

**Describe an occasion when you spent time with a young child** (和孩子共度的时光)

**You should say:**

Who this child is

When you spent time with this child

What you did together

And how you felt about it

这道题我会和下一题“童年快乐经历”以及上季度老题“教别人技能”进行串联。

**Describe a happy experience in your childhood** (童年快乐经历)

**You should say**

What it is

Who you were with

What you did

And explain why you felt happy.

**Describe a time when you taught a friend/relative something** (教他人做事)

**You should say:**

Who you taught

What you taught

How the result was

And explain how you felt about the experience

Ok, so, I remember spending time with my cousin's daughter, Qinqin, when she was only 4 years old at that time. The story was, I was visiting my cousin's family during summer vacation. One afternoon, Qinqin's parents had to run some errands (干点杂活), and they asked me to watch

over (看管) her for a few hours. I was thrilled to spend some one-on-one time with (一对一时间) Qinqin as I hadn't seen her for a while.

We started our time together by coloring (填色) and drawing pictures (画画涂鸦), which was something we both enjoyed. I drew some cartoon animals for her and taught her how to colour those animals by staying within the lines (在描线里面填色). I was impressed by her creativity and imagination.

But kids have very short attention spans. After 1 hours, I noticed that she seemed a bit bored, so I offered to play hide and seek (提议去玩躲猫猫) with her. In the beginning, she was a bit hesitant and shy, but once we started playing, she really got into it (投入了). I showed her how to hide and we took turns (轮流) counting and finding each other. I taught her how to find clever spots to hide (找到聪明的地方躲起来), and she got the hang of it (掌握要领) really fast! She could find the most unexpected hiding spot (最意想不到的躲藏地点), which showed how smart she was. And when it was my turn to hide, it was so cute to see her get excited when she found me. She screamed a lot! Haha! My ears hurt. We played for about half an hour until she got tired and wanted to move on to something else.

It was a simple activity, but it was so nice to see her having fun and engaging with me. At the same time, it was a great bonding experience. Qinqin got a lot closer to me after spending some quality time with me. I could tell she looked up to me like I was a super hero or something, as I taught her some new things. For me, it was incredibly rewarding (有满足感、成就感的) to spend time with her and teach her new things. And on top of that, I was very impressed by how creative Qinqin was and how fast she learned new skills. I realized that, kids are naturally fast learners (学得很快的人) and eager to learn new skills.

So, yeh, both Qinqin and I had a great time together. Thank you!

### Part3:

1. Do you think children should have a lot of toys?

I think kids should have toys but not too many. Toys are really good for kids in sense that they help kids develop a lot of skills such as cognitive skills (认知能力), fine motor skills (精细动作能力), and even social skills (社交能力). However, having too many toys can lead to a sense of materialism, meaning, they don't know how to appreciate and cherish their toys, and end up constantly seeking more and more (不停地要更多), and never be able to get satisfied. And it can also be overwhelming for children since they have too many options and too much stimulation. With fewer toys, kids can use their imagination and creativity to play with what they have, and plus, it forces kids to learn the concept of sharing their toys so that can have more fun. (反向思考+ 假设)

2. Where do children usually play?

Depending on the age and interest, really. Younger children might play in playgrounds, parks, or at home. Older children might play all kinds of sports with friends at a sports centre or in an open space depending on their personal interest. Some like playing basketball at a basketball court (篮球场), some like playing football at a football pitch (足球场), some like playing tennis at a tennis court (网球场). It's really hard to generalize. Oh, and one place that almost all the kids, regardless of the age, would love to go is an arcade center (电玩中心)! Kids love playing all kinds of games. (按年龄分群体+补充)

3. Do you think there are too many rules for children to follow, whether at school or at home?

Yes, that's how I feel at present. Schools today have more rules than ever before, covering everything from dress codes (着装要求) to behavior expectations (行为期待). At the same time, many parents today are

overprotective with their kids and setting too many rules to restrain kids' behavior. I believe that rules are important for kids to learn discipline and responsibility (自觉和责任心), to teach them "right from wrong" (是非对错), and to help them build their own value system (建立他们的价值体系).

However, it is also essential to strike a balance between (取得平衡) not having enough rules and having too many rules. kids need the freedom to learn from their mistakes and keep their creativity. Too many rules can overwhelm (淹没) kids and limit their imagination and creativity. And also, take away their sense of confidence and independence. (原因+反向思考)

4. Do you think children should follow all the rules?

All the rules? No, certainly not. That's over the top (过份了). I don't believe that children should follow all the rules blindly (盲目地). The most important thing is for them to understand the reasoning behind the rules and be able to understand them OR question them if necessary. It's all about finding a balance between following rules and developing independent-thinking skills (独立思考能力). (原因)

5. Do you think it's necessary for parents to make decisions for their children?

No, I don't believe so. What I'm saying is that, parents should provide structure and guidance to 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 decision 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)

6. Do you think it's good for parents to help their children choose friends?

① Yes, it is beneficial for parents to guide their children in choosing friends. Children are still developing their social skills, parents can provide valuable advice on who might be a good influence (正向影响) and who are not. Especially for young children, they are still quite unexperienced and naïve (没有经验又天真), can't tell right from wrong. It's important for parents to provide useful insight to help children choose friendships. (原因)

