

三个模块 1. 一句话讲清楚一个语法点

准备清单 Checklist 3: Grammatical range and accuracy 语法的范围和准确度

Band 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Uses a wide range of structures flexibly● Produces a majority of error-free sentences with only very occasional inappropriacy or basic-non-systematic errors
Band 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Uses a range of complex structures with some flexibility● Frequently produces error-free sentences, though some grammatical mistakes persist
Band 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Uses a mix of simple and complex structures, but with limited flexibility● May make frequent mistakes with complex structures, though these rarely cause comprehension problems.

以 7 分这一栏进行说明，

我们需要做到的是

- **Simple structure —— error-free sentence** ☒
能够做到用简单句时尽量不犯语法错误
- **complex structure —— though grammatical mistakes persist** ☒
能够使用复杂结构，尽管会时不时地出现错误

但如果你出现并纠结于以下问题，以下技能就强烈推荐学习！！

- ✓ **Too many basic grammatical mistakes —— 过多基本语法错误**
- ✓ **What are complex structures? —— 什么是复杂结构？**

Key point 1: most frequently made mistakes for Chinese students 中国学生口语表达常犯的语法错误

在我们的母语中，我们“他”“她”“它”都读做Ta，在句子中，我们用“要去哪”表示一般将来时，我们用“去了哪”表示一般过去时，而大脑又恰巧是一个倾向于用最短路程做功的“懒惰器官”，就不难理解在紧张紧凑的考上环境当中会经常犯“basic errors”，而这些基本语法错误是导致考官给我们高分的重大原因；如果没有扎实的基本语言规范，哪怕使用再高级的词汇和再流利的表达也是得不偿失。规避基本语法错误最重要的工作就是要认识到自身常犯的语法错误，潜意识当中要养成自我纠错机制（self-correction mechanism），也就是说当我们口语表达出现基本错误的时候，要感到一种浑身上下不自在，然后在平时练习中有意识地规避或者改正，最终做到逐步各个击破，实现 have the ability to make error-free sentences.

此外，在以下表格中出现常犯口语错误可能会导致某些考生的忽视；尽管在写作中这些错误非常容易被识别和规避，但是很难保证说在紧张的考场和平时缺乏练习的情况下，没有人从来不犯这些错误。而以下表格的总结也是 Simon 多年以来在教学第一线为无数临上考场的准考生做口语模考时总结的常见语法错误一览。

时态错误	Last year, I go to (went to) Hainan with my parents; at that moment, I feel (felt) so nervous (不习惯使用一般过去时形式)
主谓不一致	It only take (takes) me 10 minutes walking from home; there is (are) a lot of restaurants we can choose from. (第三人称单数)
主谓搭配错误	Cycling (I) can keep fit and keep a good shape (是人可以保持健康)
人称	I'd like to talk about my girlfriend; he (she) is very nice to me
词性错误	Using Internet now is very convenience (convenient) to me (这里是形容词)
介词的缺失	(Through) Watching films at home, I can save money
There be 与 there have/has	There have (are) so many interesting places to visit (没有 there has/have 的句型)
-ing 与-ed	I am very boring/exciting/surprising/interesting/tiring (人做主语应该用-ed 的形式，thing 做主语用-ing 的形式；应该改为 bored/excited/surprised/interested/tired)
最高级和比较级	I think swimming in a pool is more safe (这里应该是 safer); eating at home is more healthy (应该是 healthier); bicycle is one of the most common way of transportation in China (应该是 commonest)
动词短语固定使用习惯	When I feel tired, I will listen music (listen to music); I really look forward to see you again (这里的 to 是介词，不是动词不定式，应该使用 look forward to seeing you again)
情态动词后加动词原形	I will be work at my office tomorrow (出现了 be 和 work 两个动词，应该使用 will be doing ...)
Although 后面不自觉加 But	Although there are so many opportunities in big cities, but I still want to live in small places (不能加 but)
中式造句或者中式的表达方式	I very much like it (I like it very much); I with my parents went to abroad last year (with my parents 放在后

