Part Three 第三部分

conditions and get paid so little?

- 5. Just because my skin is a different colour, does that mean I should be treated differently?
- A. People that work on building sites deserve to be paid more and treated better.
- B. I don't think I should be treated differently to other people.
- C. In my opinion, there is no justification for animal testing.
- D. I don't agree that life as a student is at all easy. I think it's quite a tough time.
- E. I believe that they're doing everything they can to help countryside people.

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



• besides...also...

"The subway is a great means of transport because *besides* being more environmentally friendly, it *also* helps reduce traffic."

as well as...also...

"I really valued the scarf my mother knitted me because *as well as* keeping me warm, it *also* reminded me of her love for me."

• not only...but also...

"The electronic dictionary I have *not only* has millions and millions of definitions, *but also* has recordings of native speakers saying the words."

Linking phrases for evaluation

• although...(still)...

"Although Van Gogh's painting Sunflowers is much more famous, | still prefer Crows over Cornfields because..."

"I prefer Van Gogh's Crows over Cornfields although Sunflowers is much more famous."

• despite...(still)...

"*Despite* buses in Beijing always being crowded, they're *still* the cheapest and most convenient way to travel."

• even though...

"Even though it has caused many problems, the invention of gunpowder is extremely important historically."

• apart from...

NAS-

"Apart from the very low battery power, my new mobile phone is excellent."

in addition to, besides 和 as well as 这三个短语只能与动词的 -ing 形式连用。

与中文不同的是,在英语中 although 和 but 不能出现在同一个句子中。 因此, "Although the phone is good, but it is too expensive." 这个句子是 错误的。



Exercise 23.8: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate linking phrases to complete the sentences.

My family's photographs of me as a child are really embarrassing. ______ do I have a weird hairstyle in many of them, ______ I'm often naked!
 A. As well as, also
 B. Not only, but also
 C. Apart from, also

2.	<i>Titanic</i> was a big movie in Hollywood, I thought it was pretty terrible.				
	A. Despite	B. Apart from	C. Even though		
3.	I really think nuclear power	plants are a bad invention –	being extremely		
	dangerous, they	pollute the environment.			
	A. besides, also	B. despite, still	C. although, still		
4.	the prints of	Marilyn Monroe are some of the	e most famous pictures in the		
	world, a lot of people don't k	now the artist who created them	– Andy Warhol.		
	A. Despite	B. Apart from	C. Although		
5.	a few small s	cratches and marks, our dining	table still looks brand-new.		
	A. In addition to	B. Apart from	C. Although		
6.	having lots of useful vocabulary and grammar, a good English textboo				
	should also have interesting	exercises and fun games.			
	A. As well as	B. Not only	C. Even though		
7.	their high cos	st, the last pair of shoes I bough	nt were not good quality; they		
	broke within the first two mo	nths.			
	A. Although	B. Even though	C. Despite		
8.	Netball is a fantastic sport	being a great way t	o exercise, it's		
	a good way to learn how to b	e part of a team.			
	A. Not only, also	B. In addition to, also	C. Despite, also		

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Comparatives & Comparative Structures 高分语言点 3 比较级和比较结构

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia是如何使用比较级和比较结构的。

Sophic ... Despite being slightly *more expensive than* a landline, mobile phones are so useful and convenient that many people simply couldn't do without one...

When evaluating an object, you should use comparatives and comparative structures to compare the object to others.

Comparatives

As you may remember from previous lessons, when we want to make a comparative we add an "-er" or "-ier" to the end of the adjective, or we add "more" before the adjective.

- We add "-er" to adjectives that are one syllable long.
- With adjectives that finish in "-y" and are two or more syllables long, we add "-ier".
- We put the word "more" before adjectives that are two or more syllables long.

Look at the table to refresh your memory:

Short Ac	djectives	-y Adje	ectives	Long A	djectives
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	environmentally friendly	more environmen- tally friendly

(INHI)	下列形容词的比较级形式是不规则的。		
	Adjective	Comparative	
	good	better	
	bad	worse	
	fun	more fun	

Comparative structures

- <u>X</u> is COMPARATIVE than <u>Y</u> "Buses are slower than taxis."
- <u>X</u> is COMPARATIVE than + time in the past "Mobile phones are smaller and more advanced than 10 years ago."

如果你想让上述句子的语气更强烈一点,你只需要在比较级前加 much 或 far 即可,比如:

- "Buses are much slower than taxis."
- "Buses are far slower than taxis."
- "Mobile phones are *much* smaller and more advanced than 10 years ago."
- "Mobile phones are far smaller and more advanced than 10 years ago."
- X + to be + as adjective as + Y
 "Watching TV is as enjoyable as going to a party."
- X + to be + not as adjective as + Y
 "My hometown's traffic is not as crowded as Beijing's."
- X + to be + not as adjective as + time in the past
 "Movies are not as interesting to watch as they were when I was a child."

Exercise 23.9: Sentence Completion

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

- 1. The toy my father gave me was _____ (important) to me than the other presents I received because he chose it himself.
- 2. Though Chinese goods are _____ (not reliable) as Japanese goods, I think it's important for Chinese people to buy Chinese goods.
- 3. I like my old cell phone, although it's _____ (not advanced) more modern phones.
- 4. I think Chinese art is much ______ striking and innovative than 10 years ago.
- 5. Although Jackie Chan's movies are _____ (not enlightening) many other movies, I think they are much more enjoyable.
- 6. Buying my own apartment one day is _____ (equally important) to me _____ having my own child.
- 7. For me, going to look at Turner's paintings is ______ (pleasant) than spending time with family and friends.
- 8. My last coat was ______ (warm) and ______ (colourful) ______ the one I wear now.

THE FORMULA 高分公式

For STAGE 4 of an object monologue, you must: Say why it is important and how you feel about it.

Language Steps

- 1. Use words and phrases for attachment to objects accurately. ("The kite *makes me feel nostalgic about* the fun I had with grandpa.")
- 2. Use the second and third conditionals for expressing the importance of objects correctly. ("If I didn't have my laptop, I wouldn't be able to do all of my writing so easily.")
- 3. Use the present perfect for expressing the importance of objects accurately. ("Computers *have become* essential to every business everywhere in the world.")

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 英语母语词

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
trip 旅行,旅程	noun	travel for a short time and then return (Note: avoid the	When I was at school we had a trip to France for the day. But it wasn't that exciting be- cause we spent much more time on the mo- torways and ferry travelling there than we did in France.
in advance 提前		fore you do something else	On Friday nights you have to book in ad- vance otherwise there's no way you can get a table – there's just too many people.
contact 联系	verb	body using something, e.g.	When I went to America to study, my parents got worried if I didn't contact them once a week to let them know how I was.
bear 忍受,承担	verb	to accept, endure or tole- rate something unpleasant	David and I broke up because I found out he was seeing another girl when he was sup- posed to be my boyfriend. After I found out, I couldn't bear to see him anymore.
part with something 放弃,丢掉			My mother still has all my old baby clothes because she says it will make her too upset to part with them.
breeze 微风	noun	a light and pleasant wind	I love walking in the park when the weather's sunny and there's a gentle breeze.
nostalgic 怀旧的	adjective	slightly sad when thinking	I went back to my old kindergarten a few days ago. I felt so nostalgic looking at our old classrooms, thinking about all the fun we had together and wondering what has happened to all my classmates.
combination 混合物	noun	a mixture of two or more things	Though you might not expect it, the combina- tion of orange and duck in one dish is really delicious.
inspire 鼓舞,激励	verb	to make somebody want to do something and believe that they can succeed at doing it	My school trip to France inspired me to start learning French.

MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Sophia,Mike和Jean的参考答案。

- Sophice ... If I had to organise trips out with my friends a few days in advance or contact friends who live far way by letter, life just wouldn't be as much fun. I think that everyone has got used to simply picking up their mobile phone and communicating immediately. As for me, I couldn't bear to part with my mobile phone – it gives me so much independence and freedom, and the games are great too!
 - MikeAfter that birthday, I used to go to the park with my dad every chance I got when there was even a gentle breeze I would start asking him to take me there. Some years later the kite got broken, I don't remember how. But I remember seeing the broken kite and feeling really upset, like I'd lost a part of my childhood. Now, whenever I see children flying kites at my local park, I always start feeling nostalgic, and think about when I was young.
 - Jecn ...For me, the combination of making viewers feel emotions with excellent workmanship is sign of a truly great work of art. In fact, this statue has been famous throughout history and has inspired many other artists and their works of art.

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Words and Phrases for Attachment to Objects 高分语言点 1 描述对某物的喜爱

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和 Mike是如何描述自己对某物的喜爱的。

- Sophice ... As for me, I couldn't bear to part with my mobile phone it gives me so much independence and freedom, and the games are great too!
 - Mike ...Some years later the kite got broken, I don't remember how. But *I remember* seeing the broken kite and feeling really upset, like I'd lost a part of my childhood. Now, whenever I see children flying kites at my local park, I always start feeling nostalgic, and think about when I was young.

Notice that both Sophia and Mike use the above phrases to indicate why the object they are describing is special or important to them. Let's look at some more useful words and phrases for attachment to objects:

Adjectives for how an object makes you feel

- nostalgic
- sentimental (about)
- homesick
- inspired
- intrigued
- fascinated

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- enthusiastic (about)
- delighted
- thrilled
- exhilarated
- relieved
- relaxed

Phrases for how an object makes you feel

- (it) makes me feel...
- (it) makes me think of / about...
- Whenever I (do something) I feel...
- (it) reminds me of...
- I couldn't bear to part with...
- (it)'s important to me because...
- (it)'s indispensable to me because...

Look at the following examples of some of the above words and phrases for attachment to objects:

"My new mobile phone, with all its gadgets, *makes me feel delighted* that my life is getting better and better."

"My car is important to me because without it I wouldn't be able to do my job."

"I'm quite *sentimental* about my teddy bear because it *reminds me of* my happy childhood in England."

"Whenever I read a novel by Stephen King, I feel enthusiastic about writing something myself."



Exercise 23.10: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

inspired intrigued by nostalgic relaxed sentimental thrilled

- 1. I like to sit in front of my TV and watch my favourite programmes while eating my dinner or drinking tea; it makes me _____.
- 2. I'm quite ______ about my father's bike, which is why I've kept for so many years even though it's really old and actually not very nice to ride.
- 3. I am _____ Cai Guoqiang's works of art using stuffed wolves. Although they are a bit strange, and I'm not sure if I understand them, these sculptures make me think about many different things when I look at them.
- 4. Going home makes me feel _____ because I always think of all the things that my brother and I did together when we were growing up.
- 5. They say Christmas is all about giving, not receiving, and I couldn't agree more. When I

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gave my daughter a doll last Christmas it was great to see how ____ she was to have her own little "person" to play with.

6. After I watched the movie Schindler's List | was ______ to try and make the world a better place.

LANGUAGE STEP 2 The Second & Third Conditionals for Expressing the Importance of Objects 点 2 用

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia是如何描述物品的重要性的。

Sophia ... If I had to organise trips out with my friends a few days in advance or contact friends who live far way by letter, life just wouldn't be as much fun.

Notice that Sophia uses the second conditional to emphasise the importance of the ww.luckbar.com.cn object she is describing.

Second conditional

The structure of the second conditional is as follows:

If + past verb, would(n't) + verb

"If I didn't have my laptop, I wouldn't be able to study English online."

"If my parents had a dishwasher, we wouldn't need to spend so much time washing up." "If I won the lottery, I would buy an enormous truck."

would(n't) + verb + if + past verb

"I wouldn't be able to study English online if I didn't have my laptop."

"My family wouldn't need to spend so much time washing up if my parents had a dishwasher."

"I would buy an enormous truck if I won the lottery."

As you can see from these examples, the second conditional is used to talk about present or future situations that are very unlikely or impossible to happen. So, you can use the second conditional to talk about what your life would be like if you had or didn't have the object you are talking about.

当第二条件句中的谓语动词是 be 动词的时候,根据正式的文体规则,我们 需要将 be 动词改成 were。比如,"If I *were* richer, I would buy a boat."然而, 在口语中,大多数英语母语者同时使用 was 和 were。

Third conditional

You can also use the third conditional to explain why a certain object is important. Let's look at how the third conditional is constructed:

If + had(n't) + past participle, would(n't) have + past participle
 "If computers *hadn't been invented*, the world economy *wouldn't have developed* so quickly in the last 30 years."
 "If had economy an any super lawayd's been papelly economy"

"If I had seen the movie on my own, I would've been really scared."

would(n't) have + past participle + if + had(n't) + past participle

"The world economy *wouldn't have developed* so quickly in the last 30 years *if* computers *hadn't been invented*."

"I would've been really scared if I had seen the movie on my own."

Notice from the above examples that the third conditional is used to talk about:

- 1. Things that did not happen in the past
- 2. Things that might not have happened this explains why they happened

Notice also in the examples that to make Type 2 sentences (about situations that did not happen in the past), you must have "not" (or a negative) in both halves (clauses) of the third conditional.

Exercise 23.11: Sentence Completion

Second conditional

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

- 1. If the movie *Dirty Harry* _____ (make) now, it _____ (not be) as good as the original with Clint Eastwood.
- 2. I _____ (play) basketball every single day of the week if I _____ (have) enough time.
- 3. I _____ (to be) extremely upset if all my old family photographs _____ (to be lost).

