

直播课 Day 4

今日直播课内容摘要：

继续学习经典题型：

1. 个人题 （日常习惯题、愿望题、偏好题）
2. 非个人题 （分析解释原因题、同意与否题、比较题、优缺点题、罗列概括题、时间题）

4. 日常举止习惯

a) 经常题 Do you often...?

解题思路： WH 法，分情况讨论，两者结合均可。也可以直接回答，解释原因

- Do you often go to the cinema with your friends? (p1 films)

- ① Yeah definitely, all the time! I love going to the movies with my friends. To be completely honest, I feel a little awkward (感到有点小尴尬) to sit in the cinema just myself. And for me, it's also a great bonding experience with my friends (很好的搭建友谊的机会). We can enjoy each other's company, catch the latest movies and discuss the plot (讨论剧情) and the

storyline afterwards. You know, to have more things to talk about. (原因)

② Not really, very rarely. **Call me a weirdo, but** I prefer to go to the cinema alone (课上经典句型). I guess I'm more of a '**loner**' type of person (更像是独行侠类型的人). I just enjoy fully immersing myself in the movie, feeling and experiencing everything it has to offer. Especially when it comes to serious, profound, and educational films (严肃的、意义深远的、教育性强的电影), I'd rather take in the entire experience by myself, without the distractions of friends. (原因)

b) 频率题 How often do you...?

答题思路：介绍频率，结合其他工具。

*如何表达频率？

经常：

- **Normally, usually, always**
- I do ... a lot/all the time/ (very) often/ regularly, (+介绍多久一次，或者多长时间内几次)
- I do ... **frequently**
- Nearly/almost every day...

- On a daily basis/on a day-to-day basis;

(constantly 表示高频+ 不间断地做某事 He has been calling me constantly since yesterday.)

有时:

- I do ... from time to time/ every now and then/ sometimes/once in a while,
- Sometimes, I do...;
- once/twice/xx times a/per week, month,
- every other day/every two days...
- on a regular basis/on a weekly basis/ on a monthly basis...
- occasionally 很少 (介于有时和偶尔之间)

*偶尔或几乎不做:

- I hardly ever / rarely / seldom do....
- I almost never do....
- I haven't done... in(for) years/ages.
- Once in a blue moon...

(Barely 表示 “几乎差点没做到”, very close to not doing it at all. 如: He barely made it to the finish line. Barely 不是表述频率。Hardly 表示 “几乎不”, He could hardly believe his eyes. 他几乎不敢相信自己的眼睛。Barely 和 hardly 都是表达程度而非频率)

- How often do you use maps on your phone? (p1 maps)

① Well, all the time! As a person who is directionally challenged (方向感受到挑战的) / has 0 sense of direction (0 方向感) / relies heavily on GPS (严重依赖 GPS), I use my map app constantly on a day-to-day basis. Like I said, I can't live without GPS (没有它活不了). I can't even imagine a world without it (不敢想象一个没有它的世界). (原因)

② Not very often. I have a good sense of direction (方向感很好). So, sometimes I could live without it for days, even weeks. And sometimes I use my navigation app to get directions when I'm in a new place. But in general, I don't feel the need to use it (没有需要它的感觉) all the time. And like I said, sometimes I even challenge myself to orient myself based on the position of the sun and familiar landmarks (通过太阳的位置和熟悉的地标 定位自己). (原因)

c) 其它 (行为习惯选择)

解题思路: WH 法, 深入话题可以使用分层法

- Where do you usually go running? (pl running) 不跑步的人不会被问到

① I often go running at the local running track (当地的跑步场). It's convenient, well-maintained, and safe. Running on a track gives me a precise distance to measure my progress (给我具体的距离去丈量我的进步), and it's a great place to do speed workouts (速度练习). So, it's my go-to spot (首选场地). I actually had a personal best lately there. (原因)

② My go-to place (首选地点) for a nice run would be the park near my home. It's a beautiful park with running trails (跑步路线) and a lot of greenery (绿植). I love running outdoors in nature, surrounded by trees, and meanwhile soaking up the sun (晒晒太阳), getting some fresh air (透透气). Especially in the morning, I can even hear birds chirping (听到鸟叫) in the trees. It's just such a great way to start the day. (原因, 细节)

- What kind of clothes do you like to wear? (p1 clothing)

① Casual: I tend to go with (选择) a comfy and casual style (舒适休闲风格). Jeans and a t-shirt are always my go-to options (首选) on a daily basis. I also love hoodies and sweatshirts (帽衫和卫衣) as well. They can keep me warm on those chilly days. And, when it comes to shoes/footwear (鞋子), I'm a big fan of sneakers (板鞋的粉丝). I've got probably 10 pairs of sneakers. (细节)

