

直播 Day3

今日直播课内容摘要：

雅思口语考试 Part 1、Part 3 常见思维逻辑（下）

5. 思维分层法（⑤-⑨）； 6. 重新梳理考题方向

*经典题型解析： 个人题 ①-③

⑤ 假设（正向；反向）if...条件句型（考官推荐思路）

*正向假设：

- Do you think location is the key factor that attracts customers? (p3 来自 p2 新开的店)

Location definitely plays a huge role in attracting customers. If a business is situated in a convenient location, it can make a big difference in terms of customer visits. For example, a coffee shop located in a bustling downtown area or near a busy transportation hub (交通枢纽) will likely get more customers than ones in less busy locations. However, that being said, location is not everything, it's not the only factor that determines the success of the business. Other factors such as product quality, customer service, and pricing are also very important. (正向假设，举例子，转折)

*反向假设：（尤其适合“胡搅蛮缠”型题目）

- Do you think it's necessary for parents to make decisions for their children? (p3 来自 p2 重要的决定)

No, I don't believe so. **What I'm saying is that**, parents should provide structure and guidance for their children, and teach them to make decisions on their own. When children grow up, they will face the society and adversity in life (生活里的逆境) alone. Having good decision-making skills is key when dealing with the hardship in life (对抗生活的艰难). Parents should guide their children to make independent decisions as early as possible to prepare children for the future (准备面对未来). If parents never let their children decide things on their own, they would lack independence and critical thinking skills. They would be timid and directionless, and wouldn't be able to handle mistakes and failures. (原因+反向假设)

- How important is it to be a good listener when communicating? (p3 来自 p2 演讲)

Being a good listener is crucial. Being able to listen attentively and actively, empathize with them and give constructive feedback. Making them feel heard is the foundation of good communication. A bad listener will make people feel ignored, unheard, and belittled (感到被忽视、未被听到、被轻视). When a bad listener is listening to you, you know they're not really listening. That's a really bad feeling. And that can actually stop people from communicating with each other. (原因, 反向假设)

- Does having a routine make kids feel more secure at school? (p3 来自 p2 喜欢的日常作息)

For sure having a routine at school makes children feel safe and in control over things. Everything is predictable. Children don't need to spend extra energy to adapt to the environment (适应环境). **Imagine** a school without any fixed routines. It would be like driving a car on a bridge without railing, and in the dark (就像在黑暗中在一座没有护栏的桥上开车). Nothing is sure; nothing is secure. It's a very scary feeling. (原因, 反向假设)

***正向+反向假设**

- Will experiencing adventure broadens people's horizons? (p3 来自 p2 冒险)

Absolutely! Experiencing adventure can broaden people's worlds and minds. If a person is constantly exposed to new cultures, customs and lifestyles (新的文化、习俗、生活方式), it will be easier for them to develop a sense of empathy and understanding for the world around them (发展共情能力和对周遭世界的理解). They will become more tolerant and accepting with the world, and at the same time, more knowledgeable about the world. Additionally, adventures can also challenge individuals to push themselves out of their comfort zones (把自己推出舒适圈), which leads to personal growth (个人成长) and development. A person **without too many experiences may feel stuck in a routine life or a comfort zone, and miss out on opportunities to explore new things and grow as a person. Also, because they never get to practice their problem-solving skills (解决问题能力), decision-making skills (作决策能力), critical-thinking skills (辩证思考能力) and communication skills (沟通能力), they may struggle a lot to adapt to new situations (适应新情况) or handle unexpected challenges (应对不曾预见的挑战). (正向+反向假设)**

⑥ 主流情况和补充特殊情况

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

- Do you ride a bike when you go out now?

① Sometimes I ride a shared bike (共享单车) if I can't find a taxi. I find it really fun, at the same time I can get some workout done (把运动也顺便做了). But most of the time, I'm just too lazy to cycle around. Instead, I will take a taxi when I go out. (主流情况+少数情况)

② No, the subway is my major means of transportation (主要交通方式). It's super affordable and accessible (便宜又随处可见). I can go anywhere really fast and I don't need to worry about the traffic (不需要担心交通). It's like a perfect way to get around (转悠). (原因)

- What kind of clothes do most people wear in your country? (p3 来自 p2 喜欢穿的衣服)

