

【Omar雅思】

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雅思口语带练团

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Part 1

Art

Do you like drawing?

- 嗯嗯—从小就喜欢画画—特别喜欢画卡通人物和建筑物—成了很好的休闲方式—平静/舒服/放松—送画给朋友做礼物—有意义/特别
- have been loving drawing since I was a child, sketches, cartoon characters, a good pastime

Do you like to go to the gallery?

- 嗯嗯—去美术馆是很棒的体验—有创意的收藏/艺术品/有趣的画/雕塑—学会欣赏艺术品/了解艺术品背后的故事—每次去一个新城市—去美术馆
- a fantastic experience, collections, artworks, sculpture, appreciate art, different forms of art

Do you want to know more about art?

- 嗯嗯—艺术—音乐/画画/歌剧—是生活中很重要的部分—最近对京剧尤其感兴趣—去过一次京剧现场表演—被艺术家的非凡表演震惊—希望能对不同艺术形式有更好了解
- operas, an indispensable part of our life, I am particularly interested in peking opera, have been to a live concert, was amazed and shocked by their extraordinary performance, could have a better understanding of different forms of art

Did you learn drawing when you were a kid?

- 嗯嗯—小学时候学过三年—感兴趣—素描/水彩画—得过一些奖
- have learnt for three years, in my primary school, sketches, watercolor paintings, won some prizes

Library

Do you often go to library?

- 嗯嗯—经常去—大概—周三次—期末考试期间—几乎每天去—呆8个多小时

What do you usually do in the library?

- 嗯嗯—经常去—大概—周三次—期末考试期间—几乎每天去—呆8个多小时

Did you go to library when you were a kid?

- 嗯嗯—小学经常去市图书馆—离我家近—和同学/爸妈一起去—借我喜欢的儿童学文学/动漫
- 还经常去参加一些儿童活动—音乐会/艺术展览/阅读小组

Do Chinese kids often go to library?

- 嗯嗯—阅读是重要技能—很多中国小孩周末/假期去—流行的休闲方式—且变得越来越流行
- 经常看到一群小孩坐在地上一沉浸于阅读—安静/不吵闹

Happy things

Is there anything that has made you feel happy lately?

- 嗯嗯—有一些
- 比如我收到了我梦想大学xx的offer/上个月和男朋友一起去迪士尼玩—有趣/令人兴奋的经历—感到非常开心

What made you happy when you were little?

- 像大多数孩子一样—玩具/糖果/零食能让我开心—特别是变形金刚
- 去游乐园/去其他城市旅行—让我开心—一切都是新的/不同的

What do you think will make you feel happy in the future?

- 一份有趣/稳定的工作—与家人朋友的关系好—发展自己的爱好/阅读/旅行—都会让我开心
- 不久的将来—去英国读书—与不同国家的人一起学习/去不同地方旅行/经历不同文化—也一定会让我开心

When do you feel happy at work? Why?

- 当我完成有挑战性的任务/目标时—感到开心—因为这意味着团队的成功—我们一起合作找出最佳解决方式/一起克服困难/最后取得成功—有成
就感

Do you feel happy when buying new things?

- 坦率的说—买新东西/衣服/电子产品/包—感到非常开心/兴奋/放松—但是这种开心不持久/只持续几天
- 相反—读一本好书/去一个新地方旅游—更让我开心—美好记忆可持续很久

Keys

Do you always bring a lot of keys with you ?

- 不一事实上—我现在都不带钥匙—家里是电子锁

- 不一只带一个钥匙—学校宿舍的钥匙

Have you ever lost your keys?

- 嗯嗯—我记得—小学时候经常丢钥匙—不得不在门外等—两个小时—和朋友玩/在邻居家做作业/看电视

Do you often forget the keys and lock yourself out?

- 现在—很少忘记带钥匙—现在用电子锁—用指纹/密码开门—非常方便—从没锁在外面

Do you think it's a good idea to leave your keys with a neighbour?

- 不这么觉得
- 首先—看上去很方便—实际上会造成很多不方便/麻烦—不一定时刻在家/有自己的事情要处理
- 特别是当一些东西丢了的时候—邻居会感到尴尬—也影响和邻居的关系
- 更重要的是—这是个人事情—自己有责任保管好钥匙

内部教材 严禁外传

T-shirt

Do you like wearing T-shirts?

- 嗯嗯—非常喜欢—全年都穿—舒服/方便/休闲

How often do you wear T-shirts?

- 非常经常—特别是夏天—每天都穿T恤—大部分都是白色T恤/很简单的款式

Do you like T-shirts with pictures or prints?

- 不太喜欢—喜欢简单设计/纯色T恤—更好搭配牛仔裤/运动鞋—只在旅行中买有图片的T恤—作为纪念品—比如迪士尼T恤/环球影城哈利波特T恤

Do you think older people who wear T-shirts are fashionable?

- 嗯嗯—大部分老年人保守—喜欢穿衬衣—但显得严肃/无聊
- 看到越来越多老年人穿T恤—不同颜色/不同款式/不同图案—喜欢尝试新事物—看上去年轻/时尚

Would you buy T-shirts as souvenirs on vacation?

- 嗯嗯—不贵/易携带/经常有有代表性的图案—上个月和好朋友去北京环球影城玩—买了件哈利波特T恤

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Weekends

Do you like weekends?

- 当然一周末是一个放松休息/不用工作学习的时间一我个人时间一开心/精神好

What do you usually do on weekends? Do you study or work?

- 一般和朋友出去玩一看电影/逛街/吃饭/做运动
- 也会一个人过一呆在家一做放松的事情一做饭/做瑜伽/看电影一也会下午睡2-3小时一好好休息

What did you do last weekends?

- 上周末一和好朋友omar一起一去另一个城市新开的/设施好的营地露营一起做饭/唱歌/篝火一开心有趣的经历

Do you make plans for your weekends?

- 嗯嗯一日常一周末也做一只有两天时间一希望充分利用时间做想做的事情一而不是浪费时间无所事事一提前做计划让周末高效/高产一更好享受假期

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Jewelry

Do you often wear jewelry?

- ◎ 不是很经常—因为喜欢运动—经常去游泳/瑜伽/跑步—很少戴珠宝/不方便
- ◎ 只在重要节日或场合戴一些简单的珠宝—耳环/项链

What type of jewelry do you like?

- ◎ 我非常喜欢银首饰—特别是来自于少数民族的—独特设计/代表传统文化—而且不贵/看上去时尚/漂亮
- ◎ 当然—我也喜欢钻石/蓝宝石—但很贵

Do you usually buy jewelry?

- ◎ 不—只在旅行去不同地方/国家—传统的珠宝—不贵/但独特的/特别是复古珠宝
- ◎ 去年暑假—去新疆旅游—买了一个玉镯子/项链—非常喜欢

Why do you think some people wear a piece of jewelry for a long time?

- ◎ 这和他/她的生活习惯有关—习惯戴这个珠宝/戒指/耳环/项链—已成为她生活不可或缺的一部分—取下来感到不舒服
- ◎ 或也因为—这个珠宝有重要的/特殊的意义—一直戴

Outer space and stars

Have you ever learnt about outer space and stars?

- 嗯嗯—小学有自然科学课程—知道一些和外太空有关的东西—宇宙/银河/行星—最喜欢的课程—想探索宇宙

Do you like science fiction movies? Why?

- 嗯嗯
- 主要是因为—科幻电影通常是关于未来的电影—很有想象力/创新—带领我去探索新的世界/满足我的好奇心—有趣/令人兴奋
- 另一个原因是一应用很多新技术/新特效—更好的声音/视觉效果

Do you want to know more about outer space?

- 嗯嗯—对外太空很好奇—想了解更多—比如想知道更多关于黑洞的知识—想知道什么时候人类可以定居火星

Do you want to go into outer space in the future?

- 嗯嗯—科技快速发展—一切皆有可能—期待有一天成为太空旅行者去探索太空—去感受零重力/去探索火星

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Small business

Do you know many small businesses where you live?

- 嗯嗯—我知道很多我在城市的小商家—水果店/蛋糕店/餐馆—虽然不大但很成功—也有很好的声誉

Do you prefer buying things in big companies or small businesses?

- 更喜欢在大公司买东西
- 一方面—虽然更贵一些—但更好的购物环境/更好质量的商品/更多选择
- 更重要的是一更好的服务/特别是售后服务—买到质量差的商品—可以维修/立即退款

Have you ever worked in small businesses?

- 嗯嗯—去年暑假—在市中心一个花店兼职—只有15个员工—但大家都很友好/努力工作/合作愉快—很赚钱—学到很多

Have you ever thought about starting your own business?

- 嗯嗯—我想过开一间咖啡店
- 有机会把自己的想法付诸实践—希望很好设计/提供好咖啡/温暖安静
- 同时—创业更有挑战性更令人兴奋—更有动力/更努力

Chocolate

Do you like eating chocolate? Why or why not?

- 最喜欢的零食之一经常带一些巧克力在包里
- 主要是因为一吃完巧克力一感到精神好/开心一消除不好的负面情绪

How often do you eat chocolate?

- 嗯嗯——周三四次一感到饿/很难集中注意力/心情不好时就吃一块巧克力

Did you often eat chocolate when you were a kid?

- 不小时候一周一次一周末或假期允许吃巧克力一不能吃太多
- 因为爸妈觉得吃太多巧克力对身体有不好影响一引起肥胖/牙齿问题

Why do you think chocolate is popular around the world?

- 最主要的原因是一巧克力是味道甜的零食一给人带来愉悦和兴奋一在重要节日送巧克力一表达爱意/感激/开心
- 另一个原因是一巧克力健康食物一不是垃圾食品

What's your favourite flavour?

- 最喜欢黑巧克力一虽然味道有点苦一但很纯/好吃一没有牛奶巧克力那么甜一不喜欢太甜的食物
- 而且一低热量/没有额外添加物一更健康

Do you think it is good to use chocolate as gifts to others?

- 嗯嗯
- 首先一刚刚说过一巧克力是最受欢迎的礼物之一一带个人愉悦开心一帮助表达爱和感激一收到巧克力做礼物会很开心
- 而且一有很多选择一不同味道/不同形状/不同品牌一送巧克力永远不会错一没人讨厌巧克力

Schools

Where do you go to school?

- 目前就读湖南大学—中国中部地区—所有名大学—在长沙—一个年轻/有活力/热闹的城市—毛主席的家乡

Do you go to a good school?

- 嗯嗯—是一所好学校—好的教学设施/学习资源比如图书馆/实验室—很多有名的教授
- 学校环境尤其好/坐落于岳麓山脚/湘江边—毕业生基本能找到好工作/有好的职业前景

Do you like your teachers?

- 嗯嗯
- 老师都令人尊敬/辛勤工作/取得好的学术成就—学术学习很严格—希望我们系统学习专业知识技能
- 也平易近人/和善—非常喜欢和老师交流—学到很多

Do you like your current learning atmosphere?

- 嗯嗯—同学们都认真学习—朝着自己的目标努力—我也被鼓励/被激励努力学习/提升自己—让自己更自信/更有竞争力
- 学校和老师也创造了很好学习环境—好的设施/图书馆/媒体室/实验室/体育馆—让学习更高效/灵活/高产

What are the differences between your school and other schools?

- 最大区别是—我的学校是对公众开放的大学/没有围墙—汽车穿梭校园不同地方—很热闹/有活力—校园内有两个有名的旅游景点
- 另一个区别是—在土木工程/计算机科学/工业设计/金融银行领域尤其有名

Is there anything you want to change about your school?

- 嗯嗯—有些教学楼和教室太老—看上去破旧/也不节能—冬天非常冷—很多教室的灯昏暗—应该被替换
- 宿舍应该安装空调—夏天无敌热/冬天非常冷—很难集中注意力学习—装空调—直接宿舍学习—方便很多

Music

What music do you like?

- 我喜欢流行音乐/R&B/爵士音乐

What music do you dislike?

- 坦率的说—我不喜欢太吵太大声的音乐—比如各种摇滚乐—心跳加速/脑袋爆炸

Do you often listen to one type of music?

- 不一—不只听特定某种音乐—最近开始听说唱—越来越流行—感受到爱和力量/被鼓舞被激励

What music do your friends like? Do you enjoy the same type of music?

- 喜欢不同类型的音乐—一些朋友喜欢R&B/说唱—一些朋友喜欢爵士乐
- 我喜欢各种类型音乐—一直在变—高中喜欢流行乐—现在更喜欢经典乐—从不感到无聊

What's the most popular type of music where you live?

- 在中国—最受欢迎的音乐类型—一定是流行音乐—简单易懂—讲述普通人的情感/经历—取悦普通大众—欣赏时不需要很多音乐知识技能

Which singer or musician would you like to see in person?

- 如果可以—我希望可以亲自见到Adele—最喜欢的歌手—在我心中她是有天赋的歌手/优秀的歌曲作家/有趣性感的女人

内部教材 严禁外传

Staying up

Do you often stay up late?

- ◎ 不经常—只有当我忙于工作或学习—短时间内要完成特定任务目标时—
熬夜不是一个好生活习惯/产生健康问题

Did you stay up late when you were a kid?

- ◎ 几乎不—小孩时—被父母要求10点前必须睡觉—熬夜不利于身体健康—
只在春节假期家人朋友一起熬夜迎接新年第一天—传统/大庆祝

What do you do when you stay up late?

- ◎ 大多数情况下一熬夜完成学习任务/论文/课程复习或者团队项目—安静
环境下/更高效工作/很少分心
- ◎ 有时候熬夜—看球赛/看电影/和朋友聊天

What does it feel like the next morning if you stay up late?

- ◎ 糟糕的体验—感到疲惫/精疲力竭/头昏—很困/很难集中注意力在学习工
作—感到无敌渴/要喝很多水—食欲不佳

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social media X

1. Do you or your friends like using social media?
 - 嗯嗯—在年轻人非常流行—几乎每个人都使用—且花大量时间
2. Do you think you or your friends use too much social media?
 - 嗯嗯—我和我朋友每天花超过5小时—看各种视频/新闻—浪费大量时间/甚至影响工作学习—让人上瘾的/难制止的
3. Do you work to work in social media? Why?
 - 嗯嗯—新兴产业—有机会和来自不同背景的人工作—社交媒体行业工作的人—都很聪明/有趣/幽默/努力—学到很多/提升自己
 - 有好的工作环境/高薪水—有趣/令人兴奋的工作
4. What is the most popular social media in China? Why?
 - TikTok—几乎每个中国人名人/普通人—都用这个社交app—最受欢迎/最广泛使用
 - 因为—智能化软件—根据使用者的兴趣/年龄/生活方式推送视频—每一个视频都吸引我们/让我们感兴趣—永远不感到无聊
 - 了解城市/国家/全世界正在发生什么—甚至在取代新闻机构/电视台

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X Home & accommodation

What kinds of accommodation do you live in?

Do you live in a house or flat?

- 思路: 我现在和父母住在一个大公寓—城市南边园
- 英文: I am currently living, a lovely balcony, in the suburb/suburban area

Can you describe the place where you live?

- 思路: 坐北朝南的公寓—第17楼—3个卧室/2个浴室/一个大客厅/一个厨房/一个不错的阳台—奶黄色—温馨舒适的家
- 英文: a south-facing flat, on the 17th floor, a lovely balcony, be decorated in cream color, a warm and cozy home

What room does your family spend most of the time in?

- 思路: 大客厅—最宽敞/公共空间—运动娱乐设施—休闲时间—电视/跑步机/游戏机—舒服的沙发—一起看电视/玩游戏/聊天/做运动—家庭欢乐扮演重要角色—放松
- 英文: the biggest shared space, entertainment and sports equipment, game console, treadmill, comfortable sofas, play an important role in family happiness, leisure time, leisure activities, a relaxing place

What part of your home do you like the most?

- 思路: 卧室—私人空间—不被外界干扰—专注我感兴趣的事情—听音乐/冥想—最喜欢窗边的书桌—边读书写作—享受窗外的美景—感到平和愉悦
- 英文: a private space, not be disturbed by the surrounding environment, concentrate on what I am interested in, meditation, feel peaceful and joyful

What's the difference between where you are living now and where you have lived in the past?

- 思路: 租房市中心—靠近我的高中—方便—房子很小/家具简单—晚上非常吵闹
- 现在搬到城市南边—虽然远离市中心—交通没那么高效/生活没那么方便—更大更舒适—装修不错—安静平和的小区—睡眠好很多—邻居友善热情—更喜欢现在住的地方
- 英文: less efficient and convenient, more spacious and comfortable, better decorated, a quiet and peaceful neighborhood, sleep quality has been improved greatly

How long have you lived there?

- 思路: 两年—大学第一年—搬到新公寓—新的开始
- 英文: embrace the brand new start

Are the transport facilities to your home very good?

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- 思路: 刚刚我提过—离市中心远—不错—有一个大公交车站/地铁站—5分钟步行—去城市各个地方—30分钟公交
- 英文: as I have mentioned before, a bus stop, a metro station, 5-minutes' walk, by bus

Do you plan to live there for a long time?

- 思路: 嗯嗯—刚刚搬家—十年内不会搬—很满意现在的公寓/周边环境/配套设施—交通购物娱乐/邻居—房价增长快—不计划再买房
- 英文: supporting facilities, the house price is soaring

What kind of house or flat do you want to live in in the future?

