

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:

*反向假设: (尤其适合“胡搅蛮缠”型题目)

*正向+反向假设

- Should people set goals for themselves? (p3 来自 p2 克服困难终成功)

Absolutely yes. When we set goals, it creates a sense of direction (一种方向感) . We would have a goal to fight for/strive for (朝着一个目标去努力) . We would have better focus (更好的聚焦) in life. Goals help us take control of our lives (控制生活命运) . Having a goal is especially powerful when we are not in a good place (人生低潮处) . It motivates us and sends us positive energy. If a person didn't have any goals, then he/she would be sleepwalking (梦游) /slacking off (摆烂) through life, not achieving anything. We all want to prove our own values, and we all want to leave a mark (留下一些印记) in this world. (原因+反向假设)

- Why should children be kind to their classmates? (p3 来自 p2 想要一起工作共事的人)

Well, promoting kindness (提倡善意) between children at school contributes to (导致, 引发) a positive classroom culture and a better learning atmosphere. Additionally, children can learn about empathy, and develop into wholesome people (人格健全的人). If children are unkind towards each other, they won't enjoy going to school or learning things. Schools will become horrible places. (原因, 反向假设)

- Can children choose their desk-mates?

I don't think so, although that would be nice from children's perspective. The thing is (问题就在于), if children could choose whoever they want to sit with, they would choose their best friends, and that might contribute to a lot of chitchatting (导致很多闲聊) during class. And besides, children should sit with all kinds of desk-mates in order to learn how to adapt to different environments. (反向假设, 补充原因)

- Do you think it is important to be on time? (p3 来自 p2 迟到)

100% yes. Punctuality (守时 n.) is vital, especially in the workplace (在职场). Being on time shows respect (表达尊重) to people. If a person is always late, people won't trust him/her. (原因, 反向假设)

- Does having a routine make kids feel more secure at school? (p3 来自 p2 喜欢的日常作息)

For sure having a routine at school makes children feel safe and in control over things. Everything is predictable. Children don't need to spend extra energy to adapt to the environment (适应环境). Imagine a school without any fixed routines. It would be like driving a car on a bridge without railing, and in the dark (就像在黑暗中在一座没有护栏的桥上开车). Nothing is sure; nothing is secure. It's a very scary feeling. (原因, 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...

- Do you usually buy jewelry?

① No, **normally** I receive jewelry as gifts from my parents and my extended family (除了父母以外的延伸家庭). My mom especially likes to buy me all kinds of jewelry and accessories. Sometimes I would buy some jewelry for myself on special occasions like, my birthday. (主流情况, 特殊情况)

② As a jewelry freak, I buy jewelry pretty often. I mean, I can't afford to buy expensive jewelry. Not all my jewelry pieces are gold, platinum, or diamond. But I buy quite a number of (相当多的) fashion jewelry pieces to match my outfit and my mood. (原因)

- What kind of public transportation do you usually take? (p1 公共交通)

① I **regularly** take the subway to work. Fortunately, it's easy and affordable to get around my city (在城市里转悠) thanks to the subway/underground system. I really enjoy my little private time reading a book on the subway. Sometime I also catch/take a bus to go to places. Depends on my mood and also the traffic. (主流情况, 特殊情况)

② This year, I've been trying to reduce my environmental/carbon footprint (减少我给环境带来的负担), so I've been cycling to work more than usual. Once you get used to it, you realize that it's very freeing (使人感到自由) and you save a lot of money. (原因)

- Are actors/actresses very interested in their work? Why? (p3 来自 p2 演员)

I'd say that **most** actors/actresses are invested in (投入) their work. A lot of preparation goes into "becoming" the character. They have to do character research, which involves talking to or living with a person or people

who could help them to better understand their role. But I know that some actors choose to become a Hollywood actor just for the money. (主流情况, 特殊情况)

- Can most people balance work and life in China? (p3 来自 p2 童年喜欢的活动)