I feel that, China is just like most of other countries in this world, people are wearing the so-called modern Western-style clothes (所谓的欧美风格) on a day-to-day basis, meaning, jeans, t-shirts, denim jackets, things like that for casual occasions; and suits, shirts and ties for business occasions. We do have our traditional clothes, but it's just not for an everyday look (但是不是那种日常风格) . On some special occasions, like traditional festivals or special events, some people wear qipao or hanfu to make it more special, and increase the sense of ceremony (增加仪式感) . But other than that, on a day-to-day basis, people still go for the casual, easy, and simple look. (主流情况, 特殊情况)

- Are people happy living in crowded apartments? (p3 来自 p2 人多的地方)

I feel that, most people wouldn't enjoy a crowded living space. They may feel claustrophobic and anxious (幽闭恐惧症的、焦躁) . But **it's possible that** some people find crowded apartments cozy and intimate (温馨又亲密) , as people have very different preferences. Additionally, factors such as the location, amenities (配备的设施) , and overall quality of the apartment can also play a role (重要) in determining if people feel happy or not. (主流情况, 特殊情况)

⑦ 分情况讨论 (拓展思路: 心情好、心情差; 有钱、没钱; 有时间、没时间; 天气好, 天气

坏; 一些时候、另一些时候; 和家人在一起的时候、自己一个人的时候。。。)

- 一些时候、另一些时候: **Sometimes, ..., other times, ...**
- 心情: If I'm in the mood of doing...; if I'm not in the mood...
- 状态模式: If I'm in a social mode/ mood...if I'm not feeling myself/not at my best/ feeling socially awkward

- 有钱、没钱: When I have money, ...; when I'm short on cash...
When I have enough budget....; when the budget doesn't allow...
- 天气好、天气坏: When it's good weather/ When the weather is nice/pleasant, ...; when it's rainy/snowy/bad weather, when the weather is really nasty...
- 和家人在一起的时候、一个人的时候: When I'm with my family,; but when I'm alone at home/ I'm all by myself/ on my own,

- Where do you often meet each other? (p1 friends)

① It depends on our mood, I guess. Sometimes, we want to be healthy and outdoors, we will hike up a mountain and have a picnic there; and sometimes if we are in the mood of shopping, we will go to the mall together; and sometimes if we just want to sit down and have a heart-to-heart conversation (走心的对话), we'll go to a cozy and quiet coffee shop, and chat over a cup of coffee. (分情况)

② Oh there is this cozy coffee shop that my friends and I usually meet up at. It's located at the city centre and it looks stunning inside. We love the comfortable atmosphere and the delicious coffees there. It's the perfect place to catch up with one another and just chat over a cup of coffee, you know. It's our regular meeting spot (固定聚点) in the city. (细节)

③ Usually at my place as I have a big apartment, and I don't enjoy going out that much. I have a nice coffee machine at home, so I can treat my friends to a cup of delicious coffee and enjoy the peaceful atmosphere at home. (原因, 细节)

- Do you often listen to one type of music?

- ① It depends on my mode (看我什么状态里) . When I'm in an insecure and lazy mode (缺乏安全感又懒惰的模式) , I might just stick to (坚持、一直做) one type of music for quite a while. But sometimes, when I'm in an exploring mode, I'll listen to ANYTHING. (分情况)
- ② No, never! Like I said, I'm an open person (情感丰富, 思想开化的) , and I love exploring different types of music. Only listening to one genre of music sounds very boring for me. (原因)
- ③ I hate to admit it but yes... I AM a little stubborn with music sometimes. For example, I love instrumental music, and it's all I have been listening to lately. Which is not a good thing. In the future, I wish I could become more accepting and less stubborn, and get to know more music genres. (先抑后扬)

- Does the climate affect what people wear? (p3 来自 p2 喜欢的衣服)

Oh yeah for sure. It's a no brainer (这还用说吗, 想都不用想) ! I mean, the basic function of clothes is to protect us from the outside environment, and that includes climate. In colder weather, people wear thicker clothes (厚衣服) and more layers (好几层) in order to keep warm and avoid losing body heat. In hotter weather, people wear thinner, lightweight and more breathable clothes (更薄、更轻、更透气的衣服) to stay cool and avoid overheating (避免中暑) . Unfortunately, you see some people who do not know what to wear under what kind of weather and they end up getting a cold or getting overheated. (分情况讨论)

⑧ 分群体或分类别讨论

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

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

- Is it positive for young people to live by themselves? (p3 来自 p2 认识的人搬到新家)

