should be careful because these sports can be dangerous if you don't know what you are doing. In fact, now I think about it, for kids and elderly people I think these sports are unsuitable. However, for fit and healthy people these sports can be exhilarating and invigorating.

# LANGUAGE STEP 1 Appropriateness Expressions 高分语言点 1 如何表达……是恰当的

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何表达……是恰当的。

Alice I believe that computer games are inappropriate for very young children...

David I think that most outdoor sports are *suitable for* everyone...for kids and elderly people I think these sports are *unsuitable*...

Native speakers will often use the following adjectives when talking about the appropriateness of an activity:

- suitable for / unsuitable for
- suited to / unsuited to
- appropriate for / inappropriate for
- advisable to / for / inadvisable to / for

You should talk about the appropriateness of the activity in question by combining the above adjectives with the following appropriateness expressions:

- activity is + suitable / unsuitable for + groups of people
   "Vigorous sports are usually unsuitable for elderly people."
- it is + suitable / unsuitable for + groups of people + to verb "It is suitable for young people to marry before the age of 25."
- activity is unsuited / suited to + groups of people
   "Tai chi is particularly suited to retired and elderly citizens."
- activity is appropriate / inappropriate for + groups of people "Riding motorbikes is inappropriate for very young children."
- it is + appropriate / inappropriate for + groups of people + to verb *"It is inappropriate for very young children to ride* motorbikes."
- activity is advisable / inadvisable for + groups of people "Doing yoga is advisable for people with back problems."
- it is + advisable / inadvisable that + groups of people + verb "It's advisable that people with back problems do yoga."

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# Formula 11: Did you ever learn to do $\underline{X}$ ?

# AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"Did you ever learn 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:

- Did you learn how to ride a bike when you were a child?
- Did you learn to play a musical instrument in school?
- Did you learn how to swim when you were young?

# THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "Did you ever learn to do  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Say if you did learn to do <u>X</u> and when you learned to do it.
- Say who taught you to do X.
- Say what their personality was like as a teacher.

#### Language Steps

- Use past tenses accurately with times in life words and phrases. ("I bought a flute when I was in University." / "My parents gave me a computer for my 11th birthday.")
- 2. Say who taught you with the preposition "by". ("I was taught by my grandmother." / "I was introduced to the guitar by my friend Stephen.")
- 3. Use non-defining relative clauses and adjectives of personality to describe the person who taught you. ("...he was a *patient* and *kind* teacher." / "Miss Clark, *who taught me Maths*, was a *strict* teacher!")

# 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
encouraging 令人鼓舞的	adjective	making you feel more confident or hopeful about something	My friend, Bert, was really en- couraging when I was worried about my exams.
strict 严格的	adjective	being quite controlling and mak- ing sure someone does what they should do	-
determined 坚决的,确定的	adjective	wanting to do something very much and not letting any difficul- ties stop you	
supportive 支持的	adjective	helping someone do something by giving them support and ad- vice	•
semi-professional 半职业的,半专业的	adjective	describing people who are semi- professional and who are paid for an activity which they take part in but which they do not do all the time	in my school were also semi-
get to grips with 学会,入门		to learn the basics of something	I found the guitar a little hard at first, but with patience and prac- tice I got to grips with it.
learn by trial and error 在反复试验,不断摸索 中学习		to learn something by yourself, making mistakes and learning from them	8

# MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer

Did you ever learn to ride a bike as a child?

Alice Yes, I did! Hmmm...Let me think. It was during the Spring Festival. My parents bought me a really wonderful new bike. I was taught to ride by my uncle, who was incredibly encouraging but guite strict because he was determined to teach me to ride before the end of the holiday.

Interviewer Did you learn to swim when you were in school?

David I did not learn to swim at school because my school did not have any swimming classes, but I learned to swim for a few months one summer when

my parents took me to classes at the local swimming pool. I went every other day with a small group of friends. We were taught by a really friendly and supportive man, who was a semi-professional swimmer.

# LANGUAGE STEP 1 Past Tenses & Times in Life Phrases 高分语言点 1 过去时态和人生不同时期的表达

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用过去时态以及如何用英语描述人生的不同 时期的。

- Alice Yes, I did!...It was during the Spring Festival. My parents bought me a really wonderful new bike...
- David I did not learn to swim at school because my school did not have any swimming classes, but I learned to swim for a few months one summer when my parents took me to classes at the local swimming pool. I went every other day with a small group of friends...

David and Alice use past tenses accurately. The past simple can be used here in two different ways:

- Using the past simple to talk about something that is finished and in the past:
  - "I learned to swim..."
  - "I did not learn to swim, because ... "
- Using the past simple to talk about habitual actions in the past:
  - "I went every other day ... "
  - "I practised playing the guitar three evenings a week ... "

It's important to tell the examiner when you did or did not learn to do  $\underline{X}$  using the following times in life phrases:

when I was + age

"When I was 10 years old my grandfather showed me how to make..."

- on my + birthday
   "On my 8th birthday I found out how to..."
- during + holiday
   "During the Spring Festival holiday my father taught me to..."
- about + number + years ago
  "About two years ago I learned how to play..."
- one day

"One cold, wet day in December my sister taught me that..."

And for habitual actions remember these adverbs of frequency:

- every day / every other day / every week / every month
  "I went to the swimming pool every other day until I could swim."
- about twice a week / month
  "I had classes with my trumpet teacher about twice a week."
- occasionally / from time to time / sometimes / quite often / frequently *"From time to time* my aunt would teach me a little Spanish."

#### Exercise 11.1: Sentence Completion & Matching

Complete the sentences 1-5 below by writing the correct forms of the verbs in brackets in the spaces, then match them to the appropriate halves A-E.

- 1. I first \_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) learning to play the piano when I was 10 years old...
- 2. I did not learn to drive, but my older brother did. He first \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) a car when he was about 16 years old, around my uncle's farm yard...
- 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get to grips) with using the Internet quite quickly: Nobody taught me, though...
- 4. On my 16th birthday my father gave me a water colour painting set and my grandfather, who could paint quite well \_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) me to paint small birds...
- 5. When I was a child I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to swimming lessons twice a week during the summer holidays...
- A. ...Now, I go to the local pool in my city on a regular basis.
- B. ... I learned by trial and error.
- C. ...My parents wouldn't let me try because they said I was too young. I've never had an opportunity since, which is a shame!
- D. ...I played it every day for a couple of hours, through 2nd and 3rd grade.
- E. ...He had quite a talent for artistic things. He used to practise calligraphy in the local park several times a week.

# LANGUAGE STEP 2 Saying Who Taught You 高分语言点 2 描述是谁教你的

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David如何描述是谁教他们做某事的。

Alice ... I was taught to ride by my uncle...

David ....We were taught by...a semi-professional swimmer

Notice how Alice and David use the simple structure I was taught (to activity) by + the person who taught them and some information about them. This is a simple language step,

but it's important you get it right.

Look at these other examples:

- I was taught (to activity) by + the person
  - "I was taught to knit by my auntie..."
  - "I was taught to ride a motorbike by my uncle's friend..."
  - "I was taught to cook by my grandmother..."
  - "I was taught to write by my father ... "
  - "I was taught to play football by an elder boy who lived in my street..."

You can also use I learned (how to do) it from + person, to say who taught you:

- I learned (how to do) it from + person
  - "I learned (how) to play the violin from Mr. Chevins, my teacher."
  - "I learned (how) to sprint from my best friend, Ben Johnson."
  - "I can use spreadsheets well. I learned (how) to use them from my dad."

"I love to make short films with a video camera. *I learned (how) to use it from my friend*, Yorick."

# LANGUAGE STEP 3 Non-Defining Relative Clauses and Adjectives of Personality

高分语言点 3 非限制性定语从句和描述人物性格的形容词

首先,我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用非限制性定语从句的。

Alice ... I was taught to ride by my uncle, who was incredibly encouraging but quite strict...

David ... We were taught by a really friendly and supportive man, who was a semiprofessional swimmer.

Notice how after naming the person who taught them, Alice and David go on to say what their personality was like.

Look at the following useful adjectives of personality:

- caring
- supportive
- encouraging
- kind
- understanding
- talented
- firm
- patient / impatient
- strict
- aggressive

These adjectives of personality can also be combined with non-defining relative clause. A non-defining relative clause provides extra information about the person you are talking about, and takes the form who + extra information (for more about relative clauses, see Part Two, Person Monologue Stage 1).

There are two ways to use non-defining relative clauses:

- part of sentence, non-defining relative clause, part of sentence
   "My mother, who was a fantastic cook, taught me how to make bread."
- sentence, non-defining relative clause

"I was taught to make bread by my mother, who was a fantastic cook."

Look at these other examples of sentences combining adjectives of personality and nondefining relative clauses:

"I was taught by my brother, who was very impatient."

"I was taught by a neighbour, who was particularly kind and understanding."

"When I was young, my friend Daniel, *who was firm but fair*, taught me how to play tennis."

"I learned to play cricket from my Mr. Philips, who was quite an aggressive and quicktempered teacher."

#### Exercise 11.2: Error Correction & Matching

Each of the sentences 1-5 has one mistake. Identify and correct the mistakes, then match the sentences to their counterparts A-E.