	<p>面)</p> <p>Interviewer: Do you know how to draw/paint?</p> <p>Candidate: yes, I used to learn how to draw when I was in primary school; but once a time I was drawing a dog, and when my mum saw it, my mum asked me "Is it a horse?" and I was very disappointed about myself, and I thought probably I wasn't talented in this, so I was very upset and I gave up; so till this day, I almost forgot everything about painting. (意思没有问题，但是表达过于啰嗦，需要在表达上更加的简洁)</p> <p>可以改为:Yes, I used to learn how to draw in my primary school, but one day when my mum mistakenly thought I was drawing a horse instead of a dog, I knew I wasn't talented and consequently giving up.</p>
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快速微讲堂：口语正确造句速成——如何避免中式表达

First thing first;

Sarah washed my car yesterday

首先我们要明确一个完整英文句子的构成

核心：主语（名词或者动名词，短语或者句子）+谓语（动词或者动词短语）

中文母语表达方式——条件在前，把想表达的动作放在最后

1. 我每天坐地铁去上班

英文顺序表达——将主要想表达的动作紧跟在主语之后（时间，和空间和副词的放置可以很灵活）

I go to work every day by subway （强调的是上班，subway 是方式）

or I go to work by subway every day （时间节点的放置可以很灵活）

I eventually found you here after tramping mountains and rivers. (强调动作是找到了你)

Eventually, I found you here after tramping mountains and rivers (副词可置守，表示强调)

总结：

Step1: 想强调的主要动作紧跟在主语或者助动词后面;

Step2: 介词所引导的途径，方式，工具，条件放到后面去或者将介词短语作为条件放在前面(by/through/at/in/with),

例如：我只要有空，就去通过上网浏览英文新闻去提高我的阅读能力

As long as I have spare time, I will improve my xxx ability through scanning news on the Internet.

As long as I have spare time, I'd like to browse news on the Internet

或者将介词短语放在句首作为条件

例如：我动动鼠标就可以在网上买到我中意的商品

By clicking mouse, I am able to buy my preferred products online.

我可以通过触摸 gps 的屏幕来找到我的方向和路线 direction and driving route

Only with the click of mouse, I am able to buy anything I want by shopping online.

Step3: 时间空间可以很灵活（句子前中后均可）

In my country, there are a number of occasions that family members will get together

练习：

1. 我可以通过出国留学来锻炼我的独立性和生存技能 hone

By studying abroad, I can hone my xxx

I can hone my xxx and xxx by doing xxx

I am able to hone my survival skills and independence through studying abroad.

2. 上个礼拜六我和我表弟和爷爷还有 simon 一起去了人民医院看了我奶奶

时间空间要提前

Last Saturday, I visited my GM in the hospital with xxx

I visited my GM with xxx in xxx last Saturday;

I visited my grandmother in the hospital with my cousin last Saturday.

3. 只要我周末有空，我就会在网上听英文广播节目来准备我的雅思听力考试

I will prepare my ielts listening test by listening to English radio program on the Internet;

As long as I have spare time, I would improve my English skills through listening to the English radio program on the Internet.

4. 通过触摸 GPS 的屏幕，我就能够轻松地找到目的地和开车路线 (介词短语置前，可以表示强调) destination and driving route

By touching the screen of GPS, I can find my xxx easily;


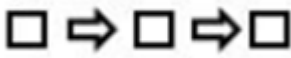
I can easily find my xxx by touching the xxxx;

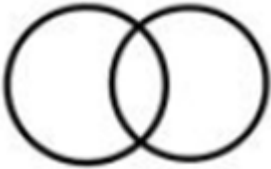

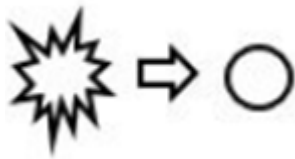
如果孩子们被要求学习过多的外语，他们就会感到厌倦或者沮丧；first thing first
Children will inevitably feel tired and frustrated if they are required to spend too much time on xxx.

