

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 out with your friends? (pl friends)

- ① Oh yeh, **a lot!** I can't live without my besties (最好的朋友，适合女生的表达，小姐妹的意思) ! We see each other **all the time**. I love spending time with them, whether it's going out for dinner, go to the mall for shopping, watching a movie or just hanging out, doing nothing much but chitchatting (不做什么正经事就是聊聊天) . It's always so nice to see them, to keep each

other company. My friends really get me (特别懂我), and we really think alike (想法一致) / are on the same wavelength (在一个频道), so we have endless things to talk about. (原因, 细节)

② **Not very often**, but once in a while, we will see each other and catch up with each other's lives (互通有无). **The thing is**, my friends and I are all very busy with our own career, this is the main focus in our lives, so we can't afford to hang out all the time like we used to (我们没有办法像以前那样频繁聚会了). **But it doesn't mean that** (并不意味着) we don't care about each other anymore. We still love each other, and we have very deep and meaningful conversations when we meet up. The quality of our communication is incredible. We just **choose quality over quantity**. (原因)

③ No, not really. Like I said, I don't even have the time for myself, let alone for my friends. However, **I wish I could** be able to spend quality time with my close friends. I'm hoping that one day, when my baby is older, I would have more time for myself and my friends. I really look forward to that day. (先抑后扬)

④ No, like I said, I don't need a lot of friends, and I enjoy solitude (独处时光) / my time alone so much. I consider myself more of a loner (独行侠). I build my own happiness based on the books I've read, the movies I've watched, and the conversations I've had with myself in my head. I see my close friends probably once or twice per month. (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 wear T-shirts?

- ① All the time, I wear them almost every day. I love white and grey t-shirts. They look clean and fresh. I have these two colours in crew neck, V-neck, regular fit and slim fit. They are so versatile. (原因, 细节)
- ② Not very often, usually on weekends. During the week, at work I need to dress up and look professional. But on weekends, I just want to feel comfortable and relaxed. I love wearing casual when I'm off work (下班). (分情况)
- ③ Very rarely. Like I said, I'm not a t-shirt person, so, not very often. Sometimes I wear a basic white t-shirt underneath a hoodie (帽衫) or a sweatshirt (运动衫) to stay warm. (原因, 细节)

c) 其它 (行为习惯选择, 也可以当作频率题回答)

解题思路: WH 法, 深入话题可以使用分层法

- Do you usually carry a bag? (p1 bags)

① Oh yeh for sure! I'm a bag freak (包包狂人) / bag lover (包包爱好者) / bag person (爱包包的人), so yeh, I absolutely love carrying my bag. It's super practical as it holds all my stuff in one place, like, my lip colors, my little mirror, my hair brush, my wallet, my phone and keys, everything. But it's also a great fashion accessory (时尚配件) that can complement my outfit (完善补充我的搭配). I can't tell you how happy it makes me feel when every morning I choose the perfect bag to go with (搭配) my outfit for the day. (原因, 细节)

② No, not really. I just don't find it necessary (感觉没必要), you know. I prefer to keep my hands free (手里没东西) and only bring the necessities (必需品) with me, like my phone and my keys, and that's it! I don't even need a wallet nowadays as I can pay everything through my E-wallet/digital wallet (电子钱包). And when I need to bring more things, I'll just carry them with a plastic bag. Haha, I know, it's really tasteless (没品位). (原因)

③ I don't usually carry a bag with me on a day-to-day basis (每天) . I only wear a duffle bag (帆布包) when I go to the gym. I use it to carry my clean clothes, underwear, slippers and sneakers (干净衣服、内衣、拖鞋和运动鞋) . So yeh, that's the only bag I use. It's my go-to. (细节)

④ Uhmm, sometimes yes and other times no, depends on the situation. If I'm just quickly running some errands (跑跑杂事) , leaving home and coming back soon, I normally just take my keys and put them in the pocket. But if I'm going to work/school, I will bring a (school) bag with me to carry everything I need for the day, like some books, documents and snacks. (分情况)

⑤ Oh yeh, quite often! I'm a bag freak (包包狂人) / bag lover (包包爱好者) / bag person (爱包包的人) . And I have a wide collection of designer bags (奢侈品包) , Gucci, Chanel, Fendi, Louis Vuitton, you name it (你随便问, 应有尽有) . Every morning, I choose a bag to match my mood and my outfit. I feel naked without my bag. (细节)

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)

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 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

- Why do people hold events to celebrate? (p3 来自 p2 传统庆典)

