

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）。

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.

I have to go to bed at 10pm since I'm having an exam tomorrow morning.

- **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。

I didn't go to the gym today, as I had a lot of homework to do.

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）

I spent most of my money in the first week and consequently had very little to eat by the end of the holiday.

- **As a result**, 更适合书面，当然，**part3** 也可以使用

Jackson misbehaved with his boss; as a result, he lost the job.

当问题本身是 **why** 的时候，可以使用该思路（无可厚非）。当问题本身并不直接涉及到询问原因的时候，也可以使用该方法。很多 P1 回答的思路都是“阐述原因”。不用直接说 **because**，但是回答的内容都是：论点+论据。相对明确的回答+辅佐的原因。

- Are you interested in watching TV advertisements or internet advertisements? (p1 ads)

① I'm quite old-fashioned. I would go with/for TV commercials. Today online ads are too much/overwhelming, different forms, different styles, I can't keep up with them (追赶不上脚步了)。(原因)

② Neither! My world is flooded with all kinds of advertisements. I can't find one moment of peace. Each time when I scroll on my phone, or turn on TV, I feel that I'm drowning in ads. I hate them! (原因)

③ I feel that online marketing is more diverse (多元化的) than traditional TV commercials. TV commercials are too straightforward (直截了当) and annoying, and sometimes even intrusive (很有攻击性)。And online ads can be more subtle (更隐晦)。Some are celebrity endorsement, some are product placement, some online ads can be quite creative and entertaining. So I would say, I like internet advertisements more. (原因，对比讨论)

- What kinds of TV programs do you often watch? (p1 TV program)

① I love comedies **because** they're very cheerful and light-hearted (轻松又有趣的), you know, I just want to fully relax and not think about anything when I come home from work. I also like documentaries, but sometimes they are just too heavy (太沉重)。(原因)

基础通用型语料: help me unwind, wind down, blow off the steam,

Take my mind off things; I can put my feet up/ let my hair down when I...

② I'm a big TV series fan. A good story can really get me hooked (被勾住了, 被迷住了)。I feel that(like) my brain releases a lot of dopamine when I'm binge-watching a new series. It helps me step out of myself and forget about

my daily worries, and immerse myself in the world of drama. (原因)

episode 一集, season 一个季度

I feel that(like) my brain releases a lot of dopamine when I'm..... It helps me step out of myself and forget about my daily worries, and immerse myself in the world of

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.

He was 93 years old, so it was the natural way of things. Having said that, it's still a shock when it actually happens, when your parent dies.

- Is it important to have the same hobbies and interests when making friends? (P3 一见且想再见的人)

Well, having things in common, sharing the same interests, is one of the major reasons that connects people together. That means, you have more things to talk about when you hang out, and the chance of you understanding each other is much higher (than other people who don't like what you like). And plus, you can do things together. So, I would say, yes, it is important. However, that said, two people with different hobbies, interests and ideas can still build a friendship as long as they can respect each other and inspire each other. For

example, I have a good friend of mine. We have completely different personalities, but we can learn a lot from each other. We have mutual admiration. Therefore, we've been friends for years. (转折)

- Should parents always encourage their children? (p3 积极建议)

Having said that parents should encourage their children all the time, however, over-encouragement could be a problem. That's why I said, parents should encourage children whenever THEY NEED the support, and with the right amount of (适量的) support. Too much support and too many compliments might boost children's the self-esteem so much to the point that they become ego-centric (太多支持和肯定可能会导致孩子自信心爆棚而成为自视甚高者) . Kids who grow up with too much inflated encouragement (过度膨胀, 夸大其词的鼓励) could be really ignorant and fragile (脆弱) at the same time. (反向思考)

- Does everything need to be well prepared? (p3 一场快乐的活动)

