

## 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 (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...**

### Linking words (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 like singing? Why? (pl singing)

①I love singing and humming (哼唧歌曲) even though I sing out of tune sometimes. My mom says that I can't carry a note in a bucket, but still I enjoy singing. Singing cheers me up, keeps me calm, and just helps me unwind. I even sing while taking a shower! (原因, 周围人评价, 好处)

My mom says that.../My mom calls me...

My friends all say that.../My friends call me...

②Yeh I enjoy singing a lot. All my friends say that I'm a good singer, and one friend even says that I have the voice of an angel. I don't know if my voice is really that beautiful and soaring, but I definitely love singing to my friends, my family and sometimes even just myself. I think it runs in the family (家族遗传), as my mom is also a great singer. (原因, 周围人评价)

③No, never. I'm a terrible singer. I can't carry a note in a bucket! My singing voice is raspy (沙哑的), annoying and awful. So, you don't want to hear me sing. I think a cat can sing better than me (一只猫都唱歌比我好听). I'm good at whistling (吹口哨) though. (原因)

A cat can sing better than me!

My dog can draw better than me!

A five-year-old can do math better than me!

- Did you often eat snacks when you were young? (p1 snacks)

①Yeh I was all the time hungry, so I snacked a lot. But my parents never prepared snacks for me, so I bought snacks myself. I ate a lot of unhealthy snacks/junk snacks. I remember I ate a lot of puffs, like Cheeto puffs, corn puffs (玉米膨化食品), a lot of them. I didn't have the concept of having a healthy diet at all. (举例子, 原因)

②Yeh, every day, in the afternoon, my parents would give me some snack food to eat. I ate a lot of dairy products (乳制品) when I was little, for example, cheese, yogurt, and milk and cereal (牛奶加麦片) . My parents were very mindful about my diet. They wanted to give me as much protein and calcium (蛋白质+钙) as possible so that I could grow taller and bigger. (举例子, 原因)

③No, not really. My parents didn't want to spoil my appetite for the real meal (让我对正餐失去食欲) . So, they almost never gave me snacks. I remember I was all the time starving. Being hungry was a major part of my childhood memory. (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.

Many people believe that the legal age to buy alcohol should be lowered; however, the same number of people are against the idea.

- Nevertheless 比 however 更加正式, 口语中几乎不用。(考试时候可以不用)
- That said/Having said that 相对更 informal 适合口语表达

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

- 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)

- Is being patient good for people? Why? (p3 来自 p2 决意等待)

100% yes! Patience is virtue. Just like that old saying (那句老话), Rome wasn't built in one day. If you want to have or build something great, chances are (更大可能是) you need to be patient and wait. You need to take your time, work on it, and make the decision later. Rushing your decision makes you more likely to end up with short-sighted solutions and unsatisfying outcomes (冲动做决定会让你更有可能得到目光短浅的解决方案或者令人不满意的结果). However, that being said, over-waiting (过度等待), being over-patient (过度耐心), could also be a problem. If you don't make the right decision at the right moment, if you keep waiting and waiting, that's called being indecisive (犹豫不决, 缺乏做决定的能力). You might end up missing out on good opportunities (错过好的机会). (反向思考)

- 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,/ on top of that,/ besides,/ in addition,/ additionally,+句子
- 甚至, I mean, you know, 也是一种补充 (信息或者原因)
- Moreover, /furthermore,/ what's more.../ what else ... 正式表达, 适合 part3
- Did you take public transportation when you were a kid?

① All the time! It was very common for kids to take the bus to school. There was always more frequency in the morning and after school, so we would all wait together and get on the same bus. That was a lot of fun. **And plus,** there was a subsidized bus pass (对小孩子便宜的通票; subsidized 补助的; pass 是通票) for kids. So, it made sense (合理) for me to take the bus. (原因+补充)

其他原因: My parents were too busy to drive me to school;或者 they didn't own a car.