Woo, this is a very good question. Honestly, **most** people don't have a good work-and-life balance. Especially for young people, it's like we are stuck in a rat race (老鼠赛跑, 指“内卷”). The competition never ends (竞争永远停不下来), getting a better job, getting a promotion, getting a big bonus (奖金), getting a pay rise (涨薪), making more money to buy a bigger house...It never ends, and it's exhausting. Working overtime (加班), business networking (应酬), endless meetings (没完没了的会议), ...the feeling of burn out (燃烧殆尽的感觉) is everywhere and all the time. In recent years, many young people have been abandoning (放弃) / getting rid of (摆脱) / opting out (选择出局) the rat race. They call this behaviour “lying flat”, tang ping, basically doing nothing much but chilling at home. Only very few people in China can strike a perfect balance between work and life, and be really chill and at ease (悠闲) with their lives. It's the big environment that is pushing people from behind. (主流情况, 特殊情况, 原因)

- Which kind of feedback do people tend to believe, positive or negative feedback? (p3 来自 p2 积极的反馈)

By and large, people respond better to positive feedback. They feel appreciated, valued, supported and motivated. Most people perform better (表现更好) with compliments, encouragement and support. People usually don't take criticism well (对批评接受无能). They feel judged (被评头论足) and even attacked (被攻击). It triggers a stress response (会导致应激反应). Some people even get really defensive (进入防御状态). Very few people can put a positive spin on negative feedback (很少有人可以以积极的角度去解读负面反馈). That's why it's so important to know how to give constructive feedback (建设性反馈) without hurting others' feelings. (主流情况, 少数情况)

⑦ 分情况讨论 (拓展思路: 心情好、心情差; 有钱、没钱; 有时间、没时间; 天气好, 天气

坏; 一些时候、另一些时候; 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...if I'm in an anti-social mode...**
 - 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 often listen to one type of music?

① It depends on my mode (看我什么状态里). **When I'm in an insecure and lazy mode (缺乏安全感又懒惰的模式), I might just stick to (坚持、一直做) one type of music for quite a while. But sometimes, when I'm in an exploring mode, I'll listen to ANYTHING. (分情况)**

② **No, never! Like I said, I'm an open person (情感丰富, 思想开化的), and I love exploring different types of music. Only listening to one genre of music sounds very boring for me. (原因)**

③ **I hate to admit it but yes...I AM a little stubborn with music sometimes. For example, I love instrumental music, and it's all I have been listening to lately. Which is not a good thing. In the future, I wish I could become more accepting and less stubborn, and get to know more music genres. (先抑后扬)**

- How often do you wear T-shirts?

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)

- Is it good to share something on social media? (p3 来自 p2 好消息)

It could be a good thing, and sometimes it could be a bad thing. It could be good in the sense that (从.....角度来说) you can share a lot of things on social media. It's a way to communicate with people in your life and also with the whole world. Sharing on social media can promote communication, build more connections and relationships. It can bring people together. But sometimes, you might over share (过度分享) things, and end up losing your privacy (失去隐私) . And what's worse, there's cyberbullying (网络霸凌) on social media. You might end up getting yourself seriously hurt mentally and emotionally (让你自己在精神和情绪上严重受伤) . Therefore, the way I see it, we need to be careful with the way we use social media. Having a better sense of privacy (更好的隐私感) and knowing how to protect ourselves is crucial. (分情况)

- Do you think it's better for people to change jobs when there are new chances? (p3 来自 p2 新地点的户外活动)

①It depends on the new opportunity, whether it's worth the risk (值得冒这个险) . Some new opportunities are so rare and precious, they're like "once in a lifetime" (一辈子只有一次的机会) . Then, yes, I say, go for it (去追求吧) . Change is inevitable (不可避免) . Don't miss the chance before it's too late (别等为时已晚) . But sometimes a new chance is just another chance, not a better one. People should stay calm and rational before they take the risk, and make the decision. (分情况)

② I'm torn. On one hand, staying put (保持静止, 不动窝) in one company over a long period of time can help you make deeper connections and prove your loyalty (证明你的忠诚度). You will earn trust from your employer and potentially gain more favour in the company. Your life will be changeless, but very stable, which could be a big pro (优势) if what you're looking for is stability. Changing your job, getting out of your comfort zone could be exhausting and scary (累人又可怕). But on the other hand, job change allows you to learn new things, challenge yourself and widen your world. It allows you to see the bigger picture. And you might climb up the ladder (爬梯, 晋升) even faster. Because sometimes staying in one company for too long can result in the ignorance from your boss and coworkers, as you've been there forever, and people might take you for granted (把你视为理所当然). I see that happen to many young people. They come to a company right after graduation, and they are forever the "new graduates" (永远的大学应届生, 永远的小年轻). (分头讨论)

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

- Do you think older people who wear T-shirts are fashionable?