Only with the touch of GPS screen with fingertips, I can get access to the destination and driving route very easily.

Key point 2: What are complex structures? 什么是复杂结构？

简而言之，简单句就是句子里只有一个意思，而复杂句包含了二个以上的意思或者逻辑结构。首先我们要学习一下在日常表达中最基本的逻辑结构

结构	目的	符号	信号词
Description	To tell about something		Is like..., for example, also, another, to illustrate, to begin with, on top of that
Order and sequence	To show events or procedures in time order		Firstly, second, third, next, later, then, before, followed by, finally

Compare and contrast	To show how two of more things are alike and different		Like, unlike, also, similar, different, too, as well as, however, although
Cause and effect	To show why something happened and what happened		So that, due to the fact that, this can lead to..., as a result, so, for that reason,
Problem and solution	To tell about a problem and show a solution		Concern, solve, challenge, help, prevent, so that, the reason is...

第一种：描述 Description

Basically speaking, my hometown is a kind of tourism city located in the central part of China, and there are a collection of indigenous specialties like delicacies and handicrafts, on top of that, my hometown is considered to be liveable since there is no air pollution and traffic jam.

第二种：顺序 order and sequence

Regarding to my personal future plan, let me see, first of all, I need to grab my degree here in China, after that, I will manage to pass IELTS test and get an offer from my dream university, and then I intend to spend my following two years studying in UK, finally, if everything goes well, there will be good opportunities for me to find a job in my city.

第三种：比较 compare and contrast

There are loads of distinctions between studying online and in a traditional classroom; for example, there will be less interactions if we attend virtual classes, even though it can be time-saving and labour-saving compared with going to real classes; however, those people who need to work in daytime can arrange their study plan and class timetable very flexibly, whereas there is no such a merit for traditional classes.

第四种：因果 cause and effect

We are so blessed today to live in a world where technology allows us to connect with anyone on this planet instantly, **accordingly**, there is a megatrend of attending classes on the Internet **due to** its convenience and flexibility, but no matter how advanced it gets, there will never be a substitute and replacement for traditional classrooms once for all, **mainly due to the fact that** face-to-face interaction plays an essential role in one's knowledge acquisition progress.

第五种：解决方案 problem and solution

If there is no concrete action for animal protection, it is likely to **lead to** serious consequences of animal extinctions; **a series of steps are ought to** be taken to **prevent them from** being tortured and slaughtered, meanwhile, **harsher punishment is supposed to** apply to those outlaws who poach endangered animals illegally.

Key point 3: Bonus points with advanced expressions. 复杂结构实战加分项

强调句 Cleft sentences

把要强调的信息放在句首能够给听者留下非常深刻的印象，也能够为后面的答案创造思考的时间，比较典型的考场实战句型：

James is my name;

I like to play xxx

Basketball is my xxx .

是你一开始让我去读这个专业的；

It is YOU who told to xxx

Today's people are used to leading a sedentary lifestyle

It is the xxx that xxx

What 引导的强调句：What I like to do in my spare time is to play badminton with my sister.

It 引导的强调句：It is the badminton that I like to play most with my sister

主语从句：The most frequent way that I would relax is to play badminton with my sister

What/it 引导的强调句

简单句：I will practice a lot of mock questions before I take the real exam

What I do before taking the real exam is to do xxx

It is doing xxx that I will do before taking the real exam

强调句: What I will do before the real exam is to practice a lot of mock questions.

OR: It is to practice a lot of mock questions that I will do before the real exam.

或者

简单句: I really can't stand the traffic congestion.

It is the xxx that I really can't stand

What I really cant stand is the xxx.

What I really cant stand is the xxx

It is the xxx that I really cant stand

强调句: What I really can't stand is the traffic congestion.

