

直播 Day3

今日直播课内容摘要：

雅思口语考试 Part 1、Part 3 常见思维逻辑（下）

5. 思维分层法（⑤-⑨）； 6. 重新梳理考题方向

*经典题型解析： 个人题 ①-③

⑤ 假设（正向；反向） if...条件句型（考官推荐思路）

*正向假设：

*反向假设：（尤其适合“胡搅蛮缠”型题目）

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

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

- Why should children learn from role models? (p3 来自 p2 激励你做有趣事的人)

Children are not born to be able to tell right from wrong (孩子不是生来就会明辨是非对错的). They need positive influences. A role model for a child is a person that serves as an example and inspires the child for a lifetime (跨越一生的时间). Children should look up to (仰视崇拜) their role models and learn from them in order to form/pick up good habits and manners (培养好习惯和礼貌), to become a stand-up and countable person (堂堂正正、靠得住的人) in the society. If children didn't learn from their role models, or the people who're supposed to set good examples for children didn't behave well, that would result in really negative outcomes. For example, children whose parents smoke are more likely to smoke themselves. (原因, 反向假设, 举例子)

- Why do you think people create beautiful things? (p3 来自 p2 漂亮的物品)

I think people have this desire to express themselves in a beautiful way. The most common example I can think of is art. And without beautiful things, the world would be full of not beautiful, super practical and even ugly things. Who would want that (谁乐意这样呢)? Seeking beauty is like a human instinct (人类本能). (原因+反向假设)

- Do you think only old people have time for leisure?(p3 花钱甚少的经历)

No, I don't think so. I mean, old people, in general, DO have more time for leisure. But it doesn't mean that (并不代表) people of other age groups (其他年龄段的人) don't have ANY time for relaxation. Maybe they have less, but everyone needs some time for leisure. Otherwise, younger people would work till they drop (工作到趴下). And it would be an unthinkable situation (无法想象的局面). The way I see it, to relax is actually to work better (好好休息是为了更好工作). Only when a person can strike a balance between work and life (在工作和生活中找到平衡), can they feel truly happy. (转折, 反向假设)

I don't live to work, I work to live.

- Why are traditional products important? (p3 来自 p2 传统产品)

First, tradition is the root of one's culture. It teaches people about their self-identity (自我定位). In a country where tradition was not valued or celebrated, people wouldn't know who they are and where they come from (虚拟假设). And traditional products are the media that carry the culture (传统产品是承载文化的媒介). And that's why they play an important role in society. And second, when we value (重视) traditional products, buying the product is actually supporting the local community (支持当地发展). For example, a traditional bakery (传统糕点店) can provide healthy and tasty local traditional pastries to the local people, and they are contributing to the local economy (为当地经济做贡献) at the same time. (罗列, 反向假设, 举例子)

***正向+反向假设**

⑥ 主流情况和补充特殊情况

Most of the time, most people, usually, regularly, normally, more often than not, often times, many times, generally speaking, in general, on the whole...

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

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

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

- Do you share ads with others? (p1 广告)

①**Normally** I wouldn't. I mean, I'm not the kind of person who's interested in ads. But I enjoy a good sense of humour. Sometimes when I see a very entertaining ad with a lot of creativity, I will share it with my friends. And we will all laugh about it. (主流情况, 特殊情况)

②When there're some really good products that are on sale, and when I see the promotion advertisement, I will share the ad with my family or friends, so that they can purchase the product. It's always nice to find a good deal.

That's really good bang for your buck.

