

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:

- When should parents encourage their children? (p3 积极的建议)

Parents should encourage their children all the time, whenever children need the encouragement. I believe that daily activities such as eating, showering, reading, walking, cleaning, can build confidence for what children will face in the “real world” outside (外面的真实世界), like, team games, school things, conquering a difficulty. Therefore, if parents are constantly instilling this confidence in children (浇灌自信给孩子), they might believe in themselves more when they really need it one day. (举例子, 正向假设)

*反向假设: (尤其适合“胡搅蛮缠”型题目)

- 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.

- Which one is more important, keeping a good relationship with colleagues or doing well at work? (p3 你们国家受欢迎的名人)

I would say, both. If you want to be truly respected, you need to perform well at work. Respect **doesn't come from nowhere** (不是空穴来风) , you earn it (是你挣来的) . And at the same time, having a good relationship with colleagues is also very important. We are all social animals (社会动物) , and our working environment is like a small society. There're usually team works which require people to work together happily and effectively. Getting along with one another (相处愉快) makes communication easier, and avoids misunderstandings. Imagine (试想) , a person is very talented and competent (有能力的) in the workplace, BUT he/she is a terrible communicator (糟糕的沟通者) . Others wouldn't care how well he/she performs, they just don't want to work with this person. (原因, 反向假设)

***正向+反向假设**

- Do you think happiness has any effect on people? How?(P3 让你惊讶的事情)

If a person is happy, it definitely brings many good things to this person. First, they will have a less chance of getting diseases, as a good mood brings good health. And then, when people are happy, they are more willing to apply themselves to a task, so they get more things done, they are more productive. And also, everybody loves a happy person, so they will have more friends. So, yeh, absolutely happiness has several positive "side effects" (积极的“副作用”) on people. And when a person is unhappy and depressed, they are lonely, they are

more prone to illness (更倾向于生病), they can't get anything done, they are at a really bad place. That's why everybody wants to be happy, nobody wants to be unhappy forever. (正向假设, 罗列, 反向假设)

⑥ 主流情况和补充特殊情况

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

- Do you share ads with others?

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)

When 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.

- Why do some people wear expensive watches?

The way I see it, **most people** wear expensive watches to show off, to show people they can afford it. It's just like wearing an expensive purse, or driving a sports car. (I would say, it's even slightly more low-key (低调的) to wear a fancy watch as it's smaller, it sits on your wrist, and it's less obvious.) And for some other successful people, they wear expensive watches because that's what every successful person does. Therefore, if they didn't do the same thing, they would be heavily judged. They just try to fit in. So it's peer pressure (集体压力) .

(主流情况, 少数情况补充)

Show off something

Show-off 形容人, 名词 Tara is such a show-off.

Brag (about) 语言上的吹牛

- Is it easy to find quiet places in your country? Why?(p3 安静的地方)

Well, generally speaking, it's not that easy. I mean, China is a very densely populated country, especially in the city. But it doesn't mean that it's impossible to find quiet places either. I mean, you can always find a quiet spot, like a café, a library or a park where you can enjoy the tranquility. In addition, it's different from one place to another. Some cities are busier, noisier and more bustling; some are more tranquil and peaceful. It's hard to generalize. (主流情况, 特殊情况, 补充观点)

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, ..., some 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, ...; when it's rainy/snowy/bad weather, ...
- 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,

- 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)

- 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

- Will people feel happy when receiving an expensive gift? (p3 想要送给朋友的礼物)

It depends on the relationship between the gift giver and receiver, how close they are. If it's from a close friend, a family member, or their partner, then probably they will be very happy to receive an expensive gift because that makes them feel appreciated. But if it's from someone they don't really know, then I can imagine how weird and uncomfortable they must feel. They might feel that they owe something to this person. And most people don't want to have that feeling. (分情况)

② Well it depends on what the gift is. If it's something the gift receiver really loves and needs, then probably, the more expensive the better! Haha! **Who doesn't like** quality stuff? But if it's something that person doesn't

even use, then perhaps they will feel pretty disappointed. First, that shows how little the gift giver knows about the receiver, and then, nobody likes wasting money, even it's not their money. (分类讨论)

③ Well, many people will say that sending gift is not about the price tag, which I do agree. Many times, I would like a handmade gift so much more than a gift bought from the store. However, that said, I don't think people will feel unhappy when they receive an expensive gift. I mean, why?! Who doesn't like luxury, who doesn't like quality things? Therefore, I'm pretty sure most people will feel happy. Because they feel valued, they feel worthy. (主流观点自己观点)

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 like to spend their leisure time out in your country?(p3 花钱甚少的活动)

① Some do and some don't. People in my country are like people everywhere, some Chinese are more sociable and outgoing, whereas some are more introverted (内向的) and prefer to be alone. So, some Chinese are into parties, dinners, and all kinds of social gatherings with their friends. Some would rather spend the time alone at home, and enjoy the solitude (享受独处) by watching some TV, reading a book, listening to the music, people also can unwind (放松) that way. (分群体)