- 1. I learned English by two really good teachers in middle school...
- 2. I learned to use spreadsheets from trial and error. I was not taught by anyone...
- 3. I was learned how to sing by a friend of my mother,...
- 4. I first learn to write characters by my father,...
- 5. I taught how to do Web design by using an online tutorial and going through each section every day on my own...
- A. ...who was a friendly, creative woman.
- B. ...I got to grips with them pretty fast, because I'm quite good at anything related to mathematics.
- C. ... They were both very patient and kind.
- D. ...who was an excellent calligrapher and an understanding, encouraging teacher.
- E. It took a while to get the hang of, but it was an interesting way to learn.

# EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT Phrases to Express Freedom & Constraints 补充语言点表达自由和限制的短语

我们来看一看下面的句式,学习一下如何用英语表达自由和限制。

It's good to use expressions to say why you did or did not learn to do things in your life. Look at these examples and think how you could use such phrases yourself:

- I was lucky because my parents gave me the chance to + activity.
- I was very fortunate that I had the opportunity to + activity.
- It's a shame I did not have enough time to + activity.
- It's unfortunate I could not do + activity, because my parents couldn't afford it.
- I wish I had had more ambition and patience when I was younger, then I might have learned to do + activity.

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



# Formula 12: How has X changed?

# AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"How has <u>X</u> changed?" 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 have shops changed in your city in the last five years?
- How has your hometown changed in recent years?
- How have restaurants in your country changed since you were young?

# THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "How has X changed?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Say whether X has changed or not.
- Compare what <u>X</u> was like in past and what <u>X</u> is like now.

#### Language Steps

- Use the present perfect tense. ("Since I was young my town has changed in a lot of ways...")
- Control other simple tenses like past and present. ("My town was small. Now it *is* quite big." / "The streets used to be quiet. Now they are very noisy.")
- 3. Use comparative adjectives. ("The streets are *wider* and the traffic is *heavier* than before.")

# 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
low-rise 不高的,低层的	adjective	describing buildings which are low, usually just one or two stories	My town is fairly small and old. There aren't any skyscrapers or high-rise buildings; all the buildings are low- rise houses and apartments.

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
narrow 狭窄的	adjective	having a small distance from one side to the other, especially in com- parison with the length	The street was so narrow that Arnold could not drive his big lorry down it.
replace 取代,替换	verb		They've taken down the old stone bridge and replaced it with a stronger iron bridge.
facilities 设施	noun	• • • •	There are lots of sports, shopping and medical facilities in my neigh- bourhood.
eatery 小餐馆,食堂	noun	•	There are a lot of cheap eateries near the drum tower, with excellent local food.
elegant 高雅的,精致的	adjective	attractive and stylish	The restaurant they chose for the wedding was so elegant – the style and decoration was so wonderful!
impersonal 冷淡的,客观的	adjective	lacking in local warmth or individuality	Big expensive hotels are often quite cold impersonal compared to small family-run guest houses.

# MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer How has your hometown changed in recent years?

Alice I'm from Beijing and it has certainly changed a lot in recent years. Not so long ago there were lots more low-rise buildings and narrow hutong streets; now the local government has replaced them with tall apartment buildings with better facilities and modern shopping centres. The streets are now much wider than before. They have also put a lot more parks in the city and have planted thousands of trees in the streets, so the city is more beautiful.

# David

Interviewer How have restaurants changed in your country since you were a child?

That's a good question. Restaurants and eateries have changed a great deal since I was young. When I was a kid nearly all restaurants in our city were cheap and guite simple. Now, however, a wide range of Chinese and many international restaurants line every street. These are a lot cleaner and more elegant than the small eateries, but sadly are more impersonal and much more expensive!

### LANGUAGE STEP 1 The Present Perfect 高分语言点 1 现在完成时

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用现在完成时的。

Alice I'm from Beijing and it has certainly changed a lot in recent years. Not so long ago there were lots more low-rise buildings and narrow hutong streets; now the local government has replaced them with tall apartment buildings...They have also put a lot more parks in the city and have planted thousands of trees...

David ....Restaurants and eateries have changed a great deal since I was young...

Notice that Alice and David use the present perfect accurately to talk about changes that have happened.

Remember that the structure of the present perfect is:

• have + past participle

"She has invested lots of money in a KTV bar."

"The government has spent lots of money on public transport recently."

"The traffic situation has become a lot worse in the last few years."

#### Exercise 12.1: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences below by writing the present perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1. In recent years people \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) down a lot of trees in the Brazilian jungle.
- 2. Cleaner streets, nicer buildings and better transport \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) a lot of tourists to this city in the past couple of years.
- 3. This week the authorities \_\_\_\_\_\_ (fight) to restore law and order to the city, with great success.
- 4. My university campus \_\_\_\_\_\_ (undergo) a lot of changes in the past few years.
- 5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a considerable amount of money fitting a new kitchen and bathroom in our home.
- 6. In recent years, fashion \_\_\_\_\_\_ (become) much more interesting and stylish.

# LANGUAGE STEP 2 The Past Simple & Present Simple 高分语言点 2 一般过去时和一般现在时

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用现在时和过去时的。

- Alice ...Not so long ago there *were* lots more low-rise buildings and narrow *hutong* streets...The streets *are* now much wider than before...the city *is* more beautiful.
- David ...Restaurants and eateries have changed a great deal since I was young. When I was a kid nearly all restaurants in our city were cheap...Now, however, a wide range of Chinese and many international restaurants line every street. These are a lot

cleaner and more elegant than the small eateries...

Alice and David use past simple and present simple accurately to talk about changes. This may seem like a very simple language point, but many students get a low score on the test for making basic mistakes with these tenses.

Look at some example sentences that use these tenses to talk about change:

"My town was small; now it is quite big."

"The streets used to be very quiet; now they are noisy."

"The shops sold poor quality clothes; now they sell the latest designer fashions."

"Before, many people *ate* at small eateries or night markets, but now people *choose* more expensive restaurants."

#### Exercise 12.2: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences below by writing the correct forms of the verbs (in the present simple or past simple) in brackets.

- When I was a child everyone in my area of town had to shower in communal bathrooms in the street. Now, however, most people \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) wealthy enough to have their own, modern bathrooms.
- 2. Before, many people \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to small shops or markets to buy groceries. In recent years, big supermarkets have become very popular.
- In the past the suburbs \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) very attractive. Now, because the government has planted lots of trees and plants, the area \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very pleasant.
- 4. In the past it \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) a lot of money to buy aeroplane tickets, but recently prices have gone down and air travel is more accessible to everyone.
- Many years ago music was very different compared to now. In the past people
   \_\_\_\_\_ (play) traditional instruments and \_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) singing together
   in parks and gardens.

# LANGUAGE STEP 3 Comparative Adjectives 高分语言点 3 形容词的比较级

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用形容词的比较级的。

Alice ... now the local government has replaced them with tall apartment buildings with *better* facilities... The streets are now much *wider* than before. They have also put a lot more parks in the city and have planted thousands of trees in the streets, so the city is *more beautiful*.

David ... These [the modern restaurants] are a lot *cleaner* and *more elegant* than the small eateries, but sadly *more impersonal* and *much more expensive!* 

Notice how Alice and David use a lot of comparatives to explain how their cities have changed and to express whether those changes are good or bad.

This is a very important part of your answer, so now let's review comparatives.

#### Comparative adjectives

We add an "-er" on the end of the adjective, or we add "more" before the adjective.

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 to refresh your memory.

Short A	Adjectives	-у Ас	ljectives	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

#### Comparative structure

In comparing the past to the present it is also useful to remember this structure:

X is + comparative adjective + than + time in the past "My city is *prettier* than it was ten years ago."
"The university library is much *better* stocked now than it was before."
"The city is a lot *greener* than it was when I was a child."

#### 🗂 Exercise 12.3: Gap Fill

Write the correct adjectives in the correct comparative adjective forms to complete the sentences.

fashionable	fast	cheap	expensive	good	wide	

1. The food is so much \_\_\_\_\_\_ and much \_\_\_\_\_\_ than here in the capital – I really don't like the expensive food here.

- 2. Since they built the high speed train I can travel home to see my parents on weekends very easily. It's about five times \_\_\_\_\_\_ than the older train.
- 3. People are, in general, a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_ today than they were years ago. I think it's because they have more money and enjoy buying nice clothes.
- The downside of all this development is that the gap between the rich and the poor is getting much \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. As a result of all this rapid, sudden growth, food is considerably \_\_\_\_\_\_ than it was five years ago.

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

# Formula 13: How would you improve $\underline{X}$ ?

# AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"How would you improve  $\underline{X}$ ?" 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:

- How would you improve your apartment?
- How would you change the place where you study to make it better?
- If you could, how would you improve your university / workplace?

# THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "How would you improve X?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Identify problems with X.
- Talk about what you would do to solve them / make them better.
- Say what the positive results of these changes would be.

#### Language Steps

- Use changing <u>×</u> phrases to talk about changes you would like to make. ("I would improve my apartment by buying new furniture." / "I suggest that they make it better by employing more cleaners.")
- Use the "would have something done" passive to talk about things you'd get professionals / other people to do for you to improve <u>X</u>. ("I would have the walls painted a new colour.")
- Use comparatives of convenience to speculate about how these changes would make <u>X</u> better. ("Having a bigger bed would be *more comfortable*.")