OR: It is the traffic congestion that I really can't stand

主语从句引导的强调句:

简单句: I want to talk about a restaurant named Pizza hut

It is the xxx that I want to talk about xxx

What I want to talk about is xxx

强调句: The restaurant I am going to talk about is the one named Pizza hut.

Or

简单句: I'd like to mention the other point, which is smoke-free law can offer additional protection for the most vulnerable groups.

强调句: The other point I'd like to mention is that smoke-free law can offer additional protection for the most vulnerable groups.

Or

简单句: I dislike sunny day because I once got serious sunburn before

强调句: The reason why I dislike sunny day is because I once got serious sunburn before.

练习:

1. 我打算在毕业之后去英国继续深造 further my study

It is UK where I plan to further my study in the future;

What I plan to do after graduation is to do

2. 我整个暑假都是在我的家乡度过的

It is my hometown where I spent my entire summer holiday

What I did in my hometown was to spend the xxx.

It is my ht where I spent my whole summer vacation

What I did in my hometown was to do

I spent my whole holiday in my hometown.

3. 我最喜欢的就是季节之间的变换 (transitions between seasons)

It is the xxx that I like the best/most

4. 禁烟法的另外一个很大的好处就是能够保护小孩子免收二手烟的危害

参考答案:

1. What I plan to do after graduation is to further my study in UK

OR

It is to further my study in UK that I plan to do after graduation

2. The place where I spent my entire summer vacation is my hometown.

OR

It is my hometown where I spent my entire summer vacation.

3. What I like best is the transitional time between seasons

OR

It is the transitional time between seasons that I like best.

4. The other major benefit that smoke-free law can introduce is that children can be protected from the harm of second-hand smoking.

虚拟语气 Conditional sentences

第一条条件: First conditional (主观意愿是有可能发生的, something is possible)

If I study hard, I can pass ielts;

If we don't protect animals, they will die out;

If we didn't protect xxx, they would die out;

My parents wish that I could lead a stable life.

If + 一般现在时; ...will/can/may/could/be going to+动词原形

例: If I study harder, I will get the offer from my dream company

If we don't protect animal, they will become extinct.

If we didn't protect animal, they would become extinct.

如果我努力学习的话,我是可以被我心仪的公司录取的

第二条条件: Second conditional (主观意愿不可能发生, something is impossible)

If I were you, I'd go by bus; would

I wish

If +一般过去时; ...would/might/could +动词原形

If I were you, I'd go by bus.

I wish you could be right here with me

例: If I studied harder, I would get the offer from my dream company

要是我能学习努力点,我也可以被我心仪的公司录取的

第三条条件: Third conditional(设想的情况在过去并没有发生,有明显的过去时间节点,属于不常用表达)

If+过去完成时; ...would/might/could +现在完成时

你真的应该早点告诉我的

我们一开始就应该在一起的；

We should have been together in the first place.

如果我是你，我去年肯定会去上 simon 的课

if I were you, I would have attended Simon's class from the beginning/last year.

如果我一开始就聪明点，我也不会犯这样的错误；

If I were smart from the beginning, I wouldn't have made such a mistake.

You should have told me earlier;

We should have been together in the first place.

If I had studied harder last year, I would have got the offer from my dream company

We could have been together, instead of being with him/her forklift

要是我去年那会好好学习，我肯定已经被我心仪的公司给录取了

练习：

1. 如果我这次能够通过雅思考试，我就去环游世界 take a round-world trip;
2. 如果我是你，我会选择公共交通而不是开私家车
3. 不论我如何刻苦训练，我都不会成为一个杰出的运动员的
4. 如果我从去年就开始准备雅思考试，我现在肯定已经通过了

参考答案

1. If I can pass IELTS this time, I will take a round-world trip. (可能发生)
2. If I were you, I would choose the public transport instead of driving a private car (我不可能是你)
3. No matter how hard I trained, I would never be an excellent athlete (主观意愿上不可能)
4. If had started preparing my IELTS exam since last year, I would have passed it already. (明显的时间节点 Last year)

从句 (Subordinate clauses)

