

直播课 Day2

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（上）

1. 阐述原因（最基本思路）；
2. 其他基本思路（连词使用）；
3. 细节具象拓展（①-④）
4. 先抑后扬；
5. 思维分层法（①-④）；

1. 阐述原因。最基本的思路（会大量使用）。

具体展开思路：罗列好处、收获（或坏处、不喜欢的原因）；分析做某事时的感受；.....

多问问自己 why, the use of linking words/conjunctions (for reasons).

注意避免过度使用“because”

- 不要忘记 filler words 的神奇功效：I mean, uhmmm, you know...
I like pink. I mean, it's a very dreamy, bubbly, soft and girly colour.
- Because 直接原因，强烈因果关系
(Simply because, mainly because, partially because...)

The show was canceled because it was pouring.

The show was canceled because of the rain.

- Since 相对于 because 更加 informal，可以放在句首或句中；因果关系的级别也有所降低；有时候表示“既然”，来阐述听众也知道的事实。

Since I'm standing right next to the sink, let me get you some water.

- **As** 同样 **informal** 表达，可以放在句首或句中；因果关系的级别也有所降低；有时候表示“既然”，来阐述听众也知道的事实。

As I just moved to Spain, I'm learning Spanish now.

- **For** 同样 **informal** 表达，只能放在句中

I was tired after my journey, for I had been forced to bike 20 miles.

- **Due to +名词 /due to the fact that+从句** 非常正式，口语中不常用。用在 **part3** 可以接受。

There's a lot of traffic today due to the upcoming holiday.

Many people are still unemployed due to the fact that the economic recovery has been slower than anticipated.

- **The reason is that...** 同样更适合 **part3**
- **The reason why.... is that/ because** (口语中 OK) ...

Linking words/conjunctions (for results)

- **So** 口语最常用

We were hungry, so we stopped at a cafe for a snack.

- **Therefore** 可以书面，也可以口语使用

I think I've stayed too long. Therefore, I'm leaving in the morning.

- **Consequently** 更适合书面，当然，**part3** 也可以使用 (学术讨论)
- **As a result**, 更适合书面，当然，**part3** 也可以使用

- Do you go to a good school?

- ① Uhm, I would say, it's a pretty good school, yes. It's top 10 in China. Great students, great faculty, great learning atmosphere. Very accommodating, flexible and innovative. I'm learning a lot and having so much fun here. So yeh, I'm a proud student (很骄傲的学生) of XXX university. (原因)
- ② Yeh, my high school is one of the best schools in my city. It's spacious and clean. Well-equipped, and offers the best/top-notch school facilities. We have our own gym and swimming pool. The teachers are professional, patient, respectful and pay a lot of attention to our needs (非常留意我们的需求). The students are amazing as well. Everyone has a strong sense of school spirit (学校精神, 团结精神). (原因)
- ③ Uhm, it's not the best school, if you know what I mean. Things could be better at my school. For example, we don't even have our own sports field (体育操场). (原因)
- Do you like wearing T-shirts?
- ① Yes! T-shirts are my go-to piece of clothing (首选的衣服单品) 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)

2. 其他基本思路

① 转折，对比（有时引发反向思考）：

- But 非常口语化
- However, 比较正式，更适合 part3; 写作上标点符号要注意

I don't like reading; however, I did enjoy reading the Harry Potter books.

- Nevertheless 比 however 更加正式，口语中几乎不用。（考试时候可以不用）

I was tired, I nevertheless decided to stay up and finish the project.

（可以用 “even though...still...”去替代）

- That said/Having said that 相对更 informal 适合口语表达，适合 part3

Their work has been very good. Having said that/that said, I still think there's room for improvement.

- Do you like your current learning atmosphere?

① I love it! The learning atmosphere here is really positive. Not super intense, but students are pretty hardworking and scholarly/studious. However, it doesn't mean that（不代表）we don't know how to have fun.