② Smart-casual: I usually go for a smart casual (休闲正装) style. At work, I need to interact with my clients and colleagues every day, so it's essential for me to make a good impression (留下好印象) by looking professional and presentable (看起来专业又体面). But I love comfy clothes at the same time. So, I often find myself in this situation where (在这样一种情况里) I need to strike a balance between looking polished and feeling comfortable (在穿的华丽和感觉舒服之间找到平衡). That's why

this style is a perfect fit for me / it suits my lifestyle so well. (还想加细节? + I normally wear dark jeans paired with a bottom-up shirt and sneakers/ dress pants paired with a blouse (女式衬衣). This outfit would give off a professional vibe (散发一种职业感十足的气场) without making me look too formal). (原因, 细节)

③ **Athleisure**: There is this new trend called athleisure, which is totally my style/ me (有这么一种新流行趋势叫做休闲运动风, 完全是我的菜). I'm almost all the time in yoga pants or comfortable leggings (打底裤), really comfortable t-shirts and sneakers. When it's cold, sometimes I pair my outfit with a leather jacket and UGG boots. I just love this style so much. I work out a lot, almost every day. So, this style can help me transition from workouts to casual outings (简单外出) seamlessly (无缝地). (细节, 原因)

5. 个人愿望

解题思路: 先抑后扬, 或者解释原因。

- Do you want to be a teacher in the future? (p1 teachers)

① Well, if I'm just daydreaming (白日做梦) without considering my current major and my future career path (不是考虑我目前的专业和未来的职业路线), I would love to become a teacher. I'm a very patient person and I love sharing my knowledge

and skills with people; I love helping people fulfill their potential (实现潜力) and become a better version of themselves (成为更好的自己). So yeh, it's a good fit for me (挺适合我). (原因)

②教育学的宝宝可以说，那就是自己的目标。参考录播赠课第二节内容。

③No, being a teacher is definitely not an option for me. I'm a terrible teacher (很不擅长教学). I never know how to explain things to people in an easy and understandable way (我从来不知道如何用简单明了的方式把事情解释清楚). I just make things even more complicated (越解释越糟). On top of that (在这个基础上), I'm not very articulate (很善于言辞, 口齿清晰). I get nervous when I give public speeches (做公共演讲). And I'm not the most patient person in the world (我不是很有耐心). So, I guess, the answer is no. (罗列原因)

- Do you want to move to a quieter place? (pl noise) 只会问住在很吵的地方的学生

OHHHHH yeh! I'm absolutely dying to move (太想搬家了, 强烈的表达) to a quieter place. All the different noises that I'm hearing everyday are quite mentally draining (精神消耗我, 掏空我). I can't concentrate 100%. It has taken a toll on my mental health (在精神上对我造成损耗影响 take a toll on something). I really want to move to a quieter place where I can find my tranquility, my inner peace and truly be able to unwind. It's definitely high on my wish list (心愿清单的榜首). (原因)

6. 主观偏好

- I prefer A (more than B).
- I like both (of them).
- I like neither (of them).
- I'm gonna choose A because...
- I choose A... / vote for.../ would go for(with)...
- I'm leaning towards A...

解题思路：解释原因；形容词比较级的使用

- Would you like to live in a place that is dry or wet? (p1 rain)

- ① As a person who loves spending time outdoors/is very outdoorsy (喜欢户外的), I would definitely prefer to live in a place that is dry. I find it easier to make outdoor plans when I know the weather is going to be clear and sunny (天气晴朗无云). For example, I love hiking and camping (露营), and it's much more enjoyable to do those activities when it's not rainy or muddy (泥泞的) outside. Can you imagine going camping in the rain? That sounds nasty (很讨人厌). (原因)
- ② I definitely prefer living in a place that is more humid (湿润的). The dry air (干燥的空气) just really bothers me, and I

constantly feel like I'm drying out (风干了). It's not just uncomfortable, it can also lead to health problems like nosebleeds (流鼻血) and cracked skin (皮肤皴裂). In a wetter climate, I feel more hydrated (保湿的), my skin looks much better and I don't have nosebleeds (流鼻血) anymore. (原因, 细节)

③ I can't tolerate/ take wet weather. Everything feels so sticky and wet. I can even smell the mold in the air. Plus, it's a lot hassle (很费劲) to go out and run errands or commute when it rains. It's not for me (不适合我). (原因, 补充)

二、非个人题 (讨论对象不是针对自己)

1. 大人群题 “people”, “young people”, “old people”, “kids”...