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# 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
crowded 拥挤的	adjective	having a lot of people or things	I hate travelling to work by subway in the morning – it's always far too crowded!
stuff 东西	noun	colloquial expression for "things"	There's too much stuff in my house. I need to have a big tidy up soon.
keep track of 了解;记录,留心			I must keep track of my things better. I nearly always lose things because I am not orga- nised enough.
messy 杂乱的	adjective	untidy, badly organised or unpresentable	His bedroom is messy, his hair is messy and his clothes are scruffy. He should care more about his appearance.
cramped 拥挤的,狭窄的	adjective		Our dormitory has six people in such a small place. It is so cramped nobody has any per- sonal space.
cosy 温暖舒适的	adjective	comfortable and pleas- ant, often warm	He has a comfortable sofa and some attrac- tive wall paintings. His flat is very cosy.
get rid of 除掉,扔掉	ena esta esta esta esta esta esta esta est	to throw something out, or give something away that you don't want any- more	I finally got rid of the old, ugly couch. I gave it to Caroline.
scruffy 不整齐的,肮脏的	adjective	untidy, messy, unkempt, unpresentable	I don't like people who wear scruffy clothes and have scruffy hair – people should take care of their appearance and how it affects others.
run down 用坏的,耗尽的	on som Din India		The zoo is really run down. It looks like no- body has not looked after the buildings for years and years.
up-keep 维护	verb	•	Recently the authorities have spent quite a lot of money on up-keeping old buildings.
caretaker 看管者,看守员	noun	a person whose job is to care for and maintain a building, usually a school or other large building	The caretaker at my school didn't like me and my friends because we would always make a mess in the classrooms and draw on the walls of the toilet.
modernise 使现代化	verb	to update, to make more modern	They are modernising the entire city centre – building new buildings and improving the roads.



阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

- Interviewer How would you improve your apartment?
  - Alice To start with, the place I'm living in now is guite small and crowded. I have too much stuff, and it makes it hard to keep track of things, and makes everything look messy and very cramped. There's also very little light in my flat. So, firstly, I would make more space by getting rid of some of my things. Then, I would have the windows made bigger and lighter curtains made and fitted. Then my flat would be much cosier.

#### Interviewer How would you improve your university to make it better?

David My university campus is quite scruffy and run-down. I suggest the authorities improve it by spending more money on up-keeping the grounds and modernising the classrooms. If I were in authority I would have new classrooms built, I would have the sports facilities repaired, and I would hire more caretakers. Having a more modern campus would make life more pleasant for us, and the place more appealing to visitors.

## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Changing X Phrases 高分语言点 1 描述对<u>X</u>的改变

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述对某件事情的改变的。

- Alice To start with, the place I'm living in now is quite small and crowded...So, firstly, I would make more space by getting rid of some of my things...
- David My university campus is guite scruffy and run-down. I suggest the authorities improve it by spending more money on up-keeping the grounds and modernising the classrooms...

Notice how both Alice and David start by identifying the problem, then go on to use the structure improve X by + verb-ing to talk about changes they would make or they suggest others should make.

#### For changes you would make

- I would improve X by + verb-ing
  - "I would improve my bedroom by putting posters on the walls."
  - "I would make my living room cosier by buying a new sofa."
  - "I would improve my flat by getting a new wardrobe."

#### For changes you suggest others make

• suggest someone improve  $\underline{X}$  by + verb-ing

"I suggest the government improve the air quality by restricting the amount of cars in the city."

"I suggest the school authorities improve security by building a wall around the playground."

"I suggest they make the city more attractive by planting more trees and flowerbeds."

Exercise 13.1: Matching

Match the sentence halves.

- 1. I would improve my area of my office by...
- 2. I suggest that they make classrooms more comfortable for students by...
- 3. I would make my flat more cosy by...
- 4. I suggest they improve the public transport system by...
- 5. I would make our canteen better by...

- A. ...building a few more subway lines.
- B. ...suggesting they vary the menu more.
- C. ...investing in a more comfortable couch and redecorating it.
- D. ...cleaning up some of the mess and being more organised.
- E. ...fitting new modern desks and installing new heaters.

# LANGUAGE STEP 2 The "Would Have Something Done" Passive 高分语言点 2 请人做某事

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述请人做某事的。

Alice ... I would have the windows made bigger and lighter curtains made and fitted...

David ... If I were in authority I *would have* new classroom *built*, I *would have* the sports facilities *repaired*...

Notice how Alice and David use the would have + something + past participle to talk about what they would get others to do.

First look at the difference between the active (what <u>you</u> would do) and the passive (what you would get <u>others</u> to do):

"I would make the windows bigger." = "I would do it myself."

"I *would have* the windows *made* bigger." = "I would get someone else to come and do it for me."

Look at these further examples of the passive:

- would have + something + past participle
  - "I would have a new kitchen installed."
  - "I would have the walls painted different colours."
  - "I would have my motorbike fixed."
  - "I would have a brand-new bath fitted."



#### Exercise 13.2: Error Correction

Some of the sentences below are incorrect, some are correct. Identify the incorrect sentences and write the correct sentences following the rules above.

- 1. To make my daily routine a bit more interesting, I would do some kind of sporting activity in the evenings.
- 2. To make my living room more homely, I put a bookshelf in the corner and some plants.
- 3. To make the kitchen better I would get rid of the old units and have a totally new, modern kitchen install.
- 4. To make my house look more cheerful I paint the walls of my living room a brighter colour.
- 5. To let more light in my house and create more space, I has the balcony extended.

# LANGUAGE STEP 3 Comparatives of Convenience 高分语言点 3 用比较级描述便利性

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何运用比较级描述便利性的。

Alice ... Then my flat would be much cosier.

David ... Having a more modern campus *would make life more pleasant* for us, and the place *more appealing* to visitors.

To say how the changes you propose would make life better, you should use the following structures:

- ...then X would be + comparative
  - "...then my university campus would be warmer."
  - "...then my dorm would be more attractive."
  - "...then life would be more convenient."
  - "...then my living room would be more comfortable."
- having <u>X</u> / having <u>X</u> done + would make (something / place) + comparative "Having a carpet fitted would make my room more beautiful and warmer." "Putting up a few pictures on the wall would make my dorm more attractive."
  - "Installing a new kitchen would make life more convenient for me."
  - "Buying a new sofa would make my living room much more comfortable."

# Exercise 13.3: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

	cosier installing	easier would make	hanging powerful	having warmer
1.	a new heate	•	-	
2.	up some pict	ures and tidying up a	bit would make our f	lat much
3.	Getting a larger memory	for my computer	it m	ore and
	faster.			
4.	We should spend more	money on urban	planning. Then m	y city would be much
	to get arour	ıd.		

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ a car would make those picturesque countryside towns in the mountains much more accessible.

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

# Formula 14: How important is X?

# AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"How important is 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:

- How important is art in life?
- How important is music for people in your country?
- How important is physical exercise?

# THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "How important is X?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Say whether X is important or not.
- Say HOW important X is.
- Say WHY it is important or unimportant.

#### Language Steps

- Use words and expressions to express degree of importance. ("Music is especially important in today's society, but I don't think art is very important.")
- Use positive adjective expressions. ("It is essential for all children to learn to draw." / "It is very beneficial to do exercise.")
- Use adjectives of positive and negative feeling to describe feelings about art and culture. ("I find art and music really *inspiring* and *stimulating*.")

### 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
sculpture 雕塑,雕像	noun		I like modern sculptures. Though they are some- times slightly strange and it is hard to see what they represent, I find looking at three-dimensional shapes interesting.
architecture 建筑	noun	the character or design style of a building	I love 18th century architecture. In fact, I love most old building styles – they look so elegant.
earn 赚得,挣钱	verb	to obtain money, payment for working	John earns a lot of money. He has three jobs and simply doesn't stop working.
inspire 鼓舞,启发	verb		I am really inspired by all types of art – art makes me think about life, philosophy and beau- ty in a passionate way.
reflect on 深思,仔细考虑		to think about deeply or in a deeper way than usual	When I visit museums and see all the ancient collections I start to reflect on the importance of history in life.
contemporary 现代的	adjective	coming from the present day, not the past	Zhang Yimou is a contemporary movie director with a unique style.

# MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer How important is art in life?

Alice I think art is exceedingly important in life, especially today. People spend most of their lives worrying about working, studying or earning money - and it is easy to forget the value of art - paintings, sculptures and even contemporary architecture. People need to see beauty in their lives...art is really fascinating and can inspire us to think more deeply and reflect on life.

#### Interviewer David

How important is music for people in your country?

Well, it really depends on the types of people you are talking about. In general, music is especially important for young people, in particular, university students from big cities. Personally, I believe that some types of music are good for helping people calm down and relax, and other types are excellent for energising people. Going to live concerts, for example, can be a really stimulating experience.



## LANGUAGE STEP 1 Expressing Degree of Importance 高分语言点 1 表达不同程度的重要性

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述不同程度的重要性的。

Alice I think art is exceedingly important in life...

David Well, it really depends on the types of people you are talking about. In general, music is *especially important* for young people...

Rather than saying "art is important", Alice and David use different adverbs of degree to say how important art is. Look at the following ways to express different <u>degrees</u> of importance:

#### Moderately important

"Art is fairly important in life ... "

"To some extent art is important..."

"Art is important to a point, but ... "

#### Very important

"Mathematics is considerably important..."

"Learning to swim is incredibly important ... "

"Eating fresh fruit and vegetables is very important..."

"I think that art is very important in life ... "

"I don't think art is particularly important for young people ... "

"Art is especially / particularly important in today's society..."

Note: With "especially important" and "particularly important" we can use "for" or "in" in the following ways:

- for + groups / types of people
   "Art is especially important for children."
- in + society / place / country"A good education is terribly important *in modern society.*"

#### <u>Unimportant</u>

"Following fashion is not important at all."