- 思路: 如果可以—郊区—买地—建四合院—前面有湖—后面有树林—养很多动物/种各种蔬菜/花/果树—周末邀请很多朋友—做饭/野餐/野营—放松愉悦的体验—希望愿望十年后成真
- 英文: in the suburb, a quadrangle, my dream would be fulfilled within ten years, a relaxing and exciting experience

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✕ names

1. Does your name have any special meaning?
 - 嗯嗯—代表健康快乐/好未来/优雅/无忧无虑的生活
2. How would you choose names for your next generations?
 - 从诗歌中选—中国传统—不太平常/有特殊含义—印象深刻
 - 以喜欢的电影/小说角色命名—希望有类似的性格/美好的未来
 - 随机从字典选2个字—太难—有太多好名字
3. Are there any difference between how Chinese name their children now and in the past?
 - 过去—小孩名字代表家长/家庭的高期待/大抱负—希望小孩可以为社会做贡献/成为伟大的人/取得非凡成就
 - 现在—普通名字—一个符号—希望小孩健康快乐
4. Does anyone in your family have the same name as you?
 - 没有—中国家庭—不会用同样的名字—小孩用年长家庭成员的名字—是不礼貌/不尊重的行为—使人尴尬/不开心

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X birthday

1. What do you usually do on your birthday?
 - 常规是一中午和家人一起吃饭/重要的家庭庆祝一晚上和同学/朋友一起玩一吃饭/唱歌/看电影
 - 有时和家人朋友去旅行
2. What did you do on your birthday when you were young?
 - 小时候一家人举办生日会一邀请家人/朋友/同学吃饭一收到各种礼物一有时会被邀请去讲一段话/表演唱歌/跳舞
3. Do you think it is important for you to celebrate birthday?
 - 嗯嗯一不需花很多钱准备生日一但应该庆祝一一个机会与家人朋友聚一起一更多互动/互动
 - 对我而言一一次生日聚会一见证成长/变化一代表全新的开始一鼓励我更努力/实现自己的目标梦想
 - Whose birthday do you think is the most important to celebrate in China?
 - 一定是爷爷奶奶一最年长一平时年轻人忙于工作/学习一无法来看老人一生日庆祝让老人可以见到所有家庭成员一年轻人表达爱和感激一非常棒的交流
 - 不会感到孤单/隔绝一被家人爱/记得一所以每年都应该花时间准备爷爷奶奶生日庆祝

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snacks

1. What snacks do you like to eat?
 - 喜欢甜食如糖果/巧克力/奶茶/冰激凌/曲奇/蛋糕—辣的零食
2. Did you often eat snacks when you were young?
 - 不经常—妈妈说吃零食不利于小孩身体健康—2-3次/周一最爱薯片/巧克力
3. When do you usually eat snacks now?
 - 现在—晚上—完成工作/学习—看电视时吃零食——种放松—不吃太多—知道对身体不好
 - 有时—下午吃下午茶—饼干/红茶—振奋精神—工作/学习更高效
4. Do you think it is healthy for you to eat snacks?
 - 当然不
 - 因为很多添加剂被使用—更甜/更好吃—但是通常高糖/高热量/高脂肪—吃太多零食的人很胖/不健康
 - 零食认真挑选—看包装上的含量—蛋白质/脂肪/热量等

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public transportation

1. What kind of public transportation do you usually take?
 - 经常坐地铁—家附近有一个地铁站—走路5分钟—方便/快捷/高效
2. When do you usually take public transportation, in your everyday life or when you are traveling ?
 - 日常生活中—对交通网络很熟悉—不会浪费时间找公交车线路—家附近有公交车站/地铁站—很方便
 - 旅行时—喜欢租车—不是很贵—可以定制自己的旅程—更灵活/高效
3. Do most people prefer public transportation in your country?
 - 嗯嗯—大多数人喜欢乘坐公共交通—公交/地铁/火车等—公交网络越来越完善高效—升级了公交设施和服务—几乎所有公共交通工具都安装了空调—不错的体验
 - 人们的环境保护意识提升—更愿意使用公共交通工具—因为这可以减少空气污染/节省能源消耗
4. Did you take public transportation when you were a kid?
 - 嗯嗯—小时候非常频繁—工作日每天乘坐公交车去学校—大概15分钟车程/很方便
 - 周末—坐公交车去公园/商店/电影院

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Weather

1. What kind of weather do you like most?
 - 思路: 舒服的太阳天—特别是春天—温度适中—不冷不热

housework and cooking

- Do you do some cooking / help your family cook at home now?
 - 嗯嗯—我会做一些简单的菜—西红柿炒鸡蛋/水煮牛肉—也做烘焙—曲奇饼干/面包/巧克力蛋糕
- Did you do some house cleaning when you were young?
 - 嗯嗯—从小学开始做家务—擦窗户/扫地—得到一些小奖励
 - 中学—每周六下午—花大概1-2小时—打扫自己的卧室和书房—我的责任
- Do you have breakfast at home everyday?
 - 几乎每天在家吃早餐—最重要—餐饭—喜欢做早餐/不难—尽力做有营养的/健康的早餐—一般包括鸡蛋/蔬菜/香肠/面包/牛奶/咖啡—开始我的一天—有活力/有精神
- Do you want to learn how to cook well?
 - 嗯嗯—如果可能—上一个短期课程—接受系统培训做中国菜—出国读书—重要生存技能—有用的社交技能—如果做饭好—可以邀请朋友一起吃饭—更亲近的关系

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尤其是填字 especially crosswords.

- Did you do puzzles in your childhood?
 - 嗯嗯—最喜欢的休闲活动之一—经常和爸爸/最好朋友 Lily 一起做—比赛—更快完成
- When do you do puzzles, during your trip or when you feel bored?
 - I could always finish the puzzles very quickly
 - Sometimes, we would like to have some a strong sense of satisfaction

谜题

我记得 I still remember that

那时我很高兴

成就感 页码: 24/138

- 做各种户外活动—爬山, 骑行, 远足—放松愉悦
- 英文: cozy sunny days, mid temperature, hiking, going on an excursion, a relaxing and enjoyable experience

2. What's the weather like in your hometown?

- 思路: 恶劣多变—只有两个季节夏天和冬天—没有春天和秋天—夏天闷热
冬天湿冷—四季都下雨—夏天冬天很少出门
- 英文: changeable, harsh, humid, clammy, freezing, stuffy, agreeable weather, four distinct seasons, coastal city, inland city,

3. Do you like the weather in your hometown?

- 思路: 正如我刚刚说我—天气糟糕—冬天—去三亚过春节—宜人的天气,
美丽的风景, 户外活动—家乡呆在家/无聊
- 英文: as I have mentioned before, beautiful sceneries, agreeable weather, favorable weather

4. Do you prefer dry or wet weather?

- 思路: 我个人喜欢干燥的天气—给我们机会—走出去接近大自然/做自己兴
趣爱好的事情/做户外运动—舒服/放松/充满能量—相反—下雨天呆在家
—看电视/睡觉/玩游戏—无聊
- 而且我容易受天气影响—干燥晴天—开心热情—下雨天—不开心压抑
- 英文: get close to nature, develop our hobbies, relaxed/refreshed/
energetic/enthusiastic, by contrast/ in contrast, be easily influenced by
weather conditions, upset/depressed/sad/unhappy, negative/positive
emotions

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housework and cooking

- Do you do some cooking / help your family cook at home now?
 - 嗯嗯—我会做一些简单的菜—西红柿炒鸡蛋/水煮牛肉—也做烘焙—曲奇饼干/面包/巧克力蛋糕
- Did you do some house cleaning when you were young?
 - 嗯嗯—从小学开始做家务—擦窗户/扫地—得到一些小奖励
 - 中学—每周六下午—花大概1-2小时—打扫自己的卧室和书房—我的责任
- Do you have breakfast at home everyday?
 - 几乎每天在家吃早餐—最重要—餐饭—喜欢做早餐/不难—尽力做有营养的/健康的早餐—一般包括鸡蛋/蔬菜/香肠/面包/牛奶/咖啡—开始我的一天—有活力/有精神
- Do you want to learn how to cook well?
 - 嗯嗯—如果可能—上一个短期课程—接受系统培训做中国菜—出国读书—重要生存技能—有用的社交技能—如果做饭好—可以邀请朋友一起吃饭—更亲近的关系

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puzzles

尤其喜欢拼图 especially crosswords.

- Did you do puzzles in your childhood?
 - 嗯嗯—最喜欢的休闲活动之一—经常和爸爸/最好朋友lily一起做—比赛—更快完成 one of my favorite pastime activities when I was a kid.
- When do you do puzzles, during your trip or when you feel bored?
 - I could always finish the puzzles very quickly.
 - Sometimes.
 - we would like to

- 带一本字谜/旅途中一飞机/火车上一2小时旅行一需要注意力集中/认真思考一不会无聊一不喜欢花很多时间看视频/电影一不打扰别人

3. Do you like doing word puzzles or number puzzles?
Which is more difficult for you?

- 喜欢字谜一更简单/更有趣一涉及到诗句/特殊表达/文化风俗
- 数独更难/耗时一不擅长数学/计算难一无法快速发现规律/机制

4. Do you think it is good for old people to do puzzles?

- 嗯嗯一体力要求不高一不会感到累
- 有机会用脑一解出来有成就感/开心, 很好的休闲/社交活动一不会无聊/与他人交流; 延缓衰老一有利于身心健康

2. because at that time, I can concentrate my self on ...

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看情况

2. 取 如果一个人旅行 — 可能会玩些数独 puzzles. 在空闲时间.
通常, 如果我无聊/有充裕时间

x It depends, honestly.

① If I'm on the trip, I would say if I'm alone
then probably I would play some online puzzles to kill time

② normally, when I feel bored or when I have
enough time I ~~also~~ actually would spend ~~in~~ time
doing crosswords

writing

- Yes, obviously. ① as a student ② sometimes, I would write a diary / or... to record and summarize my day
- Do you write a lot? *diary / daily review some academic writing / papers* Count the *main part of*
 - 嗯嗯—每天写很多—日程安排/日记—各种学术写作—论文/作业
 - What do you like to write? Why? *feelings / to review the whole day* *to review the whole day*
 - 我最喜欢写日记—记录当天发生的有趣事情/感受—有机会回顾这一天—*more*
 - 更了解自己优势/缺点—记忆会褪去—但日记能让我回想起过去的经历 *In*
 - 我喜欢写日程安排—根据重要性和紧急性安排每天的计划—有明确目标—*take off*
 - 更好管理时间/工作学习更高效—完成任务有成就感 *really makes me feel*
 - Do you think the things you write would change? *So exhaust*
 - 嗯嗯—*都在变*—我们长大/变成熟—我们喜欢的/感兴趣的也会变 *break down*
 - 比如—现在喜欢写日记—不久的将来—可能喜欢写小说/诗歌 *and tedious*
 - Do you prefer typing or handwriting when you are writing? *微信: omar2576*
 - 喜欢打字—更快/更高效/更方便—自动纠错/灵活删除增加/直接被保存在电脑/直接发送给老师 *内部教材 严禁外传*
 - 打字很累/耗时

1. Yes, obviously, I ~~have to~~ write a lot everyday, like I would write a *diary / journal* *to record and...*, my daily life. *I have a habit of writing*

and also, as a student, I also need to write different kinds of academic writing, like the *essays, / dissertations* and some *papers*.

2. I have *an opportunity to...* *personality / weakness / memory experiences.* *may fade away. / remind me of the past events*

I really *into* ... to record what was happening on that day

Hometown

Where is your hometown?

Where do you come from?

- 思路: 我来自于长沙—湖南省的省会—历史古城—毛主席的故乡—现在因电视产业而闻名
- 思路: 我就来自于长沙—本地人

- 英文: capital city of Hunan Province, historic city, be famous/well-known for, I am a native/I am a local

Is that a big city or a small place?

- 思路: 中型城市—超过800万人口—中部地区大城市—最具幸福感城市之一—发展迅速吸引大量年轻人

- 英文: a medium-sized city, Central China, one of the ten happiest cities, is developing rapidly

How long have you been living there?

- 思路: 快20年/超过20年—自从出生—见证了很多发展和变化
- 英文: since I was born, has witnessed significant changes and development

Do you like your hometown?

- 思路: 当然/非常喜欢—生活20多年—小学初中高中—家人朋友—美丽风景/美味食物/当地文化—发展迅速/设施完善/—生活压力不大/节奏不快—刚刚说过—十大最具幸福感城市之一

- 英文: beautiful sceneries, delicious spicy food, local culture, good public facilities, lead a pressured and fast-paced lifestyle

Is there anything you dislike about it?

- 思路: 唯一不喜欢的一多变/严峻的天气—夏天闷热冬天寒冷—只有两个季节没有春秋—严重影响了生活方式—夏天冬天很少做户外运动

- 英文: the only thing that I dislike, changeable and harsh weather conditions, stuff and hot, freezing and humid, serious affect our lifestyle

What do you like (most) about your hometown?

- 思路: 当然是—长沙人乐观的生活态度—各种方式让自己的生活有趣刺激—各种娱乐场所—酒吧/卡拉OK/咖啡馆/剧院/运动场—特别适合年轻人生活—热情/有活力的城市

- 英文: it must be optimistic and positive attitude towards life, entertainment places, concert hall, karaoke bar, sports centre, a lively, vigorous and vibrant city

Do you think you will continue living there for a long time?

- 思路: 我会—刚刚说过—这么好的城市—完善的设施, 家人朋友, 不错的生活环境。
- 更重要的是一城市正高速发展—经济腾飞—就业机会多—找到满意的工作
- 思路2: 不会—小城市—虽然在快速发展—学当代艺术专业—很难找到满意的工作—从英国大学毕业后—先去国际大城市—北上广—更多就业机会
- 英文: brilliant/excellent facilities, a good living environment, the economy is thriving, numerous job opportunities, find a satisfying/desired/decent job, modern arts, it is difficult to, international metropolises

singing → ...is pretty much one of my favorite pastime activities.

1. Do you like singing? why?

- 喜欢—唱歌帮助解压/让人开心/忘记工作中的烦恼—好社交活动/经常和朋友去KTV唱歌

2. Have you ever learnt how to sing?

- 嗯嗯—小学参加过学校合唱团—接受过系统训练—参加过歌唱比赛—获得了一些奖—好歌者

3. Who do you want to sing for?

- 最近—特别想为我的家人唱一首歌—特别是父母/爷爷奶奶—意识到奉献很多/帮助我很多—唱歌表达我的爱和感激

4. Do you think singing can bring happiness to people?

- 嗯嗯—唱歌不但让唱歌者开心/也会传递快乐给听歌者—歌词和旋律鼓舞人/让人感到放松—沉浸于唱歌—忘记担心/烦恼/释放压力—不再感到不开心/压抑

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geography

1. Do you like geography?

- 非常喜欢—高中最喜欢的科目—有趣/了解地理相关知识—地形/气候变化/洋流/不同地理区域不同文化生活方式
- 历史/经济/政治发展都和地理有关

2. Have you ever studied geography at school?

- 嗯嗯—小学开始学地理—自然地理—开始知道赤道/南极/北极—通过北极星读方向—中学必修课

3. Are you good at reading a map?

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- 不差—和朋友出去旅行—我快速读地图/根据地理位置安排旅程—节省时间/更高效—现在电子地图—一切更简单—最佳线路
 - 不擅长—但感谢科技进步—电子地图帮助很多—直接显示最佳线路/坐什么公交车/在哪里停
4. Would you visit a country because of its geographical locations?
- 嗯嗯—我曾经去日本/泰国多次—因为中国临近国—2小时飞机
 - 如果有机会—希望去巴西—因为位于赤道附近/热带雨林; 去南极北极—感受极端气候/冰海;

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technology

1. What technology do you often use, computers or cellphones?
 - 一定是手机—智能手机—几乎所有事情都可以手机上做—社交媒体/购物网站/新闻/音乐/电影—就是一个小电脑
 - 很少用电脑—只有要写论文/做学术写作时—才用电脑
2. What electronic devices have you bought lately?
 - 最近买了一个apple watch—运动时候用—心率/运动强度/热量消耗—很有用
 - play station 5/ switch
3. Are there any technology you want to buy?
 - 我特别想买iPad pro—我被广告吸引—非常好用的电子设备—让学习更高效/更有生产力—没有笔记本电脑/台式机那么大/重—可以使用学生折扣
 - 想买特斯拉电动汽车—使用最新科技—无人驾驶—不再依赖化石燃料—减少污染/更环保/节省油费开销
4. What are the benefits of technology? Do you think it is important in your life?
 - 科技的最大优点是—让生活更方便/高效/舒适—把人从危险的/无聊的/重复性工作中解放出来
 - 非常重要—比如—离不开手机—成为日常生活中不可或缺的一部分—手机上与朋友家人交流/工作学习/看电影听音乐—多功能电子设备

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The area you live in

- 1 Where do you like to go in that area?

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- 最喜欢去家附近的小植物园—10分钟走路——周至少去一次—跑步/野餐/露营—特定时间花展
 - 还喜欢一个大商场各种设施/电影院/咖啡馆/餐馆—24小时书店/小农场
- 2 Do you know any famous people in your area?
- 不是很清楚—听说有一个当地电视台主持人/流行歌手—住这边—从没见过
- 3 What are some changes in the area recently?
- 最大变化—很多设施被新建增加—刚刚说过—大商场/植物园—2个地铁站/1个大医院在建—生活更方便高效—不用花1个多小时去市中心
 - 很多年轻人搬到这个区域—更有活力更热闹—小区附近有一个夜市—卖各种小吃饮料
- 4 Do you like the area that you live in?
- 当然喜欢—不是市中心—不吵不拥挤/平和安静—享有完善设施/便利生活—好地方
 - 公共交通高效—坐公车/地铁去城市各个地方

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morning time

1. Do you like getting up early in the morning?

- 嗯嗯—经常早起—7-7.30am—早晨最重要—一日之计在于晨—精力充沛/头脑清晰—有足够的时间做准备—做每日计划/吃早餐/遛狗/读书—日出很壮观/夏天春天

2. What do you usually do in the morning?

- 正如刚说过—第一件事是遛狗—大概20分钟—然后给家人做早餐/一起吃早餐—最快的时间—有时候做瑜伽/跑步/阅读

3. What did you do in the morning when you were little?

Why?

- 小时候—早上花30-45分钟—读书—有时候大声读英文/中文诗歌—因为更高效/更好记忆力—有时候—爸爸带我去公园跑步—3km—开始新的一天

4. Are there any differences between what you do in the morning now and what you did in the past?

- 最大的区别是—过去—去年—早上是工作时间—花3-4小时主要学习/工作—高效学习—大部分工作早上完成; 现在—早上花1小时—做运动/瑜伽/普拉提/跑步—振奋精神/好情绪/好精神状态—更开心/不会压力大
- 另一个区别是—过去早上喜欢待在室内做自己感兴趣的事情—觉得更方便; 现在—更喜欢走出去—接近大自然—自由舒服

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Doing sports

1 What sports do you like?

- 我喜欢游泳/跑步/羽毛球/网球—还喜欢一些温和的运动—瑜伽/Zumba

2 Where did you learn how to do it?

- 羽毛球/游泳/跑步—学校—体育课/选修课—免费
- 瑜伽/zumba—大学附近的健身中心—会员/付费课程

3 Did you do some sports when you were young?

- 嗯嗯—非常喜欢运动—让人精神好/有能量—大学/高中时—每天晚上跑步半小时
- 特别擅长篮球—学校篮球俱乐部成员—参加地区/全国性比赛—得了一些奖

4 Do you think students need more exercise?

- 嗯嗯—花太多时间在学术学习/考试/课程—很多人几乎不运动—久坐不动生活方式/肥胖—影响身心健康/学习效率—需要做运动
- 做运动很多好处—增强体质/学新技能/减压/放松/结交新朋友—运动完学习更高效/感到更开心—释放多巴胺等化学物质

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Work or studies

Are you working or studying?

- **思路: 我现在在北京读大学一第三年**
- 英文: i am currently studying in, in the third year, freshman, sophomore, junior, senior

What are you studying?

What is your major?

- **思路: 我的专业是一经济学**
- 学科: architecture, archaeology, literature, sociology, economics, physics, international business, accounting, finance, art and design, marketing, law, engineering, English, linguistics, photography
- 英文: i major in, my major is

Why did you choose to study that subject?

- **思路: 主要是因为一父母是企业家一推荐学经济学一高中喜欢看商业杂志一对经济学感兴趣**
- **另一个重要原因一自己创业一经济学是很好的准备一研究生可以学相关学科一企业管理/银行金融学等**
- 英文: entrepreneur/businessman, business magazines, set up my own business, a good preparation and foundation

Is it interesting?

Do you like your subject?

- **思路: 很有趣——通过研究人们在日常生活中的经济行为——帮助做更好的决策/使团队工作更高效**
- **学各种相关科目——微观经济学/宏观经济学/统计学/金融学——学校项目好——参与会议/实习/研究——学到的知识应用到实践中**
- 英文: economic activities, make better decisions, be better in decision-making and problem-solving, microeconomics, macroeconomics, statistics, finance, good academic and practice programs, do internships, put what I have learnt in the university into practice

Are you looking forward to working?

- **思路: 嗯嗯——期待用自己所学知识和技能来赚钱——变得经济独立——开始工作——意味着我开始有挑战性但令人兴奋的征程——学会和不同背景的人工作相处**
- **虽然会遇到各种问题——不能用学术知识解决——心胸开阔/更有能力/更乐观**
- 英文: become financially independent, start a challenging and exciting journey, work with people from different backgrounds, encounter various kinds of problems or difficulties, be more open-minded, competent and confident

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Do you prefer to study in the mornings or in the afternoons?

