the time."

• though

"I enjoy learning to play the violin, though it is difficult at times."

"Though it is difficult at times, I enjoy learning to play the violin."

as opposed to

"Students discuss ideas, as opposed to just copying from books."

besides

"*Besides* cooking and painting, I often do other activities like singing and hanging out with my friends."

"I often do other activities like singing and hanging out with my friends *besides* cooking and painting."

as well as

"She is my classmate as well as my best friend."

"As well as being my best friend she is my classmate."

also

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"I love running in the park. I also run in the gym."

与中文不同的是,在英语中 although 和 but 不能在同一个句子中使用。因此, 你不可以说 "*Although* I live near the coast, *but* I don't like the sea.",你应该说 "*Although* I live near the coast, I don't like the sea."。



## Exercise 6.3: Matching

Match the sentence halves 1-8 with sentence halves A-H.

- 1. I am really happy with my university's appearance, the sports facilities and the sculptures, ...
- 2. I enjoy a lot of things about being a student,...
- 3. I like my city because it is old, historical and...
- 4. I love the winters in Beijing because of the snow, ice and clear skies;...
- 5. As well as being a modern, clean and fashionable place to live,...
- 6. Although I am generally not a very social person,...
- 7. My job offers me lots of opportunities to be creative and work in a team...
- 8. When I go travelling I enjoy going for long walks...
- A. ...however, I don't really like going too far into unknown territory I'm afraid of getting lost!
- B. ...I really like my hometown because it's so interesting.
- C. ...the thing about working life I enjoy the most is going out to lunch and dinner with my workmates.
- D. ...though my favourite thing is most certainly the new restaurant on campus it's great!
- E. ...besides having flexible working hours.
- F. ...also a friendly place to live.
- G. ...but the thing I like most is the opportunity to meet lots of clever, thoughtful people.
- H. ...as opposed to the awful summers with hot, dry air.

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com

## Formula 7: Is <u>X</u> popular (<u>in your country</u>)?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"Is X popular (in your country)?" type questions.

本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- Are bikes popular in your country?
- Is watching team sports popular where you live?
- Is playing sports popular in your university?
- Is music popular in China?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "Is  $\underline{X}$  popular (in your country)?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Show you understand the question which is asking about PEOPLE IN GENERAL and not YOU.
- Talk about TYPES of people in society like a native.
- Talk about how MANY people like to do <u>X</u>.

#### Language Steps

- 1. Talk about types of people. ("People of all ages like to ride bikes." / "Most businessmen own cars.")
- Use quantity words to talk about how many people like <u>X</u>. ("I think most people ride the subway." / "The majority of British people drink milk with their tea.")
- 3. Use one or two expressions of habit like a native. ("*In general*, Sichuan people enjoy spicy food." / "*As a rule*, older generations are more traditional.")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
generally speaking 一般说来		in most situations, usually, ordinarily	Generally speaking, I don't eat fast food but sometimes – perhaps just a few times a year – I might go to Mc- Donald's.
regularly 定期地,有规律地	adverb	frequently, often	Steve is so fit and strong because he exercises regularly.
as for 至于,关于		used to change the topic of what you are talking about	I love playing golf and tennis. As for cooking, I have no real interest in it.
sexist 歧视妇女 (的);与性别 歧视有关的	adjective	something that says men	In the past, most men were sexist; they didn't believe women could be trusted with money, power of respon- sibilities.
depend on 取决于,依靠			Is Italy a good place to go on holiday? It depends on what kind of holiday you want – if you want to see ancient buildings, eat pizza and drink red wine, it'll be great.
as a rule 通常,一般而言		usually, generally true	As a rule, I'm a very calm person but sometimes I get really annoyed.
pop (music) 流行音乐	noun		Some modern pop music is fantastic – like Coldplay and U2 – but most of it is pretty terrible.
tend 倾向于	verb	to be likely to happen, to usually do something	Bikes tend to be popular with older people and students.
folk music 民间音乐		a traditional style of music, often from the countryside	I don't think anyone listens to Eng- lish folk music anymore; it's too old- fashioned.
concert 音乐会	noun		I love going to concerts; it's so excit- ing to see my favourite stars singing and dancing on the stage and the at- mosphere is fantastic because there's thousands of people.



## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer

Alice

- Is basketball popular in your country?
  - Yes, basketball is extremely popular in China. Generally speaking, I would say that the majority of high school and university male students regularly play basketball. As for watching basketball, I think most Chinese men under the age of, say 30, frequently watch NBA matches. Although it sounds a bit sexist, I don't believe basketball is very popular with many Chinese women.

#### Interviewer

Is music popular in China?

David I think it depends on what kind of music you are talking about. Most people in China listen to music every day. As a rule, the younger generation usually listens to pop, rock or hip-hop music, whereas older people tend to listen to older Chinese songs or folk music. I think many wealthy people listen to classical music, sometimes going to live concerts.

