

# 11月上课板书（更新至第7节课）

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本档内容都是顾老师上课打字的东西。

与cctalk的聊天记录同步。

方便大家看回放的时候使用。

每节课下课后24小时内由专人整理上来，会一直更新到模考结束。

想查看范文，请移步饥饿英语-班级作业列表，里面有完整范文

## 第一节课

11-08 19:48

2.Many parents in these days work in other countries, taking their families with them. Do you think advantages of the development outweigh its disadvantages?

11-08 20:01

Many parents in these days work in other countries, taking their families with them. Do you think advantages of the development outweigh its disadvantages?

11-08 20:16

There are numerous couples who work and live with their children in foreign countries.

11-08 20:17

I believe that it has advantages, although it has its drawback/disadvantage/downside.

11-08 20:18

There are numerous couples who work and live with their children in foreign countries. I believe that it has advantages, although it has its drawback/disadvantage/downside. (7)

11-08 20:20

machines

11-08 20:20

robots

11-08 20:23

A带小孩出国 B 在小孩成长中扮演重要的角色 C 确保小孩的健康

11-08 20:25

背景：小孩没有知识，经验，技能，需要大人的指导和照顾

11-08 20:27

解释：父母每天和孩子在一起，知道孩子要什么，提供帮助和关心

11-08 20:28

举例：情感的需求，营养的需求，知识的需求

11-08 20:31

A带小孩出国 B 生活开心 C 不想家, 工作好

11-08 21:30

On the other hand, the risk is that family may not be able to integrate into the local community.

11-08 21:40

第一天：点击“大作文常见句型翻译”，做主谓宾结构+主系表结构+状语从句+名词性从句（总共17句）。

第二天：点击“大作文常见句型翻译”，做there be句型+复杂句（总共21句）。

第三天：点击“图表作文翻译100句”，做主谓宾结构+主谓宾+宾补结构+主系表结构+主+不及物动词（总共23句）

第四天：点击“图表作文翻译100句”，做被动语态+并列结构+状语从句+名词从句（总共15句）

第五天：点击“图表作文翻译100句”，做定语从句+there be句型+比较结构（总共14句）

第六天：点击“图表作文翻译100句”，做分词结构+主系表结构（总共15句）

第七天：点击“中英互换翻译”，做状语从句（总共20句）

第八天：点击“中英互换翻译”，做状语从句之外的句子翻译（总共19句）

打开网站，登录，点“我的主页”，点“审题练习库”

第九天：点“新手练习题目”，做完所有的ABC

第十天：点“优缺点经典题目”，做完所有的ABC

第十一天：点“观点类经典题目”，做完1-10题ABC

第十二天：点“观点类经典题目”，做完11-20题ABC

第十三天：点“论述类经典题目”，做完所有的ABC

第十四天：点“混合类经典题目”和“报告类经典题目”，做完所有的ABC

## 第二节课

11-12 19:02

3.It is said that work is the most important thing of people's life. Without the success of career, life will become meaningless. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the opinion?

11-12 19:17

miser, frugal, thrifty, stingy

11-12 19:20

It is said that work is the most important thing of people's life. Without the success of career, life will become meaningless. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the opinion?

11-12 19:21

working life, professional life

11-12 19:22

The most significant part of life is sometimes considered to be related to one's career achievements.

11-12 19:24

Although a successful career can make one's life meaningful, I believe that it is not always the case.

11-12 19:31

A 事业成功 B 收入很高 C 让家人生活更好, 生活有意义

11-12 19:35

背景: 物价高, 生活拮据

解释: 可以买的起很多东西, 和生活标准直接相关的

11-12 19:36

解释: 幸福感, 看到家人很开心

11-12 19:36

A 事业成功 B 收入很高 C 让家人生活更好, 生活有意义

背景: 物价高, 生活拮据

解释: 可以买的起很多东西, 和生活标准直接相关的

举例: 买房, 度假

解释 (B-C): 幸福感, 看到家人很开心

11-12 19:41

People who have a distinguished career are normally able to earn sufficient money to support their family, and this can be an integral part of a meaningful life.

11-12 20:22

On the other hand, people who have a successful career may not feel their lives are meaningful if they do not know how to use their wealth to help others. From an evolutionary perspective, people are social beings and the praises as well as other forms of positive feedback received from a broader society can determine the sense of pride they have in their lives. Financially successful individuals, such as self-made billionaires, can be under attack if they do not give away wealth to help millions of needy people, especially in countries where wealth disparities are pronounced. They may be wealthy, but few people would agree that these selfish individuals contribute significantly to society and lead a meaningful life.