"Having a camera on mobile phone is completely unimportant."

我们不可以说 completely important 或者 absolutely important,在英语中 completely 只能用来形容带有否定意义的词语,比如: "It is *completely* ridiculous!" "I think art is *completely* unimportant!" "He is *completely* mad!"

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## 🖞 Exercise 14.1: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

fairly to some extent incredibly completely especially

- 1. Physical exercise is important for everyone, but it is \_\_\_\_\_\_ important for older people. If they don't exercise, their bodies will become more and more rigid and unhealthy.
- 2. I think it depends. Art is important in life \_\_\_\_\_\_, but I think there are many more things that are much more important like earning money and having a stable life.
- 3. I don't think art is important at all. Art is quite useless and is a luxury, not a need. All forms
- of art, in my opinion, are \_\_\_\_\_ unimportant in life.
- 4. Especially for young children, I think art is \_\_\_\_\_\_ important. It can help them learn about the world around them. and help them learn about colours and shapes these are vital for children's development.
- 5. I think there are many things in life that are more important than art, but I think art is \_\_\_\_\_\_ important in making the world we live in more beautiful and interesting.

# LANGUAGE STEP 2 Positive Adjective Expressions 高分语言点 2 表示积极意义的形容词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用表示积极意义的形容词的。

Alice ...art is really fascinating and *can inspire us* to think more deeply and reflect on life.

David ... I believe that some types of music are *good for helping people calm down and relax* and other types are *excellent for energising people*...

After stating whether something is important or not, native speakers often say what  $\underline{X}$  is important for, what it is good for or what it is useful for.

Look at these different positive adjective expressions:

- X is important for / excellent for / good for + verb-ing "Gardening is *important for helping* people relax."
  "Working out in a gym is *important for keeping fit.*"
  "Having massages is *good for helping* people calm down."
  "Drinking hot milk is *excellent for solving* sleep problems."
- X + a good way to + verb

"Listening to music is *a good way to help* people calm down after a stressful day." "Doing physical exercise is *a good way to keep* fit and healthy and happy." "Swimming is *an excellent way to release* a lot of energy and maintain a good figure."

X helps us / helps people / can help us + (to) + verb
"Spending weekends out in the countryside *helps us (to) wind down.*"
"Taking part in team quizzes *can help people* sharpen their minds."
"Lifting weights *can help us* develop strong muscles."

#### Exercise 14.2: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

can help usfor helpingcyclingexcellent wayexcellent fora good wayhelps

- 1. Running regularly is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to stay slim and strong.
- 2. Playing team sports is important \_\_\_\_\_\_ children to learn to work together.
- 3. Doing individual sports like \_\_\_\_\_ in the country \_\_\_\_\_ us to relax the mind and keep the body in good shape.
- 4. All forms of physical exercise are \_\_\_\_\_ maintaining a healthy heart.
- 5. Painting is an \_\_\_\_\_\_ to improve our hand-eye co-ordination and creative abilities.
- 6. I think reading is fairly important in life. Reading to increase our vocabulary and general knowledge

# LANGUAGE STEP 3 Adjectives of Positive & Negative Feeling 高分语言点 3 表示正面和负面感觉的形容词

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David使用了哪些表示正面和负面感觉的形容词。

Alice ...art is really fascinating...

**David** ...Going to live concerts, for example, can be a really *stimulating* experience.

It's good to complete your answer with just one or two adjectives of positive or negative feeling to explain why you think  $\underline{X}$  is important or not.

Look at the following native speaker adjectives of positive and negative feeling:

- inspiring
- creative
- beneficial
- philosophical
- enriching
- educational
- expressive
- pretentious
- tedious
- frivolous

Here are some examples in context:

- adjectives of positive feeling
  "Art is so *inspiring*."
  "Visiting art galleries is very *enriching*."
  "Learning to play musical instruments is *educational* and *creative*."
  - "Painting and drawing can teach children to be more expressive."
- adjectives of negative feeling

"Most art is also very pretentious."

"I think history is a tedious subject."

"Learning about modern art in school is *frivolous* and *unnecessary*."

"For me, drama is a pathetic activity that is incredibly wasteful of school time."

#### Exercise 14.3: Matching

9. tedious

10. frivolous

Match the adjectives of positive and negative feeling on the left with their definitions on the right.

- 1. inspiring A. very boring and repetitive
- creative
   something or somebody which is an unnecessary waste of time or
   beneficial
   money
- 4. philosophical C. to be good at imagining new things and thinking about life in a5. enriching deeper, perhaps more interesting manner
- 6. educational D. to be open about expressing feelings and emotions, passions and7. expressive ideas in a way that inspires other people
- 8. pretentious E. relating to philosophy; thinking on a deeper level about life
  - F. something that teaches you something interesting or useful
    - G. to be good for someone; to give someone benefits and help someone grow and develop positively
      - H. to find interesting, fascinating or intriguing in a way which gives you a love for life and creativity
      - I. when someone is trying to look really intelligent by pretending to be very deep and "more interesting" than other people in a very false way
      - J. something that gives you a positive and cultural experience, something that enables you to learn and benefit from the learning

### Exercise 14.4: Matching

Match the sentence halves.

- 1. I think it's great to get involved in adventure sports...
- 2. Going to art galleries and museums with one's partner can be a really...
- 3. It's good to teach children how to paint and draw...
- 4. I find watching films from other countries very inspiring...
- 5. Some people feel that teaching things like art, drama or music in schools is frivolous...

- A. ...All kids should learn creative skills from an early age.
- B. ...It's a great way to get to know different cultures and their ways of expressing themselves.
- C. ...They feel that more serious academic subjects are more important for getting ahead in a future career.
- D. ...They are really exciting and stimulating.
- E. ...enriching experience, and educational as well as a little romantic!

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

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# Formula 15: What do you want / hope to do (in the future)?

# AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"What do you want / hope to do (in the future)?" 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 hope to do the same job in the future?
- What do you want to do when you finish university?
- What kind of job would you like to do when you finish your studies?

# THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "What do you want / hope to do (in the future)?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Saw WHAT your ambition for the future is.
- Say WHY you want to achieve it.
- Say HOW you hope to achieve it.

#### Language Steps

- Use hope to and would like to like a native. ("This is something I really hope to do." / "I would like to be a really successful businesswoman.")
- Use future ambition phrases to say why you want to achieve these goals. ("I would like to achieve this ambition, because it would be so rewarding!" / "If I succeeded in doing this I would gain an enormous sense of security.")
- Use the first conditional accurately. ("If I work really hard and save up enough money I will go to Europe and get a master's.")

# 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 助你理解接下来的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
NGO (non- governmental organisation) 非政府组织			The WWF, which stands for "the World Wildlife Fund," is a well-known NGO that helps to protect wild animals all over the world.
purpose 目的,目标	noun 🥃	an aim, an objective or goal which gives life meaning	I want to achieve something very special in my life. I want my life to have a real purpose.
competitive 竞争激烈的	adjective		Acting is very competitive – you've got to really push yourself if you want to suc- ceed because they're lots of actors but not many acting jobs.
rewarding 值得的,有意义的	adjective	giving you satisfaction, plea- sure, or profit	Helping the homeless people was a very rewarding experience for Janet.
challenging 富有挑战的	adjective	used to describing something that is difficult in a way that tests your intelligence, your ability or your determination	Living through those hard times was challenging for us all.
volunteer 志愿 / 志愿者	verb / noun		I want to volunteer to work in an orphan- age during the summer holidays.
stable 稳定的,安定的	adjective	firmly fixed, reliable or not likely to move or change	I don't like these modern relationships when people avoid commitment. I need a traditional stable marriage.
a great sense of + noun 充满 <sup></sup> 的感觉		experiencing a positive feeling	Working with children gives me a great sense of pleasure and happiness.
strive 争取	verb		If you want to become a top athlete you have to strive incredibly hard to succeed.



#### 阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer What do you want to do when you finish university?

Alice What I really hope to do is work for an NGO here in China. I would like to find a purpose in life - I don't want to just worry about success and making money

like a lot of people nowadays. I think it would be so rewarding and challenging to work as a volunteer. If I work really hard and save up enough money then I will go to Europe and get a master's.

Interviewer Tell me about your future ambitions.

David What I'd really like to do in the future is pretty simple: I'd like to find a good job, which will hopefully lead to a stable career, get married to a lovely girl and start a family. I hope to be able to afford a nice apartment to bring up our children. I think this would give me a great sense of pleasure and security. If I strive hard I think I can achieve this in less than 10 years.

# LANGUAGE STEP 1 Hope To & Would Like To 高分语言点 1 Hope To 和 Would Like To

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用hope to和would like to这两个短语的。

- Alice What I really hope to do is work for an NGO here in China. I would like to find a purpose in life...
- David What I'd really like to do in the future is pretty simple: I'd like to find a good job...I hope to be able to afford a nice apartment...

There are different ways we can use hope to to talk about the future:

 I hope to be able to + verb "I hope to be able to go abroad after my studies." "I hope to be able to work in an international hospital."

- I hope I can + verb
  - "I hope I can pass my driving test."

"I hope I can convince my parents to buy me a car."

 What I really hope to do is + verb "What I really hope to do is travel around the world." "What I really hope to do is learn to speak Greek."

You'll notice that Alice and David also use I would like to, which is used in the following way:

I would like to + verb

"I would like to marry the girl I met in the cake shop."