Not everything, but most things, I would say. There's nothing to feel embarrassed about making plans or preparing for things. It doesn't make you a less cool person. It helps you succeed more often. And I really think that's a good quality that people should have. To be respectful to yourself and to life. However, over-preparing can be a problem if people pay too much attention to the prep work and trying to control every step of everything, then it's too much pressure and too overwhelming. I would say, prepare and then have fun. And from time to time, stop planning. Just improvise and go with the flow, and then see where the wind blows. A person shouldn't be too carefree, but he/she shouldn't be too up-tight and serious either. (反向思考)

- Do you think people should be honest when talking with friends? (p3 喜欢聊天的朋友)

That's a good question! I want to be the most honest when I'm with my friends. I think people should try to be honest when talking to friends. This also includes calling them out (质疑) when they're making mistakes without feeling afraid of losing them. True friends should be able to correct each other, keep each other's heads on straight (保持清醒) . That being said, I don't think people should be radically honest (彻底的诚实) . Because

sometimes we need to tell a little white lie (撒一个白色谎言) in order to protect our friends' feelings. For example. If your friend is sick, and asks you how they look, instead of saying "Oh you look terrible", you should say "You look good!" to encourage them. (反向思考)

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, ... 正式表达, 适合 part3
- Do you like to watch live sports games?

I don't care too much for it. I mean, it's not that I don't like it. I think it's very cool to watch a game live. But it's just not my thing. I'm not a sports fan, and plus, the tickets are normally very pricy for me. I will save up my money for a live concert rather than a live sports game. (原因)

- Do people have time for themselves nowadays? (p3 喜欢共度时光的人)

I don't know the answer, to be honest with you, but I do know that people should try to spend more time with themselves, do things that feed their souls. I'm saying this because the current rate of depression is higher than ever. And one of the reasons behind this is how competitive the society is, people are anxious and stressed out. Some of them even feel guilty when taking some "me time". Moreover, the excessive internet usage (过度的上网) is another major reason why people don't have time for themselves. If you think about it, when you go on your phone and browse around aimlessly, you're by yourself but you are not with yourself (你是在给自己时间, 但是你并没有真的和自己相处). You're passively receiving information from the outside world without actively thinking and reflecting. You're not nurturing your mind and your soul (营养你的思维和灵魂). So, after all, you feel

drained (被掏空) and tired, and you don't feel satisfied at all. In order to have inner peace, you need to spend more time, reading books, writing a journal, meditating, listening to music, listening to yourself.

③ 强调补充: **especially**

- What kinds of TV programs do you often watch? (p1 TV program)

I like so many things, travel shows, news shows, and documentaries. Especially documentaries, I love historical documentaries, crime documentaries, and psychology documentaries. There's something about documentaries that can really take my mind off things and help me unwind. (强调补充)

Crime documentary: very intense and suspenseful, sometimes even spooky/scary. They're very exciting and highly entertaining.

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 often read books, and when?

Oh 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)

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?

① Yeh, 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)

② Yeh 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)

③ You 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)

④ I'm living in a newly built town. The oldest building in my town is probably only 30 years old, definitely not old enough to be called old buildings. But I've seen plenty of old buildings in other places. I find them fascinating. Sometimes when I look at the old stones in the wall, I feel that I can see history talking to me through those stones. It's pretty amazing. (原因)

③ 讲故事:

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

Uhhmm, 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...”:

- What kinds of things are boring to you?

① Anything that makes me feel stuck in the middle (卡在中央) can bore me to tears. **Like**, being stuck in traffic, waiting in line (排队), very slow internet connections (网速过慢), waiting for my dental appointment (等我的牙医), waiting for a phone call, things like this make me insane (让我发疯) /make me lose my mind. Because it's boring, it's slow, and there's nothing I can do about it (啥也做不了) . It's not up to me (由不得我) . (列举)

② I feel that boring things are not objective but subjective (无聊的事情不是可客观事实而是主观感受). Nothing is boring unless you're not into it (没有一件事是真的无聊关键是你没兴趣). **For example**, for me, I hate math. So, solving a math problem is the most boring thing. But it could so fun for a math lover. And, other things like, politics, finance, physics, they are all very tedious to me. (原因, 举例子, 列举)