It's really hard to say, like I said, living alone can provide a sense of independence and freedom, but it can also be lonely and overwhelming (孤独的和压倒性的), especially for young people who don't have a lot of life experiences. Therefore, it really depends on the individual and their circumstances. If a young person is really inexperienced (未经世事的), I can imagine how it could be a very stressful and overwhelming situation for them, with all the rent and fees they need to pay, all the potential problems and emergencies they need to face. It could be too much (太多太过分) for them. (分群体)

- Do people prefer adventure novels or adventure movies? (p3 来自 p2 探险)

Well, it really depends on the person. Some people prefer adventure novels because they offer a more personalized experience (提供更个人化的体验). Books are more detail-oriented (细节至上) and in-depth (有深度) than movies. Therefore, with books, people have the freedom to imagine the characters (角色), settings (场景), and plot (情节) however they want. Plus, reading a book can be a more relaxing and immersive experience (沉浸式体验) that allows people to disconnect from the outside world (与外界脱离). On the other hand, some people prefer adventure movies because they offer a more visual and dynamic experience (提供更视觉化、有动感的体验). People can see the story come to life right in front of them, and that's very exciting. (分群体讨论)

- Is it easy for young people and old people to make friends with each other? (p3 来自 p2 有趣的老人)

It depends on the individual (要看个人). Some old people are really open-minded (开化的) and willing to make friends with young people. They are not condescending (居高临下) / patronizing (高人一等, 并摆出恩赐的态度). They won't lecture/talk down on (贬低) / look down upon (看低) young people just because of the age difference; and meanwhile, some young people are also very willing to be friends with old people. They don't

see old people as old-fashioned (老派的), inactive (不活跃的) or stodgy (陈腐的庸俗而油腻的) people. They are happy to learn all the life lessons and experiences from older generation. These two types of people can definitely meet in the middle (双向奔赴, 在中场相遇) and form beautiful friendships (建立美好的友谊). (分群体)

- Why can't some people save money? (p3 来自 p2 贵重的礼物)

It is really hard for some people to save money because some of them even struggle to make both ends meet (入不敷出). They come from low-income families (低收入家庭) and live paycheck to paycheck (月光族). They are trying to just survive. And for some people, they have really bad spending habits (消费习惯). They have a lot of high expenses, buy the most expensive things and live a really luxurious lifestyle. They keep abusing their credit cards (浪费信用卡) and end up having lot of credit card debts (最终债台高筑). And another situation is that many people do not have the basic financial literacy (没有任何财金常识), meaning, they don't understand how it works, how to save money. They don't know that all these small things can make a big difference. Making a little bit more money, spending more wisely, quitting bad habits, investing a little bit more. Things like that. (分群体讨论)

- Do children like to learn about traditional festivals? (p3 来自 p2 传统节日)

Some do and some don't. Some kids naturally feel connected to their cultural root (文化根基) and are very interested in all kinds of traditions, whereas some kids couldn't care less (完全不关心) about things like this. And also, I feel that it has a lot to do with (与……有很大关系) the style and the way of teaching. If school teachers (学校老师) can teach traditional festivals in a very fun and engaging way, for example, playing games, playing musical instruments, learning to sing a song, or doing stage plays (舞台剧) by wearing traditional costumes, I think kids will naturally feel more engaged in learning. (分群体+假设+举例子)

*另一种形式的分群体讨论

政府 (government) VS 个人 (citizens, individuals)

学校、家长 VS 孩子

- Who should be responsible for protecting historic buildings? (p3 来自 p2 历史时期)

First, the national or local authorities (国家或地方当局) and government agencies (政府机关) should be responsible for the safeguarding (保卫) of those old buildings. They should provide adequate/enough budgets (充足的预算) to undertake the preservation; enforce regulations to protect the buildings; and raise the awareness (提升意识) among citizens to protect historic properties. And then, citizens ourself should stop scratching (擦、划) and scribbling (胡乱写画) the surfaces of those historic buildings, and try our best to take care of them. For example, we can participate in by volunteering time and resources. We should all be responsible in this. (分群体)

*或者是 “就一类领域/分类 而言，再就另一类而言” 分类、分角度讨论

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

- Do children need exercise? (p3 来自 p2 喜欢看的体育节目)

Absolutely, yes. Doing exercise is very much needed as it's really beneficial for children both physically and mentally (生理上和精神上). Physically, children can keep fit (保持健美), build body strength (建立身体的强韧度), improve their coordination through doing exercises. And ultimately, it can help them maintain a healthy weight (保持体重), which is a big problem nowadays. There are more and more over-weight and obese children (超重的、肥胖的儿童), which is concerning (令人担忧的) for the whole society. And mentally speaking, doing exercise is a great way to let out their emotions (发泄情绪) and the raging hormones (疯狂的荷尔蒙). It is a way to let off the steam (解压) and lift their mood (提升情绪). And doing sports can also bring them a strong sense of

achievement (成就感), which is essential for children's self-confidence and self-esteem (自信和自我价值感). So, it is beneficial in so many ways. (分角度讨论)

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

Firstly, secondly, finally...