从句基本上可以分为名词从句(包括主语从句, 表语从句, 宾语从句和同位语从句), 定语从句和状语从句, 具体区别和解析上令人眼花缭乱, 但是从口语应用的角度出发, 我们的目的是能用一种清晰的线索表达出心里想的中文句子, 然后在实战当中尽可能少地犯语法错误。要做到这一点, 首先我们要搞清中文和英文在造句上的区别

中文母语: 将各种描述的细节或者形容的条件放在句子中间的 box 里面, 例如

北京是一个 有很多工作机会 的大城市 四季分明的大城市 distinctive

BJ is a big city where there are many xxx;

BJ is a big city where four seasons are distinctive;

BJ is a big city where there are many job opportunities.

BJ is a big city where four seasons are distinctive.

而英文的造句模式是, 将句子的外延拿在一起先组成一个笼统的句子(a general sentence) 作为主句, 然后把 box 里面的细节添加在主句后面, 所以这个句子就变成了

北京是一个大城市 (where) 有很多工作机会

Beijing is a big city where there are so many job opportunities.

北京是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市

BJ is a multicultural city where people can try/enjoy cuisines from all over the world;

BJ is a multicultural city where you can try cuisines/delicacies from all countries.

四季分明的城市

Bj is a multicultural city where you can try cuisines of all kinds from different countries

再例如

我爸爸是一个 幽默感很强 的人 (box 里可以替换其他说法, 正义感很强, 兴趣爱好很多等) 每天第一个离开家, 最后一个回来的人

我们的公司总部就坐落在中关村那个楼顶上你能看到大的可口可乐广告板的摩天大楼里
headquarter skyscraper;

Our HQ is situated in one of the skyscrapers in ZGC where there is a huge cocacola billboard on the rooftop.

Our headquarter is in the skyscraper in ZGC where there is a huge Coca-Cola billboard on the rooftop.

阿姆斯特朗就是那个第一个登上月球并插上 plant 美国国旗的宇航员; astronaut;

Armstrong is the first astronaut who landed on the moon and planted national flag of US;

Small step for me, giant leap for human;

A is the astronaut who was the first one to land on the moon and plant an American national flag.

Armstrong is the astronaut who firstly landed on the moon and planted the national flag;

那边那个穿红 tshirt 和带着绿帽子的小男孩是我的表弟 COUSIN

The boy over there is my cousin who wears xxx

The boy over there is my cousin who wears xxx n xxx

The little boy over there is my cousin who wears xxxx

举例

我妈妈有能力可以把晚餐时间变成一个人人可以分享和沟通的机会

My mum is capable of turning xxx into xxx that tiny teeny;

My mum has the ability to turn dinner time into a chance that everyone can participate in to communicate and share with each other.

在路尽头可以看到可口可乐大招牌的区域就是著名的国王十字街 Kings Cross 了

That district is King's cross where you can see a huge billboard of "Coca Cola" at the end of the street.

清明节在中国是一个每个家庭通过聚餐和扫墓去祭奠他们祖先的公共假日 memorize

Have reunion dinner sweep tomb;

In China, Tomb sweeping day is a public holiday when every family will memorize their ancestors by xxx

In China, tomb sweeping day is a public holiday that family members will memorize their ancestors.

博物馆的是一个保存和展示人类文明历史，传统和文化记录的有趣的地方

Museum is an interesting place in which preserves and exhibits records of human's HTC (history, tradition and culture)

练习：

只要我有多于十天的假期，我就会去旅行

这是一部由迪斯尼出品 be produced/presented 的有关动物的搞笑 hilarious 的动画片叫做 zootopia animation 动画片；

This is a hilarious animation about animals named Zootopia that is presented by Disneyland.

Goose bump;

Get the hang of making sentences in the shortest time.

这是一个需要五男五女的团队出国旅行和拍摄才能完成的艰巨任务 challenging task;

This is a challenging task that needs a team of five men and women traveling n filming broad

Calls for

北京是一个四季分明的城市

四合院是一种在中国各地都很常见的历史居住建筑.