- 思路: 我喜欢早上学习—8小时睡眠后—吃完早餐/做完运动—头脑清晰—更专注—工
作效率高
- 相反—下午很疲惫/困—忙其他事情/其他计划或活动—干扰我的学习
- 习惯—一般早上7:30开始学习—做好每天的安排
- 英文: have a clear mind, stay focused, better concentrate on, work more
efficiently, feel exhausted and sleepy, disturb my study, make daily schedules

What technology do you use when you study?

- 思路: 最有用的科技是电脑和因特网—受益于这个科技—学习更容易/方便/高效/灵活
—写论文网上找资料—网络课没有时间和地理的限制
- 最近使用最多—iPad+apple pencil—听课程/做笔记/画画—易携带/轻便
- 英文: benefit from, be easier, more convenient, efficient and flexible, not retracted
by time or geographical locations

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想要一起学习/工作的人

Describe a person you have met who you want to work/study with

You should say:

Who this person is

How you met this person

How long you have known him/her

And explain why you want to work/study with him/her

Who: 我想和我好朋友omar一起工作/学习—比我大5岁—做过很多有趣刺激的事情—现在上海—大公司工作/市场营销经理

how: 第一次认识她—3年前露营活动—被邀请做演讲—对她的自信/勇敢印象深刻—做很多有挑战性/有趣的事情—非洲志愿者服务/穿越亚马逊热带雨林

How long: 认识她三年多了一不是很长时间—但对她的性格/优势/爱好很了解—一起去西藏旅行/一起在云南做志愿者老师/一起做过开花店的市场调查—在我心中—独立/有韧性/心胸开阔的女孩—也是榜样

why :

1. 可靠/值得信任的朋友—好的问题解决者和决策者—做决定前都会考虑各种现实因素—确保一切顺利进行—遇到困难—不沮丧焦虑
2. 虽只比我大五岁—像我的导师—鼓励我尝试自己感兴趣的事情/追求目标梦想—相信和她一起工作可以学到很多

Part 3

1. Why should children be kind to their classmates?
2. Can children choose their deskmates?
3. What matters most about a colleague's personality?
4. Are good colleagues important at work?
5. What kind of people are popular at work?
6. Are knowledgeable people popular at work?

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想要一起学习/工作的人

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how: 第一次认识她—3年前露营活动—被邀请做演讲—对她的自信/勇敢印象深刻—做很多有挑战性/有趣的事情—非洲志愿者服务/穿越亚马逊热带雨林

How long: 认识她三年多了一不是很长时间—但对她的性格/优势/爱好很了解—一起去西藏旅行/一起在云南做志愿者老师/一起做过开花店的市场调查—在我心中—独立/有韧性/心胸开阔的女孩—也是榜样

why:

1. 可靠/值得信赖的朋友—好的问题解决者和决策者—做决定前都会考虑各种现实因素—确保一切顺利进行—遇到困难—不沮丧焦虑
2. 虽只比我大五岁—像我的导师—鼓励我尝试自己感兴趣的事情/追求目标梦想—相信和她一起工作可以学到很多

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有趣的老人

Describe an interesting old person you met

You should say:

Who this person is

When/where you met this person

What you did with this person

And explain why you think this person is interesting

Who: 王老先生是一个有趣的老人—退休大学教授—70岁—一个人开车去过30多个城市/有经验的城市露营者

how: 第一次认识他—去年暑假的露营活动—他作为代表被邀请做演讲—对他旅行/露营经历印象深刻

What:

1. 在聚会上和他聊了半个多小时—做过很多有挑战性/有趣的事情—小学志愿者老师/穿越沙漠—给我很多启发/鼓励
2. 半个月后—被邀请和他一起组织露营摄影活动—努力工作/善于沟通/和团队成员合作好—项目进展顺利/大成功

why:

1. 一个重要原因是一虽然年老—但精力充沛/有热情/乐观—积极生活态度极大影响我—不要浪费时间在无意义的事情上—让每一天有意义/有价值—不要害怕冒险/失败
2. 更重要的是—一个人自驾游—克服了各种困难/挑战—也遇到各种有趣的人/感受了不同文化—变得心胸开阔/更勇敢—特别有魅力

Part 3

1. Do you think old people and young people can share interests?
2. What can old people teach young people?
3. Is it easy for young people and old people to make friends with each other?
4. Are there benefits when one person is interested in another person? Why?
5. Do you think people are more selfish or self-centered now than in the past?
6. What benefits can people get if they are self-centered?

电影角色

Describe a character from a film

You should say:

What character it is

Who acted the character

When you saw the film

And explain whether you like this character

What: 我最喜欢的电影角色之一——阿甘——阿甘正传的主角——阿甘的自传——整个人生经历

who: Tom Hanks演这个角色——最有名/成功的美国演员之一——多次获得国际电影节最佳男主角奖

When: 老电影——1994年上映——拒绝看/觉得过时/无聊
最近/上个月——大学选修课电影赏析第一次看——惊喜/印象深刻——又看了好几次——现在最喜欢的电影之一

whether: 非常喜欢——最喜欢的电影角色

1. 阿甘的自传——整个人生经历——爱情/友情/成功/成就——虽然看上去不聪明/乐观/韧性——最终取得很多成就/创造很多奇迹——成功商人/优秀乒乓球运动员/橄榄球运动员

2. 更重要的是——学到了人生哲学——‘Life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you're going to get’——有各种可能性——迎接各种挑战——阿甘是个英雄——希望向他一样勇敢自信

Part 3

1. Are actors or actresses very interested in their work? Why?
2. Is it interesting to be an actor/actress?
3. What can children learn from acting?
4. Why do children like special costumes?
5. What are the differences between actors/actresses who earn much and those who earn little?
6. What are the differences between acting in a theatre and in a film?

聚会上遇到的人

Describe a person you met at a party who you enjoyed talking with

You should say:

What party it was

Who this person is

What you talked about

And explain why you enjoyed talking with him/her

What: 去年暑假—被邀请参加一个摄影展party—有机会见到来自自己不同城市的摄影师/艺术家—有趣/令人兴奋的经历

Who: 第一次见独立摄影师Mr M—喜欢和他聊天—国际公司工作/多媒体设计师+乐队吉他手—有创意/自信/幽默

What: 聊了很多—持续差不多1小时

1. 相同兴趣爱好—摄影/旅行—去过4大洲20个国家/南极—听刺激有趣的旅行故事/拍摄经历—最印象深刻他穿越亚马逊热带雨林—困难/危险/兴奋/开心
2. 聊创业经历—遇到很多困难/最终失败—但学到很多—现在成为成功独立摄影师—分享有用经验/提升摄影技术的建议

Why:

1. 最主要的原因是一有趣的人/有趣的人生经历—聊天启发我很多—旅行能让人变得心胸开阔/乐观—不要畏惧尝试新事物/冒险
2. 虽然我是业余摄影师—对摄影非常感兴趣/有热情—他谦虚/乐于助人/愿意分享—用很多真实例子阐述了摄影技巧的应用—很实用/启发性

Part 3

1. In what situations would people be willing to get to know new people?
2. Where do people go to meet new people?
3. How do people start a conversation?
4. Is it difficult for Chinese people to communicate with people from other countries?
5. Why are some people unwilling to have conversations with others?
6. Is it difficult for adults to talk with children?

来自不同文化的人

Describe a person you know who is from a different culture

Who the person is

Where she/he is from

How you knew him/her

And explain how you felt about him/ her

where: 我朋友Omar来自于不同文化—日本大阪—小时候在靠近海一个渔村度过童年/非常擅长水上运动

Who: 短发/不高—穿T恤牛仔裤/简单但时尚—服装设计专业—现在上海社交网站时尚编辑—在我心中—自信/有创造力/可爱的女生

How: 第一次认识她在2年前露营活动—她来自于另一个城市露营俱乐部—被邀请做演讲分享野外露营经验技巧—中文非常流利—不知道她日本人—对她的自信/独立/韧性印象深刻

How:

1. 首先—震惊于她对中国历史传统文化的了解/比我懂更多—对中国武术/草药/针灸尤其感兴趣—也经常向我介绍日本文化/潮流/年轻人生活方式—更了解日本
2. 更重要的是一我很喜欢她/看上去瘦小女孩—但充满能量/非常努力—有很多爱好/经常做各种刺激有挑战事情—每一天精彩有意义/从不无聊—得到很多激励/启示—非常友好/有礼貌—感到舒服放松/呆一起时

Part 3

1. Where and how can we get to know people of different cultures better?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of cultural diversity?
3. How can traditional culture and other cultures coexist?
4. Which Chinese traditions are disappearing?

穿着时尚的人

Describe a person who likes to dress fashionably/
well

Who the person is

what work he/she does

what kind of clothes he/she wears

And explain why she/he likes fashion

Who: 从社交网站知道一个穿着时尚的人—50多岁的上海女人—频繁被街拍/转载到社交网站—虽然引起很多争议—在我看来自信/心胸开阔/独立/乐观

What: 没人确切知道她的人生经历/工作/家庭/婚姻—据说—过去开店卖服装/生意成功/赚了很多钱—由于一场严重疾病—关店/现在不工作/一个人住

What:

1. 因穿颜色亮丽洛丽塔服装而出名—永远带着一顶小皇冠—配饰如包包/耳环/项链/鞋子都是精心搭配—被称为小公主
2. 因为很胖—很难找到适合的尺码—很多裙子自己设计制作—漂亮/时尚/有吸引力

Why:

1. 最重要的原因是一疾病后开始过自己喜欢的生活—尤其喜欢洛丽塔裙子—时尚是生活中重要部分—穿着时尚让她更开心/更自信—让每一天有意义/有价值
2. 同时—虽然她不漂亮有点丑/超短发/像个男人—这种强烈对比让她无比时尚—敬佩她—虽然穿着风格被批评/不被接受—仍穿洛丽塔裙过生活/买菜/咖啡/超市购物—依然乐观/积极

Part 3

1. Do you think online shopping will replace in-store shopping in the future? Why?
2. Why is fashion very important to some people?
3. Are older people as fashionable as young people? Why?
4. Are women more fashionable than men? Why?

喜欢种植物的人

Describe a person who you know loves to grow plants(vegetables/fruits/flowers etc.)

Who the person is

What he/she grows

Where she grows them

And explain why she/he enjoys growing plants

Who: 我邻居王阿姨——非常喜欢种植物/蔬菜/花——60多岁女人——曾经是大学经济学教授——现在退休——在我心中——独立/心胸开阔/积极乐观

where:

1. 主要在乡村——1小时车程——租了块地/30年——建了一个院子/一个大花园——周至少呆4天——种植物/修剪植物——去过很多次——被美丽/平和震惊——梦想花园

2. 城市公寓的小阳台——被开发成一个迷你花园

What:

最爱玫瑰——大区域被用来养玫瑰/不同品种/不同颜色——小玫瑰园——试验区/培育新品种/制作玫瑰食物/饼/茶

剩下地方被分为三个区域——蔬菜区/绿色蔬菜/土豆/西红柿——水果区/蓝莓/草莓/橘子——迷你雨林区——各种热带植物

why:

1. 首先——种植物充实退休生活——让生活更有趣/令人兴奋——认识各种有趣朋友——不再感到无聊/孤独——花——整天呆在花园/做各种事情

2. 更重要的是一种植物涉及到体力劳动——有利于身心健康——不但做运动/而且是很好放松——不再感到焦虑/抑郁——睡眠/精神状态大提升——看到植物长的好/水果成熟——很大成就感/幸福感

Part 3

1. Are there many people growing their own vegetables now?
2. Do you think it's good to let kids learn how to plant?
3. What do you think of the job of a farmer?
4. What are the differences between traditional and modern agriculture?

发小

Describe a friend from you childhood

Who the person is

Where and how you met each other

What you often do together

And explain what makes you like him/ her

Who: 邻居omar是我从小到大的朋友—比我大1岁—经常呆在一起做各种有趣事情—有趣/幽默/自信的女孩—也是我最可靠/最信任的朋友

Where/how: 清楚记得小学时候认识/大概15年前—搬到我家隔壁—被邀请暖房party—第一次一起玩了3个多小时/乐高/迷你厨房/看动画—她喜欢穿公主裙/戴小皇冠—非常喜欢她

What:

1. 因为是邻居—经常/几乎每天一起去上学/放学/做作业/做运动—大部分时间在一起/最喜欢的活动是乐高/角色扮演/捉迷藏—合作好
2. 最印象深刻—小学毕业后去北京旅行/夏令营—很难适应紧行程/想家/担心害怕/哭—陪我/鼓励我/逗我笑/帮助我克服各种困难—难忘/有收获的经历

What:

1. 主要因为—住很近/经常一起玩/喜欢和她呆一起/我喜欢她的性格/幽默乐于助人/友善—和她一起感到放松/开心—小时候遇到问题/求助她—给我有用建议/支持
2. 另一个原因—同龄人/有很多共同兴趣爱好/运动/阅读/唱歌—一起尝试各种有趣的挑战—一起玩/永远不无聊

Part 3

1. Do you still keep in touch with your friends from childhood? Why or why not?
2. How important is childhood friendship to children?
3. What do you think of communicating via social media?
4. Do you think online communication through social media will replace face-to-face communication?

激励你做有趣事情的人

Describe a person who inspired you to do something interesting

Who the person is

How you knew him/her

What interesting things you did

And explain how she/he inspired you to do something interesting

Who: 我好朋友omar激励我做很多有趣的事情—比我大5岁—做过很多有趣刺激的事情—现在上海开公司/新媒体与市场营销—在我心中—独立/有韧性/心胸开阔的女孩—也是榜样

how:

第一次认识她—2年前露营活动—她被邀请做演讲—对她的自信/勇敢印象深刻—做过很多有挑战性/有趣的事情—志愿者服务/开公司/摩托车环游新疆

What:

1. 这个暑假—带我去云南—山区小学志愿者服务/英语音乐老师—持续40天—有挑战有收获体验/不但帮助当地小孩改善学习/还认识各种有趣朋友/提升自己交流团队合作能力—更了解她

2. 充分利用闲暇时间/发展兴趣爱好—开始规律做运动/甚至尝试极限运动—开始写每日计划/日记—更好管理时间/提高效率

how:

1. 和她有很多私人谈话/和她一起参与一些活动—被她的勇敢/韧性所激励—一切皆有可能—有目标就应该努力实现目标/行动!

2. 也遇到各种困难/挫折/失败—但可以学到很多/有用经验/提升技能—迎接挑战是很酷很刺激的事—每周打电话/视频聊天—经常鼓励我尝试新东西/做自己想做的事情

Part 3

1. What qualities make someone as a role model?
2. Why should children learn from role models?
3. Who can influence children more, teachers or parents?
4. What kind of international news inspires people?

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他城的短暂停留

Describe another city you would like to stay for a short time

You should say:

Where the city is

Why you want to go there

Whom you will go there with

What you will do there

And explain why you will stay there just for a short time

Where: 如果可能—希望可以在长沙呆一小段时间—中国中部中型城市—毛主席的故乡—年轻人中越来越受欢迎—今年春节期间吸引了几百万游客

Whom: 和几个好朋友一起去—都没去过长沙—一起旅行过很多次—互相和熟悉—可靠/友好/信得过的朋友

Why: 主要是被慢节奏的生活方式/丰富夜生活吸引—从小看长沙电视节目—一直期待可以在长沙呆一段时间—更好了解当地人生活方式/文化

What:

1. 前几天参观长沙的旅游景点—岳麓山/岳麓书院/橘子洲/一些古镇—去尝试各种当地食物—特别辣食物/小龙虾/臭豆腐—有趣/令人兴奋的经历
2. 一定会去长沙的酒吧/俱乐部—长沙文化/夜生活的代表—喝着啤酒/吃着小吃/听着音乐/看着演出—很放松/开心的事情—听说凌晨3点大群人在街头—不夜城

Why:

1. 首先是现实的原因—还没毕业—必须专注大学学习/论文/课程—不可能呆太长时间/影响学术成绩—呆太长时间也要花很多钱/浪费时间
2. 没有必要—呆太长时间会觉得城市无聊/枯燥—如果喜欢—可以下次来—看你发现更有趣的部分—从不同角度感受这个城市的美/魅力

Part 3

1. Why do people sometimes go to other cities or other countries to travel?
2. Why are historical cities popular?
3. Why do places with historical sites develop tourism industry more actively?
4. Do you think tourists may come across bad things in other cities?
5. Do most people like planned travelling?
6. Why is the noise pollution worse in tourism cities than in other cities?

嘈杂地

Describe a noisy place you have been to

You should say:

Where it is

When you went there

What you did there

And explain why you feel it's a noisy place

When: 今年春节假期—我和几个好朋友去长沙旅行—因丰富有趣的夜生活而闻名—第一天晚上—去当地最受欢迎/最大酒吧—坦率说—很嘈杂/很热闹

Where: 长沙市中心有一条街道—不眠之地—有几十家酒吧/音乐俱乐部/livehouse—吸引大量年轻人&游客

What:

1. 靠近舞台座位—乐队表演—摇滚乐/流行乐—声音大/有感染力—喝着啤酒/情不自禁跟着音乐一起跳—感到无比兴奋/放松
2. 最喜欢的部分是一邀请当地演员表演传统节目—不无聊/很不一样/有趣—传统乐器/传统服饰/当地方言—大吸引力

Why:

1. 主要因为—酒吧是让人放松的地方—大的音乐/噪音让人忘记烦恼—不能做任何其他事情—只能喝酒/吃小吃/跟着音乐跳—必须是个嘈杂之地
2. 另一个原因是一靠近舞台/音响系统—声音尤其大—发现很难和朋友聊天交流—几乎听不清楚—必须大声说/喊—有点累

Part 3

1. Do you think it is good for children to make noise?
2. Should children not be allowed to make noise under any circumstances?
3. What kinds of noises are there in our life?
4. Which area is exposed to noise more, the city or the countryside?
5. How would people usually respond to noises in your country?
6. How can people consider others' feelings when chatting in public?

空气糟糕之地

Describe a place you visited where the air was polluted

You should say:

Where the place is

When you visited

Why the air was not good

And explain how you felt about the place

When&where:

今年春节假期—我家人一起回家乡—一个偏远/贫困的小镇—煤矿业是主要的经济产业和收入来源
虽然很多污染工厂被关闭—空气被严重污染—雾霾秋冬季节尤其严重

Why:

1. 最重要的原因是一煤矿是主要的经济部门—很多小工厂未严格执行环保政策—在开采/生产/运输过程中排放大量废气—二氧化硫/二氧化碳/甚至有毒气体—并为得到合理处理—不可避免造成空气污染
2. 很多矿山没有植被—不能吸收废气/污染气体—雾霾成为当地常见环境问题

How:

1. 首先—感到震惊/失望—小时候是一个美丽的村庄/河流/林地/空气质量好—现在被严重污染/极大影响当地人生活—很多人甚至有肺问题/咳嗽
2. 更重要的是—经济发展不能以环境为代价—环境一旦被破坏—需要至少几十年恢复—当地政府/人民已经—意识到环境保护的重要性—开始种植物/树—好的开始

Part 3

1. Is there more pollution now than in the past?
2. In what ways can air pollution be reduced effectively?
3. Do you think the city is cleaner or dirtier than the countryside? Why?
4. What can factories and power plants do to reduce pollutants?
5. Do you think many companies have been forced to reduce pollutants?
6. Do you think the wind has any effect on pollution? How?