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

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

Number one,...number two,...

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

First and for most, Last but not least?

- What can be done to get children into sports? (p3 来自 p2 体育节目)

I think teaching children the importance and the benefits of doing sports is the first step (第一步). And then show some examples. Maybe examples of how their peers (同龄人, 同伴) are having fun while doing sports, or parents themselves should be the role model (榜样) and invite children to do exercise with them together so they can feel inspired and encouraged (被启发被鼓舞感染). And also, keep in mind that (别忘了), everybody has different preferences. So, helping children find the right sport they like is also key (帮助孩子找到自己喜欢的运动项目). For example, when I was little, I hated running, but I liked badminton. My parents found out about that, and they played badminton with me a lot. They were really good in that sense. (罗列+举例子)

- What can kids learn from books? (p3 来自 p2 多次阅读的书)

First, children can hone their reading skills (打磨阅读能力) and language skills (语言能力) through reading.

Reading is a great way to help kids build vocabulary (建立词汇) and improve their grammar. A well-read (饱读诗书的) child is most likely more articulate (善于表达) than his peers. Secondly, books can teach kids about general knowledge around the world, whether it's history, science, or different cultures. Kids can learn those

things in a very detail-oriented and in-depth way. And when kids read books, especially novels with plots and different characters, they get to learn empathy (共情) and develop their emotional intelligence (发展情商) by thinking from different perspectives and learn to put themselves into other people's shoes (换位思考). What else, reading can also help improve a kid's patience. Reading requires a certain level of concentration, which can help develop a kid's ability to pay attention for extended periods of time. There're so many benefits of reading. (罗列)

- What qualities do inventors have? (p3 来自 p2 有用的发明)

Well, firstly, many people don't talk about this, but I think inventors are (air quote 空气引号) "lazy people" who see things not working properly and therefore want to make life easier and better. They always want to find the path of least resistance (找到最小阻力, 走捷径). So, they use their problem-solving skills (解决问题能力) to invent things that can change our lives. And also, they have a strong sense of creativity (创造能力). They have the ability to think outside the box (发散思维, 想到与众不同的点子) and come up with different and unique ideas and solutions (提出不同的解决方案). And what else, inventors are most likely curious people. They have this strong sense of curiosity that inspires them to constantly explore and discover new things. They are all the time asking questions, seeking answers, and looking for solutions. And of course, if you want to be able to invent something wonderful, you have to spend years, really knuckle down (认真工作) and throw yourself in the mission (全力以赴). So perseverance (坚韧) is another valuable quality because they often face challenges and failures along the way (一路走来). Not giving up, keep trying and believing themselves are all essential traits (优点). (罗列)

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

看似是一道选择题, 但是可以拒绝回答, 调转方向。 “阿 tui” 题

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

I mean, ... (解释)

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

- Who are more likely to make complaints, older people or younger people?

It's not a matter of age, it's a matter of personality type. Some people are grumpier. They get irritated more easily. No matter what age they are, they always tend to complain. Some people are calmer and more chill. They are more in control of their emotions. They don't make a fuss easily. Therefore, they just let go of the anger.

They don't hold a grudge (小气记仇). (重新梳理考题, 分群体)

*雅思口语考试题型介绍:

一. 个人题

1. 基本情况 (出现在 P1 必考题里)
2. 喜好是非题 (大多数出现在 P1, P3 较少出现个人喜好题)

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

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

- Do you like rainy days?

