

## 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 read books? When? (p1 书籍)

①Unfortunately, I don't. I wish I could just read for pleasure, but I don't. Reading is quite boring for me, and I'd rather spend that time on movies and TV shows. I only hit the books right before exams. (原因)

②I'm a bit of a bookworm, so, I read all the time. Once I start reading a book, I can finish it from cover to cover in one day. For me, a good book is like a good movie, it's educational, meaningful and inspiring. Reading is like having a peaceful

conversation between the author and me. (原因)

③Oh yeh, I'm very into reading. Every day, when I come home, I'll read some books in the living room, put my feet up, and unwind. I also really enjoy reading before bed. Reading really takes my mind off things. My dream is to have a home library so that I can indulge myself in the ocean of books every day. (WH 法, 原因)

④Quite often, I guess. I read novels every day when I go to work by subway. Reading while on the go (奔波状态) is the only time during the day that allows me to relax, just purely forget about my daily worries. (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...

- Are you in the habit of checking the weather forecast? When/How often? (p1 weather)

① Every day. It's one of the first things that I do when I wake up. I need to know the weather in order to plan and go about my day (过我的一天) . I normally check it as soon as my alarm goes off because I have a weather app on my phone. (WH 法)

② I look up the weather once in a blue moon (非常极其偶尔) . It doesn't matter if it's sunny or rainy outside, I still have to go about my day. (原因)

③ Once in a while (有时) , I'll look up the weather forecast. If I'm planning a trip or a hike, I wouldn't like to get caught in some nasty weather (糟糕的天气) . But most of the time, I don't check the weather. It doesn't matter if it's sunny or rainy outside, I still have to go about my day. (分情况)

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

- Is technology important in your life?

① Without a doubt, yes. I use technology every day, at home, at work, everywhere! I can't imagine a life without it. How would I go to places? On foot (靠走路吗)? How would I contact my friends and family? By talking to them face to face (靠面对面说话吗)? I wouldn't have that much time. And how would I work? It would be impossible. (反向假设)

② I could live without technology. I'm a person who can live off the grid (与世隔绝, 不需要水电煤网的人, 基本上就是在逃犯的生

活标准) . For instance, I've cut off social media for years. I have a dumbphone (傻瓜手机) to make phone calls, and that's it. And I don't even own a car. I prefer walking to places. So, no. I'd say technology doesn't mean a lot to me. (原因, 细节)

③ I've come to the realization that we're better off with technology (我们拥有科技会更好), but we shouldn't feel dependent on it. It's a tool that has to be used like any other tool: in the right way. That's why I regularly do digital detoxes (做数字数码排毒, 就是不用电脑、手机、电子产品的意思) to unplug (拔掉插头) and reconnect with myself (和自己建立联系) . So, yeh, it's important to me but my life isn't completely dependent on it. For example, I use a navigation app when I go to places, but I still have map-reading skills when I don't have my phone with me. (原因, 举例子)

## 5. 个人愿望

解题思路: 先抑后扬, 或者解释原因。

- Do you want to learn how to cook well? (p1 housework and cooking)

① You know, I've always wanted to/I've been meaning to learn how to cook well. Not long ago, I decided to sign up for a cooking class. It was mainly focusing on Chinese cuisines, but I also learned how to make Japanese Sushi and Vietnamese Pho (越南粉) . I'm happy to see that I'm making progress on cooking. (细节)

② It's not a priority of mine to learn how to cook well at this stage of my life (我人生的现阶段). I'd rather order takeout or have food delivered. I mean, I can definitely cook when it comes to preparing simple meals, but I wouldn't take a cooking class just for fun (纯粹为了乐趣). (原因)

## 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

- What technology do you often use: computers or cell phones? (preference 问题)

① I tend to use my personal computer(PC) more often because of work/school. It's more comfortable to draft documents (写草稿) / type things down (打字) on a proper keyboard (在一个正儿八经的键盘上) as opposed to only using my two thumbs (手机打字只有两个拇指). (原因)

② If I had to pick one, I prefer using cell phones, well, smartphones, to be more precise (更具体来说). They're basically a small computer that you can take anywhere. They're light and fast. You have the world at your fingertips. You can communicate with friends and family; You can send emails; You can browse the internet; You can even shop online. I'm addicted to my phone. (原因)