11-12 20:25

On the other hand, people who have a successful career may not feel their lives are meaningful if they do not know how to use their wealth to help others. From an evolutionary perspective, people are social beings and the praises as well as other forms of positive feedback received from a broader society can determine the sense of pride they have in their lives. Financially successful individuals, such as self-made billionaires, can be under attack if they do not give away wealth to help millions of needy people, especially in countries where wealth disparities are pronounced. They may be wealthy, but few people would agree that these selfish individuals contribute significantly to society and lead a meaningful life.

11-12 20:46

It is also true that career success alone does not make one's life meaningful unless he or she has a loving, happy family. A fulfilling career requires people to devote most of their productive time to their professions, which may inevitably sacrifice their family life. A lack of communication and involvement in family events can weaken their bonding with their relations. They cannot gain any support from their parents when falling sick, and share happiness when celebrating a milestone in their working lives. If they experience a sense of loneliness, all the feats they accomplish can be meaningless.

11-12 20:50

evolution

11-12 20:51

disparity

11-12 20:51

income gap

11-12 20:51

wealth gap

11-12 20:51

divide

11-12 20:51

integral, significant

11-12 20:51

essential, pivotal

11-12 20:51

vital

11-12 20:51

key

11-12 21:17

addition

11-12 21:17  
replacement

11-12 21:17  
substitute

11-12 21:20  
people hardly stay with their family unless have time (X)

11-12 21:21  
people through the use of mobile phones can communicate with each other. (X)

11-12 21:22  
people can communicate with each other by talking on the phone. (✓)

11-12 21:23  
he will hardworking. (X)

11-12 21:24  
he will be hardworking. (✓)

11-12 21:24  
He maybe tired. (X)

11-12 21:24  
He may be tired.(✓)

11-12 21:26  
people work hard make them hard to spend time with family. (X)

11-12 21:27  
if people work hard, it is hard to spend time with family.

11-12 21:27  
(✓)

11-12 21:29  
students read books to improve vocabulary. (✓)

11-12 21:30  
therefore, however, then, thus

11-12 21:31  
people work hard, therefore, they can earn a lot of money. (X)

11-12 21:31  
people work hard; therefore, they can earn a lot of money (✓)

11-12 21:31

people work hard, so they can earn a lot of money (√)

### 第三节课

11-16 19:03

6.The tendency of human beings to copy one another is shown in the popularity of fashion in clothes and consumer goods. To what extent do you agree and disagree?

11-16 19:06

predisposition

11-16 19:26

6.The tendency of human beings to copy one another is shown in the popularity of fashion in clothes and consumer goods. To what extent do you agree and disagree?

11-16 19:26

feel exclude的

11-16 19:26

excluded

11-16 19:38

The main cause of youth crime is poverty. Do you agree or disagree?

支持的话, A 是贫困 C 是青少年犯罪

反对的话, A 教育不够 C 青少年犯罪

Education is likely to deal with all crime. Do you agree or disagree?

支持的话, A 是教育 C 解决所有的犯罪

反对的话 A 是教育 C 解决不了某些犯罪

11-16 19:51

strong demand for, strong appetite for, relentless consumption of

11-16 19:52

offerings

11-16 19:54

Tendency to: tend to, inclination to, predisposition to, prone to..

11-16 19:54

The popularity of some brands is sometimes attributed to people's inclination to behave in the same ways as others.

11-16 20:01

The popularity of some brands is sometimes attributed to people's inclination to behave in the same ways as others. I agree with this view, although this is only the only

explanation for this behaviour pattern.

11-16 20:29

People have the inclination to buy the same products as those that they think are successful, such as celebrities, because this can give them a sense of self-esteem and self-pride. These people tend to believe that the outfits and accessories chosen by famous people show the material success and taste of these celebrities. This is why these products have become popular among ordinary people, who intend to exhibit their ability to cover these expenses. By imitating celebrities, these consumers can gain a sense of achievement.