① Oh I love rainy days! There's something soothing (安抚人心的) / calming (令人平静的) / therapeutic (有疗愈效果的) about the sound of raindrops pattering/tapping (轻轻打在) on the roof and the window pane (窗格子) (下雨天时雨滴打在屋檐和窗格子上的声音有一种说不清道不明的安抚信人心的效果). And also, it's the perfect time to stay at home (呆在家), curl up in the chair (蜷缩在椅子上) with a good book next to the fireplace, just get cozy (舒舒服服的) and unwind (放松). (细节, 原因, 补充)

“There's something (+adjective) about XXXX that...” 是课上教的经典句型，用来形容说不清道不明的感觉。很实用常见的句型。

- ② I definitely love rainy days. **There's just something special about it.** I especially enjoy taking a nap (打盹) while it's raining outside. I love the feeling of being wrapped up in a soft blanket (被裹在毯子里) while drifting off (睡着). It feels so warm and cozy. And after the nap, I always open the window and take deep breaths (深呼吸), as I enjoy the unique smell after the rain. It's like a combination of rain, earth, and plants (那是雨水、泥土和植物混合物), super fragrant and fresh (很香很清新). (细节, 原因, 补充)
- ③ To be honest, I'm not a big fan of rainy days (不是一个粉丝=不太喜欢) / I hate rainy days (我很讨厌雨天). They feel gloomy (阴郁的) and a little depressing (压抑的) to me. As a person who loves being outdoors and soaking up the sun (吸收太阳), it's definitely a bummer/downer (令人失望的事情) to have to stay indoors on a rainy day. I find it a bit inconvenient and annoying (不方便又讨人厌). **In an ideal world, I'd much rather** have sunny and warm weather all year round (全年)! (原因, 取而代之想要什么天气)
- ④ Well, **I have mixed feelings.** On one hand, I love the cozy feeling (舒适温馨的感觉) of staying indoors and listening to the raindrops tapping on the window. On the other hand, it can be a bit of a headache (有点令人头疼) when I have to go out and run errands (办杂事儿) or commute (通勤) in the rain. So, it depends on the situation. (分头讨论)

* “喜欢热衷于某事”的N种说法:

I'm into.... cooking/music/painting/photography..
I'm keen on...swimming/animation...

I'm passionate about...

I'm crazy for/about...

I have a thing for...

I enjoy doing... a lot...

I love....doing sth...

I'm fond of doing...

I'm a big/huge/massive fan of...(名词) /I'm a XXX fan

I'm fascinated by your music.

I'm obsessed with his music.

I'm addicted to my phone.

Freak: I'm a fitness/gym freak, health freak, neat freak, clean freak, control freak, OCD...

Fan: music fan, movie fan, sports fan, football fan...

Lover: music lover/buff, nature lover, meat lover, art lover, ...

Person: dog person, cat person, people person, morning/night person(early bird/ night owl)

Food person, I'm a foodie, I'm into trying different kinds of food.

反面:

有情商的表达:

I don't like ...very/too much

I don't care (too much) for=I'm not interested in...

I'm not a big fan of...

XXX doesn't excite me that much.

稍显情绪化一些的表达:

I hate xxxx....

I resent XXX (with every fiber of my being)

I strongly dislike XXX

3. 个人经历(更多出现在 P1, 引导话题)

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

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

- Have you ever been to a zoo or a safari park? (p1 wild animals)

① Yes, I have been to both a zoo and a safari park. But I have to say that I'm not a zoo person. I don't enjoy seeing those animals being trapped in such small spaces in the cages. I would much prefer seeing them in big safari parks, going about their day and thriving. I just love observing them from a far distance without hurting or disturbing them. (转折)

② I've been to a zoo before, but unfortunately, I've never been to a safari park. One day, I wish I could go to Africa and visit those national parks to see all the wild animals in their natural habitats. That has been on my bucket list for years (是我多年夙愿)。(先抑后扬)

- Did you have a bike when you were young? (p1 riding a bike)

① Yeh, everyone had a bike when they were young, and mine was this bike with bright red color that instantly caught my eye (获取我的注意). It had these training wheels (辅助轮) that helped me stay balanced (保持平衡) as I learned to ride. The handlebars (车把手) were just the right size for my hands. I loved ringing the bell (按铃铛) as I cruised around (巡游). Everything was perfect, perfect size, perfect colour and perfectly comfortable. It was such a joy to pedal (脚蹬车) and feel the wind touching on my face and my hair. (细节)

② Oh I love my childhood bike. It was a beautiful little thing (漂亮的小东西), painted in pink (刷成粉色). I was around six years old when I received it as a birthday gift. It had these adorable tassels hanging from the handlebars (车把手上挂着漂亮的流苏). And, it had a lovely basket attached to the front (前面有一个可爱的小篮子),

perfect for carrying my favorite toys. It made me feel so grown-up and independent, having my own means of transportation (有自己的交通工具). Haha! (细节)