常见题目格式: Do people...? Why do people...? How do people...?

解题思路: 罗列; 分群体; 分情况; 直接解释原因

- What do people do while waiting? (p3, p2 花时间等待美好事物发生)

Most people will just use their phones (用手机), scrolling through social media (刷社交媒体), reading news, playing mobile games, checking their emails, or calling a friend or family. Some people have the habit of reading books or eBooks while waiting. Some people, like me, love listening to the radio or podcasts. Some people just space out/ zone out (发呆),

watching people walk by, daydreaming (做白日梦), letting their mind wander (让思想神游), or not thinking about anything.

Some people even meditate (冥想) while waiting. (分群体)

- What kinds of photos do people like to take? (p3, p2 令你开心的照片)

People have very different tastes and interests when it comes to photography. Some foodies (吃货) are into taking a lot of food photos. Some love taking selfies (自拍) to capture special personal moments. Some nature lovers (大自然爱好者) would take photos of beautiful natural landscapes and sceneries (美丽的自然美景). And some people like to photograph special events and moments, like, weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, special activities. The types of photos people take can definitely reflect their focus and interests in life (反应他们在生活中的爱好和重心). (分群体讨论)

- Do people feel lonely in crowded cities? (p3, p2 没见过过去感兴趣的人)

① I think so. And if you think about it (你仔细想一下), it's interesting how (这现象挺逗的) when we are surrounded by people in crowded cities, we are still experiencing a sense of loneliness and isolation (我们却仍在经历孤独和隔离). Theoretically (理论上来说), those crowded cities can offer opportunities for more social interaction and cultural exchange among people, but I guess, the fast-paced urban lifestyle (快节奏都市生活) actually leads to indifference and coldness (冷漠和冰冷). We've

all experienced how people in big and crowded cities are cold and busy, minding their own business (自顾自的). I remember one time, I was traveling in London with two huge suitcases, and nobody even offered to help me when I was trying to get into the subway. But you will never see this kind of indifference (冷漠) in small and less crowded cities or towns.

People are so hospitable and friendly (好客又友好) there. (原因, 讲故事)

② 你也可以分群体讨论, 有的人很多朋友不孤独, 有的则会更孤独。

I guess it really depends on the individual (看个人). In those big and crowded cities, there are usually more social and cultural opportunities where people can connect, make friends and build beautiful relationships (建立美好情谊). So, people who are sociable, outgoing and love crowds (喜欢人群), and also possess very strong interpersonal skills (具有很强的人际关系技巧) can normally find a lot of friends and surround themselves with love (被爱包围). For those people, it's almost impossible to experience the sense of loneliness (孤独感). But I have to say, at the same time, there are some people who are not so good at making friends and connecting with people; and because of the fast-paced urban lifestyle, sometimes people are too occupied with their jobs and responsibilities (被工作和责任占据) which might actually leads to more isolation between people. (分群体)

2. 分析或解释原因:

解题思路: 罗列; 分群体; 分情况; 直接解释原因

- Why do individuals from the same family have different personalities? (p3, p2 没见过但感兴趣的人)

I think that a person's personality is shaped by both nature and nurture (被先天和后天因素塑造). Genetic factors (基因事实) definitely play an important role in here. That's why within the same family, siblings (亲兄弟姐妹) can have very different personalities by nature. But it's not solely based on genes (也不是单纯只有基因决定的). Birth order really affects parental attention on each child (出生的顺序会影响父母对每个孩子的关爱). For example, the first child usually gets the most attention because he or she is the only child in the beginning. Normally they're more confident and safety-conscious (有安全意识的); and then the second child or the child in the middle, they have to share love with their older brother or sister. They tend to be bolder (张扬) and more aggressive (有攻击性的) so that they can get more attention. (分类讨论)

- Why do people often have problems when using new products? (p3, p2 电脑罢工)

There's always a learning curve (有学习曲线, 表示对新事物不熟悉带来的学习过程, 固定表达) when it comes to using new products, particularly in the realm of technology (尤其是科技产品). New products often come with (自带) their unique operating

systems and interfaces (操作系统和互动界面), so it's natural for people to need some time to become familiar with them. It usually involves a learning process (学习过程). (原因)

- Why do people like parties? (p3, p2 享受的聚会)

In social settings (在社交场合中), like a party, a gathering or a get-together, people can connect with family and friends and even new people (结识新人). Is a chance to bond with people (增进纽带) and build relationships. People need people. Most of us feel happy when we are in a bigger group. And then, parties are fun! At a party you can have food and drinks, games and music. People dance, laugh and talk. There's a lot going on (有很多事情发生). It's entertaining and relaxing. (罗列原因)

- Why do some people not like going to parties?