放松的地方

Describe your favorite place in your house where you can relax

You should say:

Where it is

What it is like

What you enjoy doing there

And explain why you feel relaxed at this place

Where: 卧室—是我娱乐休息之地—花很多时间待着—最喜欢的房间

What: 朝南的房间—明亮/舒适/宽敞—奶黄色墙/简单装修/家具不多—床/书桌/书架/电脑/钢琴—浴室/小阳台

What:

1. 休息放松的地方—经常花很多时间在卧室读书/看电影/听音乐—或花一下午睡觉—喜欢和朋友在卧室聊天—分享我们的开心/不开心的经历情绪
2. 也花很多时间在卧室小阳台—种了一些玫瑰/向日葵—养了2条金鱼—浇水/喂食—每周末做瑜伽/冥想

Why:

1. 最重要的原因是一按自己喜欢的风格装修的—墙上是我喜欢的电影海报/旅行照片—感到压力大/低落时—泡澡听音乐—无敌放松/舒服
2. 另一个原因是一个大/私人空间—自由/权利做自己感兴趣的事情—安静/不被打扰/不被限制—令人放松的地方

Part 3

1. Why is it difficult for some people to relax?
2. What are the benefits of doing exercise?
3. Do people in your country exercise after work?
4. What is the place where people spend most of their time at home?
5. Do you think there should be classes for training young people and children how to relax?
6. Which is more important, mental relaxation or physical relaxation?

常去的熟人的家

Describe the home of someone you know well and that you often visit

Whose home it is

How often you go there

What it looks like

And explain how you feel about the home

Whose: 我好朋友omar家—建筑学/室内设计专业—花了很多时间/精力装修这个房子—2年才完工—漂亮/舒适/实用的房子

How often: 经常去—一周去2-3次—很近—15分钟车程

What:

- 2层洋房—每个房间宽敞—特别是书房和厨房—书房一个角落种了各种植物/花/小树/玻璃房顶—像个小温室—最喜欢的空间—经常和她一起—下午看书/聊天/看电影
- 有一个小花园—休闲活动—烧烤/下午茶/和狗狗玩

How:

首先—非常喜欢她的家—感到放松/舒服/自由—没有太多家具/设备—一切都是精心设计的—很多地方可以看到她自己创造的艺术品—比如油画/水彩画/小雕塑

更重要的是一呆在她家永远不觉得无聊—功能性/大厨房/迷你剧院/小健身房—可以做各种感兴趣的事情—做饭/运动/看电影—梦想的房子

Part 3

1. What are the differences between buildings in the city and in the countryside?
2. Do you prefer to live in the city or in the countryside?
3. What safety risks are there in residential buildings in cities?
4. Is it expensive to decorate a house or an apartment in the place where you live?

运动场所

Describe a popular place for sports (a stadium) that you have ever been to

Where it is

When you went there

What you did there

And explain how you felt about this place

Where: 欢乐运动中心—最新建立运动综合体—3年前开始对外开放—城市最受欢迎运动中心之一—冰雪运动/水上运动

When: 只去过一次—但印象深刻—大概1年前—和大学摄影俱乐部一些朋友一起去—都对滑雪感兴趣—城市南边—从大学去45分钟车程

What:

1. 花一整天在这里—上午4小时主要是冰雪运动—请专业教练教滑雪—400/时—贵/但值得—快速学会滑雪基本技能/顺畅滑雪—刺激/有挑战性—花时间玩雪橇/冰雪城堡/冰雕展览—好玩
2. 下午去水上活动—最喜欢water slide/wave pool/海豚表演

How:

1. 现代化/设计棒的运动综合体—包括冰雪世界和海洋世界—设施好/服务好/风景好/依山而建—城市第一个冰雪运动中心—城市地标—夏天也可以滑雪/玩雪—很棒/很刺激的体验
2. 适合各个群体—年轻人/家庭/小孩—做极限运动如水上运动/冰雪运动是很好的放松—感到无比放松/开心—第二天推荐给我弟弟/一定喜欢

Part 3

1. Do young people like to do sports?
2. What are the benefits of sports for children?
3. Is it necessary to build public sports spaces?
4. What do you think of companies donating sports venues for poor children?

向游客推荐

Describe a place in your country or part of your country that you would like to recommend to visitors/ travelers

Where it is

What it is like

What people can do there

And explain why you would like to recommend it to visitors/ travelers

Where: 新疆—推荐给国内/外国游客—中国西北部/广阔偏远地区—中国最大省—有美丽/壮观自然风景—不同景点只能公路到达

What: 不同的自然景观—雪山/沙漠/草原/湖泊/森林/湿地—分为南疆/北疆/—北疆以美丽自然风景闻名/南疆以宗教文化闻名

what:

1. 一次旅程至少10天—最有趣/令人兴奋的部分—自驾游—一次经历四季/不同自然景观—当地餐馆享传统美食/奶茶/羊肉/各种水果—参与当地活动/庆典—更好了解少数民族的传统文化/生活方式
2. 还有很多好活动—沙漠骑骆驼/看日出/当地市场购物/参观古老寺庙/参观薰衣草庄园/滑雪—推荐找当地导游—省时间/带去不有名但精彩地方

why:

1. 主要原因是一和中国其他城市很不一样/自然/文化—很多少数民族/各种不同文化—独特/难忘的旅游体验—惊叹于自然美/文化多样性—被孤独星球推荐为中国最有趣的地方之一/必去的地方
2. 而且—偏远地区/远离城市—有机会靠近大自然/大部分是村庄—平和/美丽/安静—逃离城市喧嚣—感觉到无比放松—任何时候/任何季节都可—绝不会无聊/失望—适合各种年龄群/老人/年轻人/小孩

Part 3

1. Is it important to take photos while traveling?
2. Can you trust other people's travel journals on the Internet?
3. What factors affect how people feel about traveling?
4. Will you go to a foreign country to travel because of the distinct landscape?

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投诉

Describe a time when you made a complaint and were satisfied with the result

You should say:

When it happened

Who you complained to

What you complained about

And explain why you were satisfied with the result

When: 今年暑假一和男朋友一起去云南旅行一带上狗floppy 一当地宠物友好酒店一希望提供舒适/干净的环境

What:

1. 当天下午发现一空调失修/时不时就停了一感到非常热/烦躁一严重影响休息/睡眠; 淋浴水供给不稳定
2. 同时一狗水/食物不干净一难闻/水里有死苍蝇; 厕所角落发现狗狗大便一不舒服/有点生气

Who: 我立刻打电话给前台客服一描述上述问题/表达不满意/失望一不开心的经历一要求他们立即采取措施/解决问题

Why:

1. 主要是因为一他们反应非常快一投诉10分钟后一客服经理就来/有效合理解决问题一态度好/送上水果/饮料一多次说对不起/并解释了问题的原因一可理解可原谅的
2. 同时一标间升级至豪华间一更好的设施/服务一所有的宠物用品/食物全新/未使用一不用付额外的宠物服务费一提供免费摄影服务

Part 3

1. When are people more likely to make complaints?
2. What do people often complain about?
3. Which one is better when making a complaint, by talking or by writing?
4. Who are more likely to make complaints, older people or younger people?
5. How would you react if you received a poor service at a restaurant?
6. How do people often respond to poor customer service?

让你骄傲的事

Describe something you did that made you feel proud

You should say:

What it was

How you did it

How difficult it was

And explain why you felt proud of it

What: 去年暑假一去云南一所山村小学做志愿者老师—感到骄傲—有趣/令人兴奋/难忘的经历

How: 10几个来自不同大学志愿者—教不同科目—三年级中文/音乐老师
每天早上9点-10点中文课—教中文古诗/传统文化; 下午2-3点音乐课; 也参与和当地老师的教研活动/家访

How difficult:

1. 有挑战性—对学生性格/学习习惯不熟悉—学生不自信/不愿意与老师互动/难以集中注意力
2. 偏远村庄/生活条件不好/没有好的生活教学设施/水电供给不方便—晚上各种奇怪的声音—害怕/恐怖

why:

1. 第一次做志愿者服务—遇到各种困难—最后克服了问题/很快适应新环境/和团队成员合作很好—感到骄傲—课堂变得更高效/互动性强—学生更自信/心胸开阔—组织各种活动唱歌比赛/足球比赛丰富校园生活
2. 获得了最佳志愿者老师—欢送会/收到很多礼物—信件/手工艺品/传统食物—开心/荣幸能帮助村里孩子

Part 3

1. Which is more important, personal goals or work goals?
2. Have your life goals changed since your childhood?
3. Does everyone set goals for themselves?
4. What kinds of rewards are important at work?
5. Do you think material rewards are more important than other rewards at work?
6. What makes people feel proud of themselves?

迟到

Describe a time when you missed or were late for a meeting

You should say:

When it happened

What happened

Why you missed/were late for it

And explain how you felt about this experience

When: 上学期末—错过—重要会议—关于暑假云南乡村小学志愿者服务—大团队项目—涉及到不同院系的20名学生

What: 会议持续两小时—涉及三个重要问题—志愿老师选拔/面试安排+志愿老师培训/如何授课/如何让课堂高效互动/如何与学生交流+其他问题/当地文化传统/饮食/住宿

Why: 清楚记得—主要是因为时间冲突—同一天同一时刻—安排了必修课期末考试—老师强调所有人必须出席—任何人不可因任何原因缺席—否则挂科

how:

1. 错过感到抱歉—很重要会议—应该提前把考试时间冲突问题报告老师—安排不同日期/亲自参加会议—更好准备/不会有误解—有机会参与团队讨论交流/作出贡献

2. 也感到感动—我同学omar把整个会议拍成视频—观看整个过程—不会错过任何部分—不得不说这是最佳解决方案

Part 3

1. Are you a punctual person?
2. Do you think it is important to be on time?
3. Do you always avoid being late?
4. Why are people often late for meetings or appointments?
5. Are people in your country often late for meetings?
6. Do you think people are born with time management skills or they can develop them?

好消息

Describe a piece of good news that you heard about someone you know well

You should say:

What it was

When you heard it

How you knew it

And explain how you felt about it

What/when: 这个春节一听到一则关于爸爸的好消息一被提升为公司高级经理一主要负责市场营销/销售管理一令人兴奋的消息

How: 家庭惯例一新年第一天家庭会议一每个人发言/讲上一年的发展/进步/问题一新一年的规划/目标

并不是从他人知道一相反一爸爸自己宣布

How:

1. 我清楚记得一当我听到这个消息时一感到很兴奋/骄傲一工作努力/为公司贡献大/每天工作至少10小时/经常出差/市场营销大突破大成功一值得这个晋升职位一新阶段/旅程一希望一切顺利进行

2. 但也担心一更高的职位意味着更多责任更大压力/更忙的生活一没时间休闲运动一担心有健康问题

Part 3

1. Is it good to share something on social media?
2. Should the media only publish good news?
3. How does social media help people access information?
4. What kind of good news do people often share in the community?
5. Do most people like to share good news with others?
6. Do people like to hear good news from their friends?

教他人做事

Describe a time when you taught a friend/relative something

You should say:

Who you taught

What/how you taught

What the result was

And explain how you felt about the experience

Who: 今年寒假—我教我妹妹—15岁的高中生—做日程安排—高中第一年—学习任务重—发现很难管理时间/几乎没有时间休闲活动—低落/压力大

how/what:

1. 首先—推荐她几个时间管理/日程安排视频—博主举了很多实例—不枯燥—帮助侄女清晰认识到高效管理时间的重要性/一些有用的方法
2. 然后—亲自带她做了10天日程安排—根据任务的紧急/重要性安排—目标不能太有野心—要现实/可实现

What: 达到了期待效果—好结果—习惯每天早晨花20-30分钟做日程—并逐个完成任务—专注力/学习效率极大提升—不再感到压力大/焦虑—有额外时间运动/休闲活动

how:

1. 首先—感到很开心/兴奋能帮助她—我曾经也被学习任务重压—是做日程帮助我克服了困难/找到了有效解决方式—成就感—现在能很好平衡好学习/休闲—变得更自信/乐观
2. 同时—相信会给妹妹带来很多积极影响—一直受益于这个日常

Part 3

1. What practical skills can young people teach old people?
2. What skills can young people teach old people besides technology?
3. How can young people teach old people skills?
4. How can we know what to do when we want to learn something new?
5. Do you think 'showing' is a better way than 'telling' in education?
6. Do people in your country like to watch videos to learn something?

开学第一天

Describe your first day at school that you remember

You should say:

Where the school was

How you went there

What happened that day

And how you felt on that day

Where: 我清楚记得去大学的第一天—开心/兴奋

How:

清楚记得—很早起来/6am—5小时高铁—紧张—不知道会发生什么
还记得—带了很多行李/笔记本电脑/一些高中课本/手机/家乡当地小吃

What:

1. 在火车站学生代表接—下午—参加了一个有导游的学校游—高年级学生带我们逛校园—介绍学校设施设备/学生服务—图书馆服务/计算机中心/健身中心—整体了解学校
3. 晚上—新生见面会—每个人自我介绍—基本了解本班同学

How:

1. 首先—被大学的校园/设施震撼—比高中大太多/设施好很多—有点紧张—一切都是新的不同的/与同学不熟悉—担心不能适应新环境/不能很好与其他同学相处—见面会后/感觉好很多—每个人都友好/有趣
2. 更重要的是一期待上大学很多年—梦想终于实现—这意味着新生活的开始—独立处理各种问题/挑战—自己做决定

Part 3

1. What would parents prepare when their kids go to school on the first day?
2. How do children socialize with each other?
3. Is socialization important for children?
4. What are the reasons for job change?
5. Are big companies better than small companies? Why?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages coming along with changing jobs?

和别人一起做的事情

Describe something that you did with someone/a group of people

You should say:

What it was

Who you did it with

How long it took you to do this

And explain why you did it together

What: 今年暑假一参加了一个团队项目一去云南山区小学当志愿者老师一最有意义/难忘的经历之一

Who: 我/最好朋友omar都被选上; 还有另外15个志愿者一来自不同城市/不同大学一都很可靠/善于交流合作一学到很多

How long: 此次志愿者项目持续45天一工作日忙于学术教学/想办法让课堂更高效/组织各种有趣/互动性活动充实孩子的课后生活一足球比赛/实地考察/露营/野炊; 周末一一起去家访

Why:

1. 主要是因为一这个项目涉及到很多人一无法一个人完成一只有团队合作项目才可以顺利进行一高效完成一遇到问题/团队讨论/找出最佳方法一节省时间/经历
2. 更重要的是每个人有优势/劣势一应该做自己擅长之事一我擅长音乐/中文一三年级中文/音乐老师; 团队合作是有益的经历一都学到很多一如何合作/如何沟通/如何处理意见不一

Part 3

1. How do you get along with your neighbors?
2. How do neighbors help each other?
3. Do you think neighbors help each other more often in the countryside than in the city?
4. How do children learn to cooperate with each other?
5. Do you think parents should teach children how to cooperate with others? How?
6. Do you think it's important for children to learn about cooperation?

收到想要物品

Describe a time when someone gave you something that you really wanted

You should say:

What it was

When you received it

Who gave it to you

And explain why you wanted it so much

When/who: 上个月一收到了我想要的东西/梦想游戏机一特别版switch一女朋友送的

她知道我想要很久了一要朋友在日本买的/6个经典游戏一价格更低/最新版本最早在日本发售一最好的/最令人兴奋的新年礼物

What: 马力欧特别版本一机身/joycon/盒子都是经典颜色红蓝色一马力欧服装颜色一看上去可爱/特别

Why:

1. 最主要的原因是一被广告吸引/在朋友家玩过一实用/多功能的电子设备一玩游戏/做运动/跳舞一很好的娱乐工具一让日常生活特别是家人朋友聚会更有趣/不无聊一增进友谊/家人朋友关系
2. 而且一马力欧是我从小喜欢的卡通人物一特别版发布时一非常期待可以得到一所以当女朋友给我时一非常激动/情不自禁紧紧抱着她说很多次谢谢

Part 3

1. Should employees have their own goals?
2. How should bosses reward employees?
3. What kinds of gifts do young people like to receive as rewards?
4. How should children spend their allowance money?
5. Why do people like shopping more now than in the past?
6. Do you think shopping is good for a country's economy?

不寻常的一餐

Describe an unusual meal you had

You should say:

When you had it

Where you had it

Whom you had it with

And explain why it was unusual

When: 今年暑假—完成40天云南山区小学志愿者服务—不同寻常的一餐—印象深刻—快乐/难忘的经历

Where: 欢送会—在学校操场—很大的聚餐—12桌—享用各种当地美食/小吃—鱼/鲜花饼/野菜/—新鲜/美味/营养—在我的城市没机会吃到

Whom:

100多个参与者—所有的小学生/老师/志愿者/一些学生家长—对他们是一个大庆祝—都穿当地传统服饰—非常特殊/漂亮

Why:

1. 主要原因是一第一次志愿者活动—聚餐上聊了很多—学校校长/志愿者代表演讲—收到很多表扬/鼓励; 饭家长老师同学—一起做—收到很多学生礼物/卡片/手工艺品/鲜花—有意义/不同寻常
2. 而且—聚餐虽然意味着志愿者服务/暑假结束—也意味着我个人的发展/进步—变得更会合作/交流—更自信/独立/心胸开阔

Part 3

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of eating in restaurants?
2. What fast food are there in your country?
3. Do people eat fast food at home?
4. Why do some people choose to eat out instead of ordering takeout?
5. Do people in your country socialize in restaurants?
Why?
6. Do people in your country value food culture?

历史时期

Describe a historical period/moment you would like to learn more about

You should say:

What you are interested in

When it happened

What you know about it

And why you would like to learn more

When: 上周末一碰巧看到介绍宋朝市场经济/国际贸易的视频—感到震撼/印象深刻—非常想了解这个历史时期

What: 高中时期—历史是选修课—只了解基本知识—比如统治者/文化/特别是宋词—理解有限

What:

1. 对宋朝经济最感兴趣—最近知道—经济非常发达—市场经济/大批人从事商业活动/茶业/造纸业/农业—开展国际贸易/与50多个国家贸易/文化交流
2. 对人们的生活也很感兴趣—人口快速增加/生活水平大大提升—甚至很多生意24小时营业/有夜市

Why:

1. 主要因为—过去以为宋朝不发达/落后—错误理解/偏见—事实上一宋朝高度发达/先驱性的突破—如国际贸易/市场经济—非常好奇/想知道更多
2. 另一个原因—这个朝代引起很大讨论/争议—想更深入了解—发展/繁荣/失败/瓦解的根本原因

Part 3

1. Should everyone know history?
2. In what ways can children learn history?
3. What are the differences between learning history from books and from videos?
4. Is it difficult to protect and preserve historic buildings?
5. Who should be responsible for protecting historic buildings?
6. Who should pay for the preservation of historic buildings?

收到积极反馈

Describe a time you received positive feedback

You should say:

What you did

Who gave you the feedback

Why he/she gave you the positive feedback

And explain how you felt about it

Who: 上个月一接到妹妹电话一给积极反馈一我建议的方法给她带来很多积极影响/大受益

What:

今年暑假一妹妹高中第一年一压力大/低落一很多学习任务/学8门科目
教她每天做日程安排一首先推荐时间管理/任务管理的视频一十天带她做日程
一根据任务重要性紧急性一给出改进建议

Why: 主要因为一已成为她的日常一她确实受益于这个习惯一帮助她很多一提高了学习效率/专注力一不再浪费时间在重要的事情一高效完成任务一也变得更自信/乐观

how:

1. 首先一我曾经也被学习任务重压一是做日程帮助我克服了困难/找到了有效解决方式一看到她平衡好学习/休闲一变得更自信/乐观一开心一我的建议能帮助她
2. 同时一积极反馈是很重要的交流/互动一会互相鼓励一帮助的人会有成就感/更有动力/被鼓舞一被帮助的人也继续收到有用建议一获得更大进步

Part 3

1. Do children need encouragement as they grow up? Why?
2. Do you think positive feedback is more useful than negative feedback?
3. Which kind of feedback do people tend to believe, positive or negative feedback?
4. Do you think public recognition is important for people nowadays?
5. Do you think those who have received public recognition should take on more social responsibilities?