## 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 some people like slow-paced life? (p3 来自 p2 决意等待)

Some people are tempted to (被诱惑, 想要做某事) leave the busy world and live a simple and easy life because they have overworked and felt overwhelmed before. They just want to drop everything (放下一切) and find a real life again (重新找到生活). Nowadays, you see some people moving from the city to the country, and living in a small farm house (农村民宿), taking care of vegetables in the garden. That's because they're tired of the hustle and bustle in the city, and they want to find their inner peace (找到内心平静). And for some elderly, they move slower, and they become more sensitive to noises, therefore they prefer a peaceful and slow lifestyle. (分群体分情况)

- 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)

- Why do some people like to record important things with photos? (p3 来自 p2 令你印象深刻的课程)

It's a personal habit, I guess. Some people like to take photos and make videos of important things and moments, so that later they can have the access to go back and relive/revisit/recall the memory. After all, you can't really trust your memory, and you might forget about some details. Photos and videos can provide you with all the details. Take my mom as an example, she's like a photoholic (照相狂人), and therefore she has photos of every moment in our lives. Sometime I feel grateful for that because when I see those old photos, I realize that I've forgotten about a lot of good memories. But sometimes she could be really annoying when she points the camera at me all the time. (原因, 举例子)



- Why is fashion very important to some people?

Well, I think, **for some people**, fashion helps them make a good first impression (制造好的第一印象), especially in the workplace (在职场). A person who dresses up nicely and with a good sense of fashion (有好的时尚品味) usually earn more trust (获得更多信任) and gain more favour (更受欢迎). I guess, people's mindset behind it is, "If you can take care of yourself so well, you probably can take care of other things" (人们背后的想法是, 你既然把自己照顾的这么好, 你应该能顾好其他事情吧). **And then, for some people**, they express themselves through the way they dress (通过穿衣方式表达自己). They make a statement (发表宣言) through clothes. For example, different colours can show different emotions or personalities. And in the 1920s in China, women started abandoning lose-fitting clothes (宽松版本的衣服) and wearing a type of slim-fitting dress (紧身连衣裙), called Qipao. Qipao really highlighted their curves (突出曲线). It's a symbol of freedom and independence (是自由和独立的象征) in modern women in China. **And lastly**, I guess, fashion can also help people build their self-esteem, their confidence. If you are a nice dresser, you feel good about yourself. That means you love and respect yourself. (罗列分群体+举例子)

## 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: 主流观点和自己观点; 解释原因

- Do you think people should remember family history? (p3 来自 p2 失约)

Yes, remembering your family history brings you a sense of identity (自我定位认同感). Family history tells you who you are, where you come from, and what your ancestors did. It helps you embrace your family culture and gain more self-confidence. A person who doesn't care about or remember their family culture and history will appear rootless (看起来无根化的) and feel lonely. That's why those kids who are adopted would always want to find who their real parents are.

They want to find their own root, and build a connection with the past. (原因+反向假设+举例子)

- Do you think there should be a law to stop people from making phone calls in public? (p3 手机做的重要事情)

Many people hate it when people talk loud on the phone in public. I totally get it. Actually, it's one of my pet peeves (让我讨厌的事情). Having said that, I don't think there should be a law to ban (禁止) this behavior. That's a bit of a stretch (这就有点夸张了吧). What if there's an emergency? Someone needs to call for help, or the police? Who are we to say "you can't make phone calls in public?" (我们算老几?). We can either kindly remind those people to lower their volume (要么礼貌提

醒对方降低声音), or just put on headphones ourselves (要么自己戴上耳机)。(主流观点, 自己观点)

That's a bit of a stretch.

That's a little too much.

That's a little over the top.