- Are women more fashionable than men? Why? (p3 来自 p2 时尚人士)

In general, on the whole, I would say so (总的来说, 我觉得是的). Most women love keeping up with the latest fashion trends (紧跟时尚潮流). I guess, it's a cultural thing (文化所致). In most societies, women are the ones who are supposed to be beautiful, charming and attractive (在大部分社会, 女人是应该美丽动人的群体). Just look at those Hollywood movies. The leading actresses (女主角) are always super gorgeous, whereas the actors sometimes are just some average-looking guys (普通平均颜值男的). And on top of that, there're so many more options for women than for men in the stores when it comes to fashion. It's easier for women to be more fashion-minded (有时尚头脑的). It's all about cultural education. However, nowadays I see more and more men

breaking the social stereotype (打破社会成见), and embracing fashion as much as women. I feel happy for them.

(主流情况, 特殊情况补充)

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

坏; 一些时候、另一些时候; 和家人在一起的时候、自己一个人的时候。。。)

- 一些时候、另一些时候: **Sometimes, ..., other times, ...**
- 心情: If I'm in the mood of doing...; if I'm not in the mood...
- 状态模式: If I'm in a social mode...if I'm in an anti-social mode...
- 有钱、没钱: When I have money, ...; when I'm short on cash...
When I have enough budget....; when the budget doesn't allow...
- 天气好、天气坏: When it's good weather/ When the weather is nice/pleasant, ...; when it's rainy/snowy/bad weather, when the weather is really nasty...
- 和家人在一起的时候、一个人的时候: When I'm with my family,; but when I'm alone at home/ I'm all by myself/ on my own,

- Are you good at reading maps? (p1 地理)

Sometimes I get the concept of using a compass (指南针), and I can sometimes figure out where I am on a map and where I have to go. Other times, I get disoriented and don't know which way is north, south, east or west!

(分情况)

- Do you feel sleepy when you're sitting down?

It depends on my mode. If I'm in a working mode (在工作模式), I'll work till I drop (工作直到趴下) with high energy. If I'm not in a working mode, I might feel tired when I sit down for a long time. (分情况)
After a big meal, I'll go into a food coma.

- What will you do when you feel bored?

That's a good question! Sometimes if I'm in a situation where there's nothing much to do, like waiting in line, being stuck in traffic, probably the only thing I can do is going on my phone, and scroll a bit (登上手机, 刷一刷). But sometimes, say, if I feel bored staying at home, I'll just go out and meet up with some friends, you know, try to do something more interesting. (分情况)

- What do you usually do when there's a traffic jam?

Sometimes I'll listen to the car radio and get myself distracted; sometimes I'll call my mom or my best friend Jessica to while away my time; sometimes I'll just zone out/space out/let my mind wander/let my mind go, and think of nothing. There aren't too many things you can do when you're trapped/stuck in traffic. Better be patient and not too frustrated. (分情况)

发呆的几种说法: zone out/space out/let my mind wander/let my mind go

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

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

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

⑧ 分群体或分类别讨论

- **Some people...; and some (other) people...**
- **Older generation VS younger generation;**
The old VS the young
Older people VS younger people;

Old people 在现实生活中的敏感性 senior citizens/ seniors/ the elderly

- Do people in your country like to take public transportation? (p3 来自 p2 决意等待)

① I would say, people in big cities tend to choose public transport over private cars more than people from small towns or the country (乡村). And the reasons are very obvious, parking is a huge issue in those big cities, and also, if you use public transport like the subway, you won't be stuck in traffic during the rush hour. But in those smaller cities or towns in China, you see a lot of people driving their private cars or riding their motorbikes or bikes. It's not that popular to use public transport. (分群体)

② Some do and some don't, just like everywhere else in the world. There are always people who are big supporters of public transport. They take the bus or the subway as much as they can. They know that it's a win for all (多赢局面), they save the money and the time on the road, and it's better for the traffic and for the environment as well. They can see the bigger picture (有全局观). At the same time, there are always people who feel lazy to walk to the bus station, subway station, they just want to hop in their cars and go to places directly (跳上车, 直接去不同的地方). So, it's hard to generalize. (分群体)

- What do you do if you disagree with someone? (p3 来自 p2 争论)