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Types of People 高分语言点 1 不同类型的人

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述不同类型的人的。

- Alice ....Generally speaking, I would say that the majority of *high school and university* male students regularly play basketball. As for watching basketball, I think most Chinese men under the age of, say 30, frequently watch NBA matches...I don't believe basketball is very popular with many *Chinese women*
- David ...As a rule, *the younger generation* usually listens to pop, rock or hip-hop music, whereas *older people* tend to listen to older Chinese songs or folk music. I think many *wealthy people* listen to classical music, sometimes going to live concerts.

Notice that both Alice and David say what types of people  $\underline{X}$  is popular with. Talking about types of people is a great way to sound like a native speaker when answering "Is  $\underline{X}$  popular (in your country)?" type questions.

Remember:

- A country is made up of different types of people, different groups.
- These different groups have different interests and likes and dislikes.

So, don't just speak for the whole nation and say:

"Chinese people like to drink tea."

A native speaker will talk about the types of people that  $\underline{X}$  is popular with, rather than saying that <u>all</u> people like it. So, a better answer – that does not generalise – would be:

"In general, *a lot of elderly Chinese people* like drinking tea, though there are some who do not like tea."

Now let's look at some more words and expressions to talk about the different types of people that make up a society:

Age Groups & Generations	Work-Related Groups	Social Classes
the older generation	retired people	poor people
the elderly	office workers	rich people
younger people	white-collar workers	the working classes
school kids	unemployed people	the middle classes
the younger generation	housewives	the upper classes
adolescents	job seekers	

#### Exercise 7.1: Matching

Match the words on the left with the words on the right that have a similar meaning.

- 1. elderly people
- 2. office workers
- 3. lower classes
- 4. teenagers
- 5. the upper classes
- 6. job seekers

- A, the unemployed
  - B. very wealthy people
  - C. adolescents
  - D. the older generation
  - E. poorer people
  - F. white-collar workers

#### Exercise 7.2: Gap fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

adolescents	white-collar workers	the unemployed
elderly people	wealthy people	

- 1. Traditional Chinese activities such as playing Chinese chess and *tai chi* (太极拳) are still very popular with \_\_\_\_\_\_ in China.
- 2. Bikes are not as popular as they were a few years ago. Now, bikes are mostly ridden by poor people (such as \_\_\_\_\_) and \_\_\_\_\_at school and college.
- 3. The bus is mainly popular with students and \_\_\_\_\_\_ travelling to and from work; most \_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to have their own car and take taxis everywhere.

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 Quantity Words 高分语言点 2 数量词

让我们来回顾一下雅思考生Alice和David使用了哪些词语描述数量。

- Alice ...Generally speaking, I would say that *the majority of* high school and university male students regularly play basketball...I think *most* Chinese men under the age of, say 30, frequently watch NBA matches...I don't believe basketball is very popular with *many* Chinese women.
- David ... *Most* people in China listen to music every day... I think *many* wealthy people listen to classical music, sometimes going to live concerts.

Again, you will have noticed that David and Alice use quantity words in their answers so that they do not generalise.

Look at the following quantity words which you should master so that you also don't generalise about people:

- most people
   "I think most people like to occasionally watch and play sports."
- the majority of people
   "The majority of teenagers listen to pop music at least once a week."
- a lot of people
  "I believe a lot of people will decide to study abroad in the future."
- (not) many people
   "Not many elderly people are interested in basketball."
- a small percentage of people
  "Only a small percentage of students have their own cars."
- very few people
  "In my opinion, very few poor people have the chance to study English."



Rephrase the sentences below using the words in brackets.

- 1. All Chinese people regularly play badminton when they are young. (a lot)
- 2. No women play golf in China. (not many)
- 3. Every single Chinese person likes to listen to music. (the majority of)
- 4. Nobody at my university play table tennis. (very few)

- 5. Everyone watched the 2008 Olympics Opening Ceremony. (most)
- 6. No rich people ever ride a bike. (a small percentage of)

## LANGUAGE STEP 3 Expressions of Habit 高分语言点 3 描述习惯性行为

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述习惯性行为的。

- Alice ... Generally speaking, I would say that the majority of high school and university male students regularly play basketball...
- David ... As a rule, the younger generation usually listens to pop, rock or hip-hop music, whereas older people *tend to* listen to older Chinese songs or folk music...

When you are trying to talk about a lot of people you should also use different expressions of habit so that you don't generalise too much.

Look at the following expressions to say what people "usually" or "normally" do:

in general

"In general, people in India like to eat spicy food."

generally speaking

"Generally speaking, English people don't really learn many other languages."

as a rule

This expression simply means "generally", and has nothing to do with rules.

"As a rule, the older generation tends to be more traditional than the younger generation."

more often than not

"Businessmen drive cars to work more often than not."

tend to

"Most people in China tend to enjoy playing mah-jong (麻将)."



#### Exercise 7.4: Word Order

Rewrite the words below in the correct order.