分享

Describe a time when you shared something with others (or another person)

You should say:

What you shared

Who you shared it with

Why you shared it

And explain how you felt about sharing it

who: 上周一我分享了我的switch—最好的朋友+室友omar—支持/帮助/有爱的伙伴

what: 两年前日本旅游时买的—电视广告吸引—有创意/多功能电子设备—各种游戏

Why:

最主要的原因是—最近忙实习项目/很多工作/案例分析/提案—没时间玩游戏—闲置浪费—分享可以被使用—价值被实现

另一个原因是—omar是我好朋友—最近有10天假期—switch有各种游戏—健身/赛车/棋类/跳舞—充实休闲时光—生活更有趣不无聊

How:

1. 共享是很好/环保的生活方式—不用花钱再买一个—而是共享—节省费用/减少过度消费和浪费—增加某个东西的使用频率—价值最大发挥
2. 增进我们的关系/友谊—朋友是可依赖/可信任/互相帮助的—赠人玫瑰手有余香—感到开心/满足

part3

1. Do you like to share?
2. What are the consequences if children don't like to share?
3. How do you feel about sharing accommodation with others on campus?
4. How could parents and teachers teach young children to share?

户外活动

Describe an outdoor activity you did in a new place recently

What the activity is

Who invited you to participate in it

Whether you asked for help in the activity

And explain what change you had in the activity

What: 露营一年多—上周末—我被邀请去偏远山里露营—第一次在山里露营/下雨—有趣/令人兴奋的经历

Who: 我最好的朋友Omar—市露营俱乐部成员—几乎每周末都露营/去不同的地方/与不同背景的朋友—每周日常—有名vlogger—分享露营经验

Whether:

1. 寻求了帮助—下雨/刮风/不方便—帐篷有点大/重—要omar帮忙搭帐篷
2. 野外营地—很感激omar陪我去很远地方的厕所—不再害怕担心

What changes:

1. 最大的改变是—以前在城市公园/河边/草地露营—更安全方便/灵活/省时间—第一次山里露营/完全不一样—更好接近大自然—自然美/平静—花香/雨/风/溪流流动/星空—雨天露营是很棒的体验
2. 另一个变化是—以前大部分时间一个人露营—这次十几个人—一起搭帐篷/做饭/聊天/水上运动—学会团队合作/交流/认识了很多有趣的朋友

内部教材 严禁外传

Part 3

1. What outdoor activities are popular in China?
2. Are those people who like dangerous activities more likely to be successful?
3. Do you think it's better for people to change jobs when there are new chances?
4. Should young people try as many new activities as possible?

购物中遇到的问题

Describe a problem you had while shopping online

or in a store

when it happened

what you bought

what problem you had

And how you felt about this experience

when: 上个月—我和好朋友omar一起去花市购物—城市最大/最受欢迎的花市—半小时车程

What: 逛了3个小时—2百多个店铺/卖各种植物—进口花/热带植物/鱼/鸟/工具用品等—我打算买了一棵树—快2米高—准备放在书房

what:

2个问题—主要问题是一第一次养这么大的树—没有经验—对这个品种不了解—不知道如何保证健康生长/应该买何种容器; 另一个是运输问题—车子不够大

how:

1. 首先—惊讶于好服务—给我传单/告知注意事项/不同季节应该如何养护植物/水/温度/湿度/土壤—信息详细/插图易于理解—QR code/任何问题可以及时联系/给出有效建议解决方式—带我去另一家店选陶瓷容器/质量好/价格好—小货车直接送到家
2. 其次—习惯网络购物—但这次发现实体购物比网络购物好很多—直接看到货物/遇到问题立马得到解决—节省时间—实体店也在尽力升级服务/提升竞争力

Part 3

1. What kind of customer service do you think is good?
2. What are the differences between shopping online and in-store?
3. What problems do customers often have while shopping?
4. What do you think customers should do when there are problems with products bought online?

克服困难最终成功

Describe a time when you overcame difficulties in doing something and succeeded

What the difficult task was

How you overcame the difficulties

Whether you got help

And how you felt when you succeeded

What: 上学期末一极其困难的任务—写5000字大论文—虽然很难让我感到绝望/压力大—但我最终克服困难/成功了

How:

1. 最难的部分是一各种小任务/查资料/数据收集/数据分析/田野调查等—很多任务需要同时进行—克服这个困难—逼自己做项目管理/做周计划/每日计划/有明确目标—逐个完成
2. 另外—截止日期靠近/感到压力大—容易分心/无法专注—选择呆在图书馆高效学习—周末娱乐活动/徒步/游泳放松自己/帮助振奋精神

Whether:

得到了很多人的帮助/教授/同学—最大帮助来自于室友omar—学习优秀/高效工作—她建议我通过做每日规划来让项目更有条理—我能更好管理时间/有明确目标—给了很多有用建议和支持

How:

1. 成功时—论文上交时—感到轻松—不再需要每天花10小时在读书馆读文献写文章/不用熬夜—很大成就感—因为我没有放弃—而是努力学习/提高效率—克服了各种困难
2. 更重要的是—在尝试克服困难时—变得有韧性/乐观—对专业学科有了更深入的理解/研究—提升了专业技能—有挑战性困难/但也有收获有意义的经历

Part 3

1. Should people set goals for themselves?
2. How would you define success?
3. How can we judge whether young people are successful nowadays?
4. Are successful people often lonely?

学到的重要事情

Describe an important thing you learned (not at school or college)

What it was

when you learned it

how you learned it

And explain why it was important

When: 今年暑假—学了很重要的技能—做日程安排—花了一个星期—不难/令人兴奋的经历—坚持做日常安排4个多月

What: 提前计划下一天—在特定时间应该做什么—根据事情的重要性/紧急性/难度

一般在早上吃完早餐做—大概30分钟—精力充沛/清楚知道要完成什么目标

How:

1. 从最好的朋友omar学—自信/努力学习/积极乐观—擅长管理时间/高效学习—受益于这个技能

2. 先看了她推荐的一些视频—介绍一些有用的技能—怎么让早晨更高产/怎么设定目标—看了她的日程安排—然后付诸实践—熟能生巧—现在每日计划都是可实现的/可实施的/现实的

Why:

1. 最重要的原因是一有用的方法—成为每日日常—不浪费时间做没意义/不重要的事情—节省大量时间/生活更加高效/高产—有更多自由时间用于娱乐/休闲活动

2. 生活学习工作变得更有条理—更好管理时间—很多事情都能顺利完成

Part 3

1. What can children learn from parents?
2. Do you think some children are well-behaved because they are influenced by their parents?
3. Is it necessary for adults to learn new things?
4. How can people learn new things?

失约

Describe a time when you forgot/ missed an appointment

What the appointment was for

Who you made it with

Why you forgot/ missed it

And how you felt about this experience

What: 上个月一错过一个约定一去另一个城市的露营之旅

Who: 和城市的露营俱乐部的一些朋友一起露营很多次一非常了解/熟悉一决定去另一城市有名的山露营一山顶一也涉及到3小时徒步+携带重露营设备

Why:

1. 主要因为一前两周周一学习无敌忙一完成一个10,000字大论文/涉及到田野实验/数据收集/分析一没时间做徒步训练一准备不够
2. 更重要的是—时间冲突—露营之旅的开始日—做项目陈述—期末考试重要部分—不可缺席—只能错过

How :

1. 当然觉得遗憾—没有在山顶露营过—被认为是有挑战性也刺激的徒步+露营之旅—还包括篝火晚会/乐队演出/参观当地村庄—很难过/错过了
2. 很抱歉—没有管理好时间—给其他成员造成麻烦/不便—但是看到很多有趣的照片/视频—感觉到也是参与者—感受到开心/兴奋/团队一部分—期待下一次是洞庭湖边露营

Part 3

1. How do people who are busy remember things they need to do?
2. Do you think people should remember family history?
3. If someone doesn't really like whom they are going to meet, they may deliberately miss their appointment. Is that true? Why?
4. Which is more important, a work-related appointment or an appointment with a friend? Why?

搜索信息

Describe a time when you needed to search for information

What information you needed to search for

When you searched for it

Where you searched for it

Why you needed to search for it

When: 我清楚的记得—上个月—花了很多时间—搜索信息—关于如何照顾3个月大的小狗

What: 从宠物店买了一只小狗—第一次养狗/没有经验—为了更好的照顾小狗/为了确保小狗可以健康安全生活—决定搜索从不同来源搜索信息

Where:

1. 首先求助好朋友omar—养狗十几年/丰富经验—打电话1个多小时—分享很多有用经验/比如不同阶段选择不同类型狗粮
2. 去各种社交网站搜索信息—关于这个品种的特点/营养需求/生活习惯—来自于真实狗主人—可靠/有用

Why:

1. 最主要的原因是一前面提过—第一次养宠物没有经验—稀有种类—需要学习很多/了解尽可能多信息—才能保证小狗的健康/安全/快乐—狗主人的责任
2. 而且—如果我什么都不懂—我也会遇到很多问题—比如狗狗生病/在沙发上尿/其他不好行为—这也会给生活带来不便/麻烦

Part 3

1. How can people search for information now?
2. What information can people get from television?
3. Do you think libraries are still important in the digital age?
4. Does the development of the Internet have any impact on some disadvantaged people?

印象深刻的英语课

Describe an impressive English lesson you had and enjoyed

What it was about

When you had it

What the teacher did

And explain why you enjoyed the lesson

When: 上周五一上了一堂有趣的英语课—大学选修课—关于电影赏析—让我印象深刻

What: 课程持续2小时—欣赏阿甘正传Forrest Gump中的精彩片段—学生被鼓励发表观点

What: 老师介绍故事背景/30分钟沉浸于观看电影—邀请一些同学角色扮演—重现电影精彩部分—最有趣最令人兴奋的部分
学生被邀请做2分钟演讲—感受/最喜欢的台词/最喜欢部分/启示学到什么

why:

最主要的原因是一课程设计好—有教学性也有娱乐性—更好更好的了解英国文化/生活方式/传统/思维习惯不再感到无聊厌倦—不再被要求背诵英文段落/记单词/学句子结构

另一个原因是一从这个经典电影学到很多—人生态度/友谊—被鼓励发表不同看法—开心惊喜/同学观点很不一样—学会从不同角度看待问题

Part 3

1. Why do people learn foreign languages?
2. What makes a good foreign language teacher?
3. Do you think grammar is important when learning foreign languages?
4. Is it interesting to be a foreign language teacher? Why

决定等待

Describe a time when you made a decision to wait for something

When it happened

What you waited for

Why you made the decision

And how you felt about the decision

When: 今年6月—我做了一个决定等一个东西—等了大概2个月—虽然时间长/但值得/令人满意的

What: 是苹果最新手机—iPhone 14 pro

why:

1. 主要因为—我的手机用了快三年—是时间换手机—虽然运转不那么平稳/顺畅—等一个月不会造成麻烦/不便
2. 另一个原因是—一个月后就要发布—虽然老款便宜很多—更愿意花钱买最新的手机—使用最前沿科技—更有趣/更令人兴奋的体验

how:

1. 首先—正常的决定—只用苹果手机—宁愿等—看上去买最新手机非常贵—但是高质量/耐用/至少能用两三年/很划算—实际上这个决定帮助我省钱
2. 其次—好/明智的决定—苹果手机是重要生产工具—用了一两个月—系统升级/很棒新科技/更好相机/屏幕/芯片—现在新手机让工作学习更高效/方便—决定等两个月是对的

Part 3

1. What do people in your country often do while waiting?
2. Why do some people like a slow-paced life?
3. Is being patient good for people? Why?
4. Are people less patient now than people in the past? Why?

意见不一致

Describe a disagreement you had with someone

Who you had the disagreement with

What the disagreement was

What happened

And how you felt about it

Who: 上周末—我和我男/女朋友有争执

What: 争执是关于露营地的选择

他觉得—城市露营过很多次—无聊/不有趣—应该冒险/尝试去野外露营—做饭/生活/看星空/应用各种生存技能—更有挑战性/更令人兴奋的体验
我不同意—太危险/太难—从未去野外露营过夜—会遇到各种困难/不可预测的风险—城市公园更好更安全

What:

1. 开始—坚持自己的意见/安全性vs兴奋度的争执—都觉得自己的提议是合理的/不愿意屈服—持续了半小时

2. 最后以简单有趣的方式解决—rock/paper/scissors—我赢了一决定轮流/下次去野外露营

how:

1. 自然/可接受—我们有不同意见/分歧—每个人有权提出自己的建议/应该被尊重—不能把争执变成争吵—更有趣的是一找到各种理由支持自己的观点—都是敏捷/有逻辑/聪明的思考者

2. 同时—发现石头剪刀布是超级简单但有有效的方法—解决小争执/小问题

Part 3

1. What do you do if you disagree with someone?
2. How can we stop an argument from escalating into a fight?
3. Who do you think should teach children to respect their teacher?
4. What disagreements do parents and children usually have?

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内部教材**物品**禁外传

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内部教材**严禁**外传

不喜欢的广告

Describe an advertisement you don't like

You should say:

Where and when you first saw it

What type of advertisement it is

What product or service it advertises

And explain why you don't like it

When/where: 我不喜欢的广告—十年前/印象深刻/记得很清楚—觉得很无聊/没创意—但它实际上大成功

What: 非常简单/重复性—只是重复品牌名和十二生肖—12次!

比如: 恒源祥—羊羊羊/恒源祥—虎虎虎/恒源祥—龙龙龙/—这个口号重复了12次—没有任何关于产品服务的介绍/没有有创意动画/图片—只显示品牌名

What: 羊毛制品广告—中国著名/成功品牌—主要卖高质量的羊毛衫/袜子/毯子—在中老年人中特别受欢迎—年轻人几乎不知道

Why:

1. 不喜欢的主要原因是—刚提到过—广告很无聊/重复性—连续重复12次—没有创意/想象力—引起大争议—很多人认为这是最愚蠢的广告
2. 因为大成功—很多中国人/特别是年轻人记住此品牌—很多广告开始模仿/希望增加产品知名度/销量—消极发展/极大限制广告业发展

Part 3

1. What are the most advertised products in your country?
2. Which one is more effective, newspaper advertising or online advertising?
3. What are the benefits of advertising?
4. What do you think of celebrity endorsements in advertising?
5. Does advertising encourage us to buy things we don't need?
6. What role does social media play in advertising?

居住地发展

Describe a new development in the area where you live (e.g. shopping mall, park...)

You should say:

What the development is

When/where you noticed it

How long it took to complete it

And explain how you feel about it

What: 一个新的运动中心被建立——城市西部——目前最大运动综合体——今年暑假开始对外开放——以冰雪运动/水上运动出名

When: 第一次注意这个新发展——2个月前——在社交媒体上——很多网红推荐这个运动中心——视频中介绍设施/服务/课程——印象深刻

How long: 据报道——大工程——花了3年时间完工

How :

1. 感到无比开心/兴奋——不用旅行去其他城市滑雪/冰雪运动——更方便——而且是现代化/设计棒的运动综合体——包括冰雪世界和海洋世界——和朋友去过一次——设施好/服务高质量/风景美
2. 城市第一个冰雪运动中心——夏天也可以滑雪/玩雪——适合各个群体——年轻人/家庭/小孩——幸福感——城市快速发展/娱乐设施升级/享有更好生活

Part 3

1. What transportation do you use the most?
2. Is public transportation popular in China?
3. What can be improved in public transport services?
4. What leisure facilities can be used by people of all ages?
5. Do you think young people in your country like to go to the cinema?
6. How is the subway system developing in your country?

日常生活

Describe your daily routine that you enjoy

You should say:

What you do

When it became your daily routine

Whether you will change it in the future

And explain why you enjoy it

What: 一个重要的日常/坚持了5年多/从高中开始—每天早餐吃完早饭后—花20-30分钟写日程安排—极大受益于这个日常

When: 第一次做日程在高二暑假—八门课/语文数学外语/很多作业—压力大/无法高效完成学习任务
姐姐omar推荐我做日程—根据任务的紧急/重要性安排任务—一个个任务完成—高效完成—半个月后成为日常

Whether: 不会改变—习惯了五年多—已经成为日常生活重要部分
如果可以—做一个小改变—晚上做—当天复盘/清晰知道问题—提前安排第二天—早上也能做其他事—读书/做运动

Why:

1. 主要是因为—我刚说过—我极大受益于这个日常—带来了积极影响—提升学习效率/让每一天更高效高产—不再感到压力大—每件事都安排好—有额外时间做运动/感兴趣的事情
2. 另一个原因是—已经成为日常—不难/很容易事情顺利进行/不乱/有序—极大提升专注力

Part 3

1. Should children have learning routines?
2. What are the advantages of children having a routine at school?
3. Does having a routine make kids feel more secure at school?
4. How do people's routines differ on weekdays and weekends?
5. What daily routines do people have at home?
6. What are the differences between people's daily routines now and in the last 15 years?

想学的技能

Describe something you would like to learn in the future

You should say:

What it is

How you would like to learn it

Where you would like to learn it

Why you would like to learn it

And explain whether it's difficult to learn it

What: 我想学习摄影—有趣又实用的技能

how/where: 北京一家有名摄影机构—今年暑假—参加两个月高强度课程—系统学习专业技能—比如如何用自然光/人造光—如何构图—如何捕捉最有趣的瞬间—比自学更高效
计划参加市摄影俱乐部—真实摄影体验+如果可以—兼职—摄影助理—学到很多

Why:

1. 主要是因为—对摄影感兴趣/有天赋—用相机记录生活中的美好瞬间—明年去英国留学—记录当地人的文化/生活方式/美丽风景/校园生活—有趣令人兴奋的经历
2. 而且—摄影是一种艺术—发现日常生活的美—生活更积极/乐观

whether:

1. 不容易—相机是精密仪器—很多按钮/不同数值产生很大区别—关于光的使用—也复杂/难
2. 成为好摄影师—有挑战性—要学会从不同角度看世界/对美有独特见解—不能单纯模仿有名摄影师作品

Part 3

1. What's the most popular thing to learn nowadays?
2. At what age should children start making their own decisions? Why?
3. Which influences young people more when choosing a course, income or interest?
4. Do young people take their parents' advice when choosing a major?
5. Besides parents, who else would people take advice from?
6. Why do some people prefer to study alone?

童年喜欢的活动

Describe an activity you enjoyed in your free time when you were young

You should say:

What it was

Where you did it

Who you did it with

And explain why you enjoyed it

What: 小时候—最喜欢的活动之一是露营—很频繁—一个月一次

Where:

大部分时候—城市公园—不涉及长途旅行—更方便/安全—烧烤/野餐
长假期时—去其他城市营地—最喜欢山间露营—无光污染/晚上帐篷里看星空
—刺激有趣的体验

Who: 经常和爸妈的朋友/城市露营俱乐部朋友一起—有经验/有技能—认识了
很多有趣朋友—乐高/拼图/踢足球/捉鱼/下棋—有时一起搭帐篷/准备食物

Why:

1. 最主要的原因是一我不喜欢呆在家看电视/玩游戏—太无聊—喜欢户外活动—接触大自然—无敌开心/兴奋—童年美好回忆—现在还经常和朋友露营—重要的休闲活动
2. 更重要的是一有机会认识更多有趣的朋友—学会很多有用生存技能/生活/做饭/急救—变得更自信/勇敢/独立

Part 3

1. Is it important to have a break during work or study?
2. What sports do young people like to do now?
3. Are there more activities for young people now than 20 years ago?
4. Can most people balance work and life in China?
5. What activities do children and adults do nowadays?
6. Do adults and children have enough time for leisure activities nowadays?