① It depends on the individual. If it's someone I'm really close to and care about, I will try my best to communicate and exchange thoughts and idea, try to meet in the middle (在中间相遇, 互相理解) with that person. And if it's just a stranger or someone I know, I don't really care if they agree or disagree with me. Usually I'll just play along (应付了事, 假装很合作), sometimes even pretend that I have changed my mind, just to save the argument (省了吵架的精力). (分群体)

② I hate confrontations (对峙冲突). So, most of the time, I will just play along and nod along (点头称是) to avoid arguments. The older I get, the less aggressive and opinionated (观点很强的人) I become. I've learned that it doesn't matter what others think. As long as I know what I think, that's what matters the most. There's no need to force people to agree with me. when I was younger, I was much more stubborn (固执), and I had a lot of fights with people around me. (时间分层)

*另一种形式的分群体讨论

政府 (government) VS 个人 (citizens, individuals)

学校、家长 VS 孩子

*或者是 “就一类领域/分类 而言，再就另一类而言” 分类、分角度讨论

When it comes to...; in terms of...; regarding...

- What kind of customer service do you think is good? (p3 来自 p2 糟糕的购物经历)

In my opinion, in pre-sales customer service (售前客服), the customer service advisors should be patient, polite, and always with a positive attitude. The service needs to be prompt (即使快速的). And also, the advisor should have expansive knowledge (很丰厚的知识量) of their products so that they can answer all kinds of tricky questions. And in after-sales service, customer service still needs to be patient and responsive. And on top of that, they need to have great problem-solving skills (解决事物的能力). Everything is aiming at solving problems and shooting troubles, and making the customers happy. (分类分角度讨论)

⑨ 罗列法 (简单地罗列 outline/identify; 详细一条条逐一罗列, 逻辑标语使用)

Firstly, secondly, finally...

First off, ...and then... and also...; in addition, ...

The most important thing would be..., and also...; in addition, ...

Number one,...number two,....

A,...B,...C,...

First and for most, Last but not least?

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of cultural diversity? (p3 来自 p2 认识不同文化的人)

The pros of cultural diversity are, number one, it provides people with wider experiences. It's educational for people. People get to learn about different cultures, traditions and customs (风俗). They become more knowledgeable, educated and open-minded. And number two, that results in more tolerance and acceptance

(宽容与接受度) between people. Without knowing diversity, people are ignorant and narrow-minded (傲慢又狭隘的). **Number three**, cultural diversity also brings more creativity, innovation and productivity, especially in the workplace. When there're multiple cultures in one place, people can inspire each other through cultural exchange. Learning different values, perspectives, and interpretations in life and at work (对生活和工作解读) will create unexpected outcomes (意想不到的结果). Those are the pros of diversity, ideally (理想角度来说). In the reality, sometimes the pros turn into cons. For example, cultural exchange might cause tension and conflicts, as people oftentimes prefer to be with their own people. Especially, different cultures have different languages, therefore chances are (很有可能), people will experience language barriers and cultural barriers at the same time. It's hard to expect people to accept one another easily. Therefore, the cost of communication will be higher; and there might be more conflicts. When people have conflicts, it might generate cultural tribalism (部落抱团文化, 高分词汇). (分类罗列讨论)

- What kinds of people are popular at work?(p3 受欢迎的名人)

Well, **first**, people who are a great problem solver (问题解决者) are well-respected and loved at work. They can always find a solution in every problem. They are always the go-to person (首选人选) in the workplace. People love how creative they are, and how they can always think out of the box (发散思维). Having someone like this in the team is a blessing (一种幸运, 一种祝福). **And then**, every team needs a person who can see the bigger picture (眼光长远, 格局更大). Visionary (有视野的) people are always the ones who can lead the team, and think in decades rather than weeks and months (能想到几年后, 而不是几周几个月后). They provide team members with a sense of direction (方向感). Because of them, people feel that there's something bigger behind everything. That makes people feel calm and confident. **What's more**, people always appreciate a "doer" rather than a "talker" (办实事的人而不是光说不做的人). People who are trustworthy and keep their word (遵守承诺), people

who can get things done on time (按时完成事情) are more respected. Sometimes you hear people promise the whole world (许诺全世界) but nothing is done later. **Finally**, people who have a fun personality (性格有趣的) are usually well-liked at work. **Nobody wants to** work with a stressful and serious coworker. Working with this kind of people is always a pleasant experience. (罗列)