We study hard and party hard（我们学习努力，玩儿得也认真）. At my school, there are more than 100 school clubs（兴趣团）.（转折）

② My university is a famous party school. So, there's no such thing as（没有这回事）learning atmosphere. Haha!
The “partying atmosphere” is pretty intense, I'd say（派对氛围很浓烈！幽默的语气）.（原因）

③Yeh, my high school is very scholarly. Students are hardworking. It's competitive (有竞争的), but not in a negative way (但不负面). We enjoy the whole learning process. (原因)

(绿色字体的答案只是展现答案的完整性, 所涉及到的思维工具并不对应当前的知识点)

- Do you think we should use plastic products? (p3 来自 p2 见到很多塑料垃圾的经历)

No, everybody knows that plastics (各式塑料) are very pollutive to the environment. We should try to reduce plastic use/consumption (塑料使用、消耗). Today, all the seas are filled with marine debris (高分词汇, 海洋垃圾残骸, 见“知识点”), mainly plastics, and all the landfills are running out of space (所有的垃圾填埋场已经没有空间了). That's why people are trying to use recyclable and reusable products more, and consume fewer plastic products. But I have to say, it's very hard to stop using plastics completely, as most of the product packaging wrappers (包装纸) are still plastic. There's a long way to go (路还很漫长, 任重道远). (原因+转折)

- Do you think grammar is important when learning foreign languages? (p3 来自 p2 令人印象深刻的英语课)

I think so, especially if you are an adult student (成人学生). I mean, grammar is the foundation when you want to structure a sentence correctly (正确地组织句子). Without knowing the proper grammar (地道的语法), the sentence you're saying might sound wrong and funny (听起来又错又可笑), and in a worst case/scenario (最糟糕的是), incomprehensible/ not understandable (不可懂的). However, this doesn't mean that you should over-focus on grammar (过度关注语法). Because that will put you under a lot of pressure. Sometimes, trying to be perfect will frustrate you so much to the point that you won't be able to open your mouth (试图完美会让你焦虑紧张以至于不敢张口). After all (毕竟), the purpose of learning grammar is to be able to use a language, not to get intimidated (受到恐吓惊吓) by it. Just think about kids, they speak a language without knowing any grammar.

Sometimes they say it right, and sometimes they say it wrong. It doesn't matter. What's more important is to be able to communicate. (原因+反向假设+反向思考+举例子)

② 添加补充

- (and) also, /(and) plus,/ and too/ on top of that,/ besides (that),/ in addition (to that),/ additionally, +句子
- Moreover, /furthermore,/ what's more.../ what else ...稍微更正式一些 (口语用仍然没问题), 适合 part3
- 甚至, I mean, you know, 也是一种补充 (信息或者原因)

- Do you often wear jewelry?

① I personally do not wear jewelry on a day-to-day basis (每天). I prefer a more minimal style and I don't feel the need to (感觉不需要) wear jewelry to feel confident or complete (感到自信或完整). (适合男宝们: **And plus**, I play sports all the time, jewelry can be really uncomfortable and heavy. It also affects my performance (影响我的发挥)). (原因)

② I wear jewelry all the time, it's a way for me to express my personality and style (表达个人性格和风格), **and also** to make a fashion statement (时尚宣言). I enjoy the way it makes me feel (我享受它带给我的感觉) and the way it can complement my outfit (以及它能补全我的穿搭的方式). (原因)

- Do you want to go into outer space in the future?

① I don't find it super appealing (有吸引力) as I have serious claustrophobia (幽闭恐惧症). So, each time when I imagine myself being trapped in that small space ship, I feel a little nervous. And **on top of that**, thinking about the risks of space travel, I might never be able to see my family again. Anyway, I know it's exciting, but it's not for me. (原因)

② That would be the coolest thing ever! I mean who can say no to space travel (太空旅行)? Being an astronaut (宇航员) is so cool. You can travel to outer space, see the earth from a far far distance. Only a few people in this world can have this kind of experience. (原因)

③ 强调补充: **especially...; My favourite singers/ band/ artist/ brand is...**

当没有带多概括性的内容可讲时, 提供一些强调性补充内容, 提供一些“高光”。

- Do you like modern art or traditional art?