② No, I don't really like the idea. The way I see it, it's important for children to learn how to make their own decisions and develop their own social skills. If parents are too involved (太参与其中) in their children's friendships, it can lead to a lack of independence and confidence. And in a worse case, children may feel pressured to make friends with someone they don't even like just to make their parents happy. Nobody wants to see things like that. It's just wrong. (原因)

③ I'm sitting on the fence now (左右为难). It's really hard to draw the conclusion. On one hand, it's completely natural when parents want to protect their children and make sure they are surrounded by positive influences (争相影响). On the other hand, children need to learn how to make their own decisions and navigate (行驶, 经历) social situations on their own. It's important to find a balance between guiding their children in choosing friends and respecting their children's autonomy (自主权), letting them make their own choices. (分头讨论)

**Describe a happy experience in your childhood (童年快乐经历)**

**You should say**

**What it is**

**Who you were with**

**What you did**

**And explain why you felt happy**

Today I want to talk about the time when I spent a couple of hours with my mom's best friend.

The story was, my mom had a very good friend named Jessica. I called her Aunt Jessica. She was a very fun and outgoing person. I loved her!!! However, I had never had the opportunity to spend time with her alone until one day, my parents had to run some errands (干点杂活), and they asked Jessica to watch over (看管) me for a few hours. I was thrilled to spend some one-on-one time with (一对一时间) her!

We started our time together by coloring (填色) and drawing pictures (画画涂鸦). Aunt Jessica drew some cartoon animals for me and taught me how to colour those animals by staying within the lines (在描线里面填色). I was impressed by her drawing skills. She was so talented!!

And then, she offered to play hide and seek (提议去玩躲猫猫) with me. In the beginning, I was a bit hesitant and shy, but once we started playing, I really got into it (投入了). Aunt Jessica showed me how to hide and we took turns (轮流) counting and finding each other. She taught me how to find clever spots to hide (找到聪明的地方躲起来), and I got the hang of it (掌握要领) really fast! I found the most unexpected hiding spot (最意想不到的躲藏地点), which really surprised her. We played for about half an hour until I got tired and wanted to move on to something else.

It was so nice to engage with her, definitely a great bonding experience. We got a lot closer after spending some quality time together. I really admired and looked up to her as she taught me so many new things. As a kid, I was very eager and willing to learn some new skills. That was a really happy experience for me.

So, yeh, that's everything. Thank you!

### Part3:

1. Why do you think some people have better memory than others?

Uhhh, the first thing that I can think of is genetics (基因), which plays a huge role in the function of the brain. I've seen some people naturally can memorize complicated numbers or information effortlessly. Another factor (另一个事实因素) is lifestyle, which can affect memory performance in many ways. For example, a person who has a healthy diet, works out regularly, and sleeps well definitely may have better memory than those who don't lead a healthy lifestyle. Another thing is, training and exercising contributes a lot. A person who actively tries to improve their memory through techniques such as repetition, visualization, and association may have better memory abilities than average people. (罗列)

2. What kinds of things do people prefer to remember nowadays?

It seems to me that (在我看来) people today choose to remember things that light-hearted, entertaining and fun. I guess what I'm trying to say is that (我猜我想说的是……), people tend to choose the path of the least resistance (选择阻力最小的路径, 很懒). We don't bother to learn (我们懒得学) and memorize all the heavy-going, deep and meaningful information, instead, we want easy-going and fun stuff, like, viral dance trends (流行的舞蹈趋势) on social media, celebrity news (明星新闻), or fashion updates (时尚趋势), because they require less effort.... I don't know, that's how I feel. Maybe I'm just too negative/pessimistic. (细节)

3. What do you think we shouldn't forget?

Well, as I said just now, people are giving up on the idea (放弃想法) of putting their noses to the grindstone (钻研努力于一件事) and really

working hard and learning things. Therefore, we shouldn't forget the importance of learning, growing, and expanding our knowledge throughout our lives.

What's more, we should remember the value of hard work, perseverance (坚韧), and determination in achieving our goals and ambitions. (原因)

4. Why do some people remember more of their childhood than others?

For some people, their childhood has a stronger emotional impact on them than others. Whether they had the best childhood or a traumatic childhood, those good or bad experiences have strongly shaped who they are today (塑造了今天的他们), and that's why they remember those years

more than others. For example, I have a primary school classmate. He was the most popular kid in the school when we were little. He had the best time of his life in our primary school. And later, in his teenage years, he stopped growing taller and he got bullied by others, his life became kind of miserable. And each time when we had a reunion, he couldn't stop talking those years in primary school. I feel that he enjoyed those years so much to the point that it's all he can think about now. (原因, 举例子)

5. What can people do to improve their memory?

参考第一题答案里的 **lifestyle and training** 部分的回答

不知道答案也可以, 依然可以使用很多好的表达:

Uhmhhh, I wish I could tell you the answer but if I knew it, I wouldn't be such a scatterbrain (健忘的人)! I really think it's more nature than nurture (先天大于后天). Memory ability is mostly determined by genetics (基因决定).