② Yes people love going out to socialize and network with friends in their leisure time. Where I'm from (就我生活的地方来说), people love going to the restaurant, the movies, or the karaoke bar to have some fun. Chinese are famous for our karaoke culture around the world, which is true, we DO love karaoke. So, people love spending

the night with their friends at a karaoke place, singing, talking and drinking. It's like a bar for us, but more private. (列举, WH 法)

- Do you like talking with older people? Why? (p3 喜欢共度时光的人)

It depends on the individual. Some older people are very fun to talk to. I can learn so much from them as they have much more life experience. I enjoy talking to people who are wise, and learn useful information from them; but some older people are very patronizing (擅长说教的) / condescending (有优越感的). They like to educate others to feel good about themselves. For those people, I won't waste my time talking with them. (分群体)

approachable 亲切的 平易近人的; down-to-earth/ grounded 接地气儿的

feel superior to others 在别人面前有优越感的; arrogant 自大的, 傲慢的

do something to feed their ego 为了满足自负感、小我的优越感

do something to inflate their sense of self-importance 为了膨胀自己的重要性

I don't like talking with a person who likes to talk down on/belittle others.

I love learning from them. Their life experiences and everything can become very valuable life lessons (人生一课) to me.

- Do people often celebrate events with a large group of people or just a few people? (p3 庆祝过的活动)

It's really hard to generalize! Some people are like my friend Jessica, meaning, they don't like crowds (人群). They are very low key. Therefore, they enjoy celebrating events with a small circle of friends, just a few people. Whereas, some people are more like a social butterfly. For them, the more the merrier (人越多越好, 越多越开心).

I've been to parties that had 100 people, and I've also been to small gatherings that only had a few people. They are all interesting, **in different ways**. Big parties are more exciting, and small gatherings are more relaxing. (分群体)

*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” 分类讨论

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

- What are the changes in work conditions?(p3 对社会有贡献的人)

In terms of working hours (办公时长), **in general, on average**, employees today are working less than before. Now people work 35-40 hours per week, whereas in the past, it used to be 50 hours. And **regarding** work location (办公地点), these days especially since the pandemic, it has been becoming increasingly flexible. More and more people have become the so-called digital nomads (有网络就能工作的打工人, 不用坐班), meaning, they are the kind of people who can work anywhere **as long as** there's internet connection. **And another change**, perhaps, is the relationship between employees and employers. Nowadays, employees are much more respected, in the past, there used to be an unbalanced relationship between the two parties. Those old-fashioned bosses used to be tough and rude to their workers. (分类讨论)

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, ...

~~First and for most, Last but not least?~~

- 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" (做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)

- What kinds of people are easy to get along with? (p3 喜欢共度时光的人)

Well, people who have a friendly nature and are with a positive attitude are easy to get along with. This kind of people are well-liked by others because they always see things from the positive side, they can see the silver lining behind everything, and their positive attitude attracts other people. And then, people who are humble and know how to listen can also get along with others. They're good listeners and they pay attention to details. Everybody loves somebody who is not self-centred. And what else, people who have flexibility are **easier to**

hang out with. We all have our things (我们的讲究), our pet peeves (让你无名上火的事儿). But when we interact with each other, we need to be more accepting, tolerant, and less stubborn (少一些固执). People who are less stubborn and more easygoing are definitely more likable (讨喜的). (罗列)

Have a good sense of humour. Who doesn't enjoy a good laugh, right?

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)

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?

- What types of cars do you like?

① I like cool cars, like coupes, sports cars and American muscle cars. I know they're not practical enough, but I just fancy having a car like that in my garage. That's the shallow side of me. (细节)

② I love electric cars. I'm a greenie (环保人士的口语昵称), electric cars are definitely my type of cars. They are quiet and friendlier to nature. I'm actually saving up to switch to an electric car (换车) . (原因)

③ I'm obsessed with pick-up trucks! They're so tall and big, give me such a strong sense of security. I'd like to have a big pick-up truck with a bright colour, for example, bright yellow, just like the transformer (变形金刚), or neon green, you know, the most impossible colour for a big truck. It would be so cool to drive a car like that on the street. (原因, 细节)

* “喜欢热衷于某事”的 N 种说法:

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

I'm keen on...

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)

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....?

- Did you enjoy traveling by car when you were a kid? Road trip

①Yeh totally. I loved traveling by car. Unlike many young kids who would feel carsick (晕车), I was always very comfortable when I was in a car. I remember the first time my parents took me on a road trip to another city. We spent two days on the road. I was sleeping, eating and looking around in the backseat the whole time. I enjoyed that trip a lot, and I fell in love with traveling by car after that trip. (讲故事)

②Not really. I always felt carsick when I was a kid. It was the worst feeling when I was in a car. I felt dizzy, nauseous and very very tired. That's why traveling by car would be the last thing I wanted to do when I was a kid. Luckily, now I'm much better. I don't feel that awful when I travel by car anymore. And I feel even better when I'm the one who's behind the wheel. (时间分层)