参考答案

As long as there is a holiday that is longer than ten days, I will go traveling to different places

This is the task that only could be accomplished by a team.

Beijing is a city where four seasons are quite distinctive

Siheyuan is a typical form of residential building that can be commonly found all across China.

起承转合的逻辑关系

在很多情况下，中国考生的想法是“我能说出来就不错啦，还有时间想一下起承转合？”

我们先来看几个句子

Many people like watching Hollywood movie, I like watching Chinese movie (缺乏了转折 but 或者 while 或者让步 although 放句首)

It is neither too cold nor too hot, I want to talk a long walk (缺乏了因果 because 或者并列 and)

Snow is beautiful to look at, it makes it difficult to get to work (缺乏了让步 although 在句首)

所以我们要养成句与句之间必须有 discourse markers 指引词的习惯来表示出逻辑关系，我们来做一些实战练习

练习：

1. 当我哥哥给我做饭的时候，我正在打电脑游戏
2. 尽管昨天的风超级大，我还是去上学了
3. 我们应该尽可能地使用公共交通，而不是开车去上班
4. 我到了办公室就马上回电话给你
5. 他执意要离开我的房子，无论当时的天气有多么恶劣。

参考答案

1. I am playing computer games, while my brother is cooking for me.

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2. Although it was unbelievably windy yesterday, I still made it to my school.
 3. Rather than driving to work, we should use the public transport as much as possible.
 4. I will call you back as soon as I get to my office.
 5. Regardless of the severe weather condition, he insisted to leave my house.

被动句表达 **Passive sentence.**

中国考生喜欢用人称作为主语进行主动表达，其实多使用被动句可以更好地体现出语言表达的灵活性 flexibility to use this language.

Children should be encouraged to do sth;

能不能不用人称造句

主动 My mum thinks a country lifestyle is best.

It is thought by my mum that xxx

A country lifestyle is thought by my mum to be best.

I think my father is hardworking

My father is thought to be hardworking;

被动 it is thought by my mum that a country lifestyle is best.

主动 Many people say that Beijing is a multicultural city.

被动 It is said that Beijing is a multicultural city.

Or

Beijing is said by many to be a multicultural city.

主动 Dancing can really cheer me up.

被动 I can be greatly cheered up when I dance.

主动 They have found that the new canal is a flood risk.

The new

被动 The new canal has been found to be a flood risk.

练习:

1. 他们选举 Michael 作为下一届的学生会主席
2. 很多人争论说犯罪率高的原因是贫穷 poverty

Many argue that the reason of high crime rate is poverty

Poverty is arguably found/said to be the reason of xxx

3. 他们说小意大利是城里面最棒的西餐厅
4. 人们认为圣托里尼岛是世界上最美丽的地方之一

参考答案

1. Michael was selected to be the next chairman of student union.
2. It is argued that poverty is the reason of resulting in high rate of crime rate.
3. Little Italy is said to be the best western style restaurant in town.
4. Santorini is viewed as one of the most gorgeous places in the world.

如何对不熟悉的问题进行推测 How to speculate

在考试当中我们会遇到之前从来没有准备过的问题，比如说

Interviewer: What is your dream job in the future? 你的梦想工作是什么?

Candidate A: um, ..., I don't know, ...I may want to become a businessman, because I can travel a lot and....um...also I can make a lot of money.

Candidate B: Talking about the dream job, to be honest, this question has never occurred to me, I guess I might have a list of options in my mind, including to be a scientist, a journalist or even a TV host, but the most possible answer would be becoming a businessman; perhaps the biggest reason for that is I am able to have heaps of opportunities of traveling to different places and meeting all kinds of people, which /tends to/is very likely to be stimulating and challenging for me. On top of that, there also might be a chance that I could get rich as well. All in all, being a businessman is not a bad idea for me. (大量使用情态动词的过去式，表达出委婉，推测可能性等语气)

That's pretty much what I have in mind now;

常用的推测型句型

I imagine my dream job would be...