11-16 20:30

Meanwhile, people purchase fashionable products in order to copy their friends, and it is an effective way for them to find common topics with their peers. The opinions, ways of life and buying decisions of their friends are influential when they establish a sense of identity. Humans are social animals and tend to feel excluded if they behave in different ways from those close to them. For this reason, it is not surprising that they purchase the same hi-tech gadgets and cosmetics brands as their friends, which are normally good conversation starters

11-16 20:38

those whom they are acquainted with

11-16 20:51

On the other hand, because of technological innovations, a new generation of products have been produced to satisfy consumers' needs, and this may show the power of technology rather than people's tendency to buy fashionable items. Manufacturers today invest heavily in analysing and discovering the demands of potential buyers, and design products that perform different functions to make users happy. These products dominate the market simply because of their practical value, rather than the tendency of consumers to follow their friends.

11-16 21:00

In conclusion, the growing popularity of fashion brands and consumer products is possibly the newest evidence that we copy people we are familiar with or those we consider to be glamorous and powerful, although in some cases, some products are fashionable simply because they are of practical use to us.

## 第四节课

	动态图	静态图
第一步：图的类型	多于一个时间	只有一个时间或者没时间
第二步：读题和看图	1 确定图的对象词（也就是数字的指代词） 2 确定时态（过去的时间用过去时，没有时间就用现在时，将来的时间用将来时）（年代是判断的主要标准；如果没有年代，看题目的动词时态） 3 确定描述对象和对比对象（描述对象是句子描述的重点，对比对象是对比的重点）（一般来说，年代是对比对象，不是描述对象）。	
第三步：写开头段	主要是改写，不要超过 1 分钟时间。	
第四步：写主体部分，先看分段	1 单图的分段方法（1 趋势 2 高低 3 描述对象分 4 性质分） 2 多图如果单位一致按照单图来看 3 多图如果单位不一致按照图来分	
第五步：完成主体部分每个句子	三个要素：趋势、高低、数字	三个要素：描述对象的高低、对比对象的高低、数字
第五步：段落连接和句子连接	句子连接： 和上句描述对象情况一致：also, similarly, likewise, a similar pattern/trend 和上句描述对象情况相反：in contrast/ by contrast, in comparison/by comparison, on the other hand, a different pattern/trend, as distinct from, different from 并列：meanwhile, in the meantime, furthermore...	
	段落连接： 1 年代连接 2 描述对象连接 3 图的个数连接（the second chart ...）	
第六步：结尾段	描述对象的趋势总结写一句 描述对象的高低总结写一句 （如果有对比对象，高低总结一句）	描述对象的高低总结写一句 对比对象的高低总结写一句



11-20 19:14

第一步: 读图和读题	地图	流程图
第二步: 改写题目	时态 (过去时比较多, 其次有可能会出现现在时和将来时) 类型 (1 地图变迁 2 建筑室内)	时态 (一般现在时, 基本上比较少出现时和将来时) 类型 (1 工序图 2 事务图 3 生物生长图)
第三步: 分段	1 按照图的区域分 (东边和西边, 北边和南边, 中间和周边) 2 按照描述对象的特点分 (例: 描述一个公园, 自然特点写一段, 建造的东西写一段) 3 时间来分 (如果图出现了 3 个或者更多的年代, 两个年代对比写一段, 最后一个年代的对比写一段, NB: 如果只有两年的时间, 不要一个年代一个年代写) 4 变和不变的东西 (分段总原则: 长度最后不能相差太远)	将流程在中间分开 (最好前面的步骤有一定的共同点, 后面的步骤也有一定的共同点)
第四步: 开始描述 (决定从什么地方开始读起)	1 地图变迁 (可以从重点参照物开始说起, 也可以从西往东讲) 2 建筑室内 (可以从 entrance 开始讲)	决定流程的第一步
句子	每个句子三个成分: 描述的对象+动词+地理位置 (地理位置可以做定语, 也可以做状语)	每个句子三个成分: 描述的对象+动词(一般是被动的)+状语 (一般写工具, 或者动作的发出者)
连接	1 段落连接 (每段第一个句子, 最好出现一个介宾短语或者句子大概让读者知道这段话重点是什么) 2 句子连接 (A 用连接词 also, meanwhile, finally, in addition B 名词性从句 it is worth noting that, it is noticeable that, it should be noted that, the difference is that, the distinction is that C 代词连接, it D 连词, and, but, while, whereas)	1 连接词 (first, in the next step, in the first stage, subsequently, afterwards, finally 等等) 2 状语从句 (after..., before..., once..., until...) 3 定语从句 (after which, where) 4 分词结构 5 代词连接, this, it... 6 分词+名词
写总结	1 总结改变 2 不变的东西 3 有很明显的改变的原因, 可以稍微说一下	1 总结步骤的个数 2 如果出现不同的步骤, 说一下区别

11-20 19:18

is projected to

11-20 19:18

is likely to...