1.	football	more	as	boys	а	rule	is	with	popular
2.	eat	southern	speaking	rice	Chinese	a lot of	gener	ally	

4. together sport watching to like tend men	317	种雅思口语	高分必背	皆公式									
	3.	regularly	more	than	univer	sity	ofter	n spo	orts	students	play	not	very
	4.	together	sport	wato	hing	to		like	tend	d mer	ר		
5. like rich drive general to cars in people	5.	like	rich	drive	9	gen	eral	to	cars	s in	pe	ople	

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com





# Formula 8: What is the best time (<u>of year</u>) to do $\underline{X}$ ?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"What is the best time (of year) to do X?" type questions.

本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- What time of year is best for outdoor activities where you live?
- What is the best time of day for studying?
- What time of year is best for travelling in your country?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "What is the best time (<u>of year</u>) to do  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Tell the examiner which time is best for <u>X</u>.
- Describe what the conditions at that time are (i.e. weather, social conditions).
- Explain WHY that's the best time.

#### Language Steps

- Use superlatives correctly. ("Guilin is the most beautiful place in China." / "This is the best time to travel.")
- Use prepositions of time correctly for times of day, month and year. ("Beijing is beautiful *in* the late fall." / "Beijing is beautiful *at* any time *of* the year.")
- Use a few colloquial expressions for conditions. ("The winter months are ideal for skiing." / "The Summer is perfect for cycling in the mountains.")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
outdoor 户外的,野外的	adjective	to describe activities that take	I don't want an office job; I want a job that involves lots of outdoor tasks so that I'm not stuck in an of- fice all day.
depend on 取决于,依靠			Whether or not you like Sichuan food depends on if you like a lot of spice.
, provide 提供,供应	verb	to give somebody something, to supply	Many companies have a bonus scheme to reward staff that work hard. This obviously provides an incentive for the staff to do a good job.
rock climbing 攀岩		an activity where you use your arms and legs to climb up very steep rocks / mountain sides	I've never been good at rock climb- ing; I think it's because my arms aren't strong enough.
hiking 远足,徒步旅行	noun		l absolutely love hiking; it's great to walk through green fields, mead- ows, up hills and through valleys.
be into something 对某事很有兴趣		to be interested in something	My little nephew Daniel is really into aeroplanes; he's always run- ning around the house with a toy aeroplane in his hand and making engine noises.
sledging 滑雪橇	noun	a wooden "sledge" and slides	A few years ago my sister broke her leg when she tried sledging – the hill she went down was far too big.
snowboarding 滑雪板	noun	an activity where one stands with both legs on one "board" and in this way slide down a mountain; much the same as to skateboard, but on snow	Although snowboarding is really fashionable, I'm too frightened of hurting myself to try it.
depth of winter 隆冬,深冬			My favourite time of the year is the depth of winter. Then, there's usually lots of snow, people are on holiday from work and I can enjoy sitting in front of the fire with a good book.

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
dawn 黎明, <b>晨曦</b>	noun	the very early time in the morn- ing when the sun first rises	I've only seen the dawn once or twice in my life; I'm far too lazy to get up so early!
get into something 投入做某事		to be able to concentrate on something	This weekend Adam's family is go- ing away and he'll be in the house by himself. He hopes he'll finally be able to get into that big history book he bought recently.
distract 分心,转移注意力	verb	to stop somebody concentrat- ing on something	Whenever I write papers or revise for exams, I must be alone – oth- erwise I get distracted by the other person and I can't concentrate.
productive 多产的	adjective	producing a lot, providing a large amount of something	Many firms have far too many meet- ings; often they do not have a clear focus and are not very productive. The company would be better off if the staff kept working.

## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer What time of year is best for outdoor activities where you live?

Alice I think the best time of year to do outdoor activities is either in the summer or in the winter, because it depends on what activities you would like to do. The weather between June and early September provides the best conditions for rock climbing, hiking, mountain biking or playing sports like tennis and football because it is warm, sunny and bright. However, if you are into winter activities like ice-skating, sledging and snowboarding then the depth of winter is the best time to do them.

Interviewer What is the best time of day to study?

I think the best time of day to study is in the very early morning, just after David dawn. This is the quietest time of the day, when there is no one else around and everywhere is completely silent. This means I am able to really get into what I'm studying and not be distracted by friends or family. It's definitely the most productive time of day for me, I just find it difficult to get up so early!

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## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Superlatives 高分语言点 1 最高级

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice 和David是如何使用最高级的。

- Alice I think *the best* time of year to do outdoor activities is either in the summer or in the winter...The weather between June and early September provides *the best* conditions for rock climbing, hiking, mountain biking or playing sports like tennis...
- David I think *the best* time of day to study is in the very early morning, just after dawn. This is *the quietest* time of the day...It's definitely *the most productive* time of day for me, I just find it difficult to get up so early!

Notice that Alice and David both use a number of different superlatives in their model answers. This is also something you should master so that you can answer this type of question correctly.

Let's review some rules about correctly changing adjectives into superlatives.