Third conditional

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

- If my parents _____ (not buy) me that penknife for Christmas, I _____ (to be) really disappointed.
- 5. Damien Hurst _____ (not become) a famous artist if he _____ (not make) a controversial work of art using a dead cow.
- 6. If the Harry Potter movies _____ (to be made) using American actors, they _____ (not to be) so enjoyable to watch.

LANGUAGE STEP 3 The Present Perfect for Expressing the Importance of Objects 高分语言点 3 用现在完成时描述物品的重要性

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Jean是如何使用现在完成时描述物品的重要性的。

- Sophia ... I think that everyone has got used to simply picking up their mobile phone and communicating immediately...
 - Jean ... In fact, this statue has been famous throughout history and has inspired many other artists and their works of art.

As you can see from the above extracts, Sophia and Jean use the present perfect to explain why their objects are important or special.

As you will probably remember from previous lessons, the present perfect is constructed like this:

have / has + past participle

We use the present perfect to talk about recent changes ("Computers have become essential to business..."), for things that happened in the past that are connected with the present ("The government has greatly developed the subway system...") or for experiences ("I have watched every movie by Zhang Yimou...").

现在完成时不可以与 finished-time words 连用,比如 yesterday, last week, two years ago, in 2008 等等。它只能和 unfinished-time words 连用,比如 today, this week, this year, recently 等等。

Exercise 23.12: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate forms of the present perfect from the choices below to complete the sentences.

- 1. My cell phone is such good quality that I _____ the same phone for about 10 years now.
 - B. have had C. had had A. have have
- 2. The old vase my family has had for years _____ quite valuable though we wouldn't want to sell it.

A. has become B. has became C. has becomed

- make the environment much cleaner. Nuclear power ____
- A. have helped B. had helped C. has helped
- the first suit I bought for many years and it still looks brand-new! B. have wore C. have worn A. have weared

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5. I _____ many times by people for the wooden truck I made when I was a teenager.

A. have been complimented B. have be complimented C. have be compliment

6. I ______ thousands of words using a computer that would have taken me much longer if I had had to write them by hand.

A. have write B. have written C. have wrote

ANSWER ORDER 答题思路

Remind yourself of the answer order you should use when giving a monologue about an object.

- Stage 1: Say what it is and why you have it.
- Stage 2: Say what its purpose is.
- Stage 3: Evaluate it.
- Stage 4: Say why it is important and how you feel about it.

Exercise 23.13: Ordering

Using the answer order above, put the following extracts from a model answer into the correct order.

- A. Cable cars are used very rarely in cities, but...
- B. I think it'd be great if every city had cable cars, just like Chongqing.
- C. Not only are cable cars environmentally friendly, but they are extremely cheap...
- D. Interviewer: Talk about a form of transport you use.
- E. When I was living in Chongqing, I used a cable car every day...
- F. If Chongqing didn't have cable cars...
- G. I'm going to talk about cable cars...

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



Formula 24: Past Event Monologue

AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for giving a monologue about a past event. Typical IELTS Part Two questions about a past event are:

- Talk about a party you attended.
- Talk about a stage in your life that you enjoyed most.
- Talk about a sports event you attended.
- Talk about a journey you have been on.
- Talk about a story you heard as a child.
- Talk about a time when you were late for something.
- Talk about something you did that helped you learn a language.

ANSWER ORDER 答题思路

To give a good monologue about a past event, you should use the following native speaker answer order.

- Stage 1: Say what it was and when it happened.
- Stage 2: Say why it happened, where it happened and who was there.
- Stage 3: Say what happened.
- Stage 4: Say why the event was special and how you feel / felt about it.

MODEL ANSWER 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Sophia的参考答案。



Talk about a story you heard as a child.

Say what it was and when it happened.

Sophic I want to talk about a story called "The Boy Who Cried Wolf". When I was a child, my mother always used to read me bedtime stories to help me get to sleep. My mother would lie next to me on the bed and read a different story every night. When she was reading, I would often lay my head on her chest and listen to the voices she made for the different characters in the stories. The story I remember best is "The Boy Who Cried Wolf".



Say why it happened, where it happened and who was there.

In the story there was a boy who was a shepherd. His job was to look after his father's sheep in the fields outside his village, but he found it very boring to be by himself all day.



Say what happened.

Once, he decided to play a trick on his fellow villagers. He ran into the village shouting "Wolf! Wolf! There's a wolf killing my sheep!" Immediately, all the villagers stopped working and ran to the field to help protect the sheep. When they found there was no wolf, the boy laughed at them. Another day, the boy played the same trick on the villagers and again laughed at them when they came running into the field looking for a wolf. One day, a real wolf did get into his field and start attacking his sheep. Again, the boy ran into village shouting "Wolf! Wolf! There's a wolf killing my sheep!" But to his surprise nobody believed him and all his sheep got killed.



Say why the event was special and how you feel / felt about it.

The moral of this story is that you shouldn't lie otherwise people won't believe you – even when you are speaking the truth. I liked this story as a child and I think it has a good message. I will definitely read this story to my children in the future.

THE FORMULA 高分公式

For STAGE 1 of a past event monologue, you must: Say what it was and when it happened.

Language Steps

- 1. Use words & phrases for events accurately. ("It was a great *family holiday* in the German countryside.")
- Use prepositions of time and time phrases correctly. ("In 1989..." / "Quite a while ago I went to a great party...")
- 3. Use the past continuous & past simple and past perfect & past simple for setting the scene correctly. ("I *had been* at university for a couple of years, so I *decided* to have a huge party...")

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
used to 过去常常		happened or was true in the	I used to go running every few days to keep fit, but nowadays I hardly do anything; I'm getting fatter and fatter.
get to sleep 入睡			I couldn't get to sleep for a long time last night; I was too worried about today's exam.
bedtime 就寝时间,睡觉时间	noun	the time when you usually go to sleep (especially for children)	Now listen to your mother: bedtime was an hour ago and you've got school tomorrow. It's time to go to sleep.
character 人物,角色	noun	a person in a film, story or play	I'm bored of watching Ben Stiller films; he always plays the same type of character – a nice, ordinary guy who is really unlucky or who experi- ences strange things.
5-a-side 5人制的	adjective	team, where usually the team	I'm really tired after playing 5-a-side football all day – you need so much energy to run all over the pitch for so long.
secondary school 中学	noun	high school, the type of school	Lots of people love their time at secondary school. God knows why; I hated every minute of it and couldn't wait to go to university.
affect 影响	verb	to influence, alter, change	Lucy hasn't been doing very well at university since she broke up with her boyfriend. It's really affected her grades.

MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Sophia,Mike和Jean的参考答案。



Interviewer Talk about a story you heard as a child.

Sophia I want to talk about a story called "The Boy Who Cried Wolf". When I was a child, my mother always used to read me bedtime stories to help me get to sleep. My mother would lie next to me on the bed and read a different story every night. When she was reading, I would often lay my head on her chest and listen to the voices she made for the different characters in the stories.

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The story I remember best is "The Boy Who Cried Wolf"...

- Interviewer Talk about a sports event you attended.
 - Mike I'd like to tell you about a football competition I participated in. It was a 5-a-side football competition held when I was working for my last company, about four years ago

Interviewer Talk about a time when you were late.

Jean I'd like to talk about the time that I was late for an exam. It was in my last year at secondary school, when I was taking my final exams. Obviously, these exams were very important, as they affected what university I would be able to go to after school ...

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Words & Phrases for Events 高分语言点1描述事件的词和短语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia,Mike和Jean用了哪些词语来描述一件事情。

- Sophig | want to talk about a story called "The Boy Who Cried Wolf". When I was a child, my mother always used to read me *bedtime stories* to help me get to sleep...
 - Mike I'd like to tell you about a football competition I participated in. It was a 5-a-side football competition held when I was working for my last company, about four years ago
 - Jean I'd like to talk about the time that I was late for an exam...

Obviously, the first thing you should do when beginning your monologue about a past event is to say what type of event it was. Look at the following words and phrases:

Stories	Competitions / Sports	Learning a Language	Journeys
children's story	sports match	class	school trip
bedtime story	boxing match	activity	educational trip
novel	sports competition	exercise	road trip
poem	athletics competition	role-play	day trip
play	chess competition	summer camp	holiday / vacation
film	speech contest	English corner	family holiday
opera	the Olympic Games	a friendly game	tour
fable	the Asian Games	class discussion	romantic weekend away
fairy tale		debate	
legend			

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documentary

comedy

续表

Party	TV
birthday party	TV programme
housewarming party	TV drama
hen party	TV show
stag party	soap opera

wedding reception ball

As well as the above, you can also use the following phrases to say what the event was:

- the time (that / when) + did something
 - "...the time when I saw an interesting story on TV ... "
 - "...the time that my friends and I went on a day trip ... "
 - "...the time I went to the Houston Rockets ... "
- the first time + did something
 - "...the first time | learned to ride a bike ... "
 - "...the first time | played chess ... "
 - "...the first time I flew in a plane ... "

Exercise 24.1: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

fairy talelegendpoemsroad triprole playspeech contestromantic weekend awaythe first timethe time when

- 1. I would like to talk about ______ I went abroad. My boyfriend and I went to Rome for a ______ and he proposed to me. Since then, we've had many such short trips.
- 2. I want to tell you about the ______ of King Arthur. It's a very old story, though it's probably not true.
- 3. I'd like to speak about ______ I ride my motorcycle for hundreds of kilometres around Inner Mongolia. It was a fantastic ______.
- 4. One thing that really helped me to learn Spanish was the time that I competed in a Spanish ______. As well as giving a long talk, we also had to recite famous and act in a ______ with the other contestants.
- 5. The story I really like is the _____ "Cinderella", which is about the girl with two ugly sisters who marries a prince.

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Prepositions of Time & Time Phrases 高分语言点 2 与时间和时间短语搭配的介词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia,Mike和Jean是如何描述时间的。

- Sophic I want to talk about a story called "The Boy Who Cried Wolf". When I was a child...
 - Mike ... It was a 5-a-side football competition held when I was working for my last company; *about four years ago...*
 - Jean I'd like to talk about *the time that I was late for an exam*. It was *in my last year at secondary school*, when I was taking my final exams...

As you can see from the above model answer extracts, it's important to use prepositions of time or time phrases in your monologue to explain when the past event happened like a native speaker. First, remind yourself of the following essential prepositions of time for specific times:

- last (weeks, weekends, months, years, festivals)
 - "...last weekend ... "
 - "....last month..."
- in (months, seasons, years, long periods of time)
 - "....in December..."
 - "*…in* 1979…"
- on (days, special days)
 - "...on the 5th of November 2005..."
 - "...on my parents' 25th wedding anniversary..."
- at (specific times, noons, midnights, festivals)
 - "...at noon on my birthday..."
 - "....at Christmas..."
- during (months, seasons, long festivals, long periods of time)
 - "...during the Spring Festival ... "
 - "...during the spring ... "

You can also use the following phrases for <u>unspecific</u> times:

- around / about (times, months, occasions, festivals, special days)
 - "...around Christmas ... "

"About my 10th birthday..."

- once
 - "Once I went on a school trip."
 - "I attended a strange party once."

one day

"One day I watched a football match with my cousin." "One day I took a bus into the countryside."

- a few years ago *"A few years ago*, I was late for work." *"I was late for work a few years ago."*
- quite a while ago / some time ago
 "I started going to English corners *quite a while ago*."
 "Some time ago a friend gave me this piece of advice..."
- when
 - "When I was a child ... "

"I went on a trip when I was at university."

你不可以把 before 单独和时间短语连用来描述过去发生了某件事情,它 只能用来描述某件事情发生在过去的其他事情之前。因此"It happened a few years *before*."的说法是不正确的。你应该说"It happened a few years ago." 或者"It happened a few years *before* I went to university."

🗂 Exercise 24.2: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate prepositions of time or time phrases to complete the sentences.

1.	I was stu	idying at school	
	A. During	B. In	C. When
2.	I think it was	my 8th birthday that my	/ family
	A. at	B. on	C. when
3.	August 2	2008 I bought tickets for the	Olympics
	A. In	B. At	C. On
4.	I travelled by myself	years ago.	
	A. some time	B. a few	C. about
5.	My friends and I saw the	e TV show th	e summer vacation.
5.	My friends and I saw the A. during	e TV show th B. about	e summer vacation. C. on
	A. during		C. on
	A. during	B. about	C. on
6.	A. during I remember the match v A. in	B. about ery clearly; it only happened	C. on d week! C. last
6.	A. during I remember the match v A. in	B. about ery clearly; it only happened B. during	C. on d week! C. last
6. 7.	A. during I remember the match v A. in I was lat	B. about ery clearly; it only happened B. during e for my dentist appointmen B. During	C. on dweek! C. last t

- 9. I graduated from university _____, so I haven't had classes or exams recently.
- A. quite a while ago B. some time C. one day
- 10. I was at work ______ when my boss came and told me...

 A. one day
 B. some time
 C. quite a while
- 11. I caught the plane home ______ Easter, so all the family were together.

 A. on ______ B. in _____ C. around

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Past Continuous & Past Simple and Past Perfect & Past Simple for Setting a Scene 高分语言点 3 用过去进行时和一般过去时以及过去完成时和一般过去时设定场景

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia,Mike和Jean是如何设定场景的。

- SophiaMy mother would lie next to me on the bed and read a different story every night. *When* she *was reading*, I *would often lay* my head on her chest and listen to the voices she made for the different characters in the stories...
 - Mike ... It was a 5-a-side football competition held when I was working for my last company, about four years ago...
 - Jean I'd like to talk about the time that I was late for an exam. It was in my last year at secondary school, when I was taking my final exams...