"I'd like to become the best pool player in Asia."

You can also use these two useful phrases:

- "I would like (to have) the opportunity to study overseas."
- "I would like (to have) the chance to fly an aeroplane."
- "I hope (to have) the fortune to be able to go to Australia."
- "I hope (to have) the chance to go diving in Thailand."



#### Exercise 15.1: 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. In the future I would really like travel in the desert.
- 2. When I finish the university I hope to volunteer for a year for the Red Cross.
- 3. What I really like to do when I am older is live in a wooden house in California.
- 4. I hope have the opportunity to go fishing in lake Tanzania.
- 5. What I'd really like to do learn another foreign language.

# LANGUAGE STEP 2 Future Ambition Phrases 高分语言点 2 描述未来抱负的短语

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述自己未来的抱负的。

Alice ... I think it would be so rewarding and challenging to work as a volunteer...

David ... I think this would give me a great sense of pleasure and security...

It's always useful to learn a few phrases to talk about future ambitions and why you want to achieve them.

When talking about future ambitions, native speakers will often use common collocations (words that almost always "go together" when native speakers talk) such as the following:

- to achieve an ambition
- to fulfill a dream
- to succeed in doing something
- to manage to do something

Now look at these collocations in the context of the following future ambition phrases: "I would like to achieve this ambition because it would be so rewarding!"

"I'd love to fulfill this dream because it would give me a great sense of achievement." "It's my dream to succeed in learning Japanese."

"I would love to manage to get into art college."

"Doing this would certainly make me feel that I had really achieved something special in my life."

You can use these phrases after almost any ambition you mention, to tell the examiner why you want to do it.

#### Exercise 15.2: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct space.

succeed ambition dream manage

- 1. I would love to \_\_\_\_\_\_ to get into the university basketball team.
- 2. It would be amazing to fulfill this lifelong \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. I really want to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in doing this. It would make me so proud.
- 4. I am pretty confident that I can achieve my \_\_\_\_\_ by working hard.

# LANGUAGE STEP 3 The First Conditional 高分语言点 3 第一条件句

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用第一条件句的。

Alice ... If I work really hard and save up enough money then I will go to Europe and get a master's.

David ... If I strive hard I think I can achieve this in less than 10 years.

We use the first conditional to talk about things that certainly <u>can</u> come true in the future, <u>if</u> we make sure we do certain things.

Remind yourself of the structure of the first conditional:

• if + present simple + will + verb

"If I work hard, then I will be top of the class."

- "If I train every day, then I will become the best player in the team."
- "If I make sure I have the discipline to study more, I will pass the exam."
- "If I party too much, then I will certainly anger my parents."

Don't forget there are two possible orders:

- if + present simple + will + verb
  - "If I save enough money, I will travel abroad."
  - "If I give my friend enough help, he will overcome this difficulty."
- will + verb + if + present simple
  "I will travel abroad if I save enough money."
  "I will win the race if I train as hard as I can."

### Exercise 15.3: Sentence Completion

Think about four things you are sure you <u>will</u> achieve <u>if</u> you fulfill certain conditions. Write full first conditional sentences using the words below to help you.

	pass the test	achieve my ambition
	have a really happy life	fulfill my dream
1		
2		
2		
3		
4.		
4		

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

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# Formula 16: Do people do / get enough $\underline{X}$ ?

# AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"Do people do / get enough  $\angle$ ?" 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 people today do enough physical exercise?
- Do children do enough sports in school?
- Do people in your country do enough creative activities in school?

# THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "Do people do / get enough X?" type questions, you must:

#### Answer Order

- Say whether you believe people get or do enough <u>X</u>.
- Say which types of people get or do not get enough <u>X</u>.
- Say why they should get or do more X.

#### Language Steps

- Use opinion phrases. ("I believe that many people in my country are very hardworking." / "In my opinion, people don't get enough holidays.")
- Use expressions for quantities and types of people. ("Nowadays nearly all students have access to at least one computer." / "Most bosses get paid far too much.")
- Use expressions for suggesting or advising. ("It's a good idea to learn more languages in school." / "Everyone should get paid more.")

## 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 助你理解接下来的答案范例。

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
the majority 大部分,大多数		the larger number or part of something	The majority of people in my office drink tea.
couch potato 电视迷,终日懒散在 家的人			John is a real couch potato. He gets no exercise at all. He sits down all day long and never leaves the TV.
cultivate 培养,培育	verb	to try and develop and improve something	It's important that we cultivate good man- ners so we know how to behave in social situations.
day off 休假,一天的假		a day without work, a day when you don't have to go into work	Everyone was given a day off work to cel- ebrate Women's Day.
vacation 假期	noun	more when you travel to an- other place to have a break	I spent my summer vacation in Florida, on the beach. It was wonderful.
break 休息	noun	-	We had a short break from school when they were making renovations to the west wing – those two free days were marvel- ous.
holiday 节假日	noun		I don't know why, but the UK doesn't have a National Day like the US or China. I think we should, and it'd be nice to have another holiday.
frame of mind 心情,心境		mood, attitude, approach to something	I'm not in the frame of mind to work today. I can't concentrate because I feel a bit sad.

# MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer Do people do enough physical exercise where you come from?

Alice Well, in my opinion people don't get enough exercise. The majority of people, especially middle class people nowadays, are real couch potatoes. All they do is sit in front of the television all night, and the only exercise they get is going to get more food from the refrigerator. If children are to grow up to be healthy adults, they should learn how to take care of themselves, and they should cultivate an interest in sports like basketball, football or volleyball.

Interviewer Do students get enough holidays in your country?

David I believe that they get too many holidays. Most students have a long summer vacation, a fairly long Spring Festival break, national holidays and all sorts of other days off throughout the year. Because of this a vast amount of students forget a lot of what they've learned during the longer holidays, and take a long time to get back into the frame of mind to study well. It would be good if the holidays were a bit shorter.

# LANGUAGE STEP 1 Opinion Phrases 高分语言点 1 表达观点的短语

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些表达观点的短语。

Alice Well, in my opinion people don't get enough exercise...

David I believe that they [students] get too many holidays...

It's very easy to learn a variety of different ways to express your opinion when asked a question. Look at these examples:

"I think that a large percentage of people over 30 don't exercise enough."

"I feel that people should do more to help others in society."

"I strongly believe that team sports like basketball teach people to work together."

"I am quite convinced that the majority of people would enjoy playing hockey if they just gave it a chance."

"The way I see it, sports should be compulsory for elementary school students."

"In my opinion, most children naturally enjoy physical exercise."



## Exercise 16.1: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

be	lieve	

opinion

quite convinced

think that

way

- \_\_\_\_\_ too many people nowadays don't exercise enough. In my \_\_ 1. 1 it would help most people to join a neighbourhood sports team to play football or basketball a couple of times a week.
- 2. Most people will complain of stress, but I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that if they just got out more and played some sports, it would help enormously.
The \_\_\_\_\_\_ I see it, it would be beneficial for companies to organise sports teams and outings for their employees. I strongly \_\_\_\_\_\_ that it would increase employee efficiency.

### LANGUAGE STEP 2 Quantities & Types of People 高分语言点 2 数量词描述不同类型的人群

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些数量词描述不同类型的人群。

- Alice ... The majority of people, especially middle class people nowadays, are real couch potatoes...
- David ... Most students have a long summer vacation... Because of this a vast amount of students forget a lot of what they've learned...

For native speakers it's not very good to make absolute statements like "All Chinese people like..." or "Everyone in Western countries thinks...". This doesn't sound very clever and can sometimes be rude. Even in one country or one culture, many people have different ways of life and different opinions.

You should use quantities of people and types of people to qualify your statements, so that they are not so generalised.

You can use these quantities of people:

- most
- · the majority of
- · a large percentage of
- nearly all
- · a vast amount of
- few
- hardly any
- not many
- a minority of
- only some

You can combine them with types of people to say which people in society usually do something or believe something.

- young people / the younger generation / teenagers / adolescents
- old people / the elderly / the older generation
- office workers / business people / white-collar workers
- the working classes / middle classes / very wealthy people
- unemployed people / the poor / homeless people
- · young kids / schoolchildren / university students / graduate students

Look at some examples of how quantities and types of people words can be combined together:

"Most young people can play at least one sport."

"The majority of elderly people enjoy board games."

"A large percentage of the population smokes too much."

"Nearly all university students get far too much homework."

"A vast amount of business people don't get enough free time."

"A tremendous amount of young girls care too much about fashion."

### Exercise 16.2: Matching

Match the quantities and types of people on the left with the words and phrases that have the same meanings on the right.

- 1. a large percentage of
- 2. a minority of
- 3. children
- 4. few
- 5. office workers
- 6. teenagers
- 7. the elderly
- 8. the majority of

- A. young people
- B. white-collar workers
- C. the older generation
- D. only some
- E. most
- F. kids
- G. hardly any
- H. a vast amount of

### Exercise 16.3: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences according to your opinions or impressions about different types of people in your society.

- 1. A tremendous amount of young people don't get enough \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. In my country, elderly people, in general, like to \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. A large percentage of famous people don't get \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Nearly all students are given far too much \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. The majority of parents today don't give their sons and daughters enough \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE STEP 3 Suggesting & Advising Expressions 高分语言点 3 意见和建议的表达方法

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何表达自己的意见和建议的。

- Alice ... If children are to grow up to be healthy adults, they *should* learn how to take care of themselves...
- David ... It would be good if the holidays were a bit shorter.

