

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）

- Is it important to study science at school? (p3, p2 感兴趣的科学领域)

Oh yeah absolutely. Studying science at school is undoubtedly important (毋庸置疑的重要). Because science is the key to understanding the world around us, and that includes the natural world and the modern world, digital world today. It teaches us how things work, why do they work that way, and it also fosters problem-solving skills and critical thinking skills, which are very crucial skills in a child's development. **Without the foundation** in science, we wouldn't have the life we are living today. And, **a child who doesn't know** anything related to science wouldn't be able to navigate in life (驾驭生活). (原因, 反向假设)

- Should children learn to draw and paint? Why? (p3, p2 一幅画)

Oh yeah for sure, the way I see it, creating art really brings a lot of benefits, especially for children. First of all, it helps children develop skills, like fine motor skills (精细动作技能), hand-eye coordination (手眼协调), and observation skills (观察能力). Not to mention that it also fosters children's imagination (培养想象力). And secondly, it's an amazing way for children to express their inner feelings (表达感受). When they are happy, frustrated, sad, scared or confused, they can express all of those feelings by creating art. If a child doesn't learn how to draw or paint, they would lose a special channel (失去一个特别的渠道) to let out their emotions (发泄情绪) and the opportunity to express their feelings. So, it's very crucial for children to learn to draw or painting.

(罗列原因, 反向假设)

***正向+反向假设**

- Do you think the objects we use in our daily lives should be beautifully designed? (p3, p2 一幅画)

Yes, for sure! Everyday objects (日常物品) are more than just functional tools. Their look matters as well. I mean, we are all drawn to (被吸引) beautiful things (and people). And when we use something, we're actually spending time with this thing. It will lift our mood (提升情绪) if this object is beautifully designed. It's like an

eye candy (给眼睛吃的糖果, 好看的东西或者人) that brings joy to people. It also brings a sense of style to our life. That's why Industrial Design (工业设计) is such an important and popular major in university. Imagine, a world with only ugly but functional things, I wouldn't be happy at all. (原因, 正向+反向假设)

- Will experiencing adventure broaden 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 (应对未曾预见的挑战). (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...

(by and large:

-We're pleased, by and large, with our new house but we're going to remodel the kitchen and give it a good paint job.

-By and large you'll find it very quiet here in August because most people close up their shops and go on holiday.

-I would say that, by and large, we had a very good harvest this year.)

- What's the most popular means of transportation in your hometown? (p1 交通)

Well, Guangzhou is a huge metropolis (超级大都市), the most popular means of transportation is definitely the subway. It's fast, accessible, efficient and helps us avoid the horrible, annoying traffic jams during rush hours (高峰小时期间糟糕又讨人厌的堵车). There are also some people who use buses and taxis to get around or commute (转悠或通勤), but I would say, the subway is still the major go-to choice for most people. (主流情况, 特殊情况补充)

- What foreign languages do Chinese children learn? (p3, p2 中文说的好的外国人)

In China, the most popular and commonly learned foreign language is English. English is part of Chinese public education system (中国公立教育体系的一部分). It's actually a compulsory subject (必修课) that every student in China, from primary school to high school, has to learn. Besides English, there are some Chinese students who may also learn Japanese, Korean or Spanish out of interest (出于兴趣) or some specific reason. But that's not very common. (主流情况, 特殊情况补充)

- Are most people patient while waiting? (p3, p2 等待很久的事)

No, I don't think so. I think most people feel restless, impatient, irritated and fussy (不安的、不耐烦的、易怒的和焦躁的) while waiting as they often see it as a waste of time and energy. They're not accomplishing anything productive or meaningful during the wait. Perhaps only a few people can manage to control their grumpiness (管理自己的暴躁脾气) as they see it as opportunity to foster patience (培养耐心) and tackle/ solve/ handle/ deal with some simple tasks and chores (处理一些简单琐事), like checking emails. (主流情况, 特殊情况补充)

- Do people queue consciously while waiting for the subway train?