#### Adjectives with one syllable

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
hot	hotter	the hottest
small	smaller	the smallest
light	lighter	the lightest
big	bigger	the biggest

#### Adjectives with more than one syllable

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
exciting	more exciting	the most exciting
enjoyable	more enjoyable	the most enjoyable

#### Remember these exceptions

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
fun	more fun	the most fun



最高级似乎是一个大家很熟悉的高分语言点,但重要的是,你一定要在口语 考试中恰当地使用它们。

#### Exercise 8.1: Sentence Completion

Complete the following sentences by writing the appropriate comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1. Winter is probably \_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) time of year to travel to Beijing; there are no leaves on the trees, the weather is freezing cold and the people are not happy!
- 2. Spring is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) time of year to go to Guilin. It's lovely and warm and the flowers are all in bloom.
- 3. Summer is a \_\_\_\_\_ (suitable) time of year to visit Harbin than any other seasons. It's the only time when the weather is not cold, but actually quite warm.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (pleasant) season in which to visit Thailand is most certainly Spring, in late March and early April.
- 5. Winter is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) time to go skiing in Beijing.
- 6. The spring is \_\_\_\_\_ (fun) time of year to go climbing in the mountains because it's not too hot and not too cold.
- 7. Flying a kite is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoyable) thing to do in spring in Shanghai.
- 8. The height of summer is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (warm) season of the year to go camping.
- Beijing is undoubtedly much \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) than Xi'an in the summer months. It's almost unbearable. I would advise tourists to avoid Beijing at the peak of summer.

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 Prepositions of Time 高分语言点 2 时间介词

让我们来回顾一下雅思考生Alice和David的回答中使用了哪些时间介词。

- Alice I think the best time of year to do outdoor activities is either *in* the summer or *in* the winter...The weather *between* June and early September provides the best conditions for...
- David I think the best time of day to study is in the very early morning, just after dawn...

To get a good score you must use prepositions of time correctly.

• "At" is used with festivals, the time of day, and with dawn, noon, night, midnight, dusk. "The train will arrive *at* 9 p.m."

"The streets are always busy at Christmas."

- "On" is used with a particular day or date.
  "I'm often late to work *on* Mondays."
  "Peter gave Helen a call *on* Friday."
- "In" is used with years, seasons, months, and other parts of the day.
  "She said she would give you a call *in* the evening."
  "For me, Australia is far too hot *in* the summer."

• "By" is used to show that an activity will be completed or end by a certain time or point (and no later).

"I usually start to feel tired by 10 p.m."

"All the leaves on the trees will have fallen by November."

"During" is used to talk about something that happens at a certain period of time, and can be used with parts of the day, seasons and festivals (not a point in time like "noon").
"The best time to do exercise is *during* the morning break."

"Not many people like to visit Xinjiang during the summer months."

• "Until" is used to talk about something which will continue to happen until a certain time or particular event occurs.

"The park is a really quiet place to study *until* about 5 o'clock, when everybody finishes work."

"I like swimming in the sea until late September, after that it gets cold."

in 或者 the middle of 后面可以接月份、年份、季节、城市和乡镇。on 后面 接星期、the weekend 或者节假日。at 后面接 Christmas, the weekend, the New Year 或者 the beginning of。during 后面接一段时间:the month of January, the weeks, the summer, the spring festival 或者 the holidays。

#### 📸 Exercise 8.2: Gap Fill

Write the words and phrases below in the correct spaces.

- on in at the beginning of during at in the middle of winter
- 1. The most exciting time to go skiing is \_\_\_\_\_\_ when the snow is really thick and fluffy.
- 2. The best time of year to climb mountains is certainly \_\_\_\_\_\_ Spring when the air is fresh and cool not too hot, not too cold.
- 3. When it is really hot, \_\_\_\_\_\_ the summer months, it is a great time to go swimming in the sea.
- In Scotland, in March, I like to go walking in the hills. This is the best time for this kind of sport. It's not fun \_\_\_\_\_\_ January or February because of the rain.
- 5. The time when people give presents the most is certainly \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
- 6. However, in China, I think most people give gifts or presents \_\_\_\_\_ people's birthdays.

## LANGUAGE STEP 3 Colloquial Expressions for Advantageous Conditions 高分语言点 3 对 ······ 有利的口头表达

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice是如何表达对……有利的。

Alice ... The weather between June and early September *provides the best conditions for* rock climbing, hiking, mountain biking or playing sports...

There are many ways to explain the idea that something is "the best" or "the most suitable". We've already looked at superlatives as one way of doing this, but now let's look at some alternative native speaker expressions for this.

good / great for

"The cold weather in Harbin is *good for* making ice sculptures." "Evenings at home are *great for* relaxing and listening to music."

ideal for

"Spring in Beijing is ideal for hiking along the Great Wall."

"The day before a big national holiday is ideal for throwing a party."

· provides the perfect conditions for

"The combination of mountains and lakes near my hometown *provides the perfect conditions* for camping in the summer."

"The karst stones and dry weather of the summer in Yangshuo *provide the perfect conditions* for rock climbing and mountain biking."

## Exercise 8.3: Matching

Match the sentence halves below.