① I love modern art. **Especially** impressionism and post-impressionism (尤其是印象派和后印象派). I find these styles far more relatable (让人产生联系感) than traditional art. They are full of color diversity (色彩多样性) and brightness. Because that was the first time when painters decided to go out and catch sun and light. They express their feelings/perceptions through the light and color (他们通过光线和颜色来表达自己的感受), rather than create exact representations (完全一致的描绘). (强调补充, 原因)

② I love traditional art more. When I look at Renaissance art in the museum, I always feel mind blown (被震撼) by the level of technique (技术水平) in those paintings. It takes decades of practice. (原因)

- What music do you like?

① I like almost every type/kind/genre (种类) of music. Pop, Jazz, Hip-Hop, country...basically, I just love exploring new stuff (探索新事物). I **especially** love experimental music (实验性的音乐) and fusion style music (混合风). It's so fun to listen to unique things. I'm very accepting (有接受度的) and openminded (开化的) when it comes to music. (原因, 细节, 强调补充)

② I love country music. **My favourite country music singer is** Taylor Swift. I just love her music, the rhythm, melody and lyrics, everything. Her music really clicked with me (让人很喜欢, 很敲中内心, 尤其是第一次接触时) the first time I heard it. I fell in love with (爱上) her and her music right away/immediately. I can relate to (感同身受) many of her songs. (原因, 细节, 强调补充)

3. 细节具象拓展

① WH 法

WH 展开法, 交代个人信息的利器, 口语界的明星 (大多用于 P1+P2)

WHAT/WHO/WHEN/WHERE/WHY/HOW=WH 法

WH 法在雅思考试中的作用: 自述情感+WH 细节补充。给考官展示了给信息的能力。适合 P1 交代简单的讯息, 深度适中, 思路切题。

- When do you usually eat snacks now? (p1 snacks)

Normally between two meals (两餐之间), whenever I take a break. For example, in the morning, around 11am, I always have a coffee break with my coworkers/ classmates, we will go for a coffee, and I'll grab something to eat, usually it's a bag of chips or a small muffin. (WH 法)

任何 WH 开头的问题也可以用 WH 法来回答:

WHEN do you go to the park? **WHAT** is your favorite type of music? **HOW MUCH** time do you spend outdoors every week?

② 交待细节，进一步展开。其实就是正常人说话时候会做的事。

经常和“原因”法工具结合。先讲大概原因，再添加具体细节，进一步说明。

- Do you often wear jewelry?

④ Oh yeh, quite often! I'm a jewelry freak (珠宝狂人) / jewelry lover (珠宝爱好者) / jewelry person (爱珠宝的人)。

And I have a wide collection of different types of jewelry (我有不同类型的珠宝的收藏), including rings, bracelets, earrings and necklaces. I enjoy experimenting with different combinations (实验不同组合) / mixing and matching (混搭) to create unique looks (独特风格)。 (原因, 细节列举)

⑤ I'm very passionate about wearing jewelry. I find that wearing jewelry is a way to express my personality and style. I often wear it to complement/match/go with my outfits. I like to choose pieces that are meaningful to me, and I have a lot of sentimental jewelry that I like. I also love to purchase one-of-a-kind (独一无二的) pieces from local designers (本地设计师)。 (原因, 细节)

③ 讲故事：

要点：

a. 该思路不是很常用，往往适合“个人经历题”。 Have you ever...? Did you...when you were little? 否则会显得很以偏概全地回答问题。

b. 故事也不能长，三两句话概括。

- Have you ever worked in a small business?