11-20 19:18

is forecast

11-20 19:18

is predicted ...

11-20 19:21

**The table below gives information about the percentage of workforce employed in six industries between 1989 and 2009.**

**Summarise the information by selecting and reporting main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

Industries	%	
	1989	2009
Manufacturing	15%	9.8%
Retail	11.8%	10.1%
Healthcare	9.6%	11.3%
Construction	7.6%	8.3%
Education	6.8%	7.5%
Tourism	5.5%	7.3%

11-20 20:08

<http://www.hungry-english.com/article/130>

11-20 20:41

	Australia	Malaysia
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	1980	2002	1980	2002
Total population (million)	34.5	36.7	32.5	34.1
Rate of birth (per hundred)	9.8	10.2	11.3	11.1
Male population (%)	48.8	49	54.1	52.5
Female population (%)	51.2	51	45.9	47.5
Population aged 65+ (%)	17.1	23.8	19.2	24.9

11-20 21:16

**The table shows the percentage of government expenditure on education in five European countries in 2002, as well as the proportions of 18-24-year-olds participating in education and training.**

**Summarise the information by selecting, and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

	% of government spending	% of 18-24-year-olds participating in education
Poland	5	44
Czech Public	9	27
Romania	11	23
Hungary	13	34
Slovenia	25	40

11-20 21:21

Slovenia的spending最高

11-20 21:22

the proportion of government spending in education was the highest in Slovenia

## 第五节课

11-23 19:19

vocational skills

11-23 19:25

People who consider higher education to be indispensable argue that university students can increase specialised knowledge in well-structured courses to prepare for their future careers.

11-23 19:29

Jobs in modern times have become specialised and imposed strict requirements on the qualifications of practitioners.

11-23 19:33

University students learn different theories of their subjects, which explain the root causes of some problems and outline the pros and cons of different methods to deal with these problems.

11-23 19:39

People who consider higher education to be indispensable argue that university students can increase specialised knowledge in well-structured courses to prepare for their future careers. Jobs in modern times have become specialised and imposed strict requirements on the qualifications of practitioners. University students learn different theories of their subjects, which explain the root causes of some problems and outline the pros and cons of different methods to deal with these problems. For example, those who graduate with a degree in business management learn how to make strategic

decisions in ever-changing markets. In contrast, those who leave school early and undergo basic job training do not know the theories supporting a work practice or procedure, or in what contexts it does not work.

11-23 19:55  
programmes

11-23 19:55  
software packages

11-23 19:59  
Some people, nevertheless, prefer to embark on their careers shortly after leaving school, since they trust practical experience is a more important factor in their career achievements. Employers provide them with specialised training and colleagues or supervisors offer advice and instructions about how to deal with various work-related matters. Examples include using relevant computer programmes, handling office equipment and dealing with difficult customers. These skills and experience may not be gained at university, where students focus on academic studies. In some occupations, such as bookkeeping and goods delivery, hands-on experience may be more important than theoretical knowledge.

11-23 20:03  
in contrast

11-23 20:19  
In my opinion, people who attend university can improve skills which are essential to their career advancement. Tertiary education has gradually laid emphasis on a fully rounded education with educationalists designing the curriculum to impart diverse skills to young people. They can develop critical thinking skills when writing an assignment, in which they need to compare and contrast different theories. The problem-solving abilities will also be improved, since they have to follow academic procedures, such as tapping into different sources of information, to grasp unfamiliar concepts and theories. All these skills are essential to succeeding in the modern workplace, where people expect to handle unexpected situations from time to time. Those who do not complete a degree may receive basic training to do repetitive tasks in the workplace, and have no clue to how to find solutions to problems that they are not trained to tackle.

11-23 21:08  
jogging

11-23 21:43  
<http://www.hungry-english.com/article/162> 关于连接词的文章

## 第六节课

11-26 19:03

13.City dwellers seldom socialize with their neighbours today and the sense of community has been lost. Why has this happened and how to solve this problem?