6. 重新梳理考题，改变问题导向 (高分学员推荐使用) 偶尔使用，否则有逃避回答的嫌疑

看似是一道选择题，但是可以拒绝回答，调转方向。“呵 tui” 题

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

Stay-at-home mom/full-time mom

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

思路结构: **I don't think it's a matter of gender..., I think it's a matter of....**

I mean, ... (解释)

I don't think it's fair to say...because that's not true.

***雅思口语考试题型介绍:**

一, 个人题

1. 基本情况 (出现在 P1 必考题里)

2. 喜好是非题 (大多数出现在 P1, P3 较少出现个人喜好题)

解题思路: WH 法, 阐述原因 (基本思路), 简单的思维分层法, etc.均可。看具体情况。也可以找到自己比较习惯的思路, 来预先设定答题方向。

题目格式: Do you like...? What ...do you like?

- Do you like geography?

① I love geography/I'm fascinated by geography! Actually, geography was one of my favourite subjects at school. I enjoy learning about other countries, including everything from politics to natural phenomena (任何有关政治地理到自然现象的知识) . It's fascinating (迷人的) stuff! (原因)

② No, not really. I don't know a whole lot about (知道很多) geography. And it's because I hated/strongly disliked geography class when I was in high school; I didn't do well in the subject. I have such a bad memory (我记性很不好) that I could never remember the capitals of other countries. And I still don't know their names! I usually spaced out (发呆, 走神) in that class. (原因, 时间分层)

* “喜欢热衷于某事”的 N 种说法:

I'm into.... cooking/music/painting/photography..

I'm keen on...swimming/animation...

I'm passionate about...

I'm crazy for/about...

I have a thing for...

I enjoy doing... a lot...

I love....doing sth...

I'm a big/huge/massive fan of...(名词 or 动名词) /I'm a XXX fan

I'm fascinated by your music.

I'm obsessed with his music.

I'm addicted to my phone.

Freak: I'm a fitness/gym freak, health freak, neat freak, clean freak, control freak, OCD...

Fan: music fan, movie fan, sports fan, football fan...

Lover: music lover/buff, nature lover, meat lover, art lover, ...

Person: dog person, cat person, people person, morning/night person(early bird/ night owl)

Food person, I'm a foodie, I'm into trying different kinds of food.

反面:

有情商的表达:

I don't like ...very/too much

I don't care (too much) for=I'm not interested in...

I'm not a big fan of...;

稍显情绪化一些的表达:

I hate xxxx....

I resent XXX (with every fiber of my being)

I strongly dislike XXX

3. 个人经历(更多出现在 P1, 引导话题)

解题思路: 主要是讲故事法, 讲述具体的经历。语法注意过去式的使用。当然, 也可以用列举法, 分情况讨论, WH, 都很灵活。

题目格式: Have you ever done..? Did you....?

- Have you ever learnt how to sing? (p1 singing)

①No, not really. I took some music classes when I was in primary school, and that was it (仅此而已). I'm just naturally good at singing. I was born this way (生来如此), haha. (原因)

It's in my blood. It's written in my DNA. It runs in the family.

②Yeh I've taken some singing classes. My mom discovered my talent and took me to classes to take my talent to the next level (把我的天赋提升到更高一个级别). And I really appreciate her support and guidance. (原因)

③No, definitely no. I'm too embarrassed to learn. And plus, there's no point for me to learn as I have 0 talent in singing. To be honest, I haven't even sung in front of my friends yet. (原因)