I would say, generally speaking, people have the awareness and decency (意识和素质) to line up (排队) at the platform while waiting for the subway train to come. Some platforms are with clearly marked lines (清晰的标记线) to help ensure the order (帮助维持秩序). However, in some very crowded situations, especially during rush hours, people can be less organized sometimes. (主流情况, 特殊情况补充)

⑦ 分情况讨论 (拓展思路: 一些时候、另一些时候; 心情好、心情差; 有钱、没钱; 有时间、没时间; 天气好, 天气坏; 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, ...

- Do you like to stay in a place with a lot of noise? (p1 噪音)

① It depends on the level of the noise. Sometimes I don't mind some noise especially in social settings (社交场合) where there is a good vibe (气氛友好), like in a cafe with friendly background hubbubs (背景闲聊声). It

feels cozy. But too much noise can be pretty distracting and making it hard to concentrate or fully unwind (完全放松)。(分情况)

② As a person who is highly sensitive to noise (对噪音极其敏感), too much noise can be overwhelming and too intense (太强烈, 令人淹没的感觉) for me. I find it hard to stay concentrated and fully relaxed when I stay in a noisy place. So, when I need to get into the zone (保持专注) and stay calm, I always go to a quiet place, like a library, a quiet café, or at home. Sometimes when I'm anxious, I can't even listen to music. (原因)

- Do you think music and dancing are a must at a party? (p3, p2 享受的聚会)

If it's a party, yes, I would say so. Music and dancing are a must (一定要有的东西), and drinks too. I love dancing, drinking and talking while listening to the music at a party. It really lightens up the mood (点亮情绪). But if it's just a peaceful and tranquil small get-together (小型聚会), I don't necessarily have to dance. I'll just have a nice conversation with my friends. BUT I would still say, I need my music! Otherwise, what's the difference between a party and a meeting? Right?! (分情况讨论, 反向假设)

- Why do some people quit and change jobs? (p3, p2 好的人生变化)

Sometimes people go for better career opportunities, such as a higher salary, better benefits, or career advancement. And sometimes, people change jobs because they are unsatisfied with their current career situation, for example, working in a toxic environment (有毒工作环境), having conflicts with coworkers all the time or a lack of work-life balance (缺乏生活和工作的平衡). People switch jobs to find opportunities that better align with their interests and expectations. And finally, sometimes it could be simple as relocation (搬家) or family needs. (分情况)

- 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

- Why do some people choose to remain silent when they receive bad services? (p3, p2 糟糕的服务)

Well like I said, some people really dislike confrontation. They prefer to avoid making a scene in public (避免在公共场合大吵大闹, 惹人注意). That's why they don't easily make a fuss (大惊小怪) about bad services. And there are some other people who just simply don't believe that their complaints would make any difference (会有任何作用). **It's not worth their time or energy** (不值当花自己的时间或精力) to make a complaint. They're a bit pessimistic (悲观主义), to be honest. (分群体)

- Is there a controversy between success and happiness? (p3, p2 一起工作学习的成功人士)

There is always a controversy/ debate between happiness and success; **it's like a chicken-and-egg situation** (先有鸡还是先有蛋的情况). Some people think you need to be happy with yourself and live a content and fulfilling life

no matter what (无论如何) in the first place (首先), and then you can make things happen (促成事情发生) and become a successful person; But there are some other people, arguably more people (比较肯定是更多人), hold the opinion that, in order to feel happy, you need to be successful, as money and fame will bring happiness. (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)

*另一种形式的分群体讨论

政府 (the government) VS 个人 (citizens, individuals)

学校、家长 VS 孩子

- How can people preserve historic cities and historic buildings? (p3, p2 美丽的城市)