11-26 19:20

It is less common for inhabitants of cities to spend time with people living next door,

11-26 19:20

It is less common for inhabitants of cities to spend time with people living next door, and a sense of community has been absent in urban areas.

11-26 19:23

It is less common for inhabitants of cities to spend time with people living next door, and a sense of community has been absent in urban areas. This seems to be a feature of an increasingly populated city which has a fast pace of life, and urban communities can take action to deal with this problem.

11-26 19:29

1 连接 (the first, one, the main) 2 关键词 (题干, 问题) 3 观点

11-26 19:37

attend training sessions

11-26 19:47

Urban life is stressful, and many people spend most of their waking hours working or studying every day, instead of socialising with other members of the same community. They struggle to stand the competition in the job market, where many jobseekers fight for employment, and job security has been threatened by technological change and economic uncertainty. The consequence is that the majority of people in the workplace give priority to job security, rather than other aspects of their lives. They have to work overtime, travel for business frequently or receive staff training in their spare time, while losing their interest in community activities or strengthening their relationships with those living next door.

11-26 20:08

Another reason why city dwellers do not have a sense of community is that there is less open space for community activities than before. The explosive growth of urban population has pressured the government to favour housing development but overlook the value of community centres, parks and squares. People have limited access to open space available for holding some public events that can promote bonding of residents. Some activities which were traditionally important to community life, such as attending public performances and buying agricultural produce or second-hand products in street markets, have disappeared. It is hard for members of community to communicate with others, even those living in the same residential block, and people feel disconnected from community.

11-26 20:44

To build a strong community, local authorities should hold some events or festivals that can bring people together and facilitate communication. People who live a hectic life are sometimes in need of an opportunity to take a break from work; otherwise, they can suffer from a burnout. If communities organise some events regularly, participating in these events could become a feature of living in a specific neighbourhood. Some flea markets, for example, can be open to the public on a weekly or monthly basis, encouraging people to do some shopping with their neighbours and to watch some live music shows in outdoor settings. These occasions can revive community life and fire enthusiasm for connecting with neighbours and other members of community. Communication on different topics, including what they like and how they make a living, builds trust and paves the way for strong relationships.

11-26 21:16  
parental leave

## 第七节课

11-29 19:07

15. Not enough students choose science subjects in university in many countries. What are the reasons for this problem? What are the effects on society?

11-29 19:19

Not enough students choose science subjects in university in many countries. What are the reasons for this problem? What are the effects on society?

11-29 19:42

One reason why science is not popular with young people is that they find it difficult to learn science subjects and achieve high grades. Science-related subjects normally require them to do numerous practice tests and read books to grasp abstract theories and concepts, some of which are difficult to comprehend. Scientific work, including doing experiments, building models and analysing data, is fundamentally repetitive, and some students may not be able to accomplish these tasks and gain significant findings. These difficulties have deterred young people from choosing these subjects.

11-29 21:13  
students, people

11-29 21:13  
young people

11-29 21:14  
science subjects

11-29 21:14  
science courses

11-29 21:15

scientifically gifted students

11-29 21:15

scientifically-minded students

11-29 21:15

pursue a scientific career

11-29 21:15

pursue a scientific degree

11-29 21:16

students who major in science

11-29 21:16

students who attend science courses

11-29 21:17

students who have specialised knowledge of science

11-29 21:17

scientific

11-29 21:18

scientifically

11-29 21:18

people can join some scientific projects/ programmes

11-29 21:19

people who pursue a degree in subjects such as math, physics and biology

11-29 21:20

science has lost popularity

11-29 21:20

science is hardly chosen as a career path

11-29 21:27

Students have difficulty in understanding some theories.

11-29 21:29

Students have difficulty in understanding some theories and preparing scientific reports.

11-29 21:31

Students have difficulty in understanding some theories and preparing scientific reports, while people who study other subjects do not have these problems.

11-29 21:32

Students have difficulty in understanding some theories and preparing scientific reports to gain credit for graduation, while people who study other subjects do not have these problems.

11-29 21:35

Students have difficulty in understanding some theories and preparing scientific reports to gain credit for graduation, while people who study other subjects, such as business and the arts, do not have these problems.

11-29 21:37

Students have difficulty in understanding some theories and preparing scientific reports which are normally supported by experiments and the analysis of data, while people who study other subjects, such as business and the arts, do not have these problems.