- 1. Summer is ideal for...
- 2. The snow in Harbin...
- 3. Fall is good for...
- 4. The mountains and rocks in Guilin...
- 5. The weather in Hainan is...
- A. ...provide the perfect conditions for rock climbing.
- B. ...swimming in the lake near my town.
- C. ...ideal for beach volleyball.
- D. ...hiking in the hills and looking at the red leaves.
- E. ...provides the perfect conditions for skiing and snowboarding.





# EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT Depend On 补充语言点 Depend On 的用法

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice是如何使用depend on这个短语的。

Alice I think the best time of year to do outdoor activities is either in the summer or in the winter, because it *depends on* what activities you would like to do...

When answering "What's the best time (of year) to do  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions, it would be easy to say things such as "Winter in Beijing is always relaxing." or "The morning is the best time of day to study." However, such statements are not always true because situations change according to different circumstances and according to people's preferences. The verb phrase "depends on" helps us qualify what we say.

- "Depend on" can be used by itself.
  - "The availability of train tickets during the Spring Festival *depends on* the amount of people travelling."

"The best time to do exercise depends on people's lifestyles."

Or "depend on" can be used with gerunds (the -ing form of the verb).
"Finding a good job *depends on having* good qualifications."
"Being happy doesn't necessarily *depend on being* very rich."

You should practise using this verb phrase. You will sound more like a native English speaker and be able to give more accurate answers if you can use it well.

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com



## Formula 9: Why do some people like $\underline{X}$ ?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for "Why do some people like <u>X</u>?" type questions. 本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- Why do some people like cooking?
- Why do some people enjoy reading?
- Why do some people like gardening?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "Why do some people like X?" type questions, you must:

### Answer Order

- Describe why some people enjoy <u>X</u> or doing <u>X</u>.
- Say which types of people or personality enjoy it.
- Explain why it's good for them and why they might like it.

### Language Steps

- Use native words to talk about types of people. ("Most teenagers enjoy listening to pop music.")
- Use native personality adjectives. ("Creative people tend to enjoy going to the theatre and art museums.")
- 3. Use native activity adjectives. ("Volunteering at the hospital is very *rewarding.*")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
creative (人) 有创造力的, 创新的	adjective	producing or using new and effective ideas, results etc	Working in a bank is not very creative – you just do the same things again and again every day.

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
express oneself 表达自己的思想			I love playing the piano: although I play the music somebody else wrote, I can express myself through the piano – so each time I play it's different.
conservative 保守的,守旧的	adjective	not liking changes or new ideas	Travelling in Asia and Africa is really not suited for conservative people – only open-minded people willing to try and learn new things should go.
from scratch 从头开始,白手起家		to make something from the beginning without using things that already exist	I don't like working at this language school – because it's so new, there aren't any lesson plans or teaching materials. I have to make every lesson plan from scratch.
satisfying 令人满意的	adjective	making you feel pleased usually because you have achieved something	
therapeutic 治疗的,有疗效的	adjective	making you feel relaxed or happier	When I want to relax, I never go to a bar or club – they're always so noisy and smelly; going to a bar is not therapeutic at all.
patient 有耐心的	adjective	describing a person who can wait or continue doing some- thing unpleasant without com- plaining	I wish my German teacher was more patient; as soon as I make one little mistake she gets annoyed with me and she only explains things once.
energetic 精力充沛的,有活力的	adjective	describing a person who has a lot of energy or an activity that requires a lot of energy	To lose weight you should be more careful what you eat and start doing some kind of energetic activity like playing badminton or rugby.
unwind 放松,展开	verb	to relax after being very busy, tense or worried	Rachel should take the time to unwind after work; being so anxious all the time can't be good for her health.

## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。



Interviewer Why do some people like cooking?

Alice I think people of all ages enjoy cooking, especially creative people. For those who love to create new things, cooking provides a great way to express themselves as they can experiment with different dishes and ingredients. Even quite conservative people like cooking; as everything needs to be created from

scratch, it can be very satisfying to successfully cook a whole meal from start to finish.

Interviewer David

Why do some people like gardening?

Gardening is most popular with middle-aged and elderly people, probably because gardening is a very therapeutic and relaxing activity. Members of the older generation are generally more patient and often prefer less energetic activities – gardening is a good way to unwind whilst making their home more beautiful.

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Types of People 高分语言点 1 不同类型的人

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述各种不同类型的人的。

Alice I think people of all ages enjoy cooking, especially creative people...

**David** Gardening is most popular with *middle-aged* and *elderly people*, probably because gardening is a very therapeutic and relaxing activity. *Members of the older generation* are generally more patient and often prefer less energetic activities...

Notice that Alice and David do <u>not</u> talk about <u>themselves</u> and whether they like cooking, but talk about the different types of people in society and say whether they like cooking.