4. 先抑后扬 (偶尔使用)

用于对于题目不得不说 No 的情况。

- Do you like drawing? (p1 art)

I've always loved drawing and sketching things. But sadly, I've been too busy to keep/enjoy this hobby. I haven't done it in ages. One day, when I have more time on my hands, I would draw more often for sure. There's something special about drawing that can really lift my mood, and cheer me up. (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

- 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 **Uhmm, 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, jerks (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)

- Do you think younger people should be lower-paid than older people? (p3 对社会有贡献的人)

I don't think so, though this is the reality in many workplaces. Employers always assume older people have more work experience, they know more and know better. Therefore, their contribution at work is bigger than younger people. They deserve higher salaries. **But this is not necessarily true.** Many young employees can be really talented, and they're willing to learn, to adapt (愿意学习和适应). They don't mind to do the dirty work (抗拒做脏活累活). They can do big and small things at the same time, productive and efficient. Their contribution

to their employers could be huge. If people like this are still paid less than older people just because of the age, then they will be seriously discouraged at work, and end up losing motivation. (主流观点+自己观点, 假设)

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,...

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.

- Do you think tradition is important for a country? (p3 传统产品)

Absolutely 100% yes. Like I said, tradition tells us who we are. It teaches us about our self-identity. It is the culture that passes from generation to generation (一代一代传承下来的文化). Without tradition, we don't have our root (根基). Some people nowadays only care about modern culture, pop culture. They don't care too much about tradition anymore. But guess what, tradition will disappear if it's not well protected (你猜怎么着, 传统一旦被好好保护, 就会消失). And once it's gone, it's gone forever (一旦消失了, 就永远消失了). It won't come

back/there's no way back. How can you let your root just disappear like that (你怎么就能够让你的根基这么消失了呢)? (反向假设, 让位驳斥)

(公开课“懒人备考秘籍”1, part3 部分)

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

- Do you think people are familiar with their neighbours? (p3 有意思的邻居)

Frankly speaking, nowadays, I don't think so... I mean, our social circles (社交圈) are getting smaller and smaller. We are more living in our own small bubble (生活在自己的小泡泡里). So, often times, we just stop trying (不再努力尝试). Not like in the good old days (过去美好的岁月里) when people used to have a much closer relationship with their neighbours. People would help each other out, almost like families.

(And the reasons could be, A, people are so busy today, and B, people move to new places all the time, so it's very hard to settle down (安家) and have a life-long neighbour (一生的邻居) anymore, and there're more reasons behind it that I can't figure out now. But I'm sure there're more to it (还有更多原因)). (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,

- Is it good to work with family members? Why? (p3 想要共事的家人)

Yes and no. **Yes**, it always feels very safe and comfortable to work with your family. You know that you can trust your coworkers, they always think for your own good. **No**, when family members are involved, sometimes you might end up losing boundaries. You might feel not treated with full respect, and also, you don't know exactly what your role is. When the line between business and family becomes blurry, that can cause conflicts and

counter-productivity (低产) . And imagine, if you were the boss, you wouldn't be able to fire your family member that easily if you are not happy with them, and that's just really annoying. (分头讨论)

- How does technology affect the way people spend their leisure time? (p3 花钱甚少的经历)

There're for sure all kinds of impacts of technology, good ones and bad ones (有好的影响也有坏的影响) . On one hand, I DO see the trend of people getting addicted to their screens, their phones, tablets, and laptops. So, definitely people, including me, have been spending more time on screens, rather than on those traditional leisure activities. For example, some kids are starting to be referred as the "iPad kids". They've spent a lot of time on technology and have a sort of dependency on it. On the other hand, I also see examples of people utilizing technology in a way to help us enjoy our leisure time better. For example, we have full HD screens that can provide us with the best watching experience. We have VR(virtual reality 虚拟现实技术) technology that creates VR video games that are just incredibly good. (分头讨论)