When you've given your opinion and supported it, you should suggest what you'd do to improve the situation. Alice states her disapproval of couch potatoes, then goes on to say how children "should" learn to take care of themselves, so they don't end up like this when they are old. Similarly, David, after saying he believes the holidays to be too long, suggests that "it would be good if" the holidays were shortened.

Here's a summary of ways you can suggest improvements:

- should / shouldn't + verb
  "To get really good at football, you should practise every day."
- ought to / ought not to + verb
   "You really ought to see a doctor if you feel that ill."
- it would be good if / it wouldn't be good if
   "It would be good if everyone learned to play baseball when they were young."
- it's a good idea to / it's not a good idea to + verb
  "It's not a good idea to run outside in the winter. You'll catch a cold."
- it would help to + verb *"It would help to train* a little bit every day if you want to run a marathon."
- the best thing to do to + improvement phrase + would be to
   "The best thing to do to improve creativity in schools would be to introduce art classes in the early years of elementary school."

### Exercise 16.4: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

good idea	ought	it would help if
the best thing	would be	should

- 1. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_ to join a sports team, even if it's just for fun.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ to do to make sure people get more holidays is to put pressure on companies to abide by the labour laws.
- 3. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ good if students learned how to swim competitively at a young age. Kids don't get enough chances to do this nowadays.
- 4. Many people don't pay enough attention to what the professionals say. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ consider hiring a personal trainer if you want to lift weights.
- 5. It's not a \_\_\_\_\_\_ to over-exercise. Some people exert themselves too much.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone used public transportation instead of driving. Too much traffic clogs the roads and pollutes the air.

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

## Formula 17: How can people find out about $\underline{X}$ ?

### AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"How can people find out about  $\underline{X}$ ?" 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:

- How can people find out about what's going on in the world?
- How do people obtain information about local events in your city?
- How can you stay up-to-date with the national news where you live?

### THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "How can people find out about  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions, you must:

### Answer Order

- Say how people usually obtain information.
- Explain what you do to stay up-to-date.
- Show how reliable these sources are.

### Language Steps

- Use types of media words and phrases. ("You can buy newspapers and magazines at newsstands around my town.")
- Use finding out information expressions. ("I surf the Internet to stay up-to-date with what's going on.")
- 3. Use words to express trust and mistrust of information. ("It is a *well-respected* source of information.")

### 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
current affairs 时事			Daily newspapers are an excellent way to stay up-to-date with current affairs.
mass media 大众媒体			Some people don't fully trust the mass me- dia. Others feel that it is the only reliable source of information.
venue 场所,地点	noun	-	I love the Old Theatre in Kemp Town. It's a great venue for a small concert.
events listings 事件列表		-	It's good to check the events listings regu- larly. There's a lot happening in this city.
gig 演奏会,演唱会	noun		We saw this great gig in the club D22. It was a fantastic young band from Hubei.
well-respected 受尊敬的	adjective		The hotel is very well-respected. It's got good reviews and all my friends say the service is excellent.
biased / unbiased 有偏见的 / 无偏见的	adjective	showing an unreasonable like or dislike for a person based on personal opinions	The newspapers gave a very biased report on the incident – they obviously wanted to please the president.
viewpoint 观点	noun		It's usually not a good idea to talk about politics or religion with unfamiliar people – everyone has their own opinion, and people are frequently quite sensitive about such viewpoints.

### MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer How can you find out about national and international news where you come from? Alice Nowadays it's easier than ever to stay on top of current events in China. There are many different sources for news. There are newsstands in every major city selling all kinds of magazines and newspapers, which often run interesting features on everything from fashion to international affairs. But generally I surf the Internet to stay up-to-date with what's going on in the blogs. Though



some bloggers aren't very objective, their opinions are interesting to read, and usually offer a different viewpoint to what I read in the mass media.

How can people find out about local events and entertainment in your city?
There's quite a lot of ways people can find out about what's going on. There's a local *City Weekend* magazine, which is full of events listings, advertisements and reviews about the latest gigs, classical concerts, art exhibitions and theatre. There's also "dining and drinking" listings – excellent for keeping track of the latest restaurants opening in the city. The magazine is both in physical form and online. It's a great source of information, the reviews are very unbiased and it is very well-respected.

### LANGUAGE STEP 1 Types of Media 高分语言点 1 不同类型的媒体

我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述不同类型的媒体的。

- Alice ... There are *newsstands* in every major city selling all kinds of *magazines* and *newspapers*, which often run interesting *features* on everything from fashion to international affairs. But generally I surf the *Internet* to stay up-to-date on what's going on in the *blogs*...
- David ... There's a local *City Weekend magazine*, which is full of *events listings*, *advertisements* and *reviews* about the latest gigs, classical concerts, art exhibitions and theatre. There's also *"dining and drinking"* listings... The *magazine* is both in *physical form* and *online*...

When we talk about media, we are really talking about "means of communication" in general. This can be anything from mass media – like newspapers, television and radio – to local information, events news and advertisements.

Here's a list of examples:

- newsstands
- newspapers
- advertisements
- features (informative or interesting articles)
- magazines (in physical form / online)
- blogs (online)
- restaurant / bar / events listings
- reviews (of restaurants / bars / events)
- events listings (of current events)
- current affairs

#### Exercise 17.1: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

advertisements blogs features magazines newsstands reviews

- 1. Today, online \_\_\_\_\_\_ are a very popular way in which everyday people put their news, opinions and thoughts out for other people to read.
- 2. A lot of free magazines fund themselves by charging businesses to display their
- The most convenient places to buy newspapers or magazines are \_\_\_\_\_\_ or kiosks on street corners.
- 4. A lot of "What's On" \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ of new restaurants and bars to help people choose the most suitable places to drink and dine.
- 5. I enjoy reading the \_\_\_\_\_\_ in magazines for young people. I like the short stories about student life, or the articles about how to deal with certain emotional or social problems young people may face.

### LANGUAGE STEP 2 Finding Out Information Expressions 高分语言点 2 描述信息来源

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述信息的来源的。

Alice ....generally I surf the Internet to stay up-to-date with what's going on in the blogs...

**David** ... There's also "dining and drinking" listings – excellent for *keeping track of* the latest restaurants opening in the city...

Here are some useful native speaker expressions to say <u>how</u> and <u>why</u> you get information:

#### How

• to surf the Internet

"I usually surf the Internet while drinking my morning coffee."

- to browse through magazines / newspapers / websites
   "I've seen a lot of old people in parks in Kunming, *browsing through newspapers* on warm sunny mornings."
- to watch the news reports
  "My grandfather always watches the evening news reports."
- to listen to the radio broadcasts
   "Every morning on the bus to school I listen to the radio broadcasts."

to find out by word of mouth
"I don't read, watch or listen to the news much, but I *find out* a lot from my friends by word of mouth."

#### Why

- to keep track of
  "I believe it's good to keep track of what's going on in other countries."
- to keep one's finger on the pulse
  "I don't like to be ignorant about world news. I keep my finger on the pulse."
- to stay informed about
   "Online news is a good way to stay informed about what's happening in the world."
- to stay abreast of
  "I am too lazy. I don't really care about staying abreast of current affairs."
- to stay up-to-date with "I am not interested in current affairs. I like to *stay up-to-date with* the sports news though."
- to stay on top of what's going on
  "Taxi drivers often listen to the radio to stay on top of what's going on."

### Exercise 17.2: Gap Fill & Matching

Write the words below in the correct spaces then match the sentence halves 1-5 (how we get information) with sentence halves A-D (why we get information).

broadcasts browse through news reports blogs find out about

- 1. I listen to radio \_\_\_\_\_ on World Service...
- 2. I occasionally \_\_\_\_\_\_ the local newspapers to keep...
- 3. I watch \_\_\_\_\_\_ on a small TV in my dorm because I like to keep...
- 4. I love to surf the Internet, reading sports \_\_\_\_\_ by fans and experts. It's a great way to...
- 5. I am pretty lazy. I don't pay much attention to the news. I \_\_\_\_\_ major news stories through...
- A. ...abreast of current affairs in my province.
- B. ...to keep up-to-date with what's going on in the international news.
- C. ...stay informed about which teams are in the lead.
- D. ...word of mouth.
- E. ...my finger on the pulse. I hate not knowing what's going on around me!

### LANGUAGE STEP 3 Words for Trust and Mistrust 高分语言点 3 描述信任和猜疑的词语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何描述信任或者猜疑的。

- Alice ... Though some bloggers aren't very objective, their opinions are interesting to read, and usually offer a different viewpoint to what I read in the mass media...
- David ...It's a great source of information, the reviews are very *unbiased* and it is very well-respected...

Usually, when native speakers talk about the ways in which they find information, they will tell each other how much they trust or mistrust that information.

Here's a list of useful words and phrases:

to express trust

"It's a very objective source of information."

"It's guite *unbiased*, so I generally believe what I see on that news channel."

- "I believe that the information presented there is *impartial*."
- "I trust that newspaper because it is very well-respected."
- to express doubt or slight mistrust
  - "I don't like Internet news, I think it can be very biased."
  - "It's considerably one-sided in its approach to discussing international affairs."

"I find the news channel a little unreliable to be honest." Exercise 17.3: Gap Fill WHW MUCK be honest."