It depends on the individual. Some older people wear t-shirts with a really cool design, and then they pair the T-shirt with other items that create a fashionable look. Meanwhile, some other old people just wear a super loose fit t-shirt with a lot of wrinkles (褶皱). 0 fashionable, 0 stylish. (分群体)

- Is it easy for young people and old people to make friends with each other? (p3 来自 p2 有趣的老人)

It depends on the individual (要看个人). Some old people are really open-minded (开化的) and willing to make friends with young people. They are not condescending (居高临下) / patronizing (高人一等, 并摆出恩赐的态度). They won't lecture/talk down on (贬低) / look down upon (看低) young people just because of the age difference; and meanwhile, some young people are also very willing to be friends with old people. They don't see old people as old-fashioned (老派的), inactive (不活跃的) or stodgy (陈腐的庸俗而油腻的) people. They are happy to learn all the life lessons and experiences from older generation. These two types of people can definitely meet in the middle (双向奔赴, 在中场相遇) and form beautiful friendships (建立美好的友谊). (分群体)

- Why are people often late for meeting or appointments? (P3 来自 p2 迟到)

It's mainly a matter of their personality type (和性格类型很大关系) / It has a lot to do with their personality type. Some people are not good at multi-tasking (一心多用, 多任务同时做). They can't juggle (耍球的动作, 这里指的是兼顾好) more than one thing (一件事情以上就兼顾不好了), and end up always in a rush and being late. Some people are very bad at judging how much time has passed (判断不好时间过了多久) and they don't have the habit of check the time (也没有查看时间的习惯). And some people just simply don't care about being late. Punctuality is not on the top of their priority list (不在他们重要事情名单的榜首. 也就是不看重的意思). And then, of course, there're external factors (外在因素) like, a traffic jam. But that can't always be the excuse to be late. (分群体)

*另一种形式的分群体讨论

政府 (government) VS 个人 (citizens, individuals)

学校、家长 VS 孩子

- Who should be responsible for protecting historic buildings? (p3 来自 p2 历史时期)

First, the national or local authorities (国家或地方当局) and government agencies (政府机关) should be responsible for the safeguarding (保卫) of those old buildings. They should provide adequate/enough budgets (充足的预算) to undertake the preservation; enforce regulations to protect the buildings; and raise the awareness (提升意识) among citizens to protect historic properties. And then, citizens ourself should stop scratching (擦、划) and scribbling (胡乱写画) the surfaces of those historic buildings, and try our best to take care of them. For example, we can participate in by volunteering time and resources. We should all be responsible in this. (分群体)

*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 fast food are there in your country? (p3 来自 p2 不同寻常的一餐)

Western fast food (西式快餐) is very popular in China, such as, KFC, McDonald, and Burger King. People love burgers, fries and coke, especially young people. Those high-calorie foods (高热量食物) are evilly good (好吃到邪恶) and very affordable (便宜). People enjoy that guilty pleasure (内疚的快乐). And there're also local fast food brands (当地快餐品牌), we have ramen (拉面) fast food restaurants like Lanzhou Ramen, and fried rice (炒饭) fast food restaurants such as Zhen Gongfu, Lao Xiangji. The food options are great (食物的选择性大). And also, I would say, healthier than western fast food. (分类分角度讨论，举例子)

⑨ 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?

- What can old people teach young people? (p3 来自 p2 有趣的老人)

Old people can definitely teach young people a lot of things. First off, practical skills, such as, cooking, gardening, driving, fixing things, taking care of babies. They can definitely pass knowledge from one generation to the other (把知识从一代传向下一代); and then, young people can learn a lot of valuable life lessons (有价值的人生课) from the old. For example, how to face adversity (面对逆境), how you should always put love and family first (把爱和家人放在第一位), how to prioritise things in life, etc. Old people can pass life wisdom (传输人生智慧) to younger generation. (罗列, 举例子)

- What kinds of reward are important at work? (p3 来自 p2 让你骄傲的事)

First, financial rewards are the most important. They are the most tangible (可触摸到的) and extrinsic (外在的) rewards that can recognize an employee's hard work and a job well done. Everybody loves a big bonus or a salary rise or a vacation package (度假礼包). It's always the best kind of reward. And then, verbal recognitions (口头认可) like a public thank-you (公开的谢谢) at a company meeting or a business dinner is also very important. Some employers really don't see the point of it. They can't see the value of doing so. But I personally find it very necessary. People really enjoy hearing compliments, that makes them very happy and proud. (罗列, 局部让步驳斥)