Some people have a strong sense of ceremony/ritual (仪式感很强), they love holding events such as birthday parties, weddings and anniversary dinners in order to create lasting memories (长久的回忆). I think it's a really beautiful thing to do. Personally, I'm the kind of person who loves hosting events for special occasions. For me, that's the best way to celebrate the moment. And also, those celebrations can bring people together and express gratitude, joy, and appreciation towards one another. (原因)

- How do people react when they get lost? (p3 来自 p2 迷路)

People's reactions can vary depending on their personality type. Some can still pull themselves together (保持镇定), stay

calm and start thinking about strategies. Whether it's retracing their steps (沿着路走回去), or finding a familiar landmark, or turning to people for help. They focus more on the things they can do to get them out of that situation. Some other people tend to focus more on their own emotions rather than the solutions. They might even go through a panic attack (恐慌发作), increased heart rate or sweating (心跳加速、流汗). (分群体)

- Why do some people do volunteer work all over the world? (p3 来自 p2 乐于助人的人)

Some people might do it to gain new experiences and skills, and perhaps learn a new language; some people really love traveling and seeing different cultures, therefore volunteering all around the world can not only allow them to help others, but also broaden their horizons and expand their life experiences; volunteering can also be a way to meet new people, especially people with different cultural backgrounds, build relationships and create a sense of community. For some people, they enjoy the sense of achievement when making a positive impact on people/ make a difference in people's lives. And for some other people, having international volunteering experiences can enhance/ amplify/ elevate their resumes (提升简历水平), which is a good thing for their career paths. (分群体讨论)

- Why do some people think it's enjoyable to stay at home on holidays? (p3 来自 p2 未来想去的遥远地方)

Believe it or not (不管你信不信), traveling is not for everybody (旅行不是适合所有人的). Some people just think it's too much effort and money. You need to prepare for the trip (准备旅程), book up hotels (定酒店), pay for flight tickets (买机票), and make itineraries (做日程计划), and organize the whole trip with attention to detail (细节至上地组织整个旅程). It requires a lot of management skills. And not to mention, you'll spend quite a lot of money. Some people just couldn't be

bothered to go through that (懒得经历这一切) . For them, holidays are supposed to be relaxing and easy (假期本该是放松又轻松的) , so they'd rather spend that time at home, just pamper themselves (疼爱自己) — by eating healthy, resting well, going to the gym, spending time with friends and family, you know, take a break from their work and recharge. I kind of get it (我有点能理解) , to be honest. Sometimes I end up feeling even more tired after spending my holidays traveling in another country. (原因, 细节)

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 is cheap fashion so popular? (p3 来自 p3 新开的店)

The way I see it, A, cheap fashion/fast fashion is cheap, therefore, more affordable. It's the perfect solution for people who can't afford high-end designer clothing. And B, fast fashion retailers like H&M, Zara, Mango, they produce new styles at a super rapid pace, allowing customers to keep up with the latest fashion trends without spending every penny they have in the bank (不用把钱花光) . However, the downside of cheap fashion is that it can be harmful to the environment and workers in the fashion industry, as it often involves unethical labor practice (不道德的劳动剥削) . (罗列, 转折)

- Why are Japanese animated films so popular? (p3 来自 p2 让你失望的电影)

To be honest, I'm never a big fan of Japanese animation, so I don't really know why. I guess, they often have very captivating storylines (吸引人的故事线) that attract both children and adults. And they have a unique art style that is visually stunning (视觉上很好看). (原因。实在不喜欢日本漫画，对不起说不出来太多内容)

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 media is putting too much attention on famous people? (p3 来自 p2 感兴趣的名人)

Yes, I think so, and this is indeed a negative phenomenon (负面现象). In today's society, it seems that (貌似) celebrity culture (明星文化) has taken over (占据占领) the entire media world. Everywhere we look, we are bombarded with news, gossip, and updates about the lives of famous people (被明星的新闻八卦轰炸). It is understandable that some people are curious about the lives of celebrities, but not all of us are so into those lives that are far away from us. It is the excessive focus (过度关注) on their every move (他们的每一个动作) that annoys me so much. And it's taking our attention away from things that truly matter, such as wars, poverty, environment and education (把我们的注意力从真正重要的事情上挪走). (原因)

- Do you think films with famous actors and actresses are more likely to become successful films? (p3 来自 p2 让你失望的电影)