常用网站

Describe a website you often visit

You should say:

What it is about

How you found out about it

How often you visit it

And explain why you often visit it

What: 经常使用的网站—叫bilibili—有趣的名字—年轻人中最受欢迎/使用最频繁的视频网站—非常有用

How: 五年前知道并开始使用—想学摄影—碰巧发现很多有用的视频—甚至实际课堂记录—帮助很大—遇到问题就去搜索信息

How often: 非常频繁—几乎每天都用—每年付年费—让学习变高效的工具/让生活变有趣的娱乐方式

Why:

1. 一个非常有用有帮助的网站—提供各方面的信息/资源—烹饪课程/学法语/学python/看电影/了解最新电子产品—很多视频精心设计—有趣/娱乐性强/不枯燥
2. 更重要的是一用户友好/设计好—没有很多广告干扰—会员很愿意发表自己的看法/评论—互动性/有交流的网站—提出一个问题/很快得到博主其他会员的回复

Part 3

1. What are the most popular and least popular apps in China?
2. What's the difference between the internet and television?
3. Why do some people like to read the news on the internet instead of getting it from TV?
4. Is the library still necessary? Why?
5. What kinds of people would still go to the library to read and study?
6. What are the differences between old people and young people when they use the internet?

科技产品

Describe a piece of technology you own that you feel is difficult to use

You should say:

When you got it

What you got it for

How often you use it

And explain how you feel about it

When: 今年暑假一花很多钱买了一个扫地机器人一花了4000多一应用了一些新科技一但不好用

What:

1. 主要因为广告影响一很多网红推荐此设备非常好用/功能性强/智能一可以自动扫地/及时不在家也可远程控制
2. 养宠物一清理地面不方便/很难一这款特别为宠物家庭设计一有效清理毛发/灰尘

How often: 前几天一天天用一但发现经常不能正常工作一只用十多天就被放置在客厅角落

how:

1. 不开心的经历一浪费钱一无用的设备一不但未解放我们于家务活一一点都不用户友好/不省时省力一反而产生很多问题一经常卡在角落一产生巨大噪音一不能运转很久一碰到障碍物突然停
2. 而且一广告夸大/不可靠一误导消费者买不必要商品一买之前三思

Part 3

1. What technology do people currently use?
2. Why do big companies introduce new products frequently?
3. Why are people so keen on buying iPhones even though they haven't changed much from one iPhone to the next?
4. Why do technology companies keep upgrading their products?
5. What changes has the development of technology brought about in our lives?
6. Does the development of technology affect the way we study? How?

漂亮物品

Describe an object that you think is beautiful

What it is

Where you saw it

What it looks like

And explain why you think it is beautiful

Where: 这个暑假我带我侄女去市美术馆—参观儿童艺术展—300多个儿童艺术作品/油画/水彩画/雕塑—有趣/令人兴奋的经历

what: 印象最深刻的是——一个有废弃塑料和金属做的地球—有创意的艺术作品—非常美/独特/有想象力—是由一个10岁小学生完成的

What: 包括地球的两半——一半是美丽的地球/没有被污染/绿色/蓝色/—有各种自然景观如沙漠/海洋/森林/草地/河流; 另一半是现在的地球—工厂/摩天大楼/公路铁路—主色调是黑色褐色—各种机器/电子产品

Why:

主要是因为—展示了很多细节—都是有可回收物品做的—两半地球形成鲜明对比——一个是美丽的自然世界——一个是工业化被污染的地球

更重要的是—这件美丽艺术品提醒我们保护环境的重要性—减少污染—每个人都有责任努力保护地球/保护环境

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内部教材 严禁外传

Part 3

1. Do you think there are more beautiful things now than in the past?
Why?
2. What beautiful scenery spots are there in your country?
3. Where do you think people usually come into contact with beautiful things?
4. Why do you think people create beautiful things?

看到很多塑料垃圾

Describe a time when you saw a lot of plastic waste(eg. in a park, on the beach, etc.)

Where and when you saw the plastic waste

Why there was a lot of plastic waste

What you did after you saw them

And what you thoughts were about this

Where/when: 上周末—去一个小树林露营—远离城市/1小时车程—免费营地/很多人露营—过夜—第二天早晨准备离开时—发现很多塑料垃圾/各种个样—方便面盒/一次性碗筷/食品包装袋/塑料袋

Why:

主要原因—免费营地/没管理—无任何设施/没垃圾桶—不愿意走20分钟去村子垃圾站—太耗时间/太累人

更重要的是一很多人没有环境保护意识—觉得他们留下的塑料垃圾不会对环境造成严重破坏—觉得最终会被清理干净

What: 看到很多垃圾草地上/溪流旁/树林中—我和几个朋友们开始志愿工作—戴上手套/使用工具/捡垃圾/分类—整个过程持续了2小时

What thoughts:

1. 那天非常热/是个困难/累人的任务—树林很大/塑料垃圾散落在不同地方—太阳下走很多—而且很生气—有责任/有义务带走这些塑料垃圾/保护自然环境—不负责任/不可接受的行为

2. 同时—露营越来越流行/很多自然环境会被发现—需要被一个专门组织管理/维护—增加一些标语/垃圾桶/其他有用设施—只有这样/环境才可以得到很好的保护

Part 3

1. Do you think we should use plastic products?
2. How can we reduce our use of plastic?
3. What kinds of plastic waste are often seen in your country?
4. Why do people like to use plastic products?

收现金礼物

Describe a time when you received money as a gift

When it happened

Who gave you money

Why he/she gave you money

And how you used the money

When: 我仍清楚记得—高中毕业那个暑假—收到了很多钱做礼物—庆祝我成为独立成年人/大学生—在另一个城市开始崭新的旅程

Who: 貌似是一种传统—如果小孩上大学—家人朋友聚在一起/庆祝—收到了很多钱—很多亲戚朋友/家里长辈—印象最深刻的是一我爷爷给了我10,000块

Why:

1. 最主要的原因是一高中毕业意味着成为独立成人/有能力管理钱/使用钱—不再担心我浪费钱在不必要的事情上—相信我能明智使用钱
2. 另一个原因是一可能不喜欢送的礼物—会浪费钱—相反钱更现实/更有用—能被用来买我感兴趣的/喜欢的东西—他们也不用花很多时间选礼物—困难的事情—送钱是双赢策略

How:

花钱买了一些电子产品—智能手机/笔记本电脑/apple watch—因为很喜欢科技产品—能让生活/学习更高效/高产/更方便

把大部分钱存在银行账户中—感到开心/兴奋—可以决定如何使用自己的钱—感受到责任—不能浪费钱—只能用到重要的事情上—可以用于将来应急

Part 3

1. Why do people rarely use cash now?
2. When do children begin to comprehend the value of money?
3. Should parents reward children with money?
4. Is it good and necessary to teach children to save money?

有趣的小说/故事

Describe a story/ novel you have read that you found interesting

When you read it

What the story or novel was about

Who wrote it

And explain why it was interesting

When: 哈利波特—有趣的小说/最喜欢的小说之一—尤其喜欢第一部【哈利波特与魔法石】—第一次读在小学—受欢迎—还记得花了10个晚上读完这本小说

Who: 众所周知—JK Rowling写—7部—在全世界都很受欢迎—全部被改编成电影—在小咖啡馆完成—最成功最富有的作家之一

What: 哈利11岁开始他在霍格沃滋学校的学习和冒险——一切都是新的/有趣的/学魔法/飞行—但也发现了危险/阴谋—最后他和朋友们一起探险合作/保护魔法石

why:

最重要的原因是一有想象力/有创意的故事—展示了一个魔法世界—如魔法石/magic wands/ magic potions/magic spells—各种有趣的魔法课程/奇怪但可爱的动物—壮观著作/第一读时感到惊奇

而且—读过很多遍—看上去是儿童文学—发生在小孩世界的故事—但也适合成人—意识到友谊/忠诚/爱的力量—遇到困难时获得启示/力量

Part 3

1. How does technology help people tell stories?
2. Do you prefer to read e-books or printed books?
3. Why are mystery novels so popular nowadays?
4. What kinds of novels are suitable for a film adaptation?

喜欢的节目

Describe a program you like to watch

What it is

What it is about

Who you watch it with

And explain why you like to watch it

What: 朗读者—the readers—最喜欢的电视节目之一——年轻人中尤其受欢迎

what: 有影响力的人/商人/演员/歌手被邀请—分享人生经历/有意义有趣的故事—读如诗歌/写给父亲的信/短文/日记—故事不只是名人/还有普通人

Who: 经常全家人一起看—爷爷奶奶/父母/妹妹—适合所有年龄段—每周六吃完晚饭的日常—每次都会有些讨论

Why:

最主要的原因—这个节目让我发现了阅读的美/魅力—得到很多启发—开始专注日常生活中小幸福/增加与父母朋友的联系沟通/开始读诗写日记—有趣/有意义的体验

而且—是这个节目让我喜欢阅读/养成阅读习惯—不再觉得枯燥/无聊—被鼓励去写读书笔记/去大声读出来—不同的感受/学会从不同角度看事物—变得更智慧/更平静/有韧性

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内部教材 严禁外传

Part 3

1. What programs do people like to watch in your country?
2. Do people in your country like to watch foreign TV programs?
3. What's the benefit of letting kids watch animal videos than visiting zoos?
4. Do teachers play videos in class in your country?

想再看一次电影

Describe a movie you watched recently and would like to watch again

What type of movie it was

What it was about

Where you watched it

And explain why you would like to watch it again

Where: 最近/上个月—在大学选修课电影赏析—看了经典电影阿甘正传—第一次看—惊喜/印象深刻—想再看一遍

what type: 剧情片/励志片—也是阿甘的自传—老电影—1994年上映—拒绝看/觉得过时/老套—现在最喜欢的电影之一

What:

1. 阿甘的自传—整个人生经历—爱情/友情/成功/成就—虽然他智商低/乐观/韧性—最终取得很多成就/创造很多奇迹—成功商人/优秀乒乓球运动员/橄榄球运动员

2. 最喜欢的台词是 'Life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you're going to get', 生命是不可预测的/各种可能性—学会迎接各种挑战/勇敢自信

Why:

首先—电影制作精良—好的音乐/声音视觉效果/演员优秀表演—沉浸于电影/不分心—呈现很多历史事件—对美国历史有更好理解—更重要的是—关于人生哲学—愿意并需要再看一遍—更好的理解人物的性格特点/不同的解读/更深刻的理解—希望可以学会有韧性/积极/勇敢/心胸开阔—阿甘是个英雄

Part 3

1. Where do people normally watch movies?
2. What are the differences between watching movies at home and in a cinema?
3. Are actors or actresses important to movies? Why?
4. Why are there fewer people going to the cinema to watch movies nowadays?

让你自豪的照片

Describe a photo you took that you are proud of

When you took it

Where you took it

What is in this photo

And explain why you are proud of it

When: 今年暑假—去云南一所山区小学做志愿者/教英文音乐—我给学生拍了一些照片—其中一张照片对学校有极大的积极影响/甚至改变了一些学生的命运—感到开心/骄傲/有成就感

Where: 照片在小学操场拍的一不是很大/只有简单运动设施

When: 今年暑假—去云南一所山区小学做志愿者/教英文音乐—我给学生拍了一些照片—其中一张照片对学校有极大的积极影响/甚至改变了一些学生的命运—感到开心/骄傲/有成就感

Where: 照片在小学操场拍的一不是很大/只有简单运动设施

What: 几十个学生的课后休息时光—有的在打篮球/有的在跑/追/有的在用简单运动设备—但都看上去开心—但是因为操场太小—很挤

Why:

1. 主要因为—这张照片给学校带来更多机会—收到了很多捐赠/食物/教学用品/桌子椅子/服装—极大改善学校教学条件/升级一些设施—课后可做各种运动—更丰富有趣的校园生活
2. 更重要的—这个照片在很多网站转载—吸引了很多人的关注—更多的大学生愿意去这个小学做志愿者/为社会做贡献—帮助小学生变更自信/视野开阔/乐观

Part 3

1. Why do some people like to record important things with photos?
2. What can people learn from historical photographs?
3. Is taking photos the best way to remember something?
4. Which is better, taking photos or keeping a diary?

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Why问原因

Why do people like to have private cars?

- 主要原因--方便高效灵活的工具-去远处/工作/学习--比公共交通工具--更快更舒适
- 另一个原因--私家车是财富和社会地位的象征--买贵车甚至豪车

Why do you think many families are less likely to eat together?

- 主要因为--没时间--忙工作学习--出差/开会/学习任务--不同时间安排--没法一起吃饭
- 另外一个原因--不同城市/国家工作学习--分离--很难聚齐一起吃饭

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Why do you think some people prefer to live in the countryside?

- 主要原因是--乡村不嘈杂/拥挤--接近自然环境/无污染--舒服/放松
- 更重要的是一偏爱慢节奏生活--逃离繁忙高压的城市生活--退休老人--自己的房子+种菜+农活+发展兴趣爱好--不用担心激烈竞争和高生活成本

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Why do some people enjoy extreme sports?

- 最主要的原因--冲浪/滑雪/蹦极--刺激和挑战性--激动+成就感
- 除此之外--日常生活无聊沉闷--无兴奋点--做极限运动--激发自己潜能/生活更有趣

difference问区别

What is the difference between men and women's preference on cars?

- 主要差异是:
 - 男人更注重性能和实用性—选择性价比最高, 性能好的车—发动机/油耗/空间
 - 女人注重外观和价格—更可能买甲壳虫和mini cooper
- 另一个区别是:
 - 男人对新科技和新设计更感兴趣—提升驾驶体验
 - 女人更加保守—传统品牌车

How are pets now different from those in the past?

- 最大的区别是:
 - 更长的寿命+更健康+更高生活质量
 - 过去养在户外—各种风险—天气恶劣/食物不敢去/疾病
- 另一个区别是:
 - 过去—宠物—财产/守卫
 - 现在—重要的家庭成员—亲密的关系
- 更多选择—不限于伴侣动物—冷血动物—蛇/蜥蜴—特殊宠物—仓鼠/乌龟

How do young and old people use mobile phones differently?

- 最大的区别是:
 - 年轻人—多功能/高智能—手机—娱乐活动—看电视/新闻/游戏/社交
 - 老年人—简单—只打电话—特殊设计—字大/声音大/紧急呼叫
- 另一个区别是:
 - 年轻人—生活中很重要部分—离不开—不用手机—惊慌+恐惧+无安全感—被隔离
 - 老年人—偶尔用—只是个通讯工具

Do boys and girls like the same kinds of books?

- 不一样
- 最大的区别是:
 - 男孩子—看科学书籍—介绍交通工具/动植物/星球—说出各种恐龙名字
 - 女孩子—看卡通书—介绍卡通人物/公主/宠物
- 另一个区别是:
 - 男孩子—看刺激性的冒险—精彩的侦探故事—神秘的传说
 - 女孩子—喜欢简单的故事—有快乐结局+有趣的角色

问今夕对比

Do you think people are healthier now than in the past?

- 是的一人们比过去活得更长久
- 生活条件和治疗都要更好了一许多疾病甚至早期癌症都可以被有效地治疗
- 人们的健康意识大大提高一他们用不同方法保持身材，比如做运动，吃健康的食物比如低卡食物，蔬菜和水果，以及抛弃像吸烟一样（不良）的生活习惯

Has old people's life quality improved when compared to the past?

- 当然
- 首先一现在老人比以前寿命更长一医疗水平的提升+更多健康资源一很多以前无法治愈的疾病/慢性病被治愈一生活质量极大提升
- 然后一现在老人有更好的健康意识一均衡饮食/有规律的运动/摒弃不良生活习惯一收入提升一享受更好生活条件
- 而且一退休后更丰富的休闲生活一旅游/运动/养宠物一而不是继续工作/帮助做家务/带小孩一精神健康也得到提升

Are people nowadays less patient than before?

- 是
- 首先一现在快节奏的生活方式/竞争激烈一忙于工作/学习一每件事都必须高效快速被处理一时间就是金钱/价值一想办法节省时间一碰到困难问题一容易生气/烦躁/郁闷/不耐烦
- 相反一在过去一耐心处理问题一仔细分析问题一花很多时间讨论/调查一找出最佳解决方法
- 市场上各种课程受欢迎一教如何管理时间/如何一个月学会一种外语/如何一年内赚100万/如何1天背1000个单词一没耐心/不愿花大量时间提升自己一而是快速获得成就

Is the environment better than before?

- 是的。
- 首先，政府在采取各种措施一保护环境/改善环境一比如关闭污染企业/高能耗企业一鼓励低碳生活方式/垃圾分类一环境更好被保护一相反一在过去发展经济一以破坏环境为代价一冬天雾霾明显减少
- 更重要的是—公众提升了保护环境的意识一不再做伤害环境的行为/减少过度消费/参与保护环境志愿者活动一环境能尽快恢复/被修复

future问将来

What will cars be like in the future?

- 变得更加环保, 不再使用化石燃料—使用电力和太阳能
- 将出现无人驾驶车—智能手机app操纵—不用自己开车, 驾驶体验更加轻松享受
- 希望将来车能像变形金刚—可以在天上飞, 可以像潜艇一样在水下动

Do you think there will be more tall buildings in the future?

- 不这么认为
- 首先—没必要—已有很多高楼—满足了大多数人的基本需求
- 其次—人们的需求在改变—人们收入增加—希望提高生活质量—不喜欢高楼—不方便/拥挤/嘈杂—更喜欢别墅/洋房—有小花园/小院子/不用坐电梯—种花/种菜/养宠物
- 而且—出生率下降/人口减少—不需要建高楼容纳更多人

Will many people's work be done by robots in the future?

- 是的
- 大多数工作—特别是危险/重复性工作—挖矿/生产/装配/翻译—被机器人取代—更高效高产/成本低/—没有情绪—不要假期/休息—24不停工作
- 但是高智商工作无法被取代—设计师/老师/医生/工程师—要求创新/想象力—无法大规模标准化生产—而需要根据不同情况工作

Will there be a law that is universally accepted?

- 嗯嗯
- 首先—世界越来越全球化—很多工作/项目需要不同国家协作完成—减少冲突/提高效率/确保公平—需要一个广泛接受的法律—有利于世界和平/全球经济发展
- 而且—很多问题是世界性问题—污染问题/国际贸易问题—无法被解决—如果没有国际法律

How问措施方法

What can governments do to improve people's health?

- 最有效的方法—提高公众健康意识—鼓励公众做各种运动—抛弃对健康有害的生活习惯
- 其次—确保食物干净/安全/无污染—因为食物和环境直接影响健康
- 另一个好方法—建设更多运动/健康设施—更用户友好/使用简单—增加运动频率—更健康

What should parents do if their children make mistakes?

- 首先—帮助分析错误原因+结果—提出建议和正确做法—纠正错误行为—不会重复错误
- 其次—父母树立榜样—第一任老师—模仿父母正确行为
- 言语责骂和体罚—不被提倡的—情感脆弱—激进和不自信
- 相反—鼓励孩子去冒险/尝试新鲜事物—尽管错误

How do people balance life and work?

- 最有效的方法—提前做好计划/明确目标/管理时间—工作高效/高产—不用加班/延长工作时常—有足够时间享受生活/休闲活动/发展个人爱好
- 其次—认识到工作的本质—提升生活质量—不能全部时间被工作/会议/出差占有—抑郁/沮丧/不开心—工作生活负面影响—确保每周2天不工作—放松/休息
- 另一个好方法—手机—最大分心/干扰—随时被联系/被要求工作—关机—平衡工作生活

How can companies engage in volunteering to help our society?