I think people and the government should always work together to preserve historic cities and buildings. It always takes two to tango (两个人才能跳探戈, 表示 “一个巴掌拍不响”), right? From the government's perspective, it is important to pass laws and regulations (通过法律法规) that make it illegal to tear down (推倒) historic buildings and harm historic towns. Public education (公共教育) is key as well. The government should help citizens raise awareness (提升意识) of the importance of preserving historic cities and buildings by imparting knowledge (传输知识) about their historical significance (历史重要性). This way (通过这样的方式), we can all work together and foster a sense of responsibility (建立责任感) within the community. The government can also provide incentives (奖赏) to citizens or private organizations who are interested in fixing up (修复) old buildings and keeping them in good shape (保持好的状态). From the citizens' perspective, we need to start small (从小事做起). No more graffiti (城市涂鸦), no more surface damage. Then, we can volunteer our time (做志愿者) to organize community services to clean up and protect the buildings. If we all pitch in/ chip in (每个人都做自己的部分), we can ensure that these historical spots will survive for future generations. (特殊分群体讨论)

(当然, 也可以只讲回答的后半段, **people** 的部分)

*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...

- What are the differences between holding a party at home and in a public place? (p3, p2 享受的聚会)
Well based on my experience, I would say hosting a party at home and in the public place both have their pros and cons (优缺点). Number one, in terms of privacy, parties at home are often more private and it feels more intimate (感觉更私密). Whereas when hosting a party in a public place, you can invite more guests, some

people might even bring their friends, so you end up seeing a lot of people even strangers. And then, in terms of cost, renting a public venue (租一个场地) for sure is more expensive than doing it at home. Home parties are more budget-friendly/ pocket-friendly (预算友好型). And then, space is another difference. Public places offer more space for larger gatherings, while homes normally have more limited space. One thing I would say is that, hosting a party in a public place is more carefree (不惜要操心的). You can have someone who decorate the whole place for you, provide catering service (提供餐饮服务) and later clean up for you, and you don't need to worry about people wrecking things (打碎东西); whereas at home you have to do a lot of things by yourself, not to mention, you will be worrying about people breaking your stuff. For example, I had a big party at home a while ago, and I was all the time worrying about my guests breaking my furniture and home appliances when they got tipsy (微醺了) and started playing football in my living room. Haha! That was a terrifying experience.

(分角度类别讨论)

- 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 并列罗列法 (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?

- Why do Chinese children learn English? (p3, p2 中文说的好的外国人)

Number one, like I said it's a compulsory subject (必修课) in school system. So, they have no option (没有选择); they have to learn English in order to pass exams and go to good schools. And number two, English is still the most widely spoken language in the whole wide world (全世界最普及的语言). From a practical point of view (从实用角度来说), if you want to do businesses globally (做国际生意), if you want to study abroad (出国学习), if you want to travel independently (独立旅行), you'd better know how to speak and use English. That's why many Chinese parents emphasize on the importance of learning English from an early age. And finally, peer pressure (同伴压力). Imagine if you're a parent. And you look around, every kid is taking after-school classes and learning English. You will have FOMO (the fear of missing out) as a parent. You don't want to be left out (被排除在外). (罗列原因)

- What factors lead to success? (p3, p2 成功的商人)

Well, take my aunt for instance. To achieve success, you really need a lot of courage to step out of your comfort zone (走出舒适区) because the road to success is rarely a smooth one (通往成功的道路往往都不平坦). You have to be willing to endure hardships (忍受困难) and make sacrifices (选择牺牲) along the way. Moreover, having a clear vision and innovative ideas that set you apart from the crowd (让你和其他人区别开) is crucial. Thinking outside the box can make a big difference. But it doesn't stop there (也不是到这儿就没了). Hard work and

dedication are a must (一定要有努力工作和付出). Perseverance is key; you can't give up when things get tough (不能在情况不好的时候放弃). Lastly, there's also the element of luck (还有幸运的成分), which is often beyond your control/ out of your hand (不在你的控制范围). You don't get to choose it, but let's face it, sometimes a stroke of luck (一点点幸运) can boost you to the next level of success (让成功更上一层楼). (并列罗列)

- 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)

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. 个人背景情况和能力 (一部分出现在 P1 必考题里: 工作学习、住宅、家乡)

- What languages can you speak? (p1 language)

① Well, Chinese is my mother tongue/mother language (母语), English is my second language (第一外语), and I also speak a little Spanish, which is my third language (二外). But I have to say, I'm still learning, **there's a long way to go** (任重道远). My lousy Spanish (差劲的西班牙语) is still at a toddler's level (幼儿水平), haha!