### 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 shopping online and in-store? (p3 来自 p2 糟糕的购物)

Like I said, shopping online is easier and faster. You can shop anytime and anywhere, even when you are doing something else, you can still be multi-tasking. It's definitely less time-consuming and energy-consuming. And in addition, the prices online are normally lower. Meanwhile, in-store shopping is more time and energy consuming. But upside is, there's no waiting around for the product to arrive (不需要等). You buy, you pay and you get the item right there (就在那里) at the store. And also, for some people, they feel more confident when they can actually see and touch the product by themselves, which makes sense. My online shopping experience just now would be a case in point (正好说明了这一点)。(对

比讨论)

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

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 when people keep busy?(p3 一次忙碌的经历)

I think, keep busy, but not too busy, could actually be a really good thing. Because, first, you always have something to do/your life is full of events, so it's easier to stay energetic and positive, as you have a goal to work towards. You don't feel bored or a sense of being directionless. And then, it's nice to get out of one's comfort zone from time to time (时不时的跳出舒适区是件好事), and challenge oneself (挑战自己) a little. It can help a person grow and develop more. Meanwhile, talking about negative effects, well, like I mentioned, being TOO busy is not a good thing anymore. When you are swamped with things, and couldn't take a breather, that can cause a lot of stress. That's bad for both your mental and physical health. And also, when you're completely overwhelmed with work, the quality of your work will go down (你的工作质量会下降). When you lose the balance between life and work, you will end up becoming the opposite of being productive (这个人会成为高产状态正相反的状态). And what's more, if you keep being snowed under like that, you will get burned out eventually. (对比罗列讨论)

When you are busy and juggling several things at the same time, you need to be more organized, and you will improve your skills, like time management skills, problem solving skills, communication skills, things like that.

- What are disadvantages of sharing opinions on the internet?

Well, like I just said, when you share your thoughts on the internet, you never know if your opinion will offend, annoy or upset anybody. That could cause arguments, conflicts and hatred (痛恨). You might experience some really negative energy, and that's the downside of doing something like that. People might misunderstand you, over-read your words, or even start a fight with you. Nobody likes conflicts, nobody likes negative feelings, right? And then, privacy is also another problem. If you think about it, your opinion is also private. And nowadays many influencers (网红) are sharing their thoughts in videos, showing their faces at the same time. The moment they post those videos, they have lost a little part of their privacy. That could potentially become a problem. (罗列)

## 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

- Which traditions are disappearing? (p3 来自 p2 认识不同文化的人)

There're so many! **First thing**, traditional foods are disappearing around the world. Nowadays people have very little time and patience for cooking. They buy pre-cooked food from grocery stores, or order takeout food. Traditional cuisines are too delicate and time-consuming for most people today. **And then**, traditional handicrafts (传统手工). Again, those

handmade products are very energy-consuming and time-consuming. Therefore, in a time when most products are mass-produced (大宗生产), people are losing the culture of handmade products. What else, festival traditions are dying out (灭绝) as well. Nowadays, only a few people know how to celebrate festivals in a truly traditional manner (真正的传统方式). Festivals are purely about food and family. People don't care about respecting traditions anymore. (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 are there more noises made at home now than in the past? (p3 安静的地方)

**That's a good question!** I guess we always criticize the noise pollution (噪音污染) outside on the street, but we totally ignore the crazy noises at home. And nowadays, we are using all kinds of household appliances (家用电器), the rumbling washing machine (轰隆隆的洗衣机), the whirling dryer machine (不断旋转的烘干机), the buzzing dish washer (嗡嗡作响的洗碗机), the humming microwave (哼哼唧唧的微波炉), ...and forever on TV and speakers (永远开着的电视和音响), we **have so much going on** at home (家里一堆东西正在进行时) . In the past, people only had a radio and a sewing machine, haha... of course it was quieter at home back then. (时间分层)

The quality of apartment buildings nowadays is lower, and the walls are not sound proof. You can hear your neighbours all the time.



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)

- Do you think online shopping will replace in-store shopping in the future? Why? Nowadays, more and more people prefer shopping online, as it's easier, faster and less effort. Especially since the pandemic, many people have been trying to avoid crowds (避免人群) . Shopping online is such an ideal way to buy things. Physical stores (实体店) are losing its consumers to online stores, and many of them have been closed permanently (永久关店) . However, I wouldn't say that online shopping will completely replace (完全取代) in-store shopping, and the reasons are, A, some people still enjoy browsing around between stores (在店和店之间闲逛) and at the mall. It's not just about buying things, it's also about passing their time (消磨时光) . Sometimes you see friends kicking back (百无聊赖) at the mall. For them, it's a spot for meet-ups (见面地点) . And B, some people, especially older people, don't know how to shop online. They still prefer going to a physical store, seeing and touching the product for real. (转折, 分群体)

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