Some people are not party people at all. They are more of “a loner” or prefer to hang out one-on-one (一对一见面) with people. For them, talking to a lot of people at the same time, reading the room (察言观色), trying to please the crowd (讨好人群) is mentally draining. Some of them even feel mentally and physically wiped out (累爆了) after a party. Therefore, they prefer to stay at home and enjoy solitude (享受独处); or see a couple of friends at a time (一次见一两个朋友). (原因)

3. 同意与否题

典型格式: Do you think...? 或者 Should people...? 或者 Is it better to...?

常用思路: 解释原因; 主流观点和自己观点; 让位驳斥; 反向思考.....

- Do you think people are taking too many photos these days? (p3, p2 让你开心的照片)

I would say, these days, many people, especially younger people, tend to (往往) take an abundance of photos (大量照片), and sometimes it could be a little over the top (过分、夸张). Don't take me wrong (别误会我). I'm not saying that (我并没有说) people shouldn't take photos at all. Taking photos is actually a great way to document our lives (很好的记录生活的方式) so that later we can go back and relive/ revisit/ recall those moments (重新回顾美好时刻). But there's moderation in everything (凡事都有个度), right? Some people are obsessed with the idea of taking photos to the point that (以至于) they stop paying attention to the real world (不再关心真实世界). They live their lives through camera lenses (通过镜头来生活). And that's why I said it's over the top. (主流现象, 自己观点, 反向思考)

- Do you think old people would like to have changes? (p3, p2 一起做的令人兴奋的活动)

Many people hold a stereotype (有传统偏见) that older individuals are inactive (不够积极), conservative, boring, and unwilling to change, and I used to hold that stereotype as well. However, from my observations in recent years, many older people

also appreciate change in their lives. This is often because they are retired and looking for new stimulation (寻找新鲜刺激). For example, I've seen many seniors travel to different places every year/ become avid travelers (积极的旅行者). They also explore new hobbies and adapt to changes in technology to stay connected with the world. So, I believe that older people can also enjoy change, and it's more about personal differences. (主流观点, 自己观点补充)

4. 比较题

可能是直接问 the difference between A and B; 也可能更隐晦: How do older and younger people feel about technology?

常用思路:

- 罗列不同区别: first, second, ... 逻辑标语

- 分类讨论: in terms of XX, ..A is more XXX than B; in terms of YY,

- What are the differences between painting and drawing?(p3, p2 一幅画)

Well, drawing typically involves using markers, pencils, pens, charcoals (水彩笔、铅笔、钢笔和炭笔) to create lines and shapes (创造线条和图形) on paper. You can see all the lines and the strokes (线条和笔触). That's why normally kids create drawings instead of paintings. Because painting, on the other hand, uses painting brushes (画笔) and watercolor, oil, or acrylic (水

彩、油画或者丙烯颜料) to apply colors and create a more textured effect (有质感的效果). Sometimes you can see layers and layers of colors (一层层的颜色). And also, there are a lot of blending techniques (颜色柔和技巧) involved in painting. (对比讨论)

- What's the difference between living alone and living with roommates? (p3 来自 p2 认识的人搬到新家)

(以下四方面不是一定要面面俱到) The first difference is the cost (费用). Living alone is definitely more expensive as you have to bear the entire rent (承担整个房租) and utility bills (水电煤账单), whereas living with roommates allows you to share the burden (分享负担). You can split the bills (划分账单) and end up saving more money. So, it's definitely more financially friendly (经济友好型) to live with somebody, and that's why many young people choose to live with roommates. And in terms of privacy, obviously living alone provides you with a greater sense of privacy (隐私感更强) since you have your own space to yourself. You don't need to compromise (妥协). You can live in the place freely the way you want to. And on the other hand, sharing a place means compromising and you don't have that level of privacy. But I have to say in terms of social interaction (社交), living with roommates is definitely healthier for your mental health because you get to interact and socialize with other people, of course only when you get along with your roommates. Whereas living alone sometimes could be really lonely and cause all kinds of mental problems, even depression. But I have to say, living alone is really good for your independence. You do everything on your own. You handle every issue by yourself. That really improves problem-

solving skills (解决问题能力) and brings a strong sense of independence and freedom. (分角度讨论)

5. 优缺点题

The pros and cons; the benefits and drawbacks; the upsides and downsides; plus-point; the positive effects and negative effects; the good things and bad things; the biggest benefit would be...;
the pros outweigh the cons;