I guess/suppose that...

I suspect that...

举例:

Perhaps this job might be more challenging than it seems

It is very/quite likely/possible that I am able to find a good job after my graduation

It seems that I might need more information to make the final decision

There is a tendency that more and more people would like to travel to abroad in my country.

Today's people tend to lead a sedentary lifestyle.

Playing extreme sports must be dangerous for most people.

翻译练习

1. 我猜想未来的交通体系一定会越来越高效和便捷
2. 今天越来越多的人通过社交网络站点来和别人联络 (SNS-Social Network Sites)
3. 我选择会计 (accounting) 这个专业是可能毕业之后好就业吧

参考答案

1. I imagine that the future traffic system must be more efficient and convenient in days ahead. Well-rounded ;comprehensive; similarly/meanwhile
2. There is a tendency that increasing number of people will choose contacting with each other on the social network sites.
3. The reason of choosing accounting as my major is that finding a good-paid job after graduation is likely to be possible.

良好的语言表达习惯

如何进行进一步澄清,解释和总结?

不可避免地, 我们一开始给的答案会非常抽象和笼统, 就需要进一步的解释

Subway is always convenient, **by this I mean**, it is fast due to no traffic congestion.

The price is rather affordable and reasonable, **to be more specific**, it only costs me 20 yuan per meal.

People from my hometown tend to keep to themselves, **in other words**, they are inhospitable.

Jay is an artist who is good at combining different elements into his music; meanwhile, he is also creative in producing something that we have never heard or seen before, **simply put**, he is really talented in music and art.

常用的表达方式为:

By saying this, I mean

Actually, what I am trying to say is that.../the point I am trying to make is that...

Specifically speaking,

That is to say...

练习:

在家看电影可以省钱, 具体来说, 我不用花额外的 50 块钱去买一张电影票

因为我白天要上班, 所以晚上才能有时间去学习, 我想说的其实是, 远程教育给了我一个灵活安排学习时间的机会

每个人都值得拥有第二次机会, 我这么说的意思是, 我不会因为第一次失败了就放弃尝试了 deserves a second chance, we shouldn't give up trying due to the failure in the first place.

参考答案

1. It is money-saving to watch movies at home, **specifically speaking**, I don't need to spend extra 50 yuan to buy a movie ticket in cinema.
2. Considering that I need to work in daytime, I could only have time to study at night, **actually what I am trying to say is that** distance education offers me a change to arrange my timetable flexibly.
3. Everyone deserves a second chance, **by saying this I mean**, I won't give up trying for the second time in spite of the first failure.

表达自己讲话的语气和态度

在开始一句话之前, 可以放一个副词放在句首表示态度

1 Do you prefer eating at home or at restaurant?

Mostly speaking, my preference is to choose eating at home.

2 What does the movie talk about?

Basically speaking, this movie revolves around a boy named...

3 Do you think that time management skill is important?

Personally speaking, I do believe that ...

4 How often do you watch movies?

Normally/generally speaking, as long as I have spare time, I will...

5 Do you like dancing?

Frankly speaking/honestly, I am not a fan of dancing.

也可以在不同的句子中间使用副词来表达程度和范围

练习:

1. 工厂里大规模的自动化应用不可避免地造成了工人失业的问题
2. 毫无疑问地，充足的休息对于每个人来说都很重要，我也不例外
3. 未来的交通系统非常有可能会变得更加高级和智能。
4. 发音是公认的练习口语中最难的一部分之一。
5. 四合院是全国各地都常见的一种历史风格的住宅建筑
6. 诚然，学英语比学意大利语更加的有用，但是我就是喜欢意大利语。

参考答案:

1. The massive application of automation in factories will **inevitably** lead to the layoff problems of workers.
2. Having a good rest is **undoubtedly** crucial for everyone, and I am no exception.
3. The future traffic system will **presumably** become more advanced and smarter.
4. Pronunciation is **widely** thought to be one of the most difficult aspects of practising speaking English.
5. Siheyuan is a kind of historical residential architecture that can be **commonly** found throughout China.
6. **Admittedly**, English is a more useful language to learn than Italian, I still prefer Italian, though.