② Almost never/No, not usually. My parents didn't let me travel alone on public transportation until I was older. Instead, I carpooled to school (拼车) with some other students. /My parents drove me to school every day. But when they took me on a trip during holiday, we used to take a train or a flight.

其他原因: I lived close to school. So I walked to school every day.

- Is it interesting to be a foreign language teacher? Why? (p3 来自 p2 令你印象深刻的英语课)

I like the idea, yes. It sounds cool. Being a foreign language teacher means that you are very fluent in another language, and you can share your knowledge and skills with your students. That definitely can bring you a strong sense of achievement (带来成就感) . And, on top of that, you will have more opportunities to work in another country, and make friends with people from other countries. This kind of experiences are priceless (无价的) /You can't put a price on this kind of experiences. (原因, 补充)

### ③ 强调补充: especially

- What snacks do you like to eat? (p1 snacks)

I love a sweet treat (甜味的小美味) , so, chocolate chips cookies, brownies, muffins and chocolate are my kind of snacks (属于我的口味的零食) . Especially chocolate chip cookies, they're my all-time favourite (永远最爱) .

Whenever there're chocolate chip cookies in my house, I always finish them too soon (吃太快) . It's really bad (很不健康) , I know, but I can't help it (情不自禁) . (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。

- Do you write a lot? (p1 writing)

Hmmm, not a lot. But I write every day. Every night, before bed, I will lock myself in my own bedroom, and write a journal (写日志). It's like a diary, but I don't focus too much on how I feel. I just write down things happened during the day, and lessons learned (学到什么). (WH 法, 细节)

- What do you usually do in the morning?

I usually have a nice breakfast with my family. We are the kind of people who must have a nice breakfast every day to go about our day. And then, I'll go to the gym with my gym buddy (健身伙伴) Jessica/Mike. We spend 2 hours there, training (训练) and later stretching (拉伸). My mornings are pretty chill and slow-paced. I start working in the afternoon. (WH 法)

- 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。

- Have you ever seen some old buildings in the city?(pl old buildings)

①Yeh, definitely! My city is a historical city (历史古城). Therefore, there're quite a few antique buildings. We have ancient Chinese buildings like pagodas and towers in the old town area, and we also have some colonial buildings near the beach. I really enjoy the diversity in architecture here in my city. (细节)

②Yeh I have. Since my city has a colonial history, there're some colonial buildings in the city. I always enjoy seeing the facade of those buildings as they're very different from traditional Chinese architecture. They're well-built, symmetrical (对称的) and ornate (华丽的), very eye-catching (抓人眼球的). (细节)

③You might be surprised to know this, but there is a gothic church (哥特教堂) in my city. It was built in the 13th century. I used to love seeing that church. I loved seeing the large stained-glass windows (玻璃彩窗), the tall and pointed arches (又高又带尖顶的拱门) and the ornate decoration. It's so different from other buildings I can see in the city. (细节)

③ 讲故事：

- What was the most boring thing you did when you were young?

Uhm, I remember, one time, my parents took me to a science lecture when I was around 10. That lecture almost killed me (无聊到差点杀了我。夸张说法). It went on FOREVER and EVER (没完没了没完没了). And for me, at that age, it was as dull as dishwater. At some point, I believe I fell asleep while listening to it. This experience was traumatic (给人留下致命阴影的), that's why I can easily remember it now. (讲故事法)

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 try any...?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。

#### ④ 举例子

可以用到的表达：

“for example”, “for instance”, “such as”+noun., “like...”, “let’s say...”, “say...”, “an example would be...”, “to give you an example...”:

- Is technology important in your life? (p1 technology)

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 frequently 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)

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)

- Do you do some cooking/help your family cook at home now? (pl housework and cooking)

I wish I could, but I don't help my family when it comes to cooking. I live in another city/ I'm too busy with work. I even order takeaway (or takeout) 点外卖 or delivery (点送餐到家) during the week for myself. One day, I might move back to my city/ when I have more time on hands, I would help my parents cook at home. (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

- 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)