② Well, Mandarin (普通话) is my mother tongue/mother language, English is my second language, and I'm from Guangdong Province, so I also speak Cantonese (广东话) on a daily basis with my friends and parents.

粤语是一门语言, 不是方言。所以广东的宝贝们, 你们都是三语宝宝哦!

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 wearing T-shirts? (p1 clothing)

① Yes! T-shirts are my go-to piece of clothing (首选的衣服单品) / choice when I just want to feel relaxed and comfortable. They are comfortable, casual, and easy to wear (穿起来很简单方便). And also, I feel that they can be dressed up or down (可华丽亦可简朴) depending on the occasion. They can go with a variety of other items (跟其他单品也很好搭配), like jeans, dress pants, blazers, and long skirts. For me, they are my favourite wardrobe staples/ wardrobe basics (衣橱里的基本款) that can be paired with a lot of items. (原因)

(不用都说, 挑选局部内容来说)

② I'm not a massive fan of T-shirts (我不是太喜欢 T 恤). I find them too casual or informal for certain occasions (我感觉它们在有些场合显得太休闲、不正式). Besides, usually t-shirts don't flatter my figure (突出我的身材优势). I prefer blouses (女式衬衫) /shirts. (原因)

③ I do, but I'm picky (挑剔) when it comes to wearing t-shirts. I prefer those plain and simple ones in solid colours (单色实色). They are more elegant and mature-looking (看起来成熟). I don't like t-shirts that are visually busy, like with a lot of different colours, or graphics, or texts. I find those ones to be a little childish, and not "me", you know. (原因)

* “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)
- Enthusiast: fitness enthusiast, running enthusiast, travel enthusiast
- 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.
- I don't have a liking for...

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

*模棱两可的表达:

- I have mixed feelings.
- It's a love-hate relationship.
- It's hard to say, really.
- I feel torn.
- Yes and no...

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 received a great gift? (p1 gifts)

思路: 礼物也不一定是实体的, 也可以是一场旅行、一场惊喜、演唱会门票。

① 惊喜生日会 a surprise party:

Absolutely, I'll never forget my 20th birthday when my friends threw me a surprise party (给我办了一个惊喜派对). It was incredible! They had planned it for weeks prior to the party, and the moment I walked in, I was completely astonished/surprised (惊喜、震惊的). It wasn't just the party itself but the thought and effort they put into making me feel special that made it the greatest gift ever. I couldn't stop smiling the whole time. (讲故事法)

② 周末出逃式旅行 a weekend getaway:

Certainly! For my wedding anniversary (结婚纪念日), my husband surprised me with a weekend getaway (周末小逃离式的旅行) to a cozy cabin (温馨度假小屋) in the mountains. It was a completely unexpected surprise (全然

的意外的惊喜), and we spent the time hiking, stargazing (观星), and enjoying each other's company (享受彼此的陪伴). The experience was unforgettable (难忘的), and it showed me how thoughtful my husband is. It was truly a great gift. (讲故事法)

③ 演唱会门票 a concert ticket:

Absolutely! I once received an incredible gift from my best friend Jessica, which was a ticket to my favorite band XXXX's concert. I was over the moon (月亮之上, 表示极其高兴) when she put the ticket in my hand; I was feeling emotional and speechless (感动又无语激动). Later, the concert was absolutely amazing/splendid (绝美), and the fact that Jessica knew me well enough to gift me such an unforgettable experience made it the best gift ever. (讲故事法)