Remind yourself of some useful words to talk about types of people:

- married couples
- single parents
- teenagers
- adolescents
- the elderly
- the older generation
- retired people
- rich people
- poor people

#### Exercise 9.1: Table Completion

Complete the table below by writing the following words in the appropriate column. Some have been done for you.

grandparents single parents housewives younger people the older generation unemployed people the upper classes retired people the elderly rich people teenagers job seekers people in a relationship couples

married couples office workers white-collar workers <del>parents</del> the younger generation the working classes <del>poor people</del>

school kids property owners	the middle class single people		adolescents the homeless	
Age Groups & Generations	Family / Relationship Groups	Work-Related Groups	Social Classes	
younger people	parents	retired people	poor people	
	single parents	unemployed people	rich people	

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 Personality Adjectives 高分语言点 2 描述人物性格的形容词

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些形容词描述人物的性格。

- Alice I think people of all ages enjoy cooking, especially *creative* people...Even quite *conservative* people like cooking...
- David ... Members of the older generation are generally more *patient* and often prefer less *energetic* activities...

Notice that Alice and David use different personality adjectives to help them say why different groups of people enjoy doing  $\underline{X}$  – you should too.

Look at the following useful native personality adjectives:

- energetic
- apathetic
- curious
- studious
- social
- family-oriented
- patient
- creative



Exercise 9.2: Matching

Match the personality adjectives on the left with their definitions on the right.

- 1. creative
- 2. social
- 3. energetic
- 4. family-oriented
- 5. studious
- 6. apathetic
- 7. curious

- A. somebody who is not interested or concerned about anything
- B. somebody who studies a lot, even in their free time
- C. somebody who is interested in new things and learning about different ideas and opinions
- D. somebody who is outgoing and enjoys talking to others a lot and meeting new people
- E. somebody who is very active and enjoys doing physical things
- F. somebody who prefers spending time with their family
- G. somebody who enjoys making new things

## Exercise 9.3: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

family-oriented energetic curious studious apathetic social

- 1. He is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_ young man he loves all kinds of sports that involve running around or doing adventurous outdoor pursuits.
- 2. Alice is very \_\_\_\_\_\_. She spends a lot of free time going to dinners with friends, hanging out in the bar near campus and meeting new people.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people tend to be quite lazy about life, and like sitting around for long hours watching soap operas on television and doing things that do not require much thought or energy.
- 4. I am a very \_\_\_\_\_\_ person. I am very intrigued to learn about different cultures and different opinions. I like to read about world philosophy and religion sometimes.
- 5. Daisy is very \_\_\_\_\_. She spends nearly every weekend visiting her family and seems to prefer that than going out with friends.
- 6. He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person he sits in the classroom till the early hours of the morning just reading and taking notes from his textbooks.

## LANGUAGE STEP 3 Activity Adjectives 高分语言点 3 描述人物活动的形容词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice 和David是如何描述人物活动的。

- Alice ....For those who love to create new things, cooking provides a great way to express themselves as they can experiment with different dishes and ingredients...it can be very *satisfying* to successfully cook a whole meal from start to finish.
- **David** Gardening is most popular with middle-aged and elderly people, probably because gardening is a very *therapeutic* and *relaxing* activity. Members of the older generation are generally more patient and often prefer less *energetic* activities gardening is a good way to unwind whilst making their home more beautiful.

Notice that Alice and David talk about the benefits people get from doing cooking and gardening – this helps them explain why people like to do these activities.

Look at the following useful native speaker activity adjectives and the types of activity they can be used to describe:

- therapeutic gardening, cooking, yoga, tai chi, meditation
- relaxing gardening, watching TV, listening to the radio, knitting, reading
- healthy going to the gym, doing physical exercise, running
- good (for the mind) crosswords, puzzles, detective stories, studying
- informative the news, blogs, reading books
- inspiring looking at art, watching live music, going to the theatre or cinema
- · rewarding doing charity work, studying, raising money for a cause
- fun sports, games, card games, travelling
- satisfying painting, drawing, cooking, gardening

### Exercise 9.4: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate words from the choices below to complete the sentences.

- I think gardening is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_ activity. Being outdoors helps people relax and feel good.

   A. inspiring
   B. therapeutic
   C. healthy

   I think cycling is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_ pastime. It's better for you than running.
  - A. healthy B. good for the mind C. rewarding
- Reading about history from many different sources is very \_\_\_\_\_.
   A. fun B. relaxing C. informative
- 4. For me, going to the gym everyday, feeling fitter and looking better all the time is truly

A. satisfying B. healthy C. inspiring

- 5. Going to see live music is a really fun and \_\_\_\_\_\_ thing to do on weekends.
- A. therapeutic B. informative C. inspiring
- 6. Doing volunteer or charity work is a \_\_\_\_\_ way to help others.A. healthyB. rewardingC. fun
- 7. For many married couples, going to expensive restaurants for a romantic dinner is really

A. healthy B. rewarding C. fun

Most people agree that everybody should go to university because studying is

 – studying helps broaden our horizons and stretches our brains.

A. good for the mind B. therapeutic C. inspiring

For more practice, please go to: www.EQEnglish.com



# Formula 10: When was the first / last time you did $\underline{X}$ ?

## AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"When was the first / last time you did  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions.