- Do you think some children are well-behaved because they are influenced by their parents? (p3 来自 p2 学到重要的事情)

① Many people would say that children's behaviour is heavily influenced by their family. **Family education is key** (家庭教育至关重要). **But I don't see it that way**. An example would be, if you look at families with more than one kid, all the siblings (兄弟姐妹) can be very different in terms of personality, manner and behaviour. They're supposed to grow up in the exactly same environment, and yet they can be completely different. Take my family for example, my aunt has two kids, my older cousin is a very respectful, polite and calm person, and my younger cousin is the opposite. She is reckless (鲁莽的), rude and impatient. From my cousins, I realize that a person's personality and behaviour is mainly genetic, and partially influenced by parents. (主流观点, 自己观点)

② This is a typical nature or nurture question (这是一个典型的先天还是后天的问题). I would go for (选择) nurture. Parents are children's role models. Children look up to (崇拜、仰望) their parents, and would copy everything they do. They want to please (取悦) their parents so much. Parents who pay a lot of attention to children's education will shape their manners and behaviour, and raise (抚养) more wholesome children. (原因)

- Are bosses more popular than employees? (p3 受欢迎的名人)

① It seems to me that/I'm under the impression that (印象中我感觉) bosses are always so popular at work, much more than their employees. For example, when they show up at work, people can't wait to say hi (迫不及待要打招呼) to them. Everybody is smiling from ear to ear (笑到耳朵根). But is this the truth? I doubt it. There's a lot of power relation (权力关系) involved. People naturally want to please the boss, and that's why they show a lot of friendliness. And also, there's peer pressure (集体压力). If everybody is being super nice and friendly to the boss, you feel like you have to do the same thing. (主流观点现象, 自己观点)

② Uhhh, it depends on the individual, right? I mean, some bosses are friendly and humble (谦卑), they listen to their people, and some bosses are self-centred (以自我为中心的) and disrespectful to people, basically, jerk (混蛋). Those good bosses are usually very popular at work, I don't know if they are MORE popular than their employees, but definitely very loved and appreciated at work. (分群体)

- 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.

- 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)

- Do you think there are more beautiful things now than the past? (p3 来自 p2 漂亮的东西)

① I find things in the past more beautiful and elegant. Like, vintage clothing, vintage furniture, even vintage cars. I know some people will say that things nowadays are new and shiny. But I think things from the past have a certain quality that you can't find in most objects today. In a way, you could say my tastes are a bit old-fashioned. (让位驳斥)

② Definitely! I consider myself very modern, which is why I'm always drawn to (被.....吸引) things and products of today. For example, you wouldn't catch me in a second-hand shop looking for vintage clothing. I prefer to buy trendy clothes that are currently in style. There're endless eye-catching and mind-blowing things today that can always catch my eye (锁定我的目光). (原因)

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, ...

- Are there any differences between how Chinese name their children now and in the past? (p1 names)

I think so. In the past, in China, we had a very serious "naming culture" (很严肃的取名文化). Parents used to go to a fortune teller (算命先生) and ask for their advice on naming their children. For example, we have Wu Xing (五行), also known as the "five movements"/"five elements" in China. If the fortune teller tells you that your child's destiny lacks either of these five elements, you might want to add it to your child's name. But nowadays, parents are more easy-going. Many of them just go through the dictionary and pick out the name they like. (举例子, 时间分层)

- How does technology help people tell stories? (p3 来自 p2 有趣的故事)

**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 technology will harm children's ability to concentrate? (p3 帮你集中注意力)

I think technology **has already decreased** the concentration of kids. Especially with the access to TikTok or Instagram short videos, everybody wants access to quick and fast information, especially for children, as their attention span is even shorter than adults'. If the video did not catch their eye in the first 7 seconds, they would probably get bored and skip to the next one. So, yeh, in the future, technology will continue bringing a negative



impact on children's concentration. And that's why we need to help children use the internet wisely. (时间分层, 通过现在看未来)

#### 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)