Notice that in the above model answers, the candidates all "set a scene" of their monologues by using the past continuous and past simple to help them say when the event occurred.

Past continuous & past simple

When using the past continuous and past simple, the "shorter" past simple event happened during the "longer" past continuous (was / were + verb-ing) action.

Let's look at the two structures of the past continuous and past simple again:

- (while / when) + was / were + verb-ing (when) past verb
 - "While / when I was studying at university, I heard an interesting story."
 - "I was studying at university when I heard an interesting story."
- past verb (while / when) + was / were + verb-ing
 - "I heard an interesting story while / when I was studying at university."
 - "I wrote this letter while I was travelling back to my university."

Past perfect & past simple

You can also use the past perfect and past simple to "set a scene" of your monologue.

The past perfect (had + past participle) action happened before the past simple action.

The two structures for the past perfect and past simple are:

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had (already) + past participle + past verb

"I *had studied* at university for a few months before my teacher *told* me..." "Because I *had already performed* really well on the school sports day, the headmaster *made* me attend another competition."

past verb + had + past participle
 "My teacher *told* me something really important after I *had studied* at university for a few months."

"The headmaster *made* me attend another competition because I *had already performed* really well on school sports day."



Exercise 24.3: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate forms of the past continuous & past simple or past perfect & past simple to complete the sentences.

- My friends and I ______ football in the street when a car ______ up and squashed the ball.
 - A. were playing, driving B. were playing, drove C. played, drove
- 2. I ______ to listen to BBC programmes when I ______ for my university entrance exams.
- A. started, was studying B. was starting, studied C. had started, was studying
- 3. While I ______ in Japan, I ______ to take a trip to Tokyo.
- A. had travelled, was deciding B. was travelling, decided C. travelled, was deciding
 4. I ______ quite a few parties in my house so I ______ it was only fair that someone else have a party.
- A. have had, thought B. was having, think C. had had, thought
- 5. I only ______ I didn't have my wallet after we ______ for about 30 miles. A. realised, had travelled B. had realised, travelled C. realised, were travelling

THE FORMULA 高分公式

For STAGE 2 of a past event monologue, you must: Say why it happened, where it happened and who was there.

Language Steps

- 1. Use the passive voice for location or cause of event accurately. ("The party *was held* in a restaurant.")
- 2. Use prepositions of location correctly. ("She lived *above* a Chinese restaurant." / "There were many trees *along* the river bank.")
- 3. Use relationship, occupation and group words accurately. ("My *uncle*, *who lived in Tianjin*, was an *engineer*.")

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
shepherd 牧羊人	noun	a person responsible for taking care of sheep	I think it must be quite nice to be a shep- herd as you have no stress or anything to worry about, just sit in fields all day with your sheep.
find 觉得	verb		I find Ben really boring; all he does is talk about himself and his car.
all over somewhere 到处都是,遍地都是		everywhere in a particular place	My husband Lee is so messy; when- ever I come home I always find his dirty clothes, plates and cups all over the liv- ing room, kitchen and bedroom.
senior 高级的	adjective	high-level, high-ranking	We are only low level staff, the decision about who will be the next CEO of the company will be made by senior man- agement.
out of shape 走形的,变形的		saying that somebody is unfit, not in a good physical condition	Although it was really hot on the beach I didn't feel comfortable taking my T-shirt off like the other guys because I'm so out of shape.
goalkeeper 守门员	noun		Stephanie never agreed to be the goal- keeper in hockey because she was too scared of getting hit by the ball or other players.

续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
loads 许多,很多	noun	(informal) a lot, very many, very much	I love you loads. / I can't come to the party; I've got loads of work to do.
revise 复习	verb	to study something again in preparation for an exam	It's not surprising that Bob didn't do well in the history exam; he didn't revise at all.
all-nighter (在大学)通宵学习	noun	· · · ·	I must go to sleep early tonight; I'm ex- hausted after doing an all-nighter last night.
cram 死记硬背,临时抱 佛脚	verb	many things in a very short	Most students in China have a habit of trying to cram before their exams, though this isn't a very effective way to study.

MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Sophia,Mike和Jean的参考答案。

- Sophic ... In the story there was a boy who was a shepherd. His job was to look after his father's sheep in the fields outside his village, but he found it very boring to be by himself all day...
 - Mike ... The competition was organised by a national football association, and teams from all over the country came to my hometown to compete. The other members of our team were all my colleagues, who either worked in different departments to me or were more senior managers than I was. Most of us were quite out of shape, and a few players were getting a little bit too old to play competitive football. Our main concern though was our goalkeeper, Mark, who was absolutely awful!...
 - Lean ...There were loads of exams and I had been revising really hard in preparation for them, especially my English exam. I had studied so hard that I got more and more tired as time went by. Then, the night before my English exam, I did an allnighter to try and cram as much as I could...

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Passive Voice for Location or Cause of Events 高分语言点 1 用被动语态描述事件发生的地点或者原因

让我们来看一下如何用被动语态描述事件发生的地点及原因。

In his model answer, Mike says: "... The competition was organised by a national football association..."

When talking about a past event, native speakers will often use the passive voice to say why or where an event occurred in the past.

You may remember the passive voice from previous lessons, but remind yourself of its structure:

subject + to be + past participle (by + agent)

"I was given a present for my 8th birthday."

"The party was held in an office."

"I was told the story by my teacher."

"The competition was organised by my school."

"I was taken to the swimming pool by my father."

Exercise 24.4: Sentence Completion

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

- 1. Our basketball matches _____ (play) at the local park.
- 2. I _____ my sister-in-law.
- 3. Lots of stories _____ (read) to me _____ my grandparents.
- 4. I ______ (promote) _____ my boss, and as a result I became the manager of my colleagues.
- 5. The English corners at university _____ (teach) in a corner of the library.
- 6. We _____ (take) to the cinema _____ my aunt before she took us to lunch in a really expensive restaurant.
- The Christmas tree _____ (carry) into the living room and then my sister and I spent ages decorating it.
- 8. Thankfully, my plane ticket to Japan _____ (buy) for me _____ my parents.

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Prepositions of Location 高分语言点 2 地点介词

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何使用地点介词的。

- Sophia ... His job was to look after his father's sheep *in* the fields *outside* his village, but he found it very boring to be by himself all day...
 - Mike ... The other members of our team were all my colleagues, who either worked in different departments to me or were more senior managers than I was...

Obviously, when you are talking about a past event, you need to say where it happened. To do this well, you need to use prepositions of location correctly.

Remind yourself of these prepositions of location:

- in + enclosing or larger place
 - "... in the countryside ... "

- "...in the middle of nowhere ... "
- at + specific place or location
 - "....at the top of the mountain..."
 - "...at the end of the street ... "
- on + a surface or roads
 - "...on the fifth floor ... "
 - "...on a main road..."
- over / above + a certain place or location
 - "...above a Japanese restaurant ... "
 - "Every day the Chinese flag flies over Tian'anmen Square."
- next to / beside / by + a certain place or location
 - "....by the seaside..."
 - "...next to the Bell Tower..."
 - "...beside Tianchi Lake..."
- opposite / across from + a certain place or location
 "I work *opposite* my favourite restaurant."
 "The Forbidden City is just *across from* Tian'anmen Square."
- between + two places or locations
 "Suzhou, which is *between* Shanghai and Nanjing..."
 "My house is *between* the mountains and the sea."
- in front of + a certain place or location
 - "The Bund in Shanghai is just *in front of* the main historical buildings." "The Terracotta Warriors stand *in front of* Qin Shihuang's tomb."
- outside of (a town / city)
 - "The rowing events of the Olympics were held on the outside of Beijing."
- near (to)

"Xishuangbanna, which is very *near* to Laos..." "New York City is *near* the sea."

- far from
 - "I live *far from* the city centre." "Lhasa is extremely *far from* Zhejiang Province."

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Exercise 24.5: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate prepositions of location from the choices below to complete the sentences.

1.	I was sitting the	living room when my mother to	old me a great documentary
	was going to be	TV.	
	A. at, on	B. in, at	C. in, on
2.	An interesting story I heard as a	child was about Yu Gong (愚公)), who lived a
	mountain.		
	A. outside	B. beside	C. inside
3.	I was later for the meeting than	a anyone else because I lived s	so the office.
	Ben's house, on the other hand	l, is just where v	we work.
	A. far from, opposite	B. outside of, near to	C. above, in front of
4.	l once went to a fantastic party	the beach.	
	A. on	B. in	C. over
5.	The basketball tickets my bro	ther bought were fantastic; th	ere was only a few metres
	our seats and the	ne basketball players.	
	A. outside of	B. in front of	C. between
6.	A great journey I had a few y	/ears ago was when my wife	and I flew in a helicopter
	the Grand Cany		
	A. over	B. under	C. in front of
7.	I remember having my photo	graph taken tł	ne Great Wall when a bird
	landed on my head.		
	A. outside	B. far from	C. in front of
8.	Last year I went to Yunnan and		
	A. next to	B. outside of	C. between

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Relationship, Occupation and Group Words 高分语言点 3 描述关系、职业和人群的用语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何描述关系、职业以及人群的。

- Sophic ... In the story there was a boy who was a *shepherd*. His job was to look after his *father*'s sheep in the fields outside his village, but he found it very boring to be by himself all day...
 - Mike ... The other members of our team were all my *colleagues*, who either worked in different departments to me or were more senior *managers* than I was... Our main concern though was our *goalkeeper*, Mark, who was absolutely awful!...

Most past events native speakers talk about involve other people, as in the above model answers. You should similarly use relationship, occupation and group words to describe the

people involved.

We've already looked at some words of relatives, occupations and social positions (Person Monologue Stage 1, Language Step 1). The following table contains a few of these words to remind you, as well as words to describe groups of people.

Relatives	Occupations	Relationship	Groups
grandparents	accountant	friend of a friend	a crowd of people
aunt	waiter / waitress	next-door neighbour	loads of people
uncle	musician	colleague	a big group of people
			(sport) supporters
			party-goers
			a tour group
			audience
			guests
			passengers
			players

You can also use the following structure to introduce and describe the people in your past event monologue (for more information about relative clauses, see Person Monologue Stage 1, Language Step 2).

person + relative clause

"Susan, *who was an accountant with HSBC*, was waiting for me outside." "My grandfather, *who was a very kind and gentle man*, got so angry that he..." "All of the party-goers *who had been dancing all night* decided to go to another bar."

Exercise 24.6: Table Completion

Write the following words in the correct places in the table above.

friend of the family	acquaintance	spouse	mother-in-law
nephew	childhood friend	distant relation	

Now, think about who you are likely to talk about when you give a monologue about a person. Write the appropriate relationship and occupation words for these people in the table above until it is complete.



Exercise 24.7: Rephrasing

Combine the following sentences. For each, write one sentence that combines both items of information using a relative clause.

For example:

Many students had been studying hard. They all decided to have a party after their exams.

All of the students who had been studying hard decided to have a party after their exams.

- 1. Simon gets carsick very easily. He felt very ill on the school bus one day.
- 2. Susan is very forgetful. She forgot her handbag.
- 3. Many tennis fans didn't manage to buy tickets. They all watched the match on TV screens outside.
- 4. Ralph was a friendly old man. He used to talk to me every day on my way home from school.
- 5. Lots of passengers hadn't bought a ticket. They were thrown off the bus.
- 6. Some members of the tour group were American. They didn't understand what I said.

THE FORMULA 高分公式

For STAGE 3 of a past event monologue, you must: Say what happened.

Language Steps

- 1. Use direct and indirect speech accurately. ("He said I would never go to university." / "She said 'You are my best friend'.")
- 2. Use the past simple with sequence markers correctly. ("My cousin went next door to get the ball. *Shortly afterwards* he came running back...")
- 3. Use the past continuous & past simple and the past perfect & past simple with adverbs of surprise. ("While we were cycling along the road, suddenly a man *jumped* out of the trees!")

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
play a trick on somebody 捉弄某人,搞恶作剧			Every year, April 1st is a great day in our office because everybody tries to play a trick on each other.
intimidated 胆小的,害怕的	adjective		Students of a new language often feel intimidated speaking in front of their classmates.
draw 平局 / 打成平局	noun / verb	have an equal score and so	If there is a draw in the World Cup final, the teams have to take part in a penalty shoot-out to decide who wins the cup.
manage 完成,达成,设法 做到	verb	to succeed in doing something	Unfortunately Shirley didn't manage to get enough points in her exams to enter Beijing University.
get sent off 被罚下场	旺: 背	match because you have	David Beckham is a very popular player now, but after he got sent off in the 1998 World Cup lots of English football fans were extremely angry with him.
referee 裁判	noun		Most football fans and players shout at referees, but they're an essential part of every match.
whistle 口哨	noun		In tennis, the umpires don't use whistles when a problem happens, but just shout or use their loud microphone.
stream in / out / through 涌入 / 涌出 / 流过	F.	to move continuously in one direction	When school finishes, you can see hun- dreds of students streaming out of their classrooms.
why / how / what / when / who / where on earth 到底为什么 / 究竟怎 么样 / 到底有什么/ 到 底什么时候 / 究竟是 谁 / 究竟在哪里	5.8 4		When I was young, I played with my friends near the sea and got covered in mud. I looked really strange so when I got home my mother asked me where on earth I'd been to.
give somebody a look / get a look 给某人脸色看			At university there was a rugby party where all the players dressed in women's clothes. They got lots of looks from the teachers and staff.

MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Sophia,Mike和Jean的参考答案。

- Sophic ...In the story there was a boy who was a shepherd...Once, he decided to play a trick on his fellow villagers. He ran into the village shouting "Wolf! Wolf! There's a wolf killing my sheep!" Immediately, all the villagers stopped working and ran to the field to help protect the sheep. When they found there was no wolf, the boy laughed at them. Another day, the boy played the same trick on the villagers and again laughed at them when they came running into the field looking for a wolf. One day, a real wolf did get into his field and start attacking his sheep. Again, the boy ran into village shouting "Wolf! Wolf! There's a wolf killing my sheep!" But to his surprise nobody believed him and all his sheep got killed...
 - MikeTwo weeks before the competition we all started playing football and training together, though not very seriously. On the day, we arrived at the football arena quite early, and we all waited nervously for the matches to begin. Looking at the other teams, we felt quite intimated because many of them looked much younger and fitter than our team. Anyway we played our group matches, and did surprisingly well; we managed to draw most matches and even won a couple. I was also pleased because I had managed to score the most goals for our team usually I don't score at all because I play in defence. We got through to the next round where we played a team that was very aggressive. The match was very close but right at the end one of their players got sent off for fouling me. One of my teammates passed me the ball then I ran to the other end and smashed it into their goal just before the referee blew the whistle!...
 - Lecon ...I remember studying by myself in my bedroom and feeling exhausted. I'm not really sure what happened next, but I must have fallen asleep when I was studying because the next thing I knew it was the next day and the sunlight was streaming through the window. Straight away, I started panicking as it felt very late. Looking at my watch, I found that I was already 20 minutes late for my exam! So without showering or changing my clothes I ran out of the house and caught the bus to school. I think I was about 40 minutes late by the time I entered the examination hall. As soon as my teacher saw me he asked what on earth I thought I was doing. But he didn't wait for an answer and just helped me to find my seat. I got a few looks from my exam paper, taking a deep breath and then writing as fast as I could...

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Direct & Indirect Speech 高分语言点 1 直接引语和间接引语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia是如何使用直接引语和间接引语的。

In her model answer, Sophia says: "...In the story there was a boy who was a shepherd...He ran into the village *shouting 'Wolf! Wolf! There's a wolf killing my sheep!'*..."

There are two ways to report what somebody has said: direct speech and indirect speech.

Direct speech

The above example is direct speech, as Sophia uses quotation marks to say what another person said. (Obviously quotation marks can't be heard by the examiner during the IELTS test, but you can still use this way to report speech.)

Other examples are:

"She always says: 'Wear more clothes; don't catch a cold.""

"He said: 'I really don't like this party."

"I said: 'I will not go home now.'"

This is probably the easiest way to report what someone has said, because you do not need to change the language used.

Indirect speech

When you do not use quotation marks and instead use what the person has said as part of your own sentence, this is indirect speech. When using indirect speech, you usually have to change the pronouns, time markers and the tense of all verbs in the sentence.

The tense should "go back" one tense further into the past, so that present simple becomes past simple, past simple becomes past perfect etc.

Examples:

"She said: 'I love you.'" becomes "She said that she loved him."

"I said: 'I have never loved you.'" becomes "I said that I had never loved her."

When reporting questions, "yes / no" questions should be changed using "if", while questions that use question words such as "how", "who", "why" etc should be included in the indirect speech.

Examples:

"I asked her: 'Will you go?'" becomes "I asked her if she would go."

"She asked him: 'Why don't you love me?'" becomes "She asked him *why he didn't* love her."

Look at the following examples:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
My mother said: "I won't have time to read you a story."	My mother said that she wouldn't have time to read me a story.
Our teacher said: "Stay together so you won't get lost."	Our teacher told us to stay together so that we wouldn't get lost.
She said: "John was hungry yesterday."	She said that John had been hungry the day before.
He said: "Mary will go to New York tomorrow."	He said that Mary would go to New York the next day.
She asked him: "Do you like ice cream?"	She asked him if he liked ice cream.
The teacher asked: "Why didn't you come to class today?"	The teacher asked me why I hadn't gone to class that day.



在间接引语中,动词 could, should, would, might, must, needn't, ought to, used to 不需要变换形式。

Exercise 24.8: Rephrasing

Rewrite the following sentences, changing them from direct to indirect speech.

- 1. He said: "I'm Chinese."
- 2. She said: "I'm not going to study next year."
- 3. He asked me: "Can you come to my house tonight?"
- 4. She told him: "I don't love you anymore."
- 5. I said: "I won't be able to leave the party now."
- 6. My dad said: "I went to Beijing many years ago."
- 7. I asked Jack: "Where is Jill?"

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- 8. I said to my parents: "I can't tell you, it's a secret."
- 9. He said: "I have never been to Tian'anmen Square."

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Past Simple with Sequence Markers 高分语言点 2 有先后次序的一般过去时

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Jean是如何使用序号标志词和一般过去时的。

- Sophia ...In the story there was a boy who was a shepherd...He ran into the village shouting "Wolf! Wolf! There's a wolf killing my sheep!" *Immediately*, all the villagers stopped working and ran to the field to help protect the sheep. When they found there was no wolf, the boy *laughed* at them...
 - Jean ...I remember studying by myself in my bedroom and feeling exhausted. I'm not really sure what happened next, but I must have fallen asleep when I was studying because the next thing I knew it was the next day and the sunlight was streaming through the window. Straight away, I started panicking as it felt very late. Looking at my watch, I found that I was already 20 minutes late for my exam! So without showering or changing my clothes I ran out of the house and caught the bus to school...

When describing a past event, you need to use the past simple accurately. You should also use sequence markers to structure your monologue – this makes it clear what order things happened in and also makes you sound much more like a native speaker.

Look at the following useful sequence markers:

- to start with
- at the beginning
- at first
- as soon as
- immediately
- straight away
- by the time that
- then
- SO
- afterwards
- following that
- following on from that
- after (that)
- next

- soon after / afterwards
- shortly after / afterwards
- in the end
- finally

Examples:

"To start with I felt very nervous but after a few dances I relaxed and in the end had a really great time."

"As soon as we entered the stadium we realised we were very early."

"I watched a documentary about wild animals a few years ago. *Following that*, I decided not to eat meat anymore because I think it's cruel."

🖄 Exercise 24.9: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate sequence markers from the choices below to complete the sentences.

- I remember when I started learning Italian by using a CD. ______, I found it very useful and I learnt a lot quickly. But ______, when I went to Italy and tried to speak Italian, I had lots of problems and realised it wasn't a good way to learn a language.
 A. To start with, as soon as B. At first, next C. At the beginning, finally
- 2. The party started at 7 p.m., but I was really late. _____ I got there, most of the guests had already left.
 - A. By the time that B. As soon as C. Immediately
- 3. I got in a bus in Tokyo to go to Kyoto but _____ leaving the bus station we crashed into a car.
 - A. following that B. shortly after C. afterwards
- 4. At school there was an organised trip to Tian'anmen Square. _____, we ate ice cream and sang songs on the way home.

A. So B. Next C. Afterwards

- 5. I really loved the end of my high school, although there were lots of exams. _____, it was really hard work, ______ I was tired all the time. ______ I got used to the excitement of the exams and rushing to write so much, and found that I actually enjoyed the exams!
 - A. At the beginning, then, Following that
 - B. To start with, so, Then
 - C. At first, following that, In the end
- In the story, Goldilocks eats the bears' porridge. _____, she feels really tired and sleeps in one of their beds. _____, the three bears come home and find her.
 - A. Soon afterwards, In the end
 - B. As soon as, Next
 - C. Following that, So

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Past Continuous & Past Simple and Past Perfect & Past Simple with Adverbs of Surprise 高分语言点 3 表示意外或突然的副词用于过去进行时和一般过去时以及过去完成时和一般过去时

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Jean是如何使用表示意外的副词的。

- Sophia ... Again, the boy ran into village shouting "Wolf! Wolf! There's a wolf killing my sheep!" But *to his surprise* nobody believed him and all his sheep got killed...
 - JeanI'm not really sure what happened next, but I must have fallen asleep when I was studying because *the next thing I knew* it was the next day and the sunlight was streaming through the window...

Notice that both Sophia and Jean use adverbs of surprise in their monologues. These are very frequently used by native speakers when they talk about past events or stories as they add interest and drama.

Look at the following highly useful adverbs of surprise:

- suddenly
- all of a sudden
- to (one's) surprise
- out of the blue
- surprisingly
- unexpectedly
- unbelievably
- incredibly

NAGT

• the next thing I knew

如果 when 或者 and then 出现在句子中间的时候,它们必须放在 suddenly, all of a sudden, to (one's) surprise 和 out of the blue 这些词语的前面。

These phrases are commonly used in combination with the past continuous and past simple or past perfect and past simple, as in the example below:

• with past continuous & past simple

"We were quietly walking along the road when suddenly a car crashed right in front of us." "I was sleeping in my parents' car on the way to the airport and then the next thing I knew we were flying in an aeroplane!"

"We were watching the basketball match on TV when the electricity unexpectedly stopped."

"When we were learning the first conditional, the activity our English teacher made us do was surprisingly enjoyable and useful."

• with past perfect & past simple

"I had just sat down in the restaurant when all of a sudden a woman came to my table and threw a glass of wine over me!"

"My girlfriend *had told* me that there *was* a problem with our flat, and *asked* me to come home quickly. *Incredibly*, when I *got* home I *found* all my friends and family *were* there, to give me a surprise birthday party!"

"I had prepared for the presentation for a very long time and although I was nervous, it went unbelievably well."

"My classmates and I *hadn't prepared* well for the exam and so *were* really worried. *Out of the blue*, our teacher *told* us it was cancelled – it *was* such a relief!"

"We *had asked* our parents for a pet dog many, many times and they always *said* no. Then one day, *to our surprise* they *said* yes!"

Exercise 24.10: Matching

Match sentence halves 1-9 with sentence halves A-I.

- 1. I had left my house just wearing shorts and a T-shirt when...
- 2. My class was visiting an old castle together when...
- 3. I had volunteered to join a classroom activity and then...
- 4. I was trying to paint a picture and not doing very well when ...
- 5. We had been told that it would take a long time to get through customs at the border...
- 6. I was delivering newspapers for my paper round when...
- 7. We were watching the football match in the stadium when...
- 8. We hadn't seen my mother's family for many years before that Spring Festival...
- 9. I didn't want to watch this particular programme although my mother had told me to.
- A. ...but when we got there it was incredibly easy and straightforward.
- B. ...However, when I watched it I found it was unexpectedly fascinating.
- C. ... unbelievably our teacher started buying us all ice creams!
- D. ...out of the blue a footballer jumped off the pitch and into where we were standing!
- E. ...suddenly an enormous dog started chasing me!
- F. ...to my surprise my cat ran across the painting.
- G. ...But her family was surprisingly friendly and generous with us.
- H. ...all of a sudden it started to rain really heavily.
- I. ...the next thing I knew I was doing a role-play in front of everybody.
Part Two 第二部分



For STAGE 4 of a past event monologue, you must:

Say why the event was special and how you feel / felt about it.

Language Steps

- 1. Use adjectives for describing events & adjectives of feeling well. ("This event was important to me because it was such a *crazy time*!" / ("I feel very *nostalgic* whenever I think of those times.")
- Use the third conditional & present perfect to express the importance of an event accurately. ("If I hadn't had this experience I would never have had the confidence to learn the language.")
- 3. Use concluding phrases correctly. ("*I wish I hadn't* done it; I still feel stupid whenever I think about it!")

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
the moral of something 某事的寓意,启示		the moral of an experi- ence or story refers to what one learns from it about how to behave	Last week I shouted at my boyfriend for not phoning me or sending me a text message for ages. Eventually I realised that my phone had no money on it. The moral of that story is that I should check the facts first before I blame somebody.
take part in something 参加,参与		to join others in doing an activity	When I was young I was too shy and ner- vous to take part in school plays.
horrible 可怕的,恐怖的	adjective	very unpleasant, very bad	I don't know why so many women ask men what they look like before they go out; even if they look horrible the men will always say they look good.
· pretty 十分,相当	adverb	quite, extremely	I have to say that last night's party was pretty boring. There were only a few inter- esting people there.
anxious 焦急的,紧张的	adjective	worried and nervous	Before meeting a boy on a date I always feel really anxious; I worry about my clothes, my hair and whether he will like me.

续表

Native Speaker	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
worried sick 非常担心的		extremely worried	A few years ago I went out with my friends but didn't take my mobile phone. When I got home really late, I remember my mum being really angry with me and saying that she had been worried sick – she had even phoned all the local hospi- tals to make sure I hadn't been in an ac- cident.
wonder 想知道	verb		Whenever I spend the night on my uncle's fishing boat, I always look at the stars and wonder how big the universe is and whether there are different people on different planets.
punctual 准时的	adjective	v v	To make a good first impression, you should never be late for a job interview; always be punctual.