- What are the disadvantages when people keep making changes? (p3, p2 好的人生变化)

I feel that the biggest problem is the lack of stability and consistency (缺乏稳定性和持续性). And that can lead to a feeling of rootlessness (一种无根之感). All the changes can disrupt a person's routines and relationships, causing a lot of stress and uncertainty (不确定性). For example, I have a friend. She's great. But she moves around a lot! She lives in different cities even countries throughout the year. And I feel like I can't build a deeper friendship with her because sometimes she's in my life and sometimes she isn't. And she actually complained to me once about how she can't really make long-term commitments (长期承诺) with friends or partners. (举例子)

6. 罗列概括题

题目格式: What are the qualities of...? What are the types of...? What kinds of...? How can people...?

可用思路: 罗列法+举例子; 或其他

- How can people solve the problem that old people easily get tired? (p3, p2 感到累的活动)

First of all, I think it's completely normal for people's stamina/ energy level (精力、能量水平) starts to decline (开始下降) when they get older. In order to improve older people's overall fitness and energy level, encouraging them to engage in regular and moderate exercise (参与规律又强度适中的运动) is necessary. Activities such as, taking a walk, jogging, swimming or doing Tai Chi can all help boost their energy levels. And also, resting is very important. Getting enough quality sleep every day is crucial. what else, having a balanced diet, consuming enough protein, fibers and all kinds of essential nutrients (重要营养元素) is also the key. (并列罗列)

- What are the things that make people feel proud of? (p3, p2 克服过的困难)

To be honest, people feel proud of various things and achievements. For example, academic accomplishments (学术成就): getting high grades (考高分), completing challenging projects; or career successes (职业成就), like, getting a promotion (被提拔) or a pay rise (被加薪); or achieving personal goals (个人目标), such as, getting married, having a happy marriage, having a healthy and outstanding child; Or it could be much smaller things, like losing weight (减肥), cutting off sugar (戒糖), quitting smoking (戒烟). There're so many reasons to feel happy and proud of yourself, and to celebrate YOU (庆祝你自己). It could be as big as life milestones (人生里程碑), or it could be as small as little accomplishment in daily life.

(分类别讨论, 举例子)

7、时间题 (个人与大群体都有)

其实依然是问你的观点 (观点题), 不过时间性比较明显, 题干里提到时间性。多半需要你去分时间比较。

①. 过去与现在:

常见思路: 简单时间分层, 或者其他思维工具 (阐述原因, 罗列法), 注意形容词比较级的使用

过去: In the past, back in the (old) days, when I was little/a kid, many years ago, 50 years ago..., I/we/people used to.....

现在: Nowadays, today, these days, and now, at present, currently, at the moment,...

- Are there any differences between cooking today and in the past? (p3, p2 会做饭的人)

Oh yeah 100%. There are huge differences between cooking today and in the past. Back in the days (过去), like my grandmother's generation, cooking was often more labor-intensive (重体力的) and relying on open flames (依赖明火). It was more time-consuming and energy-consuming (花时间、花精力). Not to mention, it required a lot of experience and techniques to make the food delicious. Let's just say (咱们就这么说吧), it wasn't something super easy or enjoyable. Whereas

nowadays, I can say that cooking can almost be a fun thing to do. And even a cooking newbie (做饭新手) can make some good food with the help of technology. We have all the kitchen devices and technologies such as microwaves, ovens, grillers, blenders, mixers and even self-cooking machines. I'm not even joking (我可没开玩笑), sometimes I open a bottle of red wine (开一瓶红酒), sipping my wine (小口抿着我的酒) while cooking. That's how relaxed I can be in the kitchen. So yeh, the difference is definitely day and night (白天黑夜之别). (时间分层)

② 未来题

常见思路： 时间分层 或其他

From what I can see now,...

It's already happening now...

So, I don't see why in the future this trend won't continue...

So, I'm confident to say that,....

- What do you think will happen to historic places or buildings in the future? And why?

It's really hard to predict. On one hand, I do see a growing awareness among people of the significance of historic places and buildings, and more efforts are being made to preserve them. And I believe that, with the help of technology, it's going to be easier to do it. But on the flip side (转折), I also see cities growing and expanding, running out of space (没有空间). I guess, it really depends on how well the government, local communities and citizens balance between the need

for urban development and the importance of preserving history. (分头讨论, 现在看未来)

- 欢迎写阶段性学习心得+总结
- 欢迎提交上课笔记 (促进沟通+自我监督)