

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 use your mobile phone for texting or calling?

① I'm a "texter" (玩笑), I don't enjoy calling people or receiving a call from people. Actually, getting a phone call from somebody is one of my biggest pet peeves (最烦的事儿). It gives me the creeps (让我起鸡皮疙瘩). And I always text people, or send voice messages, so that people can answer me at their convenience. (原因)

②I'm too impatient to text. It's too much work (as I have giant fingers) and too passive. I always just grab my phone and call directly, no matter at work or after work. At work, I need to call my clients and my boss all the time. It's direct, it saves time, and it avoids many unnecessary miscommunications. And after work, I still prefer to call because I'd like to hear people's voices rather than see their words. (原因)

get things done.

Grab a coffee/something/ a bite

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...

- Do you like looking at yourself in the mirror? How often? (更多版本的回答在公开课回放集里, QQ 群文件 0 号文件夹)

① I'm like a mirror freak. I look at my own reflection in the mirror all the time, whenever I get a chance. I check myself out in the mirrors in the mall, my compact mirror in the pocket, or even in those store windows where you can see your own image. I don't know why though, maybe I'm really insecure (缺乏安全感的)? (细节)

② I stare at myself in the mirror a lot. I spend tons of time checking my face, touching up my make-up, fixing my hair, or tidying up in front of the mirror. My friends call me a narcissist (自恋狂) / narcissistic (自恋的), but **I think it's actually the other way around (事实正好相反)**. I have very low self-esteem (我自尊度很低). So, I need to constantly make sure that I look OK, presentable (上得了台面) to the world. (细节, 原因)

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

5. 个人愿望

解题思路: 先抑后扬, 或者解释原因。

- Do you want to work in advertising in the future? 你想要在广告业工作吗?

① Yes! Advertising sounds so cool! **I've always been fascinated by** the creative industry. Working in advertising requires me to be creative, original, and thinking out of the box all the time. I can get to know people with different backgrounds. This industry is full of diversity and challenges. And at the same time, it's not like pure art, it also requires your analytical skills (分析技能). So, it's very very interesting. (罗列原因)

I'm under the impression that this is a very rich industry, so, working in this industry can guarantee a good/big salary, I guess.

Maybe working in advertising can allow me to see a lot of celebrities. That sounds like a fun experience.

②Not really, I mean, **I wish I could**, but I know I would be horrible in this industry. I studied Engineering, and I am an engineer now. **I'm so far away from** having the creative and artistic mind. **It's not for me.** (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

- Do you prefer living in an old building or a modern house?

①I prefer to live in a modern house. I enjoy all the modern facilities and amenities (享受设施), they make my life so much easier. I know old buildings are cool and unique, but it's not that convenient to actually live in one. Many of them don't even have elevators, the doors are pretty narrow, the layouts are old-fashioned (格局很老旧), like, very small

kitchens, washrooms and bedrooms. I love an open-concept kitchen (开放式厨房), big bright and all white (又大又明亮的全白厨房). You can't have that in an old building. (让位驳斥)

②Ah, it would be SO COOL to live in an antique house. I mean, how many people can have that chance? For me, it's like an honour to live in an elegant historical building. I imagine the façade must be ornate and beautiful, but the inside doesn't have to be original (我想象中是外立面华丽美艳, 但是内部不一定需要是最初的原始状态). Nowadays there're a lot of newly renovated (全新装修) old buildings. It's like you can enjoy the old and new at the same time. Perfect combo (完美组合). (原因, 细节)

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 people want to do family businesses? (p3 想要共事的家人)

I don't know, to be honest. Maybe they think it's nice to work with family. The working environment will always be loving, caring and relaxing. And also, they can trust their family members. That's another big perk of working with family members. And on top of that, the profit they make will go to the whole family. Many people like the idea of keeping the

money within the family. (罗列原因)

- Why are competition shows popular? (p3 想要参加的比赛)

I think, it is because the people who go on the show are nobody (谁也不是), just like us, we feel really close to them.

And, wait till they're seen, heard, or found, they go from nobody to somebody overnight (一夜之间从谁也不是变成了家喻户晓

的明星). We all have dreamed of what it might be like to be super stars (我们都梦想过成名是怎么样的). Competitions

shows like this can open doors for no-names (给无名小卒一扇门, 一个机会), ordinary people who have dreams and talents.

So, when we watch this kind of shows, we get to imagine ourselves on stage as well. We love seeing these "dreams come true" moments. And on top of that, it's highly entertaining to watch. Sometimes the judges' reactions are the

most interesting part. I love seeing their dramatic facial expressions (夸张的面部表情). Like, the jaw just dropped, and

then, they would stand up, clapping and smiling, with tears in the eyes, it's just really emotional and entertaining. (罗列

原因)

- Why do people dress casually in everyday life but dress formally at work? (p3 别人给你的衣服)

Well, people dress up at work because normally there is a dress code, which means they need to look smart and professional, and some even need to wear uniforms. But even if there wasn't a dress code, still people always want to look presentable and reliable in front of their clients or customers. So, it makes sense that people want to dress formally in the workplace. And regarding the way people dress themselves in daily life, well, I guess, the vast majority of us just want to wear something comfy (舒服的) and casual, because there's no need to "dress to impress", right? (分情况讨论)

dress up; get dressed

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 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.

- Do you think it's good to communicate when eating with your family? (p3 蛋糕)

① A little chitchat is fine. It's light-hearted and relaxing. It helps you bond with your family, and catch up with them. But if it's very intense and passionate communication, then it might affect your mood for the meal. You won't be able to fully enjoy the food as you get distracted by the conversation. (分情况)

You might start arguing and get carried away. You will end up forgetting your meal and losing the appetite.