MODEL ANSWERS 答案范例

阅读雅思考生Sophia,Mike和Jean的参考答案。

- Sophic ... The moral of this story is that you shouldn't lie otherwise people won't believe you even when you are speaking the truth. I liked this story as a child and I think it has a good message. I will definitely read this story to my children in the future.
 - Mike ...Although we lost the next match and so didn't win any cups or anything, I was really pleased with my performance. Besides, it was a really fun day for all of us. I've always liked playing football, but that was probably the most enjoyable football competition I've ever taken part in.
 - Jean ...Needless to say, this was a pretty horrible experience for me to go through. Apart from feeling so anxious on the day of the exam, I was also worried sick about what my result was going to be for weeks afterwards. In the end, my exam result was much better than I had expected, although not great. I got into a good university, but I always wonder what my life would have been like if I had done better in the exam and gone to a better university. This event taught me the importance of not being late – I've always been punctual ever since!

Part Two 第二部分

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Adjectives for Describing Events & Adjectives of Feeling 高分语言点 1 描述事件和感觉的形容词

让我们看一下雅思考生Mike和Jean用了哪些形容词描述事件和感觉。

- Mike ... I was really pleased with my performance. Besides, it was a really fun day for all of us. I've always liked playing football, but that was probably the most enjoyable football competition I've ever taken part in.
- Jean ...Needless to say, this was a pretty horrible experience for me to go through. Apart from feeling so anxious on the day of the exam, I was also worried sick about what my result was going to be for weeks afterwards...

As you can see in Mike's and Jean's model answers, you should use adjectives for describing events in your monologue.

Here are some more adjectives for you to use:

Interesting	Strange	Surprising	Good	Bad
funny	unusual	amazing*	inspiring*	horrible
amusing*	bizarre	astounding*	life-changing	terrible
interesting*	weird	astonishing*	enjoyable	awful
fascinating*	mysterious	awe-inspiring*	wonderful	depressing*
curious	peculiar	incredible	fun	unpleasant
stimulating*	random	breathtaking	refreshing*	frustrating*
thought-provokin	g crazy		encouraging*	disappointing*
enlightening*	wild		moving*	embarrassing*

In addition to describing what the past event was like, you should also talk about how you felt. This makes your monologue more interesting to the examiner and explains why this event was important to you.

Let's look at some useful native speaker adjectives of feeling:

- embarrassed
- irate
- incredulous
- moved
- pleased
- delighted

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- thrilled
- over the moon
- enthusiastic
- reassured
- satisfied

Here are some examples using both kinds of adjectives:

"I felt extremely satisfied to see my paper be published in the school newspaper."

"Although it was *embarrassing* at the time, when I think about it now I guess it's pretty *amusing*."

"I was really moved to visit a place with such an awe-inspiring history."

Exercise 24.11: Table Completion

The above adjectives for describing events that are marked with * can all be changed into adjectives of feeling. Complete the following table by changing the adjectives for describing events into adjectives of feeling.

Adjectives for Describing Events

Adjectives of Feeling

amazing amusing astonishing astounding awe-inspiring depressing disappointing embarrassing encouraging enlightening fascinating frustrating inspiring interesting moving refreshing stimulating

Have you noticed the pattern for changing adjectives for describing events into adjectives of feeling? Think of some more adjectives that can describe events and feelings and write them in the above table.

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Part Two 第二部分

LANGUAGE STEP 2 The Third Conditional & Present Perfect to Express the Importance of an Event

高分语言点 2 用第三条件句和现在完成时描述事件的重要性

让我们来看一下雅思考生Mike和Jean是如何描述事件的重要性的。

- Mike ... I've always liked playing football, but that was probably the most enjoyable football competition I've ever taken part in...
- Jean ... This event taught me the importance of not being late I've always been punctual ever since!

In your monologue about a past event you should also tell the examiner what you learned from it or how it has affected your life. This is a great way of saying why the event was important.

To do this, you can use either the third conditional or the present perfect.

The third conditional

We've already looked at the third conditional in previous lessons, but just remind yourself of its structure before looking at some examples bellow.

- If + had(n't) + past participle, would(n't) have + past participle
 "If I hadn't participated in the speaking competition, I wouldn't have had the confidence to continue studying Italian."
- would(n't) have + past participle + if + had(n't) + past participle
 "I probably *wouldn't have chosen* architecture for my major *if* our school *hadn't taken* us to St. Paul's Cathedral in London."

The present perfect to express the importance of an event

To talk about the importance of a past event, you can use the present perfect in the following ways:

• (event) was the superlative (type of event) I have ever past participle

"That match was the best match I have ever played in."

"This story was the most memorable tale I have ever heard."

• since (event) I have (adverb of frequency) past participle

"*Since* I saw that TV programme, I *have often thought* about all the animals that become extinct every year."

"Since that party I have been much more interested in foreign cultures and customs."

Exercise 24.12: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences below by writing the correct third conditional, superlative or passive forms of the words in brackets.

- 1. If I _____ (not be) late to work that day I possibly _____ (to be) promoted.
- 2. I _____ (not take) up photography as a hobby if I _____ (not travel) through the Vietnamese countryside.
- 3. If I _____ (go) to a different university, I'm sure I _____ (not make) such good friends or _____ (enjoy) myself so much.
- 4. I _____ (keep) in contact with those old workmates if I _____ (not lose) that cell phone.
- 5. That class was _____ (good) I _____ (ever have).
- Since my mother gave me this advice, I _____ (always try) to pay more attention to other people's feelings.
- 7. That family day out was _____ (exciting) day trip I _____ (ever be) on.
- 8. Since that interview I _____ (never arrive) late for anything honestly!

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Concluding Phrases 高分语言点 3 结束语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Jean是如何结束自己的个人陈述的。

- **Sophia** ... I liked this story as a child and I think it has a good message. I will definitely read this story to my children in the future.
 - **Lean** ...This event taught me the importance of not being late I've always been punctual ever since!

When talking about a past event, native speakers will often use a concluding phrase to sum up or conclude their monologue – you should too!

Here are our "top ten" concluding phrases:

- The (event) taught me that...
 "Writing this letter and the effect it had on my friend taught me that making just small signs that you care about someone can have a big impact on their life."
- The (event) was important to / for me because...

"This trip was important to me because I learnt a lot about travelling alone and staying safe."

• Through this experience I learnt the importance of...

"*Through this experience I learnt the importance of* studying as well as I could, and not being lazy."

Part Two 第二部分

- I will always remember... *"I will always remember* that sunny afternoon in the park with my boyfriend."
- I will never forget...
 "I will never forget watching that crazy basketball match with my father."
- Overall, it was a rewarding experience and I learned a lot.
- I'm glad I did it it was a very (adjective) experience.
 "I'm glad I did it it was a very inspiring experience."
- I would love to do it again if I had the chance.
- Although I enjoyed it at the time, I wouldn't want to do it again because... *"Although I enjoyed it at the time, I wouldn't want to do it again because* I don't think it would be as much fun now that I'm older."
- In the future I will...

"In the future I will try and share the same piece of advice with others."



Write the concluding phrases below in the correct spaces.

this event taught me	important for me	I learnt the importance of
I will never forget	in the future I will	
a very stimulating experience	I would love to do it a	gain
l wouldn't want to do it again	rewarding experience	and I learned a lot

- 1. I'm glad I did it it was _____.
- 2. Through this experience ______ not believing everything I am told.
- 3. _____ make sure my children have the opportunity to do the same kind of things.
- 4. _____ that everyone, even people younger than yourself, can give good advice you just have to listen.
- 5. _____ my 10th birthday party.
- 6. Although I enjoyed it at the time, _____ because looking back I guess it was quite dangerous.
- 7. Overall, it was a _____
- 8. It was ______ because it made me realise that people everywhere are basically the same.
- 9. _____ if I had the chance.



ANSWER ORDER 答题思路

Remind yourself of the answer order you should use when giving a monologue about a past event.

- Stage 1: Say what it was and when it happened.
- Stage 2: Say why it happened, where it happened and who was there.
- Stage 3: Say what happened.
- Stage 4: Say why the event was special and how you feel / felt about it.



Exercise 24.14: Ordering

Using the answer order above, put the following extracts from a model answer into the correct order.

- A. I was out partying with my friends when
- B. On the whole, it was an enlightening experience, though I certainly wouldn't want to do it again!
- C. Then suddenly, I realised...
- D. Interviewer: Tell me about a time you lost you something.
- E. I got in a taxi and we started travelling on the way home...
- F. I want to tell you about the time I lost my mobile phone.

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



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Part Three 第三部分

第三部分高分公式介绍 INTRODUCTION TO PART THREE FORMULAS

雅思口语考试第三部分介绍

雅思口语考试第三部分考试时间为4到5分钟。考官将就一些比较广泛的社会问题与考生进行双向讨论。

考生需要清晰地表达并支持自己的观点,同时向考官展示出自己能够运用英语 母语者讨论问题的技巧,并就一些不太熟悉的话题进行广泛而深入的讨论。

EQ英语课程第三部分概述

通过对雅思口试第三部分考题的研究和分析,EQ英语总结了英语为母语者讨 论问题的技巧,在此基础上提炼出7种非常实用的雅思口语高分公式。本书第 三部分把这7种高分公式分成7课来讲解。每一课都提供了讨论范例,这些范例 向考生展示了如何把这些高分公式运用到雅思口试中。每一种雅思口语高分公 式均包含答题思路以及高分语言点解析。掌握了这7种雅思口语高分公式,考 生就能够轻松自如地就任何话题进行讨论了。

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创新专家,考友俱乐部

Formula 25: Giving and Supporting Opinions

AIMS 学习目标

In the following lessons you'll learn how to give good discussion answers to IELTS Part Three questions.

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for Giving and Supporting Opinions. This is a skill that you will need to use in all Part Three lessons. It is a basic native speaker discussion skill.

你将学会如何回答雅思口试第三部分的常见问题,比如:

- Do you think children should be made to wear a uniform to school?
- Do you believe it is acceptable that animals are used for cosmetics testing?
- Do you feel that city life is suitable for elderly people?
- What do you think about there being a single international language?

THE FORMULA 高分公式

To give and support opinions, you should:

Answer Order

- Introduce and state your opinions clearly.
- Support your opinions with reasons or examples.

Language Steps

- Use native speaker opinion phrases. ("I believe that..." / "I feel that..." / "I hold the opinion that...")
- Use native speaker phrases for talking about why you believe something. ("It is good for..." / "It is essential for..." / "It has a positive effect on...")

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 1 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。

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Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
identity 身份	noun	who somebody is, what makes them different to other people	She reacted very angrily when I said she should stop wearing a leather jacket and changing the colour of her hair to pink and green – she said these were part of her identity.
unity 统一,一致	noun		There has been a great sense of unity in the whole community after the ter- rible disaster.
snobbish 势利的	adjective		He is incredibly snobbish. He thinks he's better than his classmates just be- cause he has really expensive shoes and fashionable jackets.
ridicule 嘲笑,愚弄	verb	· · · · · ·	Sometimes kids can be quite cruel and ridicule their classmates and friends.
pick on 找茬,捉弄		to make fun of, to mock, to be nasty to someone unfairly	The boys always picked on Mike be- cause he was smaller than any of the other boys in the class.
designer clothes 名牌服装			He's a really rich man. He is always wearing the latest designer clothes and likes to show off about it.
discriminate (against) 歧视	verb	people differently (usually in a	In recent years, there have been a lot of new laws to stop black and Asian people being discriminated against by employers.
inappropriate 不适当的,不相称的	adjective	to be unsuitable or not correct for a particular person or situation	Most people would agree that it's inap- propriate to laugh, chat and smoke at a funeral.
patronising 盛气凌人的	adjective	of looking down on others, be-	I can't stand Ben, he's such a patro- nising idiot; he talks to me as if I am about ten years old and don't know anything!!

MODEL ANSWER 1 答案范例 1

阅读雅思考生Sophia的参考答案。

Interviewer Do you think that children should wear a uniform to school? Sophic Yes, I think that children in middle school and high school should wear a uniform to school. I strongly believe that it is essential for giving children a

sense of identity and unity. Young children can be very snobbish about fashion and often ridicule and pick on children who don't wear expensive or designer clothes. If all school children have to wear a uniform, they will all look the same and so poorer children won't be discriminated against by the richer children. What about in university? Should university students all wear a uniform?

Interviewer Sophia

Certainly not! We are all adults by the time we get to university, so I believe that we should have the freedom to choose what we want to wear and when we want to wear it. It would certainly be inappropriate to make university students wear a uniform, and incredibly patronising too!

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 2 英语母语词汇 2

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
convinced 确信的,深信的	adjective	to be certain, sure	Many people say that society is getting better and better, but I'm not convinced.
emphasis 强调,重点	noun	special stress laid upon, or importance attached to something	When I was in school there was a strong emphasis on academic success rather than on doing well in sports.
academic 学术的	adjective	versities, studying in gen-	Universities in the UK are investing millions of pounds in their science departments. But this is mainly so that they can make scientific dis- coveries which they can sell, not just for purely academic reasons.
facilities 设施,设备	noun	the various buildings and equipment available for use at a certain place	The medical facilities at my local hospital are fantastic; all of the beds are brand-new, the buildings are well-designed and the hospital has the latest machines for examining and testing for cancer, heart disease and other problems.
co-operate 合作,协作	verb	to work together with other people in a group towards the same goal	The team did especially well in the competition because each member co-operated really well with the other members.
build (up) 建立	verb	to develop; to make stronger (skills, abilities)	He's been building up his leadership skills since becoming manager of the team.
mature 成熟的	adjective	to be responsible, men- tally and emotionally de- veloped, to behave well	Some people think that people under the age of 18 should be given the right to vote, but I don't agree; at that age nobody is mature enough to make such big decisions.
competitive 竞争的	adjective	having or causing people to have a strong desire to compete with others	The banking industry is highly competitive – everyone is constantly striving and competing to do better than their co-workers so they can get better promotions and raises.