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

objective / impartial unreliable well-respected untrustworthy biased / one-sided

- 1. This blog is so \_\_\_\_\_; the blogger only likes The Lakers, so he always says good things about the team - even when they do badly!
- 2. In the Internet age \_\_\_\_\_\_ news is hard to find because everyone has their own opinion and write what they think, not what they can prove.
- 3. The newspaper my father reads is very \_\_\_\_\_. Nearly everyone agrees that it's a good, impartial, trustworthy read.
- 4. If I think a news channel or radio station has a reputation for being \_\_\_\_\_ then | won't pay any attention to it.
- If we can't really rely on a source of information we usually say it's \_\_\_\_\_

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

创新专家,考友俱乐部

# Formula 18: Should people be given $\underline{X}$ ?

### AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"Should people be given 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:

- Should people be given more holidays?
- Should people be paid more if they work overtime?
- Should children be required to wear a uniform to school?

### THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "Should people be given  $\underline{X}$ ?" type questions, you must:

### Answer Order

- Show that you are aware the question is asking about PEOPLE IN GENERAL and not about YOU.
- Say whether you think <u>X</u> should or should not be given to people.
- Give reasons to support your opinion.

#### Language Steps

- Use common native speaker agreement and disagreement phrases. ("As I see it, people in my country often work way too much.")
- Use common native speaker rights, fairness and permission expressions with the passive. ("All workers deserve to be *provided with* a fair salary.")
- 3. Express reasons like a native with the zero conditional. ("*If* workers *are treated* fairly they *are* usually more loyal to their company.")

### 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
salary 薪水,工资	noun	-	I hope to get an increase in salary next year. I've worked very hard for this com- pany.
benefits 利益,好处	noun	company for working for them,	My salary is not so high, but I get lots of other benefits from my company – like transport costs and free lunches.
frequently 经常地,频繁地	adverb	often; happening a lot	He is so bad-tempered! He frequently gets angry about such small things.
overtime 超时,加班	noun	-	I don't do much overtime in my job. I am quite lucky, I get to leave the office at 5 p.m.
loyal 忠诚的	adjective	firm and not changing in friendship or support	Alf is a very loyal dog. He always stays by my side, both in times of danger and times of hope.
long-term 长期的	adjective	taking place a long time in the future	My long-term plan is to get a job in a big multi-national company and get rich!
rebellious 叛逆的,反抗的	adjective	opposing or going against the ideas or rules of authority	This student is so rebellious. He never obeys the school rules! If the teacher tells him to wear his school uniform, he turns up in dirty jeans!

### MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer Should people be given longer holidays?

Alice Yes, they certainly should! As I see it, people often work very long hours but don't get a high salary or very many benefits in return. In fact, many workers frequently do unpaid overtime for their companies. I strongly believe that workers deserve to be given longer paid holidays so that they can relax more. In my opinion, if people are given more paid holidays they are more loyal to their company in the long term and probably work harder because they are more contented with their job.

- Do you think that students should be required to wear a school uniform? Interviewer
- David Absolutely not! I strongly believe that students should have the freedom to wear what they like in school. I think it's unfair to make children all look the same. School is a place for hard work and study, but also a place for children to learn to become individuals with their own styles, ideas and opinions. Young people ought to be given more choice in what they wear. If children are controlled too much when they are young, they can become very rebellious in later years.

### LANGUAGE STEP 1 Agreement & Disagreement Phrases 高分语言点1表示同意和不同意的短语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何表达同意或是不同意的。

- Alice Yes, they certainly should! As I see it, people often work very long hours but don't get a high salary or very many benefits in return...
- David ... Absolutely not! I strongly believe that students should have the freedom to wear what they like in school...

Look at these ways of expressing agreement and disagreement with a question or proposition.

#### Agreement

- Yes, they certainly should.
- Absolutely!
- Definitely!
- I couldn't agree more!

#### **Disagreement**

- Absolutely not!
- Of course not!
- I don't think so.
- Certainly not!

#### Introducing your opinion

- I think / believe / feel that...
- The way I see it...
- In my opinion...
- I am convinced that...
- For me...

### 🗂 Exercise 18.1: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

 believe
 course not
 do
 of the opinion
 not
 opinion

 John: Do you think that people should be allowed to keep wild animals at home?
 Mary: Certainly \_\_\_\_\_\_! I am \_\_\_\_\_\_ that wild animals should be kept in zoos, or in their natural habitat.
 John: Do you believe that people get enough holidays?

 Mary: Yes, I certainly \_\_\_\_\_\_! This is a developing country and in my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 everyone must work hard to make the country better and better.

 John: Do you think that parks should be free for everyone to enter?
 Mary: Of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_! I strongly \_\_\_\_\_\_ that parks need to be maintained, plants and flowers need to be watered and the places kept clean. That costs money.

### LANGUAGE STEP 2 Rights, Fairness & Permission Expressions 高分语言点 2 权利、公平和许可的表达

首先,让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些短语表达权利、公平和许可。

Alice ... I strongly believe that workers deserve to be given longer paid holidays...

David ... Young people ought to be given more choice in what they wear...

When talking about permission and rights, you should use the passive voice. Using the passive voice means that you can say who <u>receives</u> the action without needing to say who <u>does</u> the action.

#### The passive structure

Remind yourself of the passive structure:

- subject + to be + past participle
  - "The workers are given three weeks', holiday every year."
  - "The children were allowed to wear casual clothes last week."
  - "People today are not provided with enough benefits."

In each case above we know that the people giving the workers three weeks' holiday, allowing the children to wear casual clothes and who ought to be giving people more free time, are bosses, teachers or authorities.

#### Using the passive to suggest

To make suggestions, native speakers normally combine verbs such as "should" and "ought to" with the passive. Note in the following examples how these are used and that "(to) be" is added before the past participle:

- should (not) be given
- ought to be given
- (don't) deserve to be given
- should (not) be allowed to + verb
- should (not) be permitted to + verb

Look at these in the context of the following examples:

"People who work longer hours deserve to be paid more money."

"Workers ought to be treated more fairly."

"Women ought not to be discriminated against at work."

"Children should not be allowed to work until they are 18 years old."

"Employees should be permitted to wear causal clothes to work."

"Fathers should be given extra holidays to spend time with their family."

"All workers deserve to be provided with a safe working environment."

#### 🖞 Exercise 18.2: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate verb forms from the choices below to complete the sentences.

- 1. At the moment workers \_\_\_\_\_\_ a bonus if they work hard.
  - A. are given B. be given C. to be given
- I firmly believe that workers who have to commute a long distance to work ought \_\_\_\_\_\_ with a transport bonus.

A. provide B. be provided C. to be provided

- I think that a person who is lazy at work and makes too many mistakes \_\_\_\_\_\_
   given some form of punishment.
  - A. should B. ought C. should be
- 4. On the last day of every school year I think children ought \_\_\_\_\_\_ to wear casual clothes and have relaxing, fun classes.
  - A. to be permitted B. to permitted C. be permitted
- 5. The doctor informed me that I \_\_\_\_\_\_ get more exercise and eat more fruits.
- A. should be B. should C. ought to be
- For me, workers who are sacked for misbehaviour or poor work don't deserve money when they leave.

A. be given B. to be given C. given

### LANGUAGE STEP 3 The Zero Conditional 高分语言点 3 真实条件句

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David是如何使用真实条件句的。

Alice ... if people are given more paid holidays they are more loyal to their company in the

David ...If children are controlled too much when they are young, they can become very rebellious in later years.

Alice and David use the zero conditional to talk about what generally happens if certain conditions are fulfilled. It's often used for things that are almost always true.

The structure for the zero conditional is as follows:

- if + present verb + present verb
  - "If we travel to work by subway, we usually get there quicker."
  - "If I go to music concerts, I always dance."
  - "If workers are late, they get into trouble."

Look how the zero conditional is used with the passive:

• if + passive + present verb

*"If* people *are given* more paid holidays, they *are* more loyal to their company." *"If* children *are allowed to play* computer games too much, they *get* really lazy."

"If young people are made to wear uniforms in school, they are generally better behaved."

所有的条件句都有两种表达形式。因此,真实条件句的结构可以是 if + present verb + present verb 也可以是 present verb + if + present verb。

当谈论一般性的真实情况时,也可以用 when 来代替 if:

"It's not always true that *when* people *are paid* more money they *work* harder." "*When* employees *are treated* with respect, they *are* more loyal to the boss."

#### Exercise 18.3: Gap Fill & Matching

Write the words below in the correct spaces in sentence halves 1-5 then match them to sentence halves A-D.

	have	punish	drive	are made	are given
--	------	--------	-------	----------	-----------

- 1. If children \_\_\_\_\_\_ to wear warm clothes in winter then...
- 2. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_ students who are rude or behave badly...
- 3. When people \_\_\_\_\_\_ the chance to learn languages at an early age...
- 4. If older people \_\_\_\_\_\_ access to computer training programmes...
- 5. As a general rule, people \_\_\_\_\_ more carefully...

- A. ...they usually understand the younger generation a bit more.
- B. ... if there is a strong police presence on motorways.
- C. ...they are more obedient and attentive in class.
- D. ...they are less likely to catch colds.
- E. ...they often learn very quickly.

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

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## Formula 19: Is it difficult to do $\underline{X}$ ?



In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"Is it difficult 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:

- Is it difficult to learn to play a musical instrument?
- Is it difficult to learn another language?
- Is it hard to meet new people when you first go to university?

### THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "Is it difficult to do X?" type questions, you must:

### Answer Order

- Say how difficult you think it is to do X.
- Talk a little about the learning process.