- When are people more likely to make complaints? (p3 来自 p2 投诉)

The most common scenario (最常见的场景) that causes a complaint is a poor customer service experience (糟糕的客服体验). For instance, when customers encounter customer service reps (=representatives) who don't listen carefully to their problem, or speak to them in a rude tone (用粗鲁语气说话), or put them on hold (让客户在线等) for too long, customers will feel disrespected and furious (愤怒), and thereby making complaints. And then,

when companies or service providers advertise their products or services as the best/top-notch (一流的) but fail to deliver in the reality (当公司或服务提供者做广告声明自己的产品或者服务是最棒的、一流的, 然后却无法兑现), customers will be disappointed with the brand, and that results in (导致) complaints. Just like my experience now. What else (还有吗), sometimes when there're hidden fees or information (被隐藏的费用和信息), costumers will lose all the trust in the brand, and that leads to (导致) complaints. (罗列, 举例子)

- Should children have learning routines? (p3 来自 p2 日常作息)

The way I see it, children definitely should have a fixed routine for studying. First off, having a study routine can tell children what needs to be done at what particular time. It makes studying more predictable (有预见性的), thereby preventing waste of time and energy. And then, it teaches children about responsibility, punctuality and consistence (持续、坚持如一). It helps ensure self-discipline (确保自律). Thirdly, it leads to a better concentration (引导更好的专注力) as children is focusing on one task at a time without worrying about other.

(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。“呵 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.

- Do women have more leisure time than men?(p3 远距离徒步)

Stay-at-home mom/full-time mom

Woooo, **that's a dangerous question** (这个问题太危险了吧, 暗指煽动两性矛盾)! I definitely don't see it that way. Women and men are equally responsible and important in the society, in their families, at work. **I know, some people may say that this is a patriarchal society (父系社会), men are the leaders, they have more responsibilities at work, therefore, they work longer hours, and that's why they have less time for leisure activities.** However, just because men work longer, on average, doesn't mean women have more leisure time. Women take care of their families and children, run a lot of errands for their homes. They might not be the main breadwinners (挣钱养家的人), the "money-makers" (摇钱树), but they're the home-makers (置家的人). So, it's not a matter of gender, it's a matter of each individual. Some have more time for relaxation, some have less. It's not fair to say one gender rest more than the other. It's not true. (让位驳斥, 重新梳理考题)

*雅思口语考试题型介绍:

一. 个人题

1. 基本情况 (出现在 P1 必考题里)
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 science fiction movies? Why?

① Oh yeh! I'm a Sci-fi lover! I love imaginative and creative (有想象力和创意的) stories. And I love how this genre often explores the potential impact and implication of science and technology on our society (我喜欢这个类型的电

影总是会探索科学和科技对我们社会的影响) . It's really thought-provoking and informative (发人深思和充满信息量的) .

(原因)

② **Absolutely! Sci-fi movies are informative, thought-provoking and imaginative. And plus, I love how they provide me with an escape from the everyday life** (给我提供了逃离现实的方式) . **When I indulge myself in the world of a sci-fi movie, I forget about everything.** (原因)

③ **I'm not a big fan, to be honest. I love comedy, romance and drama. I don't know why, I just can't stay focused on a sci-fi movie. I don't find them interesting. I guess, people have different tastes.** (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 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)

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.

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

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 lost your keys?

① Yes, a couple of times and it was always such a headache. Sometimes I didn't have a spare key so I had to call up a locksmith to change my lock (换锁) . Sometimes I needed to cut a new key (配钥匙) . And then I would be worrying about people finding my keys and causing troubles. It's always annoying to lose keys. (分情况, 细节)

② SO MANY TIMES, I don't even remember. Sometimes it was just a false alarm (虚惊一场) as the keys were hiding somewhere in a corner that was hard to see; sometimes they just disappeared and never came back. (以下可以用上个答案里的内容: And it was always such a headache. Sometimes I didn't have a spare key so I had to call

up a locksmith to change my lock (换锁) . Sometimes I needed to cut a new key (配钥匙) . And then I would be worrying about people finding my keys and causing troubles. (分情况, 细节)

③ No, never, I am a very mindful person.