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MODEL ANSWER 2 答案范例 2

阅读雅思考生Mike的参考答案。

- Interviewer Do you think that young people should do more sport in schools today? Mike. I certainly do. I think that young people today are getting quite lazy and this is bad for their health. I'm convinced that schools put too much emphasis on academic subjects, so I firmly believe that good sports classes and sports facilities are very important.

Interviewer

Do you believe that children can learn a lot from team sports?

Mike Yes, I do. Children need to learn to work in groups and co-operate as well as build leadership skills. Sport is also good for children to learn to be competitive in a mature manner. It's also very important that children keep fit and healthy. For example, it's been proven that children who learn to play team sports grow up to be more understanding and co-operative adults.

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Giving and Supporting Opinions 高分语言点1表达并支持你的观点

To express your opinions like a native you must:

- 1. Introduce your opinions and give your opinions clearly.
- 2. Support your opinions with reasons or examples.
- 首先,让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike的参考答案。

Interviewer Do you think that children should wear a uniform to school?

Sophia Yes, I think that children in middle school and high school should wear a uniform to school. I strongly believe that it is essential for giving children a sense of identity and unity. Young children can be very snobbish about fashion and often ridicule and pick on children who don't wear expensive or designer clothes...

Interviewer Do you believe that children can learn a lot from team sports?

Mike Yes, I do. Children need to learn to work in groups and co-operate as well as build leadership skills. Sport is also good for children to learn to be competitive in a mature manner. It's also very important that children keep fit and healthy. For example, it's been proven that children who learn to play team sports grow up to be more understanding and co-operative adults.

Giving and Supporting Opinions is a basic skill you'll need for any type of IELTS Part Three answer. You should use this skill in every one of your EQ Part Three lessons and consider it as a basic requirement for all native speaker discussions.

Notice how Sophia and Mike both follow their introduction of opinion with reasons and examples. Sophia says that she believes that children in middle school and high school should wear a school uniform because:

"...it is essential for giving children a sense of identity and unity."

"...children can be very snobbish about fashion and often ridicule and pick on children who don't wear expensive or designer clothes."

When asked whether university students should wear a uniform Sophia says that she thinks they certainly should not and gives her reason:

"We are all adults...we should have the freedom to choose what we want to wear..."

Remember to state your opinion and then give a reason or example to back it up. It's a simple formula:

- opinion
- reasons / examples



Exercise 25.1: Matching

Match sentence halves 1-6 (opinions) with sentence halves A-F (reasons / examples).

- 1. The law that people can't steal is a good law...
- 2. Charities are really important in a society...
- 3. No, it's not necessary to give expensive gifts to people...
- 4. It is very important that the government protect the environment more...
- 5. The Internet is a great educational tool because...
- 6. It is important all children learn to read from a young age...
- A. ...because we should help people who are less fortunate than ourselves.
- B. ...it gives us instant access to a wealth of information.
- C. ... because clean food and water are essential for the health and happiness of a nation.
- D. ...for it is the thought and intention which carries more meaning than the price of a present.
- E. ...because in a competitive society a good education is vital if you want to get a good job.
- F. ...because a society would not function properly if people stole other people's possessions.

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Introducing Opinions 高分语言点 2 表达观点

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何表达自己的观点的。

- Interviewer Do you think that children should wear a uniform to school?
 - Sophic Yes, I think that children in middle school and high school should wear a uniform to school. I strongly believe that it is essential for giving children a sense of identity and unity...

Interviewer What about in university? Should university students all wear a uniform?

Sophic Certainly not! We are all adults by the time we get to university, so I believe that we should have the freedom to choose what we want to wear and when we want to wear it...

Interviewer Do you think that young people should do more sport in schools today?

Mike *I certainly do. I think that* young people today are getting quite lazy and this is bad for their health. *I'm convinced that* schools put too much emphasis on academic subjects, *so I firmly believe* that good sports classes and sports facilities are very important.

Interviewer Mike

Do you believe that children can learn a lot from team sports?

Yes, I do. Children need to learn to work in groups and co-operate as well as build leadership skills...

Notice how Sophia and Mike both use native speaker phrases to introduce their opinions.

Expressing agreement or disagreement with the question

- Yes, I do.
- Sure.
- Certainly.
- Certainly not!
- Absolutely not!
- Not really.
- I'm not sure I agree.

Introducing opinion phrases

- I believe that ... / I think that ...
- I don't believe that ... / I don't think that ...
- I really think that...
- I strongly believe that...
- I am of the opinion that...
- For me...
- The way I see it ...

I am convinced that...

Examples:

"A: Do you think that vegetables are an important part of a diet?

B: Sure. I think that they give people a lot of vitamins."

"A: Do you believe people should pay to enter public parks?

B: No, absolutely not! The way I see it, all public parks should be free for everyone."

Exercise 25.2: Gap Fill

Write the words below in the correct spaces.

believe that of the opinion not really

certainly do

convinced that strongly believe don't think

- 1. I really ______ people are happier if they live in a big house rather than a small apartment. People need space to live in and space to think.
- 2. I ______ that people should buy products from their own countries as much as possible, and not from outside.
- 3. I am ______ it's very important to have good, friendly relationships with one's neighbours. It helps build community spirit and good feeling.
- 4. Yes, I ______! I am firmly _____ that older people should be taken care of by their sons and daughters.
- 5. I ______ young people should be made to do chores in the household, because they need to spend their free time working towards their exams.
- I think that animals have their rights too and shouldn't be used in scientific experiments.

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Supporting Your Opinions 分语言点 3 论述你的观点

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia是如何解释为什么学生应该穿校服的。

Sophia ...I strongly believe that it is essential for giving children a sense of identity and unity...

Supporting a positive opinion

Look at these other positive phrases to say why something is a good thing:

- It's good for + verb-ing
- It's essential for + verb-ing
- It's vital for + verb-ing
- It's very important for / that + verb-ing
- People should all + verb

- It gives us the opportunity / freedom to + verb
- People should make an effort to + verb Examples:

"I really think that people should all try and eat healthily."

"A solid education is essential for finding a good job."

"Better public transport *gives us the opportunity to stop* using private vehicles which hurt the environment."

Supporting a negative opinion

Look at how Sophia expresses <u>why</u> making students in university wear a uniform would be bad:

Sophic It would certainly be inappropriate to make university students wear a uniform, and incredibly patronising too!

Look at these other negative phrases to say why something is a bad thing:

- It would be inappropriate to + verb / for + noun
- It could have a bad effect on...
- It's not good for society if people...
- It's unfair to + verb / somebody...
- It's not necessary to + verb
- It's unethical to + verb
- It's unreasonable to + verb

Examples:

"I'm convinced that *it would be inappropriate to make* children under the age of 12 work for a living."

"I feel that *it's unfair to* deny people healthcare just because they are poor."

"For me, *it's not necessary to* make education free because it's already extremely cheap."

Exercise 25.3: Multiple Choice

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

- 1. _____ make an effort to learn other languages because that is what enables countries to communicate openly.
 - A. People should all B. It gives us the opportunity to C. It's unreasonable to
- 2. Smoking should be banned from public places because ______ non-smokers to make them breathe in dangerous smoke.

A. it's unethical to B. it's not good for society if C. it's unfair to

 people are allowed total freedom of information because their minds could be corrupted by false news stories.

A. It could have a bad effect on B. It's not good for society if C. It's unfair to

4. _____ keep animals as pets because animals deserve to enjoy their native habitats.

A. People should all B. It's important that people C. It's unethical to

5. _____ to lie to people because we expect to be trusted and to be able to trust others.

A. It's very unreasonable B. It's not necessary to C. It's vital to

6. _____ the stability and safety of society that everyone is treated equally before the law.

A. It's very important that B. It's vital for C. It's essential

EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT Techniques for Supporting Your Opinions 补充语言点用来支持个人观点的技巧

现在我们来学习一些技巧,这些技巧可以帮助你支持自己的观点。

Here are some really useful techniques for supporting your opinions.

Examples

- For example...
- For instance...
- Let me give an example...

For example:

"For example, whenever I go to a bar there are always people smoking and I breathe in their smoke. This makes me a smoker even though I don't want to be."

Common sense

- Everyone knows...
- It's common knowledge that...

For example:

"It's common knowledge that birds do not enjoy being trapped in cages!"

<u>Statistics</u>

- Use numbers.
- Use figures to support an argument.

You don't have to know lots of complicated statistics, but if you do know some very general figures to back up what you want to say, then use them.

For example:

"Traffic should be reduced in Beijing. *Over 1,000* new cars go onto the roads every day. This is becoming a major problem."

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Expert Opinion

- According to...
- To quote...
- The book says...
- I heard / read / saw somewhere that...
- For example:

"According to many experts, global warming is not actually scientifically proven to exist!"

📸 Exercise 25.4: Matching

Match sentences 1-5 with their supporting opinions types A-D.

- 1. The latest research says that more women smoke in the UK than men.
- 2. It is common knowledge that big cities are more expensive to live in than country towns.
- 3. To quote Robert Frost, "Forgive me my nonsense, as I also forgive the nonsense of those that think they talk sense."
- 4. I heard that almost 35% of 8th graders in the USA said they'd participated in musical activities in school.
- 5. Everyone knows that children are naturally naughty and need to be strictly disciplined.
- 6. Let me give you an example: only last week, I saw two young people helping an old lady across the street therefore, I do believe that young people today are caring and kind.
- Of course global warming is a problem! Global temperatures will rise between 1°C and 6 °C this century alone!
- 8. I don't think much more can be done to help the elderly. I remember reading somewhere that the population of almost every country is aging rapidly, so that soon the elderly will far outnumber the young we won't be able to afford to do more for them.
- A. Giving an example or personal anecdote to support an argument.
- B. Stating that something is common sense to support an argument.
- C. Using statistics to support an argument.
- D. Stating expert opinion to support an argument.

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

Formula 26: Evaluating Two Different Opinions

AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for Evaluating Two Different Opinions. 你将学会如何回答雅思口试第三部分的常见问题,比如:

- Why do some people think that university life is the best stage in life while others disagree?
- Give reasons why some people hold the opinion that it is acceptable to eat meat, while others insist on being vegetarians.
- Why are there many people in society who prefer to do sports in their free time, while there are others who would rather go shopping?
- Suggest reasons why some people prefer to travel in groups, yet others prefer to travel alone.

THE FORMULA 高分公式

To evaluate two different opinions, you should:

Answer Order

- Talk about which types of people hold which opinions.
- State why different people hold these opinions.

Language Steps

- Talk about quantities of people and types of people in society. ("The vast majority of working people think..." / "Most young students believe..." / "Many elderly people are of the opinion that...")
- Use transitional words and phrases to compare different opinions. ("Some people believe that city life is stressful, while others find it exciting." / "Many elderly people like to do calm leisurely sports, yet there are some who still enjoy strenuous exercise.")
- Use adjectives and adjective phrases to say <u>why</u> people have different opinions. ("They think it is *more convenient* than..." / "They believe it is *more rewarding...*" / "They feel that it is *better for...*")

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 1 英语母语词汇 1

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
appealing 有吸引力的,引人注 意的	adjective	something that is attractive or interesting	I can't understand why people like camping; sleeping in the middle of no- where, with no showers or decent food isn't appealing to me!
footage 镜头,片段	noun	by a video camera, usually	The footage of the war in Vietnam was shocking! It was horrible to see so many people dying and suffering.
report 报告	verb		The journalist reported the sad news of the disaster, while footage of the plane wreck was shown behind him. It was a moving moment.
launch 发射	verb	to take off (often used for rockets and spaceships)	When the rocket was launched everyone was amazed at the amount of smoke and fire from its engines.
astronaut 字航员	noun		You have to have a lot of skill and courage to be an astronaut – travelling into space is extremely dangerous.
spectator 观众	noun	•	All the spectators were really impressed with the outdoor concert!
visual 视觉的,直观的	adjective		I am a visual learner – I must see new words written down, otherwise I find them too hard to remember.
charm 魅力	noun	a quality that makes you attrac- tive to someone or something	James Bond 007 is a successful spy not only because he is intelligent and resourceful, but also because of his charm – he can make any woman tell him everything he wants to know.
soothing 安抚的,使人宽心的	adjective	something that is relaxing or eases pain or tension	Some classical music is very soothing. It helps me wind down after a hard day at work.
distract 分散,使分心	verb	to make someone stop giving their attention to something	I hate it when I am trying to study and people play loud music or talk loudly. It really distracts me.

MODEL ANSWER 1 答案范例 1

阅读雅思考生Sophia的参考答案。

- Interviewer Why do some people prefer listening to the news on the radio, while others prefer TV news?
 - Sophic Today, not many people like listening to the radio. Pretty much everyone has a television now. For most people televisions are very appealing because you can actually see real footage of what's being reported for example, when I saw a report on the launching of a space rocket, I could actually see the rocket take off, the astronauts inside and all the spectators on the ground. So TV is a powerful source of news.