② There's a saying in China, "No talking while eating." Many people will say communicating when eating with family is impolite. People should pay full attention to the food and be quiet. But I don't see it that way. I see eating together as a great chance of communication/bonding. Actually, I vote for communicating when eating. As long as it's not too intense or distractive, it's a good thing to do. (主流观点, 自己观点)

③ It depends on the occasion. If it's a very casual small family dinner/gathering, then it's actually very OK to talk with your family, catch up and enjoy some quality time with your family. But if it's a big and formal family dinner, especially when there're older family members at the table, then probably you should think twice before opening your mouth and chitchat.

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 young people and old people when using a cell phone? (p3 手机做的重要事情)

Well, I can't speak for all the young and old. From what I see, young people are much more addicted to the phone, in general. Young people use phones for life (用生命在看手机), including myself. We stare at our phones almost 24/7 (全天全周在盯着手机). Sometimes I feel that we're not paying attention to the real world anymore. Whereas old people use their phones more wisely, in my opinion. They also use the phone to read, talk to people, find a recipe, get directions, but they're not that dependent on their phones. Maybe it's because mobile phones are something that came to their lives later (手机对老年人的生活来说是比较晚进场的东西). (对比讨论)

- What are the differences between special food in China and other countries? (p3 蛋糕)

Well, in terms of the usage of spices (佐料香料的使用), Chinese cuisine is cooked with all kinds of spices and seasonings, that's why many Chinese dishes are very flavorful and sometimes very spicy. And in terms of the ingredients (食材), Chinese cooks use all kinds of rare ingredients, which is not a common thing in other countries. For example, animal feet,

guts or even brains (动物的脚、内脏甚至大脑) . What else, regarding the cooking method (烹饪方式), Chinese people like to stir-fry (炒菜) food in a wok (中国铁锅), whereas people from other countries like to roast, bake food in an oven. (分类讨论)

Stir-fry VS sauté(e) ; wok/ pan+pot

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 the advantages and disadvantages of wearing uniforms at work and school? (p3 别人给你的衣服)

Uhhh, the pros are, first, wearing uniforms at work and school can create a sense of uniformity and also a sense of belonging, as everybody looks the same. They will feel that they are a part of a big group, a big community. And then, when they look uniform, they look more presentable together. And finally, for students, they save a lot of time on choosing what to wear every day before going to school. That makes everything much easier, for both students and parents. And plus, they'll stop competing with one another. The problem of wearing uniforms is, it stops people from expressing themselves through the way they dress. It takes away people's individualism and creativity. (对比讨论)

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

- What are the impacts of pandemic/epidemic on the work environment? (COVID-19)

Well, first, many people are now working from home, or in a hybrid work mode (混合工作模式), meaning, coming back to the office to work, but not every day. And many people are actually enjoying this change, as they feel more relaxed and at ease (更自在) when they are working from home. (But I'm pretty sure many employers are not quite happy about it as it's harder to monitor people.) And secondly, the further adoption of technology is another major change. Due to COVID, people have been working from home a lot, all the virtual meetings and collaborations are heavily relying on digital tools. There has been an acceleration of software development in the work environment. And what else/what's more/ moreover, for those people who are back to the office and working onsite, the personal distances between the employees are bigger than before. According to COVID protocol (疫情方案), employees should keep a distance of at least 1 meter from each other at work. So, that's another impact. Avoid working with a close distance, no big gatherings after work, things like that. (罗列)

- What are the differences between live concerts and online concerts? (p3 一首有意思的歌曲)

I guess, **the biggest difference is the atmosphere/the vibe**. When you go to a live concert, you are surrounded by hundreds and thousands of people who also like the artist as you do. People cheer, scream and jump next to you, it feels exciting, and it brings you a sense of community. Whereas online concerts are just online, you hear the screaming and cheering, but nothing is physical, so it feels completely different. And then, **in terms of the price**, online concerts are more affordable, whereas real live concerts are very expensive. Especially if you want to have a better seat. It can easily cost you an arm and a leg. And then, **when it comes to the effort you put into these two kinds of concerts**, online concerts are so effortless

(不费力的) . You can watch them online at home, in your pajamas, in the bed. But if you are going to a live concert, you need to dress up, do your hair, put on make-up (if you are a woman), and travel all the way from your home to the concert, spend money on gas and parking, and sometime it's impossible to find a parking spot...so yeah, much much more effort.

(分类讨论)

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,...

- 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.

-Is the quality of products worse than before? (p3 坏了又修好的东西)

I believe so. Everybody is saying that products today don't last anymore. You can never hear the story of someone's grandma's washing machine lasted 30 years again. And the reason behind it is that things nowadays are mostly mass produced. Those manufacturers don't care about the quality that much anymore, they just want to sell more and sell fast. In order to sell more, they need to control the costs, that's why things today are cheaper but with worse quality. And from another perspective, if stuff could last forever then those companies won't have enough chances to squeeze money out of their clients. For example, **I read somewhere that** with the technology today, a light bulb can last forever, say, 20,000 hours. But that's too many years. So, in order to make people buy light bulbs more often, all the light bulb manufacturers have come together, and signed up an agreement that they will all make sure the light bulb can only last 10,000 hours.

Isn't this crazy? So, yeh, definitely, things are getting worse. (罗列原因, 举例子)

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 people will live in the villages in the future?

From what I can see now, it's actually the other way around, more and more people are moving to the city. There're fewer and fewer people left in the village. Therefore, the rate of urbanization has been increasing every year. In the future, there'll be even fewer people in the village and much more people in the city. (现在看未来)

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