本课的高分公式将教会你如何回答下列同类型的问题,比如:

- When was the first time you used a computer?
- When was the last time you went on holiday?
- When was the last time visitors came to your house?

## THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "When was the first / last time you did  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions, you must:

## Answer Order

- Say WHEN you first / last did it.
- Say WHY you did it.
- Describe what the experience was LIKE.

#### Language Steps

- Use prepositions and adverbs of time correctly. ("The last time I went fishing was about three years ago." / "The first time I used a computer was in high school in 1984.")
- Have great control of the past simple to talk about completed events. ("I went on holiday last May." / "My father bought me a computer when I was 10.")
- Use varied adjectives of experience to sound more like a native. ("Camping in the USA was so *boring*." / "I thought acting was so *intriguing*.")

## NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词汇

让我们来学习一些英语母语词汇,这些词汇对于回答该类型的问题非常有用,并且能够帮助你理解下面的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
intriguing 吸引人的,有趣的	adjective	one which is very interesting;	I found my trip to Tibet (西藏) intrigu- ing because the culture was so dif- ferent to ours; sometimes I felt that the more I learnt about it the less I understood it.
minority 少数民族	noun	a group of people in society who all have the same culture / his- torical background	The PRC contains 56 different mi- norities.
trek 艰苦跋涉,徒步旅行	verb / noun	to walk a long way, usually in a natural setting such as in moun- tains, next to rivers etc	Northern Thailand is a great place for going on mountain treks.
scuba dive / diving 潜水			The first time I went scuba diving was two years ago, it was great to see all the fish, turtles and shellfish in their natural environment.
reserve 保护区	noun	government for environmental	Kenya is famous for its excellent wildlife reserves, where visitors can see elephants, zebras, lions and ti- gers in the wild.
come over 过来			Ever since my boyfriend argued with my father, he's been unwilling to come over to our house.
keep somebody from doing something 阻止某人做某事		to prevent, stop somebody from doing something	Most teachers know it's almost impossible to keep students from behaving badly and talking in class.
go to plan 照计划进行			I intended to get to the job interview really early and spend some time thinking about the questions I would be asked. But the interview didn't re- ally go to plan; I was late and as soon as I arrived I had to go and have the interview.
certainly 当然	adverb	used to show that there is no doubt about something	It is certainly a huge responsibility and certainly expensive for a country to host the Olympic Games.

## MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer

Alice

When was the last time you went on holiday?

The last time I went on holiday was about three years ago...in February 2006. My family and I went to Hainan for two weeks during the Spring Festival. Hainan is an intriguing place to visit because of the Li and Miao minority culture in the west of the island – my family and I drove out to the mountains there, trekked in the Forest Reserve and then learnt how to scuba dive. I really can't wait to go back there!

#### Interviewer

When was the last time visitors came to your house?

**David** The last time visitors came to my house was just last week. It was my wife's birthday, and so I secretly arranged for a few close friends to come over for dinner and drinks. Although it was difficult to keep my wife from finding out, it was quite exciting in a way and certainly a bit of a challenge! In the end, everything went to plan and we all had a great time – it was definitely a really enjoyable evening.

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Prepositions and Adverbs of Time 高分语言点 1 介词和时间副词

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用介词和时间副词的。

Alice The last time I went on holiday was about three years ago...in February 2006... David The last time visitors came to my house was just last week...

When talking about something that happened in the past, you need to use prepositions and adverbs of time to say <u>when</u> it happened.

Look at the following prepositions and adverbs of time, and how they are used:

- around (months, occasions, festivals, special days)
  - "...around Christmas ... "
  - "...around my 10th birthday..."
- last (weeks, weekends, months, years, festivals)
  - "...last weekend ... "
  - "....*last* month...."
- in (months, seasons, years)
  - "...in December..."
  - "…*in* 1979…"

- during (months, seasons, long festivals)
  - "...during the Spring Festival..."
  - "...during the spring ... "
- on (days, special days)
  - "...on the 5th of November 2005..."
  - "...on my parents' 25th wedding anniversary..."

You should also master using the following useful expressions:

about + time period + ago

"I last played a computer game about two years ago."

"They visited the Summer Palace about three days ago."

- the last / first time I + past verb + was...
  - "The last time I went swimming was a few hours ago."
  - "The first time I ate insects was in the summer of 2007."

#### Exercise 10.1: Error Correction

Some of the sentences below are incorrect, some are correct. Identify the incorrect sentences and write the correct sentences in the spaces provided.

- 1. The last times I play basketball were when I was at school.
- 2. In my 25th birthday I go to a Japanese restaurant with my friends and colleagues.
- 3. I think my boyfriend's parents coming to visit in Tomb Sweeping Day.
- My grandmother give me the computer as a present the before Christmas, so it's still really new.
- 5. I went to Thailand on vacation about two years before.
- 6. My parents often go abroad during the summer.
- 7. I finally passed my driving test on 1997.