However, there are many people that don't share the same opinion. While some say the television is better, more visual and more modern, others feel the radio has a certain charm, and is more soothing and relaxing. It also depends on the lifestyle of the individual – many taxi drivers love listening to the radio because it is a very convenient way to hear news and plays without distracting them from driving.

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 2 英语母语词汇 2

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
Buddhist 佛教徒,和尚	noun	person who follows the Buddhist faith; a person who believes in the philosophy taught by the Buddha and / or his followers	There are many different Buddhist temples and shrines in China.
animal rights 动物权利		tain rights that cannot be taken	Many years ago, people treated ani- mals quite badly but I think that peo- ple nowadays are much more aware that animals should be treated well and now respect most animal rights.
movement 运动	noun	a group of people with a particular set of (usually political) aims	In the West the feminist movement was at its strongest during the 1970s, and it did succeed in winning more equality for women.
concerted effort 齐心协力,一致努力		a determined and serious attempt to do something	He was really worried that he might be fired, so recently he has been making a concerted effort to not be late, do a good job and go home later than usual.

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续表

Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
ethics 道德,伦理	noun	promote good behaviour for the	Society's ethics are constantly chang- ing, that's why lots of behaviour that was unacceptable to my parents' gen- eration is now acceptable.
ethical 伦理的,道德的	adjective	behaviour or behaviour or beliefs	Some people believe that eating meat is totally unethical because animals deserve the right to life.

MODEL ANSWER 2 答案范例 2

阅读雅思考生Mike的参考答案。

Interviewer Why do some people choose not to eat meat?

Mike That's an interesting question. In my country nearly everyone enjoys eating meat, though not in large quantities. However, some people, mainly Buddhists and young people who are members of animal rights movements, make a concerted effort not to eat meat for ethical reasons - they believe animals have the same right as us humans to live full, natural lives, so we humans should not eat animals. Although some scientists say it is important to eat meat for health reasons, others claim that if you eat the right vegetables and fruits, eating meat is not necessary to maintain a good standard of health.

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Quantities of People & Types of People 高分语言点1描述人物的数量和类型

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike是如何描述人物的数量和类型的。

- Sophia Today, not many people like listening to the radio. Pretty much everyone has a television now. For most people televisions are very appealing because...However, there are many people that don't share the same opinion... It also depends on the lifestyle of the individual - many taxi drivers love listening to the radio because it is a very convenient way to hear news and plays without distracting them from driving.
 - Mike ... In my country nearly everyone enjoys eating meat, though not in large quantities. However, some people, mainly Buddhists and young people who are members of animal rights movements, make a concerted effort not to eat meat for ethical reasons...Although some scientists say it is important to eat meat for health reasons...

When evaluating two different opinions we should start by saying how many and what

types of people hold those opinions.

Quantities of people

- nearly everyone
- almost everybody
- the (vast) majority of + types of people
- most + types of people
- a large percentage of + types of people
- some + types of people
- a few + types of people
- a handful of + types of people

Types of people - ages

- elderly people / retired people / the older generation
- working people
- office workers
- students
- adolescents / teenagers
- married couples

Types of people – behaviour

- very active people / sporty people / energetic people
- religious people
- animal lovers / food lovers
- English teachers
- lazy people

Types of people - specific

- People with + adjective noun combination "People with creative talent believe..."
 "People with strong political views think..."
 "People with a lot of energy like to..."
- People who have...
 - "People who have an interest in art..."
 - "People who have lots of free time ... "
 - "People who have their own pets ... "

More examples:

"Most people with a lot of energy like to regularly play team and individual sports."

"A handful of people who have lots of free time actually decide to do volunteer work."

"A large percentage of teenagers have problems communicating properly with their parents and teachers."

Exercise 26.1: Gap Fill & Matching

Write the words below in the correct spaces and then match sentences 1-6 with sentences A-F.

a lot of	large percentage	most
political views	people with a lot of	vast majority

- 1. The _____ of older people...
- 2. _____ animal lovers...
- 3. _____ students...
- 4. A _____ of office workers...
- 5. People with strong _____ think...
- 6. _____ creative talent believe in...
- A. ...tend to enjoy parties and social occasions.
- B. ...teaching children about art and drama and philosophy.
- C. ...don't really like to listen to dance music.
- D. ...that the USA should never have invaded Iraq.
- E. ...believe they should get paid overtime.
- F. ...can't accept people doing cosmetic tests on dogs and cats.

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Transitional Words & Phrases 高分语言点 2 连接词和短语

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike使用了哪些连接词和短语。

- Sophic ... *However*, there are many people that don't share the same opinion. *While* some say the television is better, more visual and more modern, others feel the radio has a certain charm, and is more soothing and relaxing. It *also* depends on the lifestyle of the individual...
 - Mike ... However, some people...make a concerted effort not to eat meat for ethical reasons... Although some scientists say it is important to eat meat for health reasons, others claim that if you eat the right vegetables and fruits, eating meat is not necessary to maintain a good standard of health.

When talking about different types of people and the opinions they have, you should use transitional words and phrases to link your ideas together.

Here are some of the most useful transitional words and phrases:

while

"Some people believe that city life is stressful, *while* others find the buzz and energy of living in a city exciting."

yet

"Some people are of the opinion that computer games can help children learn certain skills, *yet* other people think that they are just a waste of time."

however

"People who believe in animal rights, think that we should not wear leather shoes or animal skin clothes. *However*, people who think that we are superior to animals, believe we have the right to use them as we wish."

although

"*Although* some people hold the opinion that war is wrong, others believe that there are sometimes good reasons why countries should go to war."

"Some believe that there are sometimes good reasons why countries should go to war, *although* others hold the opinion that war is wrong."

conversely

"The majority of people feel that living in an apartment is very convenient. *Conversely*, others believe that living in a house is a better option."

• on the one hand...on the other hand

"*On the one hand*, there are old people that do a lot of exercise; *on the other hand*, there are many elderly people that prefer to sit and read, or play board games."

Exercise 26.2: Multiple Choice

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

1. _____ some working people prefer to eat in restaurants each evening, there are others that don't mind cooking when they get back home after work.

A. However B. Yet C. While

- _____, many animal lovers don't like the idea of pigs, cows, chickens etc being killed in a way which makes the animals suffer or feel scared, _____, most farmers aren't cruel people, and they are just doing their jobs for the money they need.
 - A. Although, but
 - B. On the one hand, on the other hand
 - C. However, still
- _____ many young people admire sports stars, there are others who don't really get very enthusiastic about these kinds of national heroes.

A. Although B. However C. Conversely

- 4. A lot of people feel that living in a developing city is a thrilling experience, ______ many commuters think it can be guite stressful and exhausting.
 - A. yet B. on the one hand C. conversely

- 5. Many parents and students feel that education, from schooling to university, should be paid for by the government. _____, others feel that it is the parents' responsibility to provide for their sons and daughters.
 A. While
 B. However
 C. Despite
- 6. Some do not believe in capital punishment because they think that it's wrong to take the life of another human, even if he is a criminal. ______, others feel that some criminals, especially murderers, deserve to be killed.
 A. Although B. On the one hand C. Conversely

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Adjectives & Adjective Phrases to Say Why People Have Different Opinions

高分语言点3用形容词和形容词短语描述人们为何持有不同的观点

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia和Mike使用了哪些形容词和形容词短语来描述人们为何 持有不同的观点。

- SophicFor most people televisions are very *appealing* because you can actually see real footage of what's being reported...So TV is a *powerful* source of news...others feel the radio has a certain charm, and is more *soothing* and *relaxing*...many taxi drivers love listening to the radio because it is a very *convenient* way to hear news and plays...
 - Mike ...Although some scientists say it is *important* to eat meat for health reasons, others claim that if you eat the *right* vegetables and fruits, eating meat is *not necessary* to maintain a good *standard* of health.

When people weigh up two different opinions they often describe why these people have those opinions using adjectives or adjective phrases in the following structures.

Some people think / believe / enjoy / prefer <u>X</u> because it's + adjective

You may use the following adjectives and phrases:

- convenient
- important / necessary / vital
- interesting / fascinating / stimulating / exciting / inspiring
- beneficial
- healthy / better for you
- rewarding
- challenging
- informative
- unnecessary / unimportant / a waste of time

Examples:

"Many famous people believe it's really convenient to own a private aeroplane."

"A lot of young people today think it's very rewarding to go overseas for a year."

Some people think \underline{X} is good / better / important / useful for + verb-ing

You may use the following verb-ing phrases:

- cultivating one's mind
- · developing a greater sense of social responsibility
- teaching people to empathise with each other more
- maintaining social control
- keeping people happy and content
- establishing positive international relations
- keeping our natural environment cleaner
- contributing to making society a better place for poor people

Examples:

"They believe that this experience is good for cultivating one's mind."

"They consider learning more than one language as a good thing because it *is important* for establishing positive international relations."

Exercise 26.3: Gap Fill

Write the words and phrases below in the correct spaces.

better for	energetic			
much wider variety	more convenient			
necessary for	while younger people like			
it is very important that	is a better place for relaxing			
because it's a very therapeutic hobby	keep our natural environment cleaner			
rewarding and fulfilling				
for establishing positive international relations				
I think almost everyone agrees that it's im	portant			

- 1. Some people prefer to go to the beach on holiday, rather than to the countryside, because, for them, the beach _____.
- 2. Older people, like my grandmother, often enjoy knitting _____, while younger people like to get into more _____ hobbies in their free time.
- 3. A lot of people choose to use public transportation only because it helps _____
- 4. Many people argue we should all have more paid holidays. However, most of us think that ______ the citizens of a developing country work especially hard to help the country grow.
- 5. Most countries believe that good communication is important _____. Yet, there still exist a few countries that don't seem to want to co-operate or communicate openly.

- 6. There are a few young people today who believe that working for a charity organisation to help the poor is a ______ experience. Yet, there are others that still feel that having a proper, well-paid job is ______ gaining stability and a secure life.
- 7. Some people prefer to shop in small, more friendly local stores, while others like to shop in big supermarkets and malls because there's a ______ of goods in stock and it's a lot ______.
- 8. Quite a few adolescents in England don't eat meat because they say it's cruel to kill animals. Other people, however, feel that eating meat is ______ maintaining a healthy diet and a strong body.
- 9. The older generation usually prefer quiet family gatherings, _____ loud, crazy parties because these are great places to meet new friends!
- to teach social responsibility in schools, because this is essential for making society a better place. However, there are some who firmly believe it is the parents' responsibility.

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



Formula 27: Agreeing and Disagreeing

AIMS 学习目标

In this lesson you'll master the Formula for Agreeing and Disagreeing. 你将学会如何回答雅思口试第三部分的常见问题,比如:

- Do you agree that famous people should be used to advertise products on television?
- Would you agree that people should have four-day working weeks and three-day weekends?
- Do you agree or disagree that office workers should all wear very formal clothes?
- Are you in agreement with the opinion that many young people today care too much about fashion and not enough about social responsibility?

THE FORMULA 高分公式

To agree and disagree, you should:

Answer Order

Decide what your opinion is about the question the examiner asks.

- 1. If you agree, you should:
 - State your agreement.
 - Give reasons why you agree.
- If you only partially agree / disagree, you should:
 - Say to what extent you agree then state your disagreement.
 - Give reasons to support this.
- 3. If you totally disagree, you should:
 - State your strong disagreement politely.
 - Give reasons why you disagree.

Language Steps

- Use agreement phrases. ("I wholeheartedly agree!" / "I couldn't agree more!" / "I totally agree with you!")
- 2. Use total and partial disagreement phrases. ("I can agree with you to a point, but..." / "I can see your point, but..." / "I can agree to some extent, but have you considered...")
- 3. Use cause and effect logic to support your opinion. ("I can't possibly agree, because if we do <u>X</u>, then <u>Y</u> might happen." / "I'm sorry but I absolutely disagree. If people continue to do <u>X</u> then it could be very bad for society...")

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NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 1 英语母语词汇 1

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
constraint 约束,限制	noun		Due to financial constraints, the com- pany could not afford to give the em- ployees a pay rise this year.
stage 时期,阶段	noun	a period or time in life	John was at the stage in life when he really felt he wanted to get married and have children.
independent 独立的	adjective	not controlled or too influenced by other people; able to survive on one's own; self-sufficient	He enjoyed living in an apartment in Beijing on his own. He liked the inde- pendence and freedom this gave him.
unique 独特的	adjective	special, different from the usual, very rare	I would recognise your handwriting anywhere: it is really unique.

MODEL ANSWER 1 答案范例 1

阅读雅思考生Sophia的参考答案。

- Interviewer Some people say that one's university years are the happiest time in life. Would you agree?
 - Sophic Yes, I couldn't agree more! I think that university life is probably the best stage in life because we are free from the constraints of home-life with our parents and we get the opportunity to discover the world for ourselves, much more independently than ever before. We can meet new people, study a variety of interesting subjects and learn to look after ourselves. So, I completely agree that this is by far the happiest time in our lives.
- Interviewer But I've heard that many students find university life incredibly stressful and sometimes quite a tough experience?
 - Sophia Well, it depends on the person, but I don't think you're right in saying many students find it difficult. I am sure that some do, but the vast majority of people I know share my opinion that it's a unique and truly fantastic time in life.