- 提供资金和资源—使志愿者工作更简单/方便—人力资源/好设备/设施—比如小区建立电脑教室—志愿者更好教学环境
- 组织志愿者活动(每月或每年)—对志愿者活动有兴趣—积极参与—对社会做贡献
- 给予奖励—鼓励更多年轻人参与志愿者活动

What问具体内容

At what age should children have mobile phones?

- 十二岁以上—已经小学毕业+自控能力—控制手机的使用/分清对错—正确地使用手机—不受负面影响
- 重要的工具—便捷/安全/有趣—打电话/收信息/线上学习/电子游戏—充实生活

What factors should people take into consideration when choosing a job?

- 兴趣爱好最重要—喜欢—更有动力/更高效—发挥潜力+学习新技能—有利于将来职业的发展
- 薪资或工作环境—稳定收入养活自己/家庭+合作/交流的环境中工作
- 与同事的关系, 团队目标, 与团队领导合作也是重要因素

What emerging industries do you know?

- AI—越来越频繁地被使用—更高效/方便—数十亿美元的产业
- 电力汽车制造业—给用户和环境带来好处
- 自媒体—普通人变得知名

What kind of people do you usually see in the news?

- 政治家/流行明星/科学家—获得公众关注—政治家提出好政策和改革/明星的新电影音乐/科学家新的科技创新和成就
- 普通人—本地企业家/单亲孩子/老人—做成不同寻常事/对社会做贡献

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important/necessary 问是否重要

Is it important to have dinner with the family?

- 很重要—特殊节日+庆典
- 主要原因—面对面交流+而不是发信息/打电话—更了解家庭成员—关系得到改善/家庭纽带会得到增强
- 更重要的是一感到温暖/放松和高兴—忘记烦恼—一种疗愈

Is film industry important for a country?

- 赞同
- 国家重要经济部门—创造税收+就业机会+刺激相关行业发展
- 电影及其周边产品—帮助向下一代和外国人传播文化—使更多人对国家文化感兴趣/有更好了解
- 娱乐活动—充实闲暇时间+放松

Is it good for children to learn arts?

- 是的
- 学习艺术如戏剧/舞蹈/音乐/美术—提升艺术感和美感—变得更自信/积极
- 充实孩子休闲时间—共同兴趣朋友/娱乐自己—成年/大学—更受欢迎+赢得更多机会
- 很好的放松—长时间的学习后—累+压力—艺术帮助释放压力/学习新技能—校园生活更有趣

Do you think it's important to know the culture and language before going to another country?

- 非常重要。
- 文化和语言是最大障碍—不了解—各种问题/沟通不好/文化冲突/冒犯行为
- 相反，如果有很好了解—和同事/朋友顺畅交流—更好融入当地的生活—而不是被隔离—更好享受当地的生活/工作/学习
- 所以，出国前—提前了解目的地国的文化和传统+提前练习语言—做好准备

qualities问主要品质

What are the qualities and personalities required for being a volunteer?

- 热情/激情/坚韧—遇到各种问题/不同人合作/重复性/枯燥—耐心解决问题/找到最好解决方式—没有热情—感到无助/沮丧/压力大—做不好/放弃
- 团队精神/沟通技巧—无法一个人完成所有工作

What kinds of qualities should a successful businessman have?

- 有野心/有人性—认准目标—尽最大努力调动不同资源达成目标—遇到困难坚持/不放弃—高度自信自己能成功
- 好的沟通者/领导者—激励员工更热情/高效/负责; 勇于冒险/接受新事物—更有创造性/抓住机会—时机是成功的关键
- 勤奋/聪明/了解客户需求/对经济/政策有深刻理解—也很重要

What abilities do people need to have when working in an international company?

- 最重要的能力是—外语沟通能力+了解各种文化—多文化多语言环境—与不同背景的人合作—能自信交流沟通—工作顺利高效完成—否则引起误解/文化冲突
- 自信/学习能力/团队合作/决策力—也很重要—国际公司意味着高竞争/优秀管理者和员工—一直学习新技能—确保自己有能力/有价值/有竞争力

What characteristics do you think an athlete should have?

- 最重要的品质是—自信/坚韧—重复性/高强度训练+各种困难+受伤—不能轻易放弃—而应该更努力/坚持—才能成为成功运动员—打破局限/取得突破—甚至创造世界纪录—比赛不自信—影响变现—容易被打败
- 其他品质也很重要—乐观/高专注力/努力/有野心/有动力

should问是否应该

Should parents help children manage time?

- 应该
- 必要—年纪太小/缺乏自控能力—外界（游戏/电视）干扰—制定日程表—
个个完成任务—更专注—而不是浪费时间
- 责任—更了解孩子的个性/日常惯例/学习习惯—更好的安排—不仅高效完成
学习—且有足够时间发展爱好/户外活动/休闲活动

Should government provide financial support to promote traditional performance?

- 应该
- 国家文化重要部分—代表国家身份—有责任保留传统艺术—保证被传到年轻
一代—不提供财政支持—传统文化表演者无法生存—放弃—从事其他职业—
导致传统文化的灭绝
- 传统表演不太流行/不是主流文化—无法发展成经济产业—需要政府支持—否
则—被主流文化/外来文化取代—最大的损失—危险传统文化生存

Do you think parents should limit the time that their children spend on the phone?

- 嗯嗯
- 孩子太年轻—没有足够的自控/自律—手机是太干扰—沉迷游戏/小说/线上购
物—不能专注学习/导致差的学习表现—不会区分对错—对错误信息误导
- 没有限制—花大量时间玩手机—健康问题—视力不好/久坐不动/不运动—差
的社交共同能力

Should old buildings be preserved?

- 当然
- 重大历史意义—特定历史阶段典型建筑—独特建筑风格—意味着保留传统文
化
- 如果被摧毁/被现代建筑取代—当地文化保护的巨大损失
- 发展为旅游景点/旅游业—为什么不保护老建筑呢?—创造巨大经济收益

advantages/disadvantages问优

缺点

What are the advantages of children joining sports groups?

- 最明显的优势是—提升身体健康—变得更强壮更健康—增强团队合作精神—很多运动—篮球/足球—需要团队合作和沟通—一起努力实现目标
- 另一个好处是—认识更多有相同兴趣爱好的朋友—更积极/外向—学习后更好的放松—而不是花时间看电视/玩游戏

What are the disadvantages of living in tall buildings?

- 最大的缺点是—住户多—拥挤嘈杂—花很长时间等电梯—电梯故障—生活不方便
- 另一个问题是—安全问题—发生火灾—很难处理—电梯维护不当坠落—受伤

What are the benefits and drawbacks of younger and older generations living together?

优点:

- 互相照顾—老人帮忙照顾小孩做家务, 年轻人照顾生病老人
- 增强家庭关系—不分开, 可以面对面交流, 增加家庭练习
- 降低生活成本—可共同承担房租, 水电费

缺点:

- 信念不同—引起争论
- 生活方式以及作息不同—打扰到彼此的生活
- 年轻一代过于依赖长—变得不独立, 危害个人发展

What problems will people face after moving to a new place?

- 最大的问题是—很难适应新环境—脱离了熟悉的环境—新朋友/新生活方式/新社区/新房子—感觉孤单/没安全感/—花很长时间去适应新环境
- 更糟糕的是—如果搬去一个新城市/国家—更多问题—语言障碍/文化冲突/饮食差异—感到无助/沮丧

prefer问个人喜好

Do people prefer local or international news?

- 当然更喜欢当地新闻
- 主要原因是一人们更关心当地事情—经济发展/社会变革/社会福利—如新音乐厅的增加/免费大学教育政策—与生活更紧密相关—相反—国际新闻—其他国家事务—不感兴趣
- 另一个原因是一大部分人更愿意谈当地新闻而不是国际新闻—为了有共同话题—更愿意看当地新闻
- 语言障碍—也是一个原因

Do you prefer books or movies?

- 我更喜欢看书
- 主要原因是一看书—从自己的角度去读故事—发挥想象力/想象书中主角经历什么—自由/主观的—相反—电影反映导演/演员对故事/角色的理解—受限于他们的想法
- 另一个原因是一虽然看书更耗时间—但更能让自己沉静/停下来认真思考—而不是吃着爆米花/跟着导演的思路走
- 商业片/爆米花电影—如变形金刚/美国队长/速度与激情—看电影; 反映社会问题/好小说—看书

Which do you prefer, physical work or brain work?

- 更喜欢脑力工作
- 首先—不够强壮成为体力劳动者—建筑工人/水管工/电力工人—高强度体力劳动—脑力劳动—相对容易/简单
- 另一个原因是一完成大学学习—有能力做高智力/强学术能力的脑力工作—感动更满足/有动力/有成就感
- 而且—脑力劳动通常—好的室内环境/办公室完成—如会计/设计/电脑编程—体力劳动户外进行—环境艰苦

Do you prefer to work in a big company or a small company?

- 我更喜欢在大公司工作
- 最主要的原因是一大公司—更好资源/完善规章制度/更强竞争力—参与大项目—能提升专业技能和团队合作能力—变得更有竞争力/更多晋升机会—有利于职业成功—相反, 小公司—资源有限—独立完成—很多家族企业—不利于个人长远发展
- 另一个原因是一大公司更稳定/更高薪水/更好工作环境—更有成就感/动力/满足感

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Part 3

内部教材 严禁外传

101道常见part3题参考答案

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内部教材 严禁外传

1. Why do people like to have private cars?

主要原因—方便高效灵活的工具

有些人认为车是财富和社会地位的象征—买贵车甚至豪车

Well I think for most people the main reason is that private car is a tool that is very convenient, efficient, and flexible than other transportation means. They can drive private cars to faraway places, to go to work or study. And another reason is that some people regard private car as a symbol of their wealth and social status and like to buy some cars that are expensive or even luxurious.

2. What are the differences between bicycles and private cars?

私家车更加方便, 灵活, 有用—可以开车在下雨天或者不好的天气去很远的地方—相反自行车不太安全—雨天骑自行车不太方便

自行车更加绿色环保—私家车依赖化石燃料和天然气—导致污染

Well I think the first difference is about their flexibility. Private cars apparently are more convenient, flexible, and useful. We can drive our cars to faraway places on rainy days or bad weather. On the contrary, bicycles are not that safe and it is inconvenient for us to ride a bicycle on rainy days. Another difference is that bicycles are green transport and more ecofriendly. But private cars rely on fossil fuels like petrol or natural gas, so they produce exhaust gas and cause air pollution. And this is also the reason why people are encouraged to reduce the use of private cars.

3. What is the difference between men and women's preference on cars?

主要差异: 男人更注重性能和实用性—他们选择性价比最高, 性能最好的车

女人注重外观和价格—更可能买甲壳虫和cooper

男人对新科技和新设计更感兴趣—提升驾驶体验

女人更加保守—可能选择名声好的品牌车

I think first the main difference is that men may prefer cars that are more functional and practical. They prefer cars which have larger engine, lower oil consumption, and bigger space. They choose cars which are most cost-efficient and have the best performance. But for women, they may think fancy appearance and price are much more important, so they are more likely to buy cars like Beatles or Mini Cooper. Another difference is that men are more interested in cars which have new technologies and new designs, so they can have an enjoyable driving experience, but women are more conservative and may choose cars which have good reputations or cars of famous brands.

4. What will cars be like in the future?

变得更加环保, 不再使用化石燃料—使用电力和太阳能

将出现无人驾驶—智能手机app操纵—不用自己开车, 驾驶体验更加轻松享受

希望将来车能像变形金刚—可以在天上飞，可以像潜艇一样在水下动

Well, firstly, I think of course cars will be more environmentally friendly, no longer powered by fossil fuels but clean energy like electricity or solar power. I think in the near future, there will be driverless cars, cars can be driven and controlled by apps on smartphones, we don't need to drive cars by ourselves, driving will become easier and more enjoyable. And I hope that one day in the future, cars can just be more functional like transformers, they can both fly in the sky and move like submarines underwater.

5. Do you think people need to wear formally in the workplace?

认同，好主意

对外人来说—可以从着装看出员工的职位和职责

对员工来说—可以不用浪费时间在挑选衣服上—可以更好地专注于工作，提高效率

着装正式代表尊重客户和自己公司的身份—看上去更职业，可靠，值得信任

对于注重创新的IT公司，员工可以自由选择着装

Well I think that is really a good idea because firstly it will make the management much easier since we can clearly know one employee's position and job duty just from the clothes he or she wears and for employees they don't need to waste a lot of time choosing clothes so that they can concentrate better on their work and become more productive. More importantly, dressing formally is a kind of behavior showing their respect to clients and the identities of their company and they usually look more professional, reliable and trustworthy. But I think, for the IT companies which value creativity and innovation very much, the employees don't need to dress formally.

6. Why do some people like to wear traditional clothes?

有些人喜欢传统艺术—倾向于选择传统着装比如旗袍和丝制衣物

穿传统服装是一种具有仪式感的表现—在重要节日或者仪式穿传统衣服

Well, I guess some people like dressing traditionally because they just like traditional arts like traditional music and traditional art crafts so they may prefer traditional clothes such as QiPao or some clothes that are made from silk. Secondly, wearing traditional clothes is a kind of behavior showing their sense of ritual in some important festivals and ceremonies. So it is quite common to see people wear traditional clothes at weddings, at Spring Festival or some traditional festivals.

7. Do you think traditional clothes will disappear in the future?

不觉得传统服饰会消失

虽然年轻人喜欢穿得更现代和休闲，但是传统服饰是传统文化和艺术的一个象征

如之前提到的一人们偏爱在重要仪式上穿着传统服装—传统服装不会消失。

No, I don't think so. Although nowadays a lot of people, especially young people, like to dress in a modern fashion and dress more casually, I don't think traditional dressing culture will completely disappear in the future, because it's a symbol of traditional culture and traditional arts. As I've mentioned before, people prefer to dress traditionally in important ceremonies, so traditional clothes would never disappear in the future.

8. Do old people change their style of dressing?

认同, 社会环境和时尚潮流在改变—人们跟随潮流, 改变他们的穿衣风格

老人们的体型随着他们变老也在改变—他们偏向于选择舒适的衣服

Yes, I think they will change their dressing styles because the social environment and fashion trends are also changing, so they will follow the trend and change their dressing styles. And another fact is that old people's body shapes are also changing as they grow older, so they prefer some comfortable or traditional clothes when they're old instead of wearing jeans and T-shirts as they used to.

9. What do you think is the best way to know a foreign culture?

最好的了解外国文化的方式是在异国旅行, 工作, 或者学习—人们可以亲身经历那个文化, 与本地人交谈, 与那个国家不同的人一起工作

线上书籍的信息通常老旧过时—人们可以通过旅行去真正更好地了解一个外国文化

Well, I think the best way to know a foreign culture must be traveling, working, or studying in a foreign country. This is because people could personally experience the culture, talk to the locals, and work with different kinds of people in that country, which is more impressive and more appealing. And the information from online books are usually old and outdated, so people can truly and better understand foreign culture by taking a trip to a foreign country.

10. What do you think is the biggest problem to work in a foreign country?

最大的问题是语言障碍

与同事和当地人使用外语交流—如果我们的外语不好, 会造成误解甚至争吵

文化差异—我们来自不同文化, 不同背景—对于相似问题可能有不同的想法—有时候人们会觉得被孤立

Well, I think the biggest problem must be the language barrier, you know, when we're working in a foreign country we have to communicate with our colleagues and with the locals in foreign languages. So if we're not good at this foreign language, there will be some misunderstandings in the work that could possibly cause some arguments. Another problem is cultural differences. We come from different countries, different backgrounds and we have different thoughts and ideas towards similar problems. So maybe sometimes people would feel isolated when they're working in a foreign country.

11. Some people say reading is the best way to know about a culture, do you agree?

不同意

阅读的东西只是作者的表述, 作者的观点和想法, 不是我(读者)的经历和感觉

阅读的信息如经典文学通常是老旧过时的—通过旅行, 我们可以亲自体验当地的菜系和生活习惯—对外国文化有个更好的理解

Well I personally disagree with this statement, you know, reading is just the writer's descriptions and they are all about the writer's ideas and thoughts, not my personal experience and feelings. And more importantly, information in the reading materials like some classic literature work is old-fashioned and out-of-date. Instead, I think travelling, as I've mentioned before, is the best way to know about a foreign culture. We can experience everything like the cuisine and living habits by ourselves in person so we can have a better understanding about the foreign culture.

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12. Do you think everyone shares a similar definition of happiness?

每个人对幸福的定义不同—每个人有不同的经历, 来自不同的背景, 年龄不同, 个性不同
有些人认为物质富足是幸福—有些人认为精神满足就是幸福

Well, I don't think so. I think everyone has different definitions of happiness because everyone has different experience and comes from different backgrounds, of course they may define happiness in different ways. They are also at different ages, have different occupations and different personalities. For example, some people consider material wealth as the key to happiness, but others may feel delighted and happy when they are mentally satisfied.

omar雅思

13. Some people say that living in a big city is quite boring, do you think so?

大城市有趣, 令人激动且具有挑战性
很多设施设备比如电影院, 音乐厅, 健身中心—可以让我们的生活会更加多彩

大城市有更多工作机会—住在大城市的人感到更加兴奋和有动力, 努力工作去达成他们的梦想和目标

No, I disagree. I think living in a big city is interesting, challenging and exciting. There are a lot of amazing facilities and infrastructure in cities, like cinemas, concert halls and fitness centers which can make our life more colorful. More importantly, there are more job opportunities in the big city and we are in a rapidly changing environment, people living in big cities may feel excited and motivated, working hard to fulfil their dreams and achieve their goals.

14. How can we make children happy?

实体的奖励比如玩具, 糖果, 允许看电视—直接令孩子开心

父母的陪伴和激励可以使孩子开心

孩子们当他们取得大的成就时可能觉得开心——在竞赛中得奖，在学习上取得巨大进步

Well, I think the easiest way is to give them some rewards, especially physical rewards such as toys, candies, and permission to watch TV shows, these can make them happy directly. And of course, parents' company and encouragement can delight children. Also, children may feel happy when they get some achievements like winning prizes in competitions or making a big progress in study.

15. What's the difference between children's happiness and adults' happiness?

孩子的幸福更加简单——当他们的需要和好奇心得到满足的时候，他们总是感到高兴（糖果，玩具，令人激动的游戏）

成年人的需求更难满足——他们压力很大并且生活很忙

成年人的幸福和物质需求挂钩（买大房子，得到大的升职）——孩子的幸福与情感和感受挂钩

First, I think children's happiness is much simpler, when their needs and curiosities are satisfied, they can always be happy. Just like I've mentioned, candies, toys, and exciting games can make them happy. But for adults, I'd say it's more difficult to fulfill their needs. They often feel quite stressful and their life is busy. And the other difference is that the adults' happiness is more related to the material wealth. When they buy a new house or get a big promotion in career, they can feel happy. But children's happiness is more about emotions and their feelings.

16. What can governments do to improve people's health?

第一是提高公众健康意识——鼓励公众做各种运动，以及抛弃对他们健康有害的生活习惯

确保食物干净，干净，环境无污染——因为食物和环境直接影响到人们的健康

建设更多运动和健康设施

Well, I think the first one is to help raise the public health awareness by teaching citizens to improve their health by doing different kinds of exercises and encouraging citizens to abandon living habits that are harmful to their health. And government should also make sure food is clean and safe and the environment is pollution free because food and environment directly influence people's health. Building more sports and health facilities is another useful method in improving people's health.