面对难题，如何为自己创造更多思考的时间

特别是在 part3 的一问一答中，肯定会考到自己从来没有准备过甚至考虑的问题，但是考官的考察重点不在内容上需要你达到专家级的知识储备，而是能够做到自圆其说即可，所以以下的这些结构和表达方式都会在考场上发挥重要作用：

Interviewer: What is the best age of getting married?

-
1. Well, I've never thought about that, but I would say that...
 2. To be honest, this question is rather challenging/tricky to know for sure, but I guess...
 3. Let me see, as I see it, I believe there are heaps of factors people need to consider when they make a decision of getting married, first of all...
 4. Truth be told, I have to say this question has never occurred to me before, but it's very possible that...
 5. First of all, this is a tough question, mainly due to the fact that it is really beyond my knowledge/life

除此之外，也可以使用先定义，再举例这种强大的回答方法：

Interviewer: what kinds of people are famous in your country?

哪些人是名人？可能会出现一时语塞而不知从何说起的情况，那我们就先定义下名人：那就是经常出现在大众媒体当中的人，比如说新闻，杂志，报纸等，这样一来，名人无非不就是政治家，企业家，体育明星，电影电视明星类的人么？答案就出来了

Let me see, according to the definition, celebrities refer to those people who frequently show up in newspapers, magazines or TV, in that case, people like TV stars, movie stars, politicians or entrepreneurs are famous in my country.

再来一道：why do people enjoy buying luxury goods?

为什么买奢侈品，那要先定义下什么是奢侈品：就是那些昂贵的，超出人们日常必需品范围的商品，比如说意大利的包包，瑞士的手表，法国的化妆品，美国的珠宝等等，这样一来，人们购买的理由无非就是炫耀，展示品味，追求定制限量版，追求好的品质等

First of all, luxury goods refer to those products that are expensive and beyond daily necessities, including French cosmetics, Italian handbags, Swiss wrist watch and American jewelleryes; accordingly, it is their belief that those luxury goods can be taken as ways of showing off their wealth and social status, in addition, people tend to believe that the higher the price, the better the quality, those luxury goods are likely to have premium qualities. That's pretty much what I have in mind right now.

如果没有听懂考官的问题，可以如何礼貌提问？

在考试中，没有听懂问题时，是可以要求考官重复或者改写问题的，但是考官不会换一个问题。

Interviewer: What do you think about ecotourism?

1. Would you mind **rephrasing** that word please?
2. Could you please rephrase it?
3. Would you mind repeating this question?

-
4. Could you say that again, please?
 5. I am sorry, I am not sure I understand the question.
 6. I am not sure about what you mean, could you be more specific?

如何间接地表达一个自己忘记了的单词，或者不会的单词？

在实战中，忘记单词是非常常见的，千万不要因为一定要直接表达而造成的暂停或者停顿，完全可以通过以下的句型间接表达

背包客旅栈（backpackers）

It is a kind of accommodation that travelers can share a room with others with a very low price.

微波炉（microwave oven）

It is a sort of appliance that can be used for heating food very quickly.

便利店（convenience store）

It is a place where customers can buy something common and necessary in our life, like toothbrush, toilet paper, snacks or beverages.

咨询师（consultant）

It is a person who can give you professional advices and suggestions.

远程教育（distance education）

It is a way of attending classes and acquiring knowledge on the Internet.

请描述狼的样子（wolf）

It is hard to describe, all I know is that wolves look like bigger dogs, but surely they have more fierce claws and sharp teeth.

常用的表达句型有

- It is something that we use it for doing...
- It is a place where people are able to do ...
- It is a person who can do ...for us
- It looks like a ..., but there is no...
- It's made of ...
- It's a kind of ...