① No, I haven't. I've been a student all my life. I've never even had a part-time job. So, no. (原因)

② Yes, I worked at a small bakery (小烘焙店) for a few months during summer holiday this year, and it was a great experience. The owner was very hands-on (亲历亲为), and I was able to learn a lot about baking and running a small business (经营小型生意). The atmosphere was very friendly and I felt like part of a family (我感觉自己是家庭一员). (讲故事法)

③ Yes, I worked at a small restaurant and it was a great experience. The owner was very passionate about the food and it was a great opportunity to learn about the restaurant industry (餐饮行业). It was a team, only 4 people including the owner, haha, but we were very close and it felt like working with a family. (讲故事法)

④ I worked for a small online company and it was not a good experience. The owner was very messy and disorganized (很混乱). And it was difficult to get clear instructions. The workload was overwhelming (工作量很大). Plus, I didn't feel like I was making a meaningful contribution (制造有意义的贡献). I left the job feeling burnt out (感到累透) and unappreciated. (讲故事法)

⑤ No I haven't, but I'm curious about what it would be like to work for a small company. I worked for a large retail company years ago. I was able to learn a lot. However, the company was so big that it was difficult to navigate (行驶) /get around and find the right people to talk to. That's why I'm curious about working for a small business. (讲故事法)

④ 举例子

可以用到的表达:

- 适合一个例子或列举几个例子: “for example”, “for instance”, “such as”+noun., “like...”, “namely...” (列举); “to

name a few,” (列举)

The report focuses on several key issues, namely, the budget, the workforce, and the timeline.

The company offers a variety of services, to name a few, consulting, coaching, and training.

- 适合一个详细的例子: “an example would be...” , “an example in point would be...” , “to give you an example...” , “let’s say...” , “say...” ,

- Do you like your teachers?

- ① 适合高中生: Yes, I love my teachers! They’re so creative! For example, sometimes, our homework is DIY things (手工做东西) . Like, when we take geography classes, we learn different countries and cultures, our teacher asks us to DIY things related to this country! And then she puts them in the school hallways (学校走廊) , like an exhibition (就像展览一样) ! Now we are learning about Egypt (埃及) . So, the hallways are full of cardboard pyramids (硬纸板做的金字塔) ! Hahaha! (举例子)
- ② Uhm, not really. I mean, some are OK... and some are just doing the bare minimum (应付了事, 做到最低能接受的范围) . They couldn’t care less about the students (完全不在乎学生) . For example, I’ve been at my school for 3 years, and some of my teachers still don’t know my name yet. (原因+举例子)
- ③ Yes! They’re the best! My teachers are professional, patient, respectful and pay a lot of attention to our needs (非常留意我们的需求) . They encourage students to think outside the box. They make learning fun and efficient. (原因)

4.先抑后扬 (偶尔使用)

用于对于题目不得不说 No 的情况; 现实与理想有差距的时候。

“I wish I could..., but”

- Is there any technology you want to buy?

Yeh, I wish I could have an electric car. Even though I don't have the budget for it yet. But one can dream (人是可以作梦的), right? I'm trying to save up, little by little. And it would be the coolest thing to own an electric car one day. It would help save money in my pocket, as well as take care of the environment. (先抑后扬)

5. (提分秘笈, 重头戏) 思维分层。 (特别适合 P3 中深入类的话题)

快速时间内向考官展示思维立体性, 顺便好处就是延展答题时间, 提分利器!