## LANGUAGE STEP 2 The Past Simple 高分语言点 2 一般过去时

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice 和David是如何使用一般过去时的。

- Alice The last time I *went* on holiday *was* about three years ago...in February 2006. My family and I *went* to Hainan for two weeks during the Spring Festival...my family and I *drove* out to the mountains there, *trekked* in the Forest Reserve and then *learnt* how to scuba dive...
- David The last time visitors *came* to my house *was* just last week. It *was* my wife's birthday, and so I secretly *arranged* for a few close friends to come over for dinner and drinks. Although it *was* difficult to keep my wife from finding out, it *was* quite exciting in a way and certainly a bit of a challenge! In the end, everything *went* to plan and we all *had* a great time it *was* definitely a really enjoyable evening.



不要以为一般过去时非常简单,很多英语水平不错的学生往往因为简单的时 态错误而失分。

A lot of students, especially when they are nervous in speaking tests, forget to get their past tenses right, especially for irregular verbs. The only way to get it right is to <u>practise</u>.

Look at the table below to remind yourself of the past tense form of some commonly used irregular verbs:

Base Form	Past Tense Form	Base Form	Past Tense Form
come	came	do	did
drink	drank	eat	ate
get	got	give	gave
go	went	read	read

Test yourself by completing the following exercise. You can find the correct answers in the Answer Key section – but don't look until you have completed the table!

#### Exercise 10.2: Table Completion

Complete the table below with the correct forms of the verbs shown.

Base Form	Past Tense Form	Base Form	Past Tense Form
are		know	
become		lay	
begin		leave	
break		let	
bring		lose	
build		make	
buy		mean	
catch		meet	
choose		рау	
come		put	
cut		read	
do		ride	
draw		run	
drink		say	
drive		see	
eat		sell	
fall	`	send	
feed		sleep	
find		stand	
fly		swim	
forget		take	
get		teach	
give		tell	
go		think	
have		try	
hear		understand	
hide		wake	
hit		wear	
is		welcome	
keep		write	

## LANGUAGE STEP 3 Adjectives of Experience 高分语言点 3 描述经历的形容词

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些形容词描述自己的经历。

- Alice ....Hainan is an *intriguing* place to visit because of the Li and Miao minority culture in the west of the island...
- David ...Although it was difficult to keep my wife from finding out, it was quite exciting in a way and certainly a bit of a challenge! In the end, everything went to plan and we all had a great time it was definitely a really enjoyable evening.

After saying when you last did  $\underline{X}$ , and using prepositions and past simple verbs correctly, you should add a few details to describe what the activity was like.

Here are some useful adjectives of experience:

- difficult, challenging for things you learned to do that were not easy but you enjoyed learning
- exciting, thrilling, exhilarating, stimulating, enjoyable for things that you really enjoyed and that were a lot of fun as well as being interesting
- fascinating, intriguing, surprising for things or experiences that were new and you felt very curious about them before / while doing them
- depressing, upsetting, unpleasant for things that happened that made you feel sad, very uncomfortable
- embarrassing, humiliating for things that made you feel very uncomfortable because other people were watching or because you felt silly
- irritating, annoying, frustrating for things that you did not enjoy because you thought they were stupid, a waste of time or far too difficult

Look at some examples of these words in context:

"The party I attended was really *exciting*. I am not used to going to parties with people from lots of different countries, so it was *fascinating* to see how everyone behaved. It was *surprising* to see so many people having different conversations at the same time!"

"The last time I went on holiday was really *depressing*, if I am honest. It rained the whole time and my mother got sick. It was *upsetting* and *frustrating* because I don't have much time off work and rarely get holidays."

"I used a computer for the first time when I was in middle school. I found it really *embarrassing* because my classmates all knew how to use one but I didn't!"

Notice that Alice and David don't just say simple sentences such as "I found it fun." In the above examples the candidates use adjectives of experience to describe their experiences in a more interesting way and explain why the experience felt like that.



Write the words below in the correct spaces.

annoying	
thrilling	

intriguing exhilarating

stimulating frustrating enjoyable

- The last time I went to the cinema was about three months ago. My friend and I were really excited about watching the new Zhang Yimou movie but in the end it was really \_\_\_\_\_\_ because we had to queue up for a long time to buy the tickets and the film wasn't that great anyway.
- The first time I visited an art gallery was in 2005. My family all went together, and whilst my parents were not impressed with modern art, for me it was \_\_\_\_\_ because it was all so new, and it made me consider things I had never really thought deeply about before.
- 3. I last had visitors to my home just a few days ago. They were my and my husband's university classmates, and it was great because their conversation is so \_\_\_\_\_\_ and their company is really \_\_\_\_\_\_. We talk about everything and anything and we always have so much fun.
- 4. The first time I used a computer was on my 12th birthday, when my uncle gave me a laptop as a present. It was so \_\_\_\_\_\_ to be able to use this brand-new technology to surf the Web, play computer games and chat to my friends!
- The last time I went to a party was last week. There were lots of foreigners there who I didn't know. Although the atmosphere of meeting lots of new people was \_\_\_\_\_\_, it was really quite \_\_\_\_\_\_ because I felt that I couldn't express myself in English very well.

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