

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 to the library?

- ① I enjoy going to the library. As a university student, it's part of my life. I often go to the library to check out books, to study, sometime I stay up late there to prepare for exams. （原因）
- ② I don't go to the library very often, maybe twice per month. I normally go the city library to borrow some

good novels and fashion magazines. And sometimes if I'm in the mood (有心情), I'll go to that library and read for a while. I just really enjoy the atmosphere there. (分情况)

③ I like going the library. I love how I can have access to a wide range of resources (有很多资源可以利用), including books, magazines, newspapers and movies. And then, I also love the fact that the library can offer me a quiet and study-friendly environment (有学习气氛的环境) to read or work on assignments. Our school library does a lot of things for us, it often hosts events, workshops and lectures. It also has a book club (读书俱乐部). I'm actually thinking about join in the club. (罗列原因)

④ I don't really go to the library nowadays. I find it a little old-fashioned/ outdated/ behind the times (老派的、过时的, 贬义词). I mean, why would I go there when I can have all the electronic books I can download and all the information I can get from the internet? Additionally, I have some personal concerns about germs (我个人对病菌比较担心敏感), so I prefer to use my own books or E-books. (罗列原因)

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, (+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;

***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...

(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”，**You hardly smile.** 你几乎从来不笑。)

I almost never do....

I haven't done... in(for) years/ages.

Once in a blue moon...

- 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 feel warmer. (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

- What do you do when you stay up late?

- ① **I wish I could tell you that** I'm doing something really cool and interesting when I stay up, **but the ugly truth is that** I'm doing nothing much (我带是希望可以告诉你我熬夜的时候做的是特别酷的事情, 但是丑陋的事实是, 我什么也没在做) . Like I said, I procrastinate (拖延) a lot. Sometimes, I'm scrolling on my social media, and sometimes I'm watching some meaningless comedy shows (没有意义的喜剧节目) on TV. (细节)
- ② Most of the time, I'll be chilling in my couch (在沙发上闲着) , watching TV, or a movie, or being on my phone. Sometimes, I need to stay up to study. Occasionally (有时, 情况不多) , I need to pull an all-nighter, hit the books (为考试临时抱佛脚) , and prepare for the coming exam. (主流情况, 特殊情况)
- ③ Like I said, the only time when I stay up is during traditional holidays. So, normally I'll be celebrating the festival with my family, socialising, exchanging gifts, hugging each other, sending good wishes to each other...things like that. (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 an artist?

- ① No, I have 0 interest in that. Like I said, I'm not into art at all. (原因)
- ② That would be incredible! I mean, I love art and I love painting. However, the only thing (唯一的问题) that stops me from trying to be a professional an artist is the fact that being artist is hard. It's hard to make a living (生存) based on painting paintings (画油画), unless you're well-known. Compared with being a doctor or a teacher, being an artist needs much more courage. (原因+转折)
- ③ Oh yeh! Absolutely! That would be the coolest thing ever (那会是最酷的事儿了)! I wish I could be a painter (虚拟语气, 真的很希望), using my paint and my brushes to express my emotions, feelings and attitudes towards the outside world (用我的颜料和笔刷来表达情绪、感受以及对外部世界的态度). It would be so beautiful! (原因, 细节)

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

- Do you prefer buying things in big companies or small businesses?

① I prefer small businesses. From a personal perspective, small businesses often have a more personal touch (有个人的风格) and can provide more customized service (客户定制的服务). And also, they may be able to offer more flexible hours (提供更灵活的服务小时), more personalized attention (个人化的关注), and a more intimate shopping experience (更贴心亲密的购物体验). From a community's perspective, I like to support local economies and say no to mass-produced products (拒绝大宗生产的商品). Oftentimes, I feel that big businesses lack the personal touch and individualized service that small businesses provide. (分类讨论比较)

② I prefer big businesses for the convenience they offer, such as a wider selection of products (商品的可选择性), extended hours (额外长的营业时间), and multiple locations (分店多). And plus, I feel that I can trust on these bigger businesses to deliver the same quality (提供一致的质量) each time I shop. So, consistency (一致性) is another important thing I care about. Finally, another reason why I choose big businesses over small ones is because I see them as more stable (更稳定的) / reliable (可靠的), and therefore, less likely to go under/ go out of business (破产). There're just too many uncertainties (太多不确定性) with small businesses. (罗列)

二、非个人题（讨论对象不是针对自己）

1. 分析或解释原因 (explain, give reason, analyze...)

解题思路： 罗列；分群体；分情况；直接解释原因

- Why do people like to read the news on the internet instead of on TV? (p3 来自 p2 常用的网站)

Reading news online is so easy and fast nowadays. It's effortless! You just grab your phone, get on a news app, and glimpse at (快快瞥一眼) the news, and then you can have the world at your fingertips (全世界就在你的指尖).

Watching the news on TV, on the other hand, is more time-consuming. You need to turn on the TV at the right time, and wait for the news to show up. Therefore, it makes sense that people just read the news briefly online.

(原因)

- Is the library still necessary? Why?