Usually yes. A film with famous movie stars is more likely to succeed at box office (票房大卖), because those superstars' fan base can normally translate into big ticket sales. Fans are drawn to (被吸引) see their favorite idols on big screen (大荧幕), that's why they will pay for the tickets. However, **it doesn't mean that** it will 100% guarantee a success at box office as a film is not solely determined by (不管是被唯一一个因素决定) the popularity of the actors. There are other factors that should be taken into consideration (需要要被考虑) like the plot, the acting skills, the direction, the soundtrack and special effects (故事情节、演技、导演、背景音乐和特效)。(反向思考)

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'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)

- What's the difference between email and phone in terms of providing information? (p3 来自 p2 错误的信息)

The way I see it, emails are for detailed content and for conveying complex information. And the biggest upside (最大优

点) about it is that it's a way to document the whole communication (一种存档方式) . It provides a written record (书面记录) that can be easily traced back to (追溯) in the future. And on the other hand, phone communication is definitely more intimate with a personal touch and instant interaction. You can get a quick back-and-forth information exchange (快速来来回回的信息交换) through phone calls. It's ideal for urgent matters. In the workplace, phone communication and email communication should go hand in hand (一起出现) . They are different but they definitely complement each other (相辅相成) . (对比区别讨论)

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 advantages of living on a higher floor? (p3 来自 p2 人多的地方)

So the pros of living on a higher floor are. Firstly, the views are better. You may be able to see the city skyline far away in the background, or even the rolling mountains (绵延的山峦) in the back. Nothing can beat those gorgeous views; they can put people in a great mood; Secondly, the higher you live the more sunlight you will get. For people who can't live without natural light, that would be a big big bonus (奖赏) ! And thirdly, higher floors tend to be quieter than lower

ones, as they are further away from street level noise (街道上的噪音) . Anything else...? Ah yes, security could be another benefit, as it is harder for intruders (闯入者) to break in. (罗列)

6. 罗列概括题

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

可用思路: 罗列法+举例子; 或其他

- What are the most popular jobs for young people in your country? (p3 来自 p2 有趣的工作)

I feel that China is very similar to the rest part of the world. The most popular jobs for young people are often in the booming tech industry (正在蓬勃发展的科技产业) , such as software engineering, data analysis, virtual reality and artificial intelligence. China is also going through a digital transformation (数字变革) and there's a lot of potential in the *tech industry*. And other jobs that I can think of are finance, marketing, e-commerce, especially e-commerce. We are the biggest online shopping country in the world. E-commerce is where all the investments go to. (罗列)

- What are the most common architectural styles in Chinese cities? (p3 来自 p2 理想的房子)

I'd say that the MOST common architectural style in China is this modern and international urban style (现代的、国际化的都市风格) . I mean, those high-rise buildings and skyscrapers (摩天大厦) you see in most big cities in China. To me, it makes

sense (是合理的) because China is a such a densely populated (人口密度大) country and having tall buildings is one of the solutions for creating more living space for citizens. But it doesn't mean that (但这并不代表) you cannot see any trace of traditional architecture, no, traditional Chinese architecture styles, such as temples, pagodas and courtyard houses (庙宇、宝塔、四合院) can still be found in many cities, especially in those historic districts. For example, in Beijing, you still can see so many courtyard houses in those old town areas near Forbidden City (故宫). Additionally, Western architectural styles, such as Gothic style (哥特), can be quite common in some Chinese cities with a colonial history (殖民历史). Like, Tianjin and Fujian Province. So, yeh, we have a variety of architectural styles. (主流情况, 特殊情况补充)

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,...

- Why do people play different games now than before? (p3 来自 p2 童年的游戏)

I think it is because of the new lifestyle we're living now. It's all connected (都是互相影响的). Nowadays people are living a more sedentary lifestyle (久坐生活方式). People sit more and walk, run less. We drive to different places. We sit down in front of the computer and work all day. We come home and sit down more in front of the TV and watch TV all night. As technology has advanced, our lifestyle has changed dramatically as well. That's why we are having completely different ways in terms of getting entertained (取得娱乐) and engaging in leisure activities. Video games today have much better graphics and better immersive experiences. VR technology has opened up new doors for gaming experiences. That's why people play video games more than any other games today. It's the easiest way. In the past, we didn't even have those options. (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,....

- Do you see driverless cars as the future of cars?

In the near future (近期的未来), no, I don't see driverless cars as the predominant means of transportation. There are still several challenges to overcome, technological limitations would be the NO.1 problem, we see Tesla car accidents almost every day on the news, and then, legal and ethical aspects, I don't think too many people have accepted this concept.

However, in the distant future (远期未来), it's possible that driverless cars could become more prevalent (流行、普及). (时间分层)

0

- 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)