#### Language Steps

- Use adverbs of degree with adjectives to talk about degree of difficulty. ("Learning to play a musical instrument is *incredibly hard* for some people.")
- Use a few time marking phrases like a native. ("In the beginning speaking English might seem hard, but after a while it gets easier.")
- Use a few native speaker phrasal verbs about learning things. ("Once you get used to a new language, you pick it up quickly.")

### 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。

N	ative Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
	unfamiliar 不熟悉的	adjective	not familiar; unknown to you	When I got my first job I was unfamiliar with how to use a computer, but I've since learnt how to use one.

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
a bit 一点,有点儿		a little, a small amount, slightly	In the restaurant, I was a bit embarrassed to admit that I had forgotten my wallet and couldn't pay for dinner.
awkward 不方便的	adjective	uncomfortable; difficult to manage or handle	It was very awkward to carry all my shop- ping and try to use the subway to get home.
get used to 习惯,适应		was difficult or unpleasant	When I lived in France it was difficult to get used to speaking French all the time and getting up so early for my job.
get to grips with 掌握		to master; to succeed in do- ing something difficult	If you don't get to grips with grammar, you'll never be able to learn that language.
get the hang of 找到窍门		5	I was not good at cooking, but after a few lessons from James, I'm getting the hang of it now.
pick up 学会,获得		to learn, obtain, or develop new skills or abilities	I found learning to play the guitar quite easy – I picked it up quickly.
proficient 熟练的,精通的	adjective	to be very good at some- thing; to have mastered something well	He is very proficient at English. He speaks almost like a native.

### MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。



Interviewer Is it difficult to learn another language?

Alice I think that learning a language is extremely difficult – probably one of the hardest things someone can do. When you first begin learning, it can be very confusing to remember lots of unfamiliar words and grammar. It often feels a bit awkward and you have to get used to making mistakes. But after a while, everything feels much more comfortable and you can really start getting to grips with the new language.

### Interviewer

Do you think it's difficult for young people to learn to play musical instruments? David I believe that learning to play musical instruments is pretty difficult for most people. However, I think that young people usually pick up new things relatively quickly. At first, it's quite hard to get into learning an instrument, but when you get the hang of it, it's not too hard to learn some simple tunes. If you are dedicated in the beginning, I think after a while you become quite proficient.

### LANGUAGE STEP 1 Adverbs of Degree 高分语言点 1 程度副词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些程度副词。

- Alice I think that learning a language is *extremely difficult* probably one of the *hardest* things someone can do...
- David I believe that learning music instruments is *pretty difficult* for most people...

When asked a question about how difficult / hard something is to do, you must first bear in mind that some things are easier or more difficult to do than others.

Look at this list of adverbs of degree ordered from 1-7 from smallest to largest degree:

- 1. quite / fairly
- 2. relatively / comparatively
- 3. pretty
- 4. really
- 5. considerably / very / remarkably
- 6. extremely
- 7. incredibly

To talk about how difficult it is to learn things, you can use the above adverbs of degree before a number of different adjectives, including:

- easy / simple / straightforward
- hard
- difficult
- challenging
- awkward
- frustrating

Here are some examples of these adverbs of degree and adjectives combined:

"I think it's incredibly hard to learn to play a trumpet."

"I am under the impression that it's remarkably easy to play card games."

"I believe it's exceedingly frustrating to learn to play the violin."

"A lot of people say that learning Russian is unbelievably challenging."

### 📂 Exercise 19.1: Gap Fill

Write the words and phrases below in the correct spaces.

fairly frustrating	remarkably easy	incredibly
awkward	unbelievably challenging	

- 1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ hard to learn to play the drums well. It took me 10 years!
- 2. I believe that to master a language to the point when you can speak it fluently is

- \_\_\_\_\_. It's one of the hardest things in the world.
- 3. Learning to drive a car is \_\_\_\_\_\_ at first, but pretty easy to pick up if you keep trying.
- 4. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn to ride a bike I learnt in 20 minutes when I was seven years old.
- 5. Czech pronunciation is very \_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn. I find it hard to be understood clearly when I speak.

### LANGUAGE STEP 2 Time Marking Phrases 高分语言点 2 时间标记短语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David使用了哪些时间标记短语。

- Alice ....When you first begin learning, it can be very confusing...But after a while everything feels much more...
- **David** ... *At first*, it's quite hard to get into learning an instrument... If you are dedicated *in the beginning*, I think *after a while* you will become quite proficient.

There are different stages of every learning process. Every activity changes in difficulty according to what stage of the process you are at. For example, learning English is now probably easier for you than it was when you started learning many years ago.

To talk about and compare the difficulty of different stages of learning an activity, you should use the following *time marking phrases*:

- at the outset
- at first
- in the beginning
- When you start doing something...
- When you get into something / doing something...
- for the first few (weeks / months / times)
- after a while
- after a certain point

Examples:

"At the outset, learning to drive a car can be quite frightening, but after a while it becomes pretty easy."

*"When you start playing* the violin it seems incredibly difficult and doesn't really get any easier until *after the first few months."* 

### LANGUAGE STEP 3 Phrasal Verbs About Learning Things 高分语言点 3 关于学习某事的短语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Alice和David用了哪些动词短语描述学习某件事情。

- Alice ... you have to get used to making mistakes. But after a while, everything feels much more comfortable and you can really start getting to grips with the new language...
- David ... At first, it's quite hard to get into learning an instrument, but when you get the hang of it, it's not too hard to learn some simple tunes...

The following native speaker phrasal verbs are extremely useful, especially when answering questions about learning a new skill or language:

• to get used to (somebody / doing something)

Describes the process where an action that was difficult or unpleasant to do in the beginning becomes acceptable or enjoyable.

"I don't think Susan is going to get used to working in such a small office."

• to get to grips with (something / doing something)

To try to master, to succeed in doing something difficult.

"Ask the sales manager to talk to his team please; we really need to get to grips with our after-sales service as it isn't good enough."

• to pick up (something) or to pick (something) up

To learn, obtain or develop (new skills, abilities).

"While I lived in Barcelona I picked up a little Spanish."

• to get the hang of (something / doing something)

To become skillful, learn how to do something.

"It doesn't take long to *get the hang of* driving a car; after a few weeks it will be pretty familiar."

### Exercise 19.2: Multiple Choice

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

1. When you start off it's quite difficult, but \_\_\_\_\_ you find you start to get better and more confident.

A. from the outset B. in the beginning C. after a while

- 2. Computers are relatively easy to \_\_\_\_\_\_ of; you don't need a lot of skill or practise to master the basics.
  - A. get to grips B. get the hang C. pick up
- Learning to bake cakes is not difficult. At first you make a few mistakes, then after a short time, you start \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the basic techniques.
  - A. getting the hang B. picking up C. getting to grips

A. got used to B. get to grips C. picked it up

\_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn to swim, it's really scary and difficult, but after a few weeks of 5. lessons it's not that difficult to get to grips with it. B. When you first begin

A. At first

C. After a certain point

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



# Formula 20: Is <u>X</u> suitable for (<u>types of</u> <u>people</u>)?

### AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for

"Is X suitable for (types of people)?" 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:

- Is riding a bike suitable for elderly people?
- Are all sports suitable for people of all ages?
- Are computers suitable for young children?

### THE FORMULA 高分公式

When the examiner asks you "Is X suitable for (types of people)?" type questions, you must:

### Answer Order

- Say whether X is suitable or not.
- Give reasons and examples.

#### Language Steps

- Use appropriateness expressions. ("Violent movies are *inappropriate for* children.")
- Use safety and risk expressions.
   ("Eating fast food can be *detrimental* to one's health.")
- Use adjectives and expressions of benefit. ("Vegetables are excellent for one's health." / "Yoga is relaxing and therapeutic.")

### 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
inappropriate 不合适的,不恰当的	adjective	not suitable for a particular purpose or situation	His behaviour at the wedding was rude and his clothes were dirty. How inappropriate he was!

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
advisable 明智的,可取的	adjective	5	It's advisable to book tickets in ad- vance, because the seats for that play will sell out quickly.
detrimental 不利的,有害的	adjective	bad for; damaging; having a negative effect on	So much air pollution is detrimental to our health.
ìmpact 影响	noun		Playing too many contact sports can have a negative impact on a child's physical development.
abseil (用绳索) 下降	verb	<b>u</b> , , ,	The special agent abseiled down the tall building to get to the 20th floor secretly.
exhilarating 令人高兴的,使人愉快的	adjective	making you feel extremely happy and excited	Going to the theme park was an ex- hilarating experience for the kids.
invigorating 精力充沛的	adjective		Going on the speed boat was an in- vigorating experience – I can't wait to do it again!
lateral thinking 横向思维		0	Doing puzzles and number games can improve our lateral thinking skills.

### MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Alice和David的参考答案。

Interviewer Do you think that computer games are suitable for young children?

Alice I believe that computer games are inappropriate for very young children. For older children, I think it is reasonable for them to play computer games but it would be advisable for their parents to restrict the amount of time they play games. As most people know, staring at a computer screen for too long can be detrimental to your eyesight; if children play for too long they might harm their eyes. Also, games that are really violent or scary are not suitable as they might have a negative impact upon the child's mental health. In moderation, however, I believe computer games can be ideal for developing children's lateral thinking skills.

#### Interviewer

Are outdoor sports suitable for people of all ages?

David I think that most outdoor sports are suitable for everyone. Though people who do adventurous sports like rock-climbing, abseiling, or white water rafting,