I would say that libraries will still stay relevant (保持重要性, 保持知名度) in this digital age, even though they are

facing severe challenges (面对严酷的挑战). Here're the reasons. **First**, libraries are not only places where people go and read paper books. They also provide easy access to computers and the internet to the public. Therefore, people like students, or travelers still rely on libraries to get online and find information. I can't tell you how

many times (我没办法告诉你有多少次, 指的是经常发生) when I travelled to a new place and went to the local library to find some information I needed, and even printed things out at the library. **And next**, libraries also serve as

community hubs (社区枢纽) that connect people together. They offer (提供) /facilitate (组织) all kinds of cultural and social activities that nurture local communities (滋养当地社区). **And finally, believe it or not** (信不信由你), there're still some people, especially students and the elderly who love spending time in libraries, reading and studying. They are important for some people. (罗列原因)

- Why do people like shopping more now than in the past? (p3 来自 p2 收到想要收到的物品)

It's the modern culture (当代文化) that we are living in that drives us into (驱使我们) buying things more often and in large quantities (是我们所生活的当代文化驱使我们更频繁地并且大量的购买东西). Consumerism (消费主义) is pushing us into becoming shopaholics (购物狂). Nowadays, we are bombarded with (被轰炸) all kinds of advertisements and social media contents (社交媒体内容), telling us we need to look younger, skinnier, and we need to have new clothes, new bags, new outfits every day. All those flawless (无瑕疵的) social media celebrities are making us believe that we are NOT beautiful enough. We need to be PERFECT. Studies show that (研究表明) spending too much time on social media results in low self-esteem (自我价值感低). That's why people are buying things like crazy to hide their insecurity (遮挡自己的不安). (原因)

- Why do people learn foreign languages? (p3 来自 p2 令你印象深刻的英语课)

Some people learn foreign languages as a hobby (出于兴趣) because it feels good to know other languages. And plus, they can make international friends and travel to other countries with less effort. Like (比方说), I have a good friend, she is a polyglot (5 门及以上语言使用者). She can speak 5 languages and she's learning a sixth one! Some people learn foreign languages out of necessity (出于必要性). Say (你比如说), if they are living in a new country, they have to learn the local language in order to survive. And some other people choose to learn a new language to earn more opportunities. You can never go wrong with knowing multiple languages (会说多国语言总是错不了的选择). It can increase your job prospects (增加就业前景), and even add your salary. (分群体)

2. 同意与否题 (agree/disagree)

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; 让步驳斥; 反向思考.....

- Do you think shopping is good for country's economy?

Generally speaking, yes. Most countries' economy is based on consumption. Consumption stimulates the economy and increase government revenue (增加财政收入). However, over consumption (过度消费) could become

an issue if everyone is deeply in debt (深度负债), as it might trigger a financial crisis (激发导致金融危机). (反向思考)

- Do you think young people in your country like going to cinema? (p3 来自 p2 居住地发展)

I think so. Going to the movies is not just about the movies, it's also a place to hang out with friends (和朋友耍), and enjoy coke and popcorn. Some people may say that gen Z (1997 年以后出生的孩子) are so homely (恋家的) that they don't leave home anymore, let alone going to the movies, but that's not true. I still see quite a lot of young people going to the movies, especially when it's a sci-fi (科幻片) with tons of special effects (特效), the young still enjoy watching it from the big screen, and meanwhile seeing their friends. (让位驳斥)

- Should the media only publish good news? (p3 来自 p2 好消息)

Certainly not. If the media only published good news, then what kind of world would we be living in? La-la land? The world would be all rainbows and unicorns (彩虹和独角兽, 代表过度美好, 与显示脱节的场面), super positive. But the truth is, our world is NOT perfect and all positive. There're good things AND bad things happening every day. And the news is all about telling real stories and facts in life. Actually, when it comes to the news, it means "unusual", "something different". So, people are expecting the media to publish sensational (哗众取宠的) stories, rather than "good news". (正向假设, 原因)

La-la land: 代表与现实脱节的世界 being out of touch with reality

3. 比较题 (compare)

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 are the differences between actors/actresses who earn a lot and those who earn little?

I'd like to think that their dedication would be about the same (我更愿意相信两者的努力程度是一样多的), but the main difference between them are the types of opportunities they receive. Sometimes it's really about random luck (运气) and also who they know (认识谁, 攀关系). A Hollywood actor will get hired and paid in a blockbuster film, whereas lower paid actors end up working on smaller budget films (低成本电影) or in their local theatres, or simply as a hobby. (对比讨论)

- What are the differences between acting in a theatre versus in a film?