提示:

- P3 的思维工具只是参考, 在你无话可说, 或者太多可说, 却缺乏输出框架和逻辑的时候, 也许以下的工具会对你起到帮助。但是, 在你已经有自己想法的时候, 不需要强行使用以下工具。切记, 不要做思维工具的奴隶。
- 可以用过“做游戏”的方式来加强对思维工具使用的自然性 (直播课会解释)。
- 如果对以下工具感到无法自然使用, 那么, 最简单的思路是:
观点+理由 (阐述原因) +举例
- 不需要说得像素材那么多, 需考虑短时间内即兴作答的真实性以及与自身实力的匹配度。水平基础越弱、语速越慢的学生应该说的越少。30-40s 时长最合适。

① 主流观点 VS 自己观点 (可顺, 可逆)

当题目本身存在主流声音的时候

- Do you think people are born with time management skills or they can develop them? (p3 来自 p2 迟

到)

Many people would say that time management skills are something people can learn and develop as they grow. I agree. But I also think there are some innate personality characteristics (内在的先天性格特征) that you can find in people who have great time management skills. Some people are born with the talent of time managing (天生就是有时间管理能力). They have a better sense of time, they are good multitaskers, and they're better at controlling their pace (控制自己的步调) when doing things. (主流观点, 自己观点)

- How do you define success? (p3 来自 p2 克服困难终成功)

That's a good question, and also a very philosophical one. Uhmmm, many people would say that success is being wealthy, famous and powerful. **But I see this word in a broader sense** (广义来看). **The way I see it**, a successful person is someone who knows who they are, and what they want, and be happy with themselves. They can live the life in a way they desire. That's the best life. Let me give you an example, if a guy's dream is to be a surfer (冲浪者). And if he manages to stand on his own feet (自食其力) without any help, and he can surf every day, then good for him (我为他开心)! He's a successful person according to my definition. (主流观点, 自己观点, 举例子)

- 先亮自己的观点: 肯定还是否定

正向: Many people would say that... and I totally agree...

Many people would do... and I agree on that.

逆向: Many people would say that... but I don't see it that way/ but it's not necessarily true/ But that's not always the case/ but I don't really agree on that/ but I don't think so/ but I disagree (using an empathetic tone)

I think/reckon...; I believe...; I guess/suppose...; **the way I see it**, ...; in my view, ...; **I'm of the opinion that**...; from my point of view, ...; from my perspective, ...; to my mind...; I would say that...; I find...+adj.; Here's my two cents; in my humble opinion, here's an unpopular opinion...

② 让位驳斥（自己的观点+反对声音+驳斥）和①还是有区别的

讲述自己如何认同某观点，指出一条反面的声音，强调自己仍然喜欢（证明观点与决心）

学术写作常见思路，to make your argument invincible.

- Do you think old people and young people can share interests? (p3 来自 p2 有趣的老人)

For sure! Both the young and old definitely can have a lot of things in common! Some people would say that they are so different physically and intellectually that they can't share interests. But there're things people can do that have nothing to do with (和.....毫无关系) the age or physical strength. For example, both old and young people can be sports fans (体育迷). They can definitely sit in the same room, on the same couch, and watch the same sports game together. And other examples would be, reading books, watching movies and listening to music. So yeh, they can totally share some same interests. (让位驳斥，举例子)

- Is it necessary for adults to learn new things? (p3 来自 p2 学到的重要的事情)

Definitely yes! Adults, no matter what age we are, should never give up on learning new things and advancing ourselves (提升自己). I see some people completely stop trying to learn more and become better. They think learning is for kids, and they've learned enough at school. And plus, their main jobs are working, making a living and taking care of their families. But I really don't like this mentality (心态). Learning new things makes a person happier and feel fulfilled. Having more skills can increase a person's job prospects, and help a person stand out from the job market. And on top of that, it's a wonderful spirit that can impact their kids. Inspire them to never stop learning and improving. Adults should set good examples for the next generation. (让位驳斥)

③ 时间分层法

(a)自己现在的观点（重点）对比 过去的观点（变化是什么）(P1 可以少使用)

(b) 如今的社会文化，过去的社会文化

过去: In the past, back in the (old) days, prior to this, 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, ...