NATIVE SPEAKER WORDS 2 英语母语词汇 2

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。

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Native Speaker Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
celebrity 名人	noun	a famous person, usually in en- tertainment (such as movie stars, singers, sports players; does not refer to famous politicians, busi- nessmen etc)	lebrity after her first Wang Kar Wai
deodorant 除臭剂	noun	a substance that you put on your body to prevent or hide unpleasant smells	•
make 品牌	noun	the brand, or name of the company that produces a particular product	There are many different makes of car, including BMW, Chrysler and VW.
unethical 不道德的	adjective	not conforming to social codes which are good for society	His behaviour is unethical – it is wrong to treat his family in that self- ish way!
fast-paced 快节奏的,快速的	adjective	something that moves or develops quickly 2029808	Life in Guang Zhou is very fast- paced; everyone is rushing every- where and nobody seems to slow down and relax.
take advantage of 利用	×.	to benefit from; to use; to utilise for your own ends	He took advantage of his mother's generosity by constantly asking her to give him more money.
impose regulations on 对·····加以管制		to put controls on something (used when a government or authority makes and enforces laws or rules to control people's actions)	imposed stricter regulations on
ensure 确保	verb	to make sure something is certain to happen, to guarantee	The airline is taking steps to ensure higher levels of safety on the air- craft.

MODEL ANSWER 2 答案范例 2

阅读雅思考生Mike的参考答案。

Interviewer N

Many believe that famous people should not be used in advertisements to sell products. Do you agree?

- Mike No, I can't agree with that. I firmly believe that everyone, whether they are famous or not, has the freedom to advertise what they want. Just because Jackie Chan is a celebrity, why should this stop him advertising a deodorant or a make of camera?
- Interviewer I see your point, but some people would disagree and say that advertising companies are using his public image as a famous star as a way to convince people in society to buy their product. Is that not unethical?

Mike OK, but it seems to me that many people, especially younger people, are very vulnerable, particularly in today's fast-paced competitive society, and big companies are taking advantage of them to make money from them. However, I don't think this is solely the responsibility of a famous star who advertises a product – I think the government should impose stricter regulations on advertising agencies to ensure that the information is honest and fairly presented.

LANGUAGE STEP 1 Agreement Phrases 高分语言点 1 同意的表达方法

让我们来看一下雅思考生Sophia用了什么表达方法来赞同某人的观点。

- Interviewer Some people say that one's university years are the happiest time in life. Would you agree?
 - Sophia Yes, I couldn't agree more!...

Notice how Sophia expresses total agreement with the examiner's question by saying "Yes, I couldn't agree more!". This is a very native speaker way to say that you agree 100% with the other person.

Look at this list of similar agreement phrases:

- Yes, I agree wholeheartedly.
- I completely agree.
- I couldn't agree more!
- Sure, I, too believe that's true / the case.
- Yes, I share the same opinion.

Now look at these agreement phrases in the context of IELTS tests. Notice how the student not only expresses his agreement, but continues to elaborate on the point and gives reasons to support his agreement:

- Interviewer Well, some people would argue that the best stage in life is after retirement, because life is relaxed and predictable.
 - **Donald** Yes, I totally agree. After a person has retired, they have gone through the challenges of their life and can finally sit back and watch life with a more relaxed attitude.
- Interviewer Many say that parents should give their sons and daughters the freedom to choose their own majors. Do you agree?
 - **Donald** Yes, I agree wholeheartedly on that point. Too many parents think they know best what their sons and daughters should choose to study in university. This means many young people study subjects they don't like, so they don't study with passion or enthusiasm.



在考试中如果你完全赞同考官的观点,你可以表示赞同,然后描述你为什么 赞同并且举例说明。

Exercise 27.1: Gap Fill

Write the agreement phrases below in the correct spaces.

completely agree with couldn't agree agree believe that's true

- 1. A: Today a lot of people feel that smoking should be banned in all public places. Do you agree?
 - B: I ______ wholeheartedly that smoking should, indeed, be prohibited in public. It's not fair that non-smokers should have to breathe in toxic smoke.
- 2. A: Do you agree that children should wear school uniforms?
 - B: I _____ more! Children should wear uniforms not only so that they are all "equal" when at school but also for safety purposes.
- 3. A: Do you agree or disagree with the view that everyone should get a university education?
 - B: Sure, I _____. A university education is beneficial for anyone, regardless of their ability or background.
- 4. A: Many people say that historic buildings should be carefully preserved and protected. Do you agree?
 - B: Yes, I ______ that view. Historic buildings are vital for allowing us to remember our own history and culture; they remind us who we really are.

LANGUAGE STEP 2 Total & Partial Disagreement Phrases 高分语言点 2 完全不赞同和部分不赞同的表达方法

让我们来看一下雅思考生Mike用了哪些方法表达自己不赞同某事。

Interviewer Many believe that famous people should not be used in advertisements to sell products. Do you agree?

Mike

Mike No, I can't agree with that...

- Interviewer *I see your point, but* some people would disagree and say that advertising companies are using his public image as a famous star as a way to convince people in society to buy their product. Is that not unethical?
 - Mike OK, but it seems to me that many people, especially younger people, are very vulnerable, particularly in today's fast-paced competitive society, and big companies are taking advantage of them to make money from them...

Partial disagreement

If you don't agree with what the interviewer says, it's polite to say that you can understand the other person's opinion but you don't agree with it.

Look at this list of partial disagreement phrases:

- I can see your point, but...
- I can see what you're saying, but...
- I agree up to a point, but...
- I understand what you're saying, but I don't really agree because...
- OK, but have you considered...
- Some may hold that opinion, but I'm afraid I disagree because...

Now look at these partial agreement phrases in the context of IELTS speaking tests. Again, notice how the student not only expresses his disagreement, but continues to elaborate on the point and gives <u>reasons</u> to support his disagreement:

- Interviewer Some parents do not accept that their sons and daughters, when in university, go to bars and night clubs on weekends. Do you agree?
 - **Donald** *Ermmm...I can agree to a point, but* I do believe that many parents here are too strict and too traditional. Whilst young people should respect their parents to a certain point, parents should also understand that life is different now to when they-were young.
- Interviewer But, many people would argue that young people are not responsible enough for themselves, so they need their parents to stop them from getting into danger or into trouble.
 - **Donald** *I can see what you're saying, but I don't totally agree.* I think that when we're in university we have reached an age where we should be able to make decisions for ourselves.

Total disagreement

It's also very useful to be able to express total or strong disagreement when you want to be assertive – without, however, sounding rude. When you do this, it's even more important to give good reasons <u>why</u> you do not agree.

Look at these total disagreement phrases:

- I absolutely disagree, because...
- I'm sorry, but I can't agree with that because...
- I can't possibly agree with that because...
- I can't share your opinion on this issue, to be honest, because...

Now look at these total disagreement phrases in the context of IELTS speaking tests. Again, notice how the student not only expresses his disagreement, but continues to elaborate on the point and gives <u>reasons</u> to support his disagreement:

- Interviewer
 Do you agree that humans should not be allowed to eat animals?
 Donald
 I can't possibly agree with that because humans need to eat meat, at least occasionally, to stay healthy. If we don't eat meat, we don't grow up so fast or strong and we will frequently be under the weather and suffer from minor complaints like colds and coughs.
- Interviewer But many scientists say that's not true, humans can be equally healthy if they have a completely vegetarian diet.

Donald *I absolutely disagree because* I have had a few vegetarian friends over the years and they haven't been as healthy as my meat-eating friends.

Exercise 27.2: Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate disagreement phrase from the choices below to complete the sentences.

1. Interviewer: I think that most teenagers today are very lazy about their studies. Do you agree?

David: _____ I don't entirely agree with you. A lot of teenagers do lack interest and motivation in their studies. But I don't think that it is because they are lazy – I think it's because their classes are boring!

- A. I can see your point
- B. I can see what you're saying, but
- C. I can't possibly agree with that because
- 2. Interviewer: A lot of people are of the opinion that train travel is preferable to flying? Would you agree?

David: ______, because many feel that train travel is a more romantic way to get around a country. However, I disagree; travelling by plane is much more convenient and efficient.

- A. I absolutely disagree
- B. I understand what you're saying
- C. I can understand why some people might think that
- 3. Interviewer: Some people think it's OK to hunt animals for sport. Do you agree or disagree?

David: ______ hunting is very cruel and painful for animals. I strongly believe we should not get enjoyment from the pain or suffering of other living things.

- A. I can possibly agree with that because
- B. I can't share your opinion on this issue, to be honest, because
- C. I can't possibly agree with that because
- 4. Interviewer: Some people think that every week all workers should have three-day weekends. What do you think?

David: Ha ha...that would be wonderful! I can see why some hold that opinion,

______ if we all had three-day weekends I don't think a country would develop and maintain a healthy economy.

A. but I'm afraid I disagree because

- B. but have you considered
- C. but I absolutely disagree because
- 5. Interviewer: Many animal rights activists believe that all zoos should be closed and the animals returned to the wild. Do you agree?

David: ______ without a safe enclosure many of these animals would soon die, and their species become extinct? Besides, most of these animals grew up in zoos, and so don't actually know how to look after themselves.

- A. I can't share your opinion on this issue, because
- B. I'm sorry, I can't agree with that because
- C. OK, but have you considered
- 6. Interviewer: Do you agree that healthcare should be provided free to everybody?

David: ______ I think rich people or the comfortably off should pay for their own healthcare, and not rely on the other taxpayers. It should mainly be provided free to the poor.

- A. I absolutely disagree, because
- B. I'm sorry, but I can't agree with that because
- C. I agree up to a point, but

LANGUAGE STEP 3 Cause & Effect Logic 高分语言点 3 表达因果关系

As you will have noticed in Language Steps 1 and 2, it is vitally important that, whatever your opinion, you support your point with <u>reasons</u> and say <u>why</u> you think that way.

Native English speakers will often use the logic of cause and effect to support their opinions. This means that you say what will or what would happen under the circumstances being proposed.

For example, we shouldn't just say "The rainforests should all be protected..." as this is not a very strong argument. It would be much better to say: "The rainforests should all be protected because otherwise global warming will get much worse and many animal species will be killed." This is a much more powerful and convincing statement.

Look at a few more examples of cause and effect logic supporting opinions:

Opinion	Cause & Effect Logic	
I can't agree with that	because if we don't take care of the natural environment then we'll regret it in the future.	
I completely agree that sports players' sala- ries should be reduced	because sports are ruined when there is too much money involved and teams start to re- semble businesses.	
I absolutely disagree with you	for if we don't invest in alternative energy the pollution will reach a dangerous level.	
I can't possibly agree	that we should give children more holidays as it will have a detrimental effect on their studies.	
I agree with you to a point	since I think it is unfair that some people can't go to university just because they can't afford it, but then again the country can't pay for everyone to go as we'd run out of money!	
I really don't agree that women should al- ways stay home and look after the children	because today women also have the right to earn money for the family.	



Exercise 27.3: Matching

Match opinions 1-5 with cause & effect logic sentences A-E.

- 1. I disagree. If we keep paying workers too little...
- 2. I couldn't agree more. Because if we don't plant more trees and flowers in our city...
- 3. I'm sorry, but I hold a different opinion. It's very important to spend a lot of money on the military...
- 4. No, I don't agree that traditional culture is always a good thing;...
- 5. Yes, I totally agree that parents should send their children to kindergartens;...
- A. ...so the country can keep strong and defend itself if necessary.
- B. ...some traditions hold a country back from developing properly and bring much suffering.
- C. ...it won't be a bright and pretty environment for us all to live in and this will inevitably affect the happiness and spirit of its inhabitants.
- D. ...if they don't then children won't learn to get along with other children harmoniously.
- E. ...they will lose their loyalty to the company.

EXTRA LANGUAGE POINT Rhetorical Questions 补充语言点反问句

让我们来看一下雅思考生Mike是如何使用反问句的。

Mike No, I can't agree with that. I firmly believe that everyone, whether they are famous or not, has the freedom to advertise what they want. *Just because Jackie Chan is a celebrity, why should this stop him advertising a deodorant or a make of camera?*

Sometimes, native speakers will use a rhetorical question, usually at the end of their statement, to express disagreement. A rhetorical question is a question form, but does not actually require the other person to answer. It is used as a challenge or for persuasive effect when we are disagreeing.

In the model answer extract above, notice how Mike makes his point, then ends with the question: "Just because Jacky Chan is a celebrity, why should this stop him advertising a deodorant or a make of camera?" Mike is actually saying: "Just because Jacky Chan is a celebrity, it doesn't mean he should not advertise things."

Look at the examples of rhetorical questions and what they actually mean in the table below.

Rhetorical Question

Do you really think that it is fair to stop child-
ren playing computer games?I don't think it is fair at all, that people stop
children playing computer games.How can anyone possibly suggest old age is
the best time in life?Old age is undoubtedly not the best time in
life!

Given the facts I've just mentioned, how There is no way capital punishment can be could anyone justify capital punishment?

How can anyone possibly argue that exercise is bad for the health? Everyone knows that exercise is good for everyone.

Exercise 27.4: Matching

Match rhetorical questions 1-5 with their more direct meanings A-E.

- 1. Considering what I've just said, how can anyone claim university life is the easiest time in life?
- 2. They are doing everything they can. What more could our government do to help the farmers?
- 3. Given these facts, how can anyone argue that testing cosmetics and medicines on innocent animals is a fair thing?
- 4. Given the amount of work they do, why should construction workers live in such bad

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Meaning