Performing in a theatre is a much more intimate experience because you're in front of an audience (一个观众群)

体) and you may even interact with them during or after the show. What's more challenging is that there's only one shot (一场过, 不能重来). If you make a mistake, you can't go back and redo the scene (重拍) as you could on a movie set (在一个电影片场). In movie productions, there's a lot more things that happen after filming, such as editing and adding special effects. (对比讨论)

- What are the differences between learning history from books and from videos? (p3 来自 p2 感兴趣的历史时期)

Books are definitely more detail-oriented (细节更多) and in-depth (有深度的). If you want to learn history in a more solid way (以扎实的方式), books are better options; meanwhile, videos are more visual and fun (视觉化的、有趣的). They're attention-grabbing (吸引注意力的) and easier to understand. They usually give you a walk-through (走过场), just enough to understand something. Like the documentary I mentioned, I saw it, I learned about something, but I definitely need to dig into it afterwards. (对比讨论, 举例子)

- What are the differences between watching movies at home and in a cinema? (p3 来自 p2 电视)

Well, watching movies at home is more comfortable (更舒服). Like I said, you can be in your pajamas and laying

in the couch, with wine and popcorn, and just binge-watching (猛看剧, 猛刷) movies. It's so effortless (毫不费力地) and easy. Meanwhile, you need to dress up and travel to the movie place, and sit up (坐姿坐正) in a chair, and you can't really move around (动来动去) during that two-hour period of time. If you need to go to the washroom, you need to ask people in the same row to stand up for you. Those kinds of things are annoying. It's just more energy-consuming (能花费精力的). **And in terms of the price** (就价格来说), of course going to the movies is more money-consuming (费钱的). These days (如今), movie tickets are very pricey, I would say. And watching movies at home doesn't cost a lot of money at all, so, less pressure on your wallet (钱包的压力更小). **And finally**, regarding watching experience, going to a movie theatre, seeing the movie from the big screen, enjoy the mind-blowing visual effects and sound effects, it's a lot more exciting/ exhilarating/ engaging. Whereas seeing a movie at home is less engaging, but more relaxing. It feels cozier. (分角度对比讨论, 从舒适度和价格角度去说)

4. 优缺点 (identify, outline)

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 and disadvantages of eating in restaurants? (p3 来自 p2 不同寻常的一餐)

The pros (好处) of eating out (外面吃) are, A, it's a fun experience. You get to try new food and enjoy the nice environment; B, you don't need to cook or do the dishes. It always feels nice to be served; And C, it's a great chance to bond with (绑定, 建立纽带) your family or friends. When you go to a restaurant, you are in the mood of (带着.....心情) exploring food and chatting with your family or friends, as dining together is all about eating and chatting. It's the best. Meanwhile, the cons (坏处) of eating out are, number one, it's more expensive; number two, you don't get to control the way the dish is prepared. Sometimes it could be too salty (太咸), or too greasy (太油), or too spicy (太辣), and sometimes you don't even know what the ingredients are.

5. 罗列概括题 (outline, identify)

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

- How does social media help people access information? (p3 来自 p2 好消息)

There're mainly three ways. A, social media users can get information from their friends and people around them; B, they can also get information from people or celebrities they choose to follow. For example, if you like art, you can follow some artists on social media and receive cutting-edge information (前沿信息) or knowledge

related to art. Like, the newly opened (最近开的) art museums, the latest art shows, etc.; C, they can also follow those official accounts of companies and organizations on social media, to get first-hand information (一手信息). For example, nowadays people don't need to watch the news on TV or read newspapers, or go on news websites to get news. They can get news-worthy information (可以充当新闻的、有新闻价值的信息) from those accounts that post news on social media. (罗列)

6、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: (contrast)

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,...

- Are people less patient now than people in the past? Why? (p3 来自 p2 决意等待)

Yes definitely. People today are so much less patient; we are so irritable (急躁的, 易怒的) and frustrated (挫败的、无助又焦虑的) all the time. And I blame the technologies today (我要怪就怪罪如今的高科技). Today, we have our smart phones, the internet, social media, and live streams, we do everything in an instant. We don't need to wait anymore. For instance, we shop online at our fingertips, we click and buy and have the item delivered to our doors the next day; we scroll on the phone and get instant information within a second; our world is flooded with short messages, articles and videos. A two-hour movie is too much, let alone reading a book (一部两小时的电影已经太长了, 更别提花时间读一本书)! Our attention spans (注意力周期) are getting shorter and shorter. So, yeh, we are less patient. (原因, 举例子)

- Why is it more difficult for children to concentrate nowadays than in the past? (p3 来自 p2 帮你集中注意力的事)

我们的 80 后, 90 后, 00 后在英语对应的是:

- **baby boomers: 1945-1964**

二战后新生儿热潮的一批人, 享受好的资源, 竞争小, 资产多

- **Generation X: 1965-1981**

X 一代 相对于 baby boomer 来说资源变少了, 生活更辛苦一些

- Generation Y/ millennials: 1982-1996 Y 一代 电脑背景下长大一代
- Generation Z: 1997-2010 Z 一代 互联网一代

Because there're too many distractions. And those distractions are mainly coming from the internet. Generation Z (Gen Z) is a group of young people that are marked by the internet. It's part of their DNA. The internet breaks into their homes, their education and their way of making friends and socializing. Children nowadays have access to all information at their fingertips (手指点点就能获得信息). They like to get everything they want immediately. That's why their attention span is becoming very limited 他们的注意力周期正变得越来越短. Not like children in the past, they didn't have too much to do. Gen X and Y grew up in a much simpler world. They had less things and better concentration. (时间对比)

② 未来题 (speculate, predict)

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 think online communication through social media will replace face-to-face communication?

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)

- 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)