- Have your life goals changed since your childhood? (p3 来自 p2 让你骄傲的事)

① Yes, totally. I used to be so ambitious when I was a kid. I wanted to become a Nobel Prize winner (诺贝尔奖获得者) in literature/ biology/ physics...and now, I just want to live a simple and happy life (过着简单快乐的生活), be able to stand on my own feet (自食其力, 自己养活自己), have a roof over my head (有住的地方, 头上有屋顶), and maybe one day build a beautiful family. I just want to be an ordinary person. (时间分层)

② When I was a little girl, I wanted to become a good wife and a good mother. And now, I AM both. I'm a proud wife, a home maker (掌管料理家的人), a mother. I take care of my two little kids and my family. I'm living my childhood dream (我正过着我小时候的梦想生活). Life couldn't be better and I couldn't be happier (生活没办法再好, 我也没办法更开心了。就是“生活超级棒、我超级开心”的意思)。 (时间分层)

- How does technology help people tell stories? (P3 来自 p2 有趣的小说)

Storytelling 除了父母给孩子讲故事, 其实有更广泛的含义。指的是信息的传递。比如最早古人在岩洞里绘画, 就是一种 **storytelling**, 小说书籍、电影都是 **storytelling**。现在的 **social media** 更是给 **storytelling** 带来了更多的方式。

The way I see it, due to the use of technologies, such as the camera, the internet and social media, the way we tell stories has shifted to a more all-encompassing/all-inclusive (全方位的、全面环绕包围的) experience.

Thousands of years ago, humans used to tell stories through cave drawings (岩洞绘画), then it shifted to printed books (纸质书籍), later on radio and TV. And these days, digital storytelling (数码信息传递) is the most popular form among people. Social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook and Instagram have grown in popularity (变得受欢迎). Users get to express their ideas and tell their stories on the internet with everyone. In the past, only famous writers, radio hosts, TV producers and movie producers could tell the story, whereas nowadays everyone can tell their own version of story in a public manner (以公开的方式). (时间分层)

(c) 看到现在的社会文化，分析未来的文化趋势。

From what I can see now...it's already happening.

That's the trend we're facing now.

I'm pretty confident to say that,... it will continue.

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

- Do you think online communication through social media will replace face-to-face communication? (p3 来自 p2 发小)

I hope not! But, like I just mentioned, people are increasingly reluctant to (抗拒) get out of their homes and meet people face to face, as communicating through social media is too easy, too effortless (不费力气的), it's at your fingertips (动动手指). So, yeh, I definitely have seen this trend of more cyber communication (网络沟通) and fewer physical meetups (线下见面), especially after the pandemic. So, in the future, I don't see why this trend won't continue. With that being said, will social media completely replace the good old style of communication (曾经美好又老派的交流方式)? I don't think so either. I still have hope on people! Nowadays, I see

some of my friends cutting down on social media and going back to physical communication. I think some people still cherish (珍惜) these face-to-face moments. (时间分层, 主流现象, 自己观点)

④ 分头讨论

当情况不好说, 没有绝对答案的时候

I feel torn (tear v.)/ I'm in two minds./ My mind is conflicted./ It's really hard to say./ I'm having a hard time drawing the conclusion./ I'm really sitting on the fence right now...

On one hand,...; on the other hand,...

Yes and no. Yes,and NO,

- Are those people who like dangerous activities more likely to be successful? (p3 来自 p2 新地点的户外活动)

Yes and no. Yes, people who like extreme sports and dangerous activities are more risk tolerant (对风险更有包容力). They are not afraid of taking risks. And when you look at successful people in life, many of them are very brave. They are like daredevils, and make big decisions with full confidence. No, sometimes taking too many risks all the time is a sign of irrationality (非理智). The thing is, we need to take calculated risks (计算过的风险), instead of making emotional and intuitive decisions (情绪化又直觉性的决定). For example, if you don't have any experience in scuba diving, and the first time you dive, you choose to go really deep and dive alone, that's not called brave, that's called stupid. (分头讨论+举例子)