

Part2 有趣的地方 补充 part3 部分

Part3:

1. How can people access traveling formation?

Some people would get tips and recommendations through word of mouth (口口相传, 朋友家人推荐) from their local friends or family. It's a great way to discover places and hidden gems (宝藏地点). And nowadays there are many people who just want to discover places by themselves without the influence from people around them. In that case (这种情况下), they might go to travel websites and apps like booking.com, TripAdvisor, or Google Maps to get extensive information and inspiration (大量信息和灵感). Some people also love seeking inspiration from social media platforms (社交媒体平台) such as Instagram or in China, we use “little red book”, these platforms filled with travel information. There're many travelers (旅行者) sharing their experiences on social media, which can be really helpful. (分群体讨论)

2. Do people have different personalities in different regions of your country?

China's an enormous/ huge country with incredible cultural diversity (迷人的文化多样性). Every region has its own unique customs, traditions, and even different ways of talking. These things can definitely shape how people are (塑造人们的特点), but I wouldn't say/ I wouldn't go as far as saying (我不至于会认为) there are huge differences in personalities across China. From what I've seen, hanging out with people from all over China, it's more about individual differences than where they're from. People are unique, no matter where they call home (更多是人和人之间的区别, 不管他们家乡在哪里). (转折)

3. What causes the differences between different regions of your country? 这题好难!!!!

(自己找台阶下) To be honest, that's a very complicated question! And I'm definitely not an expert on topics like this (我不是这种话题的专家). I guess, in general, the differences between regions can be caused by a mix of historical, cultural, economic and geographical factors (a mix of A, B, C and D factors). For example, in the east coast of China where the cities are more developed, like Shanghai, Xiamen, Shenzhen, all these cities appear very modern and international (看起来现代又国际化). Whereas cities located in the northwest part of China, inner land region, for example, Qinghai Province, those areas are relatively less developed. The look and fabric of those cities (城市肌理) can be very different with those coastal cities (海边城市) in China. (举例子)

先找台阶下, 说题太难, 说自己不是专家, 说不出来太多道理, 一言不合就举例子。

4. Is it just youngsters who like to try new things, or do people of your parents age also like to try new things?

Generally speaking, young people are more willing to try new things and be more adventurous (有冒险精神的), while older people are more conservative (保守的) and willing to stay in their comfort zones (愿意呆在舒适区). But I wouldn't go as far as saying (但我也不至于就认为) ONLY the young like to try new things. I know many people of my parents age who also love taking risks (冒险) and exploring new things. For example, my uncle loves all kinds of extreme sports (极限运动). He is in his 50s (50多岁) and love surfing and scuba diving. He's also a skater boy (滑板男孩), well, more like a skater man (更多是滑板大叔), haha! But you get the point, right? it still depends on the personality type. (总数, 转折, 举例子)

5. Is a great tourist destination also a good place to live?

Usually, a tourist destination wouldn't be a good place to live. This kind of place is usually full of people, tourist-oriented infrastructure and facilities

(以游客为导向的基建和设施), and high prices (高物价). The city wouldn't prioritize its residents' needs before tourists' needs. Residents' needs such as, healthcare system, education quality and job opportunities are normally not valued. (原因)

6. Why do people who go to live in small towns think these towns are more interesting than big cities?

Small towns usually are less bustling (喧闹) than big cities. They are more tranquil and peaceful, with a slow-paced lifestyle, and can help people find their inner peace (寻找内心平静). And then, a small town tends to have a lower cost of living (生活成本低) compared with big cities. Affordability (可支付性) is another reason why some people choose small cities over big ones. Finally, like I mentioned, small towns normally have tight-knit communities (紧密的社区关系) where people know each other and help each other out. Some people really enjoy that sense of community and belonging. (罗列原因)