17. What activities can the school organize for children to keep fit?

学校应该组织体育活动并且让他们变得更吸引人和具有互动性——所以孩子们会被激励去做运动来保持身材

体育课也是一个好的方法——是必修课，所有孩子都被要求做体育锻炼

Well I think the school should organize sports activities or competitions and make them more attractive and interactive, so children will be more encouraged to do sports to keep fit. PE class is also a good way to help children keep fit because it is a compulsory course and all the children are required to do physical exercise.

18. How can you tell whether a website is reliable or not?

看是否找你要过量的个人信息, 比如身份证号码, 电话号, 出生日期, 住址—可靠的网站保护用户的隐私, 确保我们在官方网站登录

看广告是否频繁弹出—网站不可靠, 太打扰用户

The first method is to see if it's asking you for too much personal information, like your identification card number, phone number, birthdate and living address, because reliable websites help protect users' privacy. Another thing is we should make sure we are logging in the official websites. The third thing is that when you are visiting a website, if advertisements or other links frequently pop up, it means this website is not reliable but too disturbing.

19. Do you think people are healthier now than in the past?

是—人们比过去活得更长久

生活条件和治疗都要更好—许多疾病甚至早期癌症都可以被有效地治疗

人们的健康意识大大提高—他们用不同方法保持身材, 比如做运动, 吃健康的食物比如低卡食物, 蔬菜和水果, 以及抛弃像吸烟一样(不良)的生活习惯

Yes, I think they are. Firstly, people nowadays generally live longer than people in the past. Secondly, the living conditions and medical treatment are much better, many diseases even cancers at early stage can be effectively cured. Thirdly, people's health awareness is greatly enhanced and they are trying to keep fit in different ways such as doing sports, eating healthy food like low-calorie food, vegetables and fruits, and abandoning harmful living habits like smoking.

20. Why do some people enjoy extreme sports?

最大的原因—像冲浪, 跳水和蹦极这种极限运动非常刺激和具有挑战性—当人们做完这些运动的时候, 他们会感到激动并且极具成就感

有些人在日常生活中没法找到令他们激动的点, 并且非常想找到逃离无聊, 充满压力的生活的方法—所以他们想做更加具有挑战性的, 令人激动的极限运动

Well, I guess the most important reason is that those extreme sports like surfing, diving, and bungee jumping are extremely exciting and challenging. When people finish this kind of extreme sports, they would always feel excited and get a great sense of achievement. And I think another reason is that some people can't find exciting points in their daily normal life and really want to find a way to escape from the boring stressing life, so they would like to do extreme sports which are more challenging and more exciting.

21. Are action films popular in your country?

动作电影在中国很流行，并且动作影星像成龙，李小龙都有很多粉丝

很多人，特别是年轻人都很享受动作电影——看动作电影是很好的放松，可以使人们激动，兴奋，帮助他们忘掉工作学习中的烦恼和压力

I think action films must be one of the most popular genres of films in China and there are a lot of action movie stars like Jackie Chan and Bruce Lee who have a lot of fans in my country. And also, a lot of people really want to enjoy action movies especially young people because watching action movies is a good relaxation which can always make people excited and thrilled, help them forget the worries and pressure in their work or study.

22. Do you think it is a good thing that a leader likes taking risks?

从员工角度——不是一件好事——冒险意味着生意更加不稳定，并且可能出现危险和困难，甚至更大的问题——举例：公司可能遭受巨大损失，员工可能对于公司更不忠诚，对于工作更不热情

尽管冒险可能带来更多机会，领导优先考虑的事是确保员工工作安全以及公司的平稳发展

Well from the perspective of employees, I think it is not a good thing because taking risks means the business would be less stable or there are some dangers and difficulties when the leader likes taking risks, and it may even cause some bigger problems. For example, the company may suffer great loss, the employees may reduce their loyalty and enthusiasm in their work. Although taking risks may bring about more opportunities, the priority for the leader is to ensure employees' job security and smooth development of the company.

23. Do you think men and women will make a different choice about risk taking?

因为生物学上的不同，男性更可能冒险——在冒险方面他们更加勇敢和有胆量

女性偏向于平稳的没有过多改变的生活——所以她们不太可能冒险

男人大多有全职工作——他们很可能比女人有更多社会和生活经验，并且如果他们冒一个险，他们会知道后果

但对于女人来说，她们大多数是家庭主妇并且有更多顾虑——所以当她们冒险的时候，她们会考虑更多比如她们的家庭和孩子

Yes, I think so. Due to biological differences, men are more likely to take risks because they are braver and more courageous in taking risks. On the other hand, women prefer a stable life without many changes so they're less likely to take risks. Another reason is that men usually have full time jobs and they probably have more social and life experience than women and they know what the consequences would be if they take a risk. But for women, most of them are housewives and have more concerns, so when they are taking a risk, they may consider more like their family and children.

24. Do you think it is necessary to have laws on the use of mobile phones?

不赞成—使用手机是个人权利，我们有权在不同场合使用手机

但是应该对手机用户有一些规定和提醒—我们使用手机时不能大声讲话，我们在公共场所应该将手机调至静音模式

Well I personally don't think this is a good idea because the use of mobile phone is a kind of personal right, apparently we have freedom to use mobile phones in different kinds of occasions. But I think we should have some regulations or reminders for mobile phone users. For example, we can't speak loudly if we're using our mobile phones and we should switch to silence in public places.

25. How do you like children having mobile phones?

不是一件好事—手机是一个很大的干扰—它会导致孩子们花过量的时间玩游戏而不是做户外运动—可能导致不好的视力—孩子们不会在阅读和与其他孩子互动上花太多时间—手机对于孩子是一种伤害，不会给他们带来好处因为他们太过年轻

I don't think it is a good thing that children have mobile phones because mobile phone is a big distraction and annoying disturbance, it will lead children to spend too much time playing video games instead of doing outdoor activities, so it may cause bad eyesight and they would not spend much time on reading and interacting with other children so I think mobile phones to children is a kind of harm and would never bring benefit to them because they're too (young) small, they're at a young age.

26. At what age should children have mobile phones?

十二岁以上的孩子应该有自己的手机—他们已经小学毕业，有足够的自控能力，知道如何控制手机的使用，可以分清对错—所以他们可以正确地使用手机并且不受负面影响

对于十二岁以上的孩子来说手机是重要的工具—有很多功能可以使孩子的生活更加便捷，安全和有趣，比如打电话，有用的信息，线上学习

I think children above 12 could have their own mobile phones, because at that age, they have already finished elementary education and have sufficient self-control ability, know how to control the use of mobile phones and can distinguish right from wrong, so they can use mobile phones in a proper way and are not negatively influenced. And mobile phones can be an important tool for children above 12, because there are many useful functions that make children's life convenient, safe and interesting, like making phone calls, searching for useful information or doing study online.

27. Are people politer now than in the past?

赞同，因为现在的人们受到了更好的教育，道德也改善许多—所以他们主要展示的都是被社会所接受的，对他人礼貌的行为

现在的人们更加愿意帮助他人或者做一些志愿者活动

现在许多人受过良好教育，甚至在学校里有思想品德课—我们也习惯了礼貌地同他人打招呼，并且在公众场合不大声粗鲁地说话

Yes, I think so, people now are much politer than in the past. Nowadays, people are better educated, and morals are also improved a lot, so they mainly demonstrate behaviours that are accepted by the society and are polite to others. People nowadays are more willing to help others or do volunteer work. many people nowadays are well-educated, and they even have moral classes in school. We are also used to greeting others politely and not speaking loudly or rudely in public places.

28. What kind of place can be regarded as good living places?

不是由一个因素而是由许多因素组合决定的:

需要有一个良好的, 无污染的, 平静的环境—所以人们不会被污染或者噪音负面影响好的公共设施比如高效的公共交通, 医院, 和闲时娱乐设施也使生活场所更加宜居安全以及和邻居的亲密关系也是改善人们生活质量和幸福指数的关键因素

Well, I think good living places are not determined by a single factor but by a combination of different elements. Firstly, there should be as a favorable, pollution-free and peaceful environment, so that people will not be negatively influenced by pollutions or noises. Secondly, good public facilities such as efficient public transport, hospitals and leisure entertainment facilities also make some places better living places. Last but not the least, a good living place should be safe and the close relationship with neighbors is also an important factor in improving people's life quality and happiness.

29. Do people in your country prefer to live in apartments or houses?

大多数中国人喜欢住在公寓里面—大多数公寓建在城市中心, 人们可以轻易地乘坐高效交通和使用其他的公共设施—使他们的生活更加简单和便捷, 大多数独栋房子都在远离城市的郊区

独栋房子的成本过高, 大多数家庭无法负担—如今家庭越来越小, 年轻人不和老一辈一起居住, 所以没有必要住大房子

I think most Chinese people prefer to live in apartment because most apartments are constructed in the city center where people can easily get access to efficient transport and other public facilities, which of course makes their life and work easier and more convenient, but most houses are located in suburbs far away from the city. Another reason is a realistic one, simply because houses are extremely expensive and cannot be afforded by most Chinese families, and there are smaller families nowadays, young people are not living with the old generation, so there is no need to live in big houses.

30. Why do you think some people prefer to live in the countryside?

主要原因是乡村更不嘈杂, 更不拥挤, 人们可以接近没有污染的自然环境

更重要的是那些人偏爱在乡村的慢节奏生活—他们逃离繁忙高压的城市生活并且享受一个无忧无虑的生活—举例: 我们可以经常看见一些退休老人在乡下盖自己的房子, 平平淡淡地生活, 发展他们的爱好, 而不用担心激烈的竞争和高昂的生活成本

I think the main reason is that the environment in the countryside is less noisy and less crowded, and people can get close to a natural environment without pollutions. More importantly, those people prefer to the slow-paced life in the countryside, they can escape from the busy stressful city life and enjoy a peaceful carefree life. For example, we usually see some old retired people build a house in the countryside and live peacefully and regularly, developing their hobbies and without worries about the fierce competitions and high living cost.

31. Should old buildings be preserved?

老的建筑对于城市来说具有重大的历史意义—因为它们是特定历史阶段中典型的建筑, 并代表了一个独特的建筑风格—保护这些老建筑意味着保留传统文化

如果所有的老建筑都被摧毁并被现代建筑取代, 这对当地文化的保留是一个巨大的损失

老建筑可以发展为旅游景点, 并作为当地旅游业中的重要一部分—所以为什么不保护老建筑呢? 当老建筑同时可以创造巨大经济收益的时候

Yes, definitely. First of all, old buildings are of great historical values to a country, because they are typical buildings in that historical period and represent a unique architecture style, protecting those old buildings means preserving traditional culture. If all the old buildings were demolished and replaced by modern buildings, it would be a great loss to the preservation of local culture. Moreover, old buildings can be developed as good tourist attractions and be an important part of local tourism, so why not preserve those old buildings since they can also create huge economic profits at the same time?

32. How do you like taking care of animals?

不是个容易的工作—需要很强的责任感和很多时间—动物身体上很虚弱, 需要被悉心照料

当照顾动物的时候, 我们需要知道很多养动物有用的技巧—比如怎么喂养动物, 怎么在动物生病的时候照顾他们

Well, I think taking care of animals is not an easy job. Firstly, it requires a great sense of responsibility and much time, because animals are physically weak and need to be carefully taken care of. More importantly, when taking care of animals, we have to know useful skills in raising animals, like how to feed animals, how to take care animals when they are sick. And these are the reasons why I think busy workers and students are usually not recommended to have pets.

33. Do you think it is safe for animals to live in the cities?

对于宠物像宠物猫, 宠物狗之类的在城市生活很安全, 因为在城市里养动物有很多严格的规和规定—宠物会被主人保护地很好

许多城市有动物游乐园或动物公园—动物们可以在那些地方享受生活

即使那些流浪狗和流浪猫通常在城市里面也可以得到很好地照顾—因为有很多组织, 他们为拯救那些被抛弃的动物创造空间

Yes, I think it's safe for pets like pet cats and pet dogs to live in cities, because there are strict rule and regulations in raising pets in cities, so pets will be well protected by their owners. Another thing is that some animal playground or parks are being built in many cities, so animals can have an enjoyable life. Even those homeless dogs or cats are usually well taken care of in cities because there are some organizations which aim to create a place to save those abandoned animals.

34. What problems will keeping pets bring?

年纪比较小的宠物不能控制他们的行为, 比如随意在客厅大小便, 咬鞋子, 半夜发出叫声或者毁坏家具, 那些行为非常恼人

有些人可能对毛发多的动物过敏—可能会导致咳嗽

养宠物跟在把动物关笼子里面完全不同—我们必须花很多时间娱乐它们—我们的工作和学习可能被影响

One main problem is that pets at their young age like at the first three months cannot control their behaviours like peeing and pooping in the living room, chewing the shoes, barking in the midnight or destroying the furniture, these behaviours are quite annoying. Another problem is some people may be allergic to furry animals, this may cause cough problems. And raising a pet is nothing like keeping an animal in the cage, we have to spend a lot of time on entertaining them, so our work or study may be influenced.

35. How are pets now different from those in the past?

最大的区别是现在的宠物拥有更长的寿命—并且比过去的宠物更健康—因为主人通常把它们喂养得很好

另一个区别是与主人的关系—过去的宠物通常是为人类的房子或者其他财产当守卫—但是它们现在被当作重要的家庭成员并且和主人有亲密的关系

现今的宠物不限于猫狗, 有许多不同种类比如蜥蜴, 蛇, 蜘蛛, 羊驼甚至是狮子老虎

I think the biggest difference is the pets nowadays they have longer life spans and they are much healthier than those in the past because pets' owners usually feed them well. And another difference is about its relationship with owners. pets in the past were used as guards protecting human's house and other property, but they are now being treated as important family members and have close relationships with owners. And nowadays pets are not confined to dogs and cats, there are various types of pets, like lizards, snakes, spiders, llamas or even lions and tigers.

36. Which phone app is the most popular in your country?

最流行的app是抖音—我身边所有朋友和同学都在手机上下载了一即使是老一代, 比如我的父母, 祖父母也经常用这个app, 几乎每天都看短视频

In my country I think the most popular app on the cell phone must be TikTok. It is so popular that all friends and classmates around me have downloaded this app in their smart phones. Even the older generation like my parents and grandparents are using this app frequently, watching short videos almost every day.

37. Do you think parents should limit the time that their children spend on the phone?

我觉得父母应该对他们的孩子限制手机使用时间—孩子太过年轻，没有足够的自控和自律
智能手机对于孩子们来说是巨大的干扰—孩子们可能沉迷游戏，小说或者线上购物—不能专注学习

如果没有限制，孩子们会在手机上花费过量的时间—对他们的视力不好，可能导致久坐的生活方式，导致健康问题

Definitely, I think they should limit the time that their children spend on their cell phone because firstly the children are too young, they don't have the self-control or discipline. Cell phones, especially smartphones are big distractions and children may be obsessed with video games, novels or online shopping and could not concentrate on their study. And if there is no restrictions, children would spend too much time on cell phones, which is bad for their eyesight, may lead to sedentary lifestyle and cause health problems.

内部教材 严禁外传

38. Do you think people nowadays depend on phone apps too much?

现在的人们过于依赖手机app甚至没了app不能生活—因为app很有用并且可以使我们的生活更容易，方便，和更加有效率—我们很频繁地使用app因为所有事都可以在手机上面完成—人们习惯在手机上面点餐而不是去餐馆

我们花很多时间在手机上看短视频。

Yes I think so. I think nowadays people are relying too much on phone apps and even can't live without phone apps, because they are quite useful and functional and can make our lives much easier, convenient, and more efficient. And we use those phone apps very frequently since everything can be done on the cell phone. For example, people are getting used to ordering food on phone apps instead of going to a restaurant and we spend a lot of time watching short videos on cell phones.

39. Do you think some apps will help people to study?

是的，现在很多app可以帮助我们学习—因为它们提供很多有用的学习资源—有很多公共课和直播课在app上一所以我们可以轻易地学到新的技能比如语言，科学

现今很多app都是免费的或者合理定价的—人们得到了很大帮助因为他们可以轻易上到线上课程

Yes, nowadays there are a lot of apps which can help us to study, because they offer a lot of useful learning resources and there will be some public lessons and live classes on the apps. So, we can easily learn some new skills on those apps like languages, science, and useful skills. More importantly, nowadays a lot of apps are free or reasonably priced, people are helped a lot because they easily get access to online courses.

40. Why do people choose to travel by public transport?

主要原因: 公共交通更便宜, 公共交通网络更加高效—很多地区被公交地铁所连接, 公交站靠近住宅区—人们可以很轻松地利用公共交通出行

公共交通有固定线路—所以它通常更快捷方便, 特别是在上下班高峰和交通拥堵的时候

有些人选择公共交通仅仅是因为它环保, 对环境好

Well, I think people travel by public transport primarily because it is more affordable and the public transport network nowadays is quite efficient, many places are connected by bus or subway and most bus stations or subway stations are close to residential areas, so people can easily travel to different places by public transport. Another reason is that there are fixed routes for public transport, so it is usually faster and more convenient, especially during rush hours or busy traffic. And some people choose to travel by public transport simply because it is ecofriendly, good for the environment.

41. What are the disadvantages of traveling by public transport?

主要缺点是嘈杂, 拥挤, 舒适度不及私家车—特别是当乘客靠太近的时候, 很尴尬和恼人

公共交通都有设计好的线路和很多固定停靠点—乘客因为不能个人设计或者改变线路而花费更长的时间

Well, talking about the disadvantages, I think the main disadvantage is that it is sometimes noisy, crowded and less comfortable than taking private cars, especially when passengers are getting too close, that is embarrassing and annoying. Another drawback is public transport usually follows the designed routes and many fixed stops, so it takes passengers a longer time to travel to a place by public transport because they cannot personalize or change the traveling routes.

42. Do you think offering free public transport will solve traffic problems in the city?

不能: 尽管公共交通可以减轻交通压力, 但这并不一定意味着免费公交系统会激励更多人使用公交—因为人们不使用公交系统不是因为价格太高

城市主要的交通问题是拥挤—这主要是由对私家车的过度依赖导致的—那些得以使用私家车的人会继续他们的偏好, 因为私家车的便利和灵活性—所以通过限制私家车, 交通问题可以更好地被解决, 而不是简单地通过提供免费公共交通

To be honest, I don't think it will solve the traffic problem in the city. Although public transport can help reduce traffic pressure, it doesn't necessarily mean that free public transport may encourage more people to use them, because people don't use public transport not because the high cost and nowadays the public transport is extremely low. What's worse the main traffic problem in cities is crowdedness and this is mainly caused by the excessive reliance on private cars, and those people who get used to using private cars would continue their preference because of cars' convenience and flexibility, so the traffic problem can be better resolved by the restriction in the use of private cars instead of simply offering free public transport.

43. Why do more and more people like to travel by plane?

主要原因是飞机出行已经变得更加廉价, 而且它是最高效和便捷的出行手段—人们可以在几个小时内到达一个新城市或者国家

另外一个原因是机场比以前更加多了一所以人们可以直接抵达他们的目的地, 而不用去其他城市转机

此外, 这也跟人们的出行偏好有关—更多的人偏向于去其他国家旅行, 那些国家只能通过乘飞机到达 I think the main reason is that traveling by plane has become more affordable and less expensive than before, and it is the most efficient and convenient transportation means and people can go to a new city or country within several hours. Another reason is that there are more airports than before, so people can directly travel to their destinations, without traveling to the nearby city first. Moreover, it is also related to people's traveling preference, more and more people prefer to travel to foreign countries and those places can only be reached by taking a plane.

omar 雅思

44. Why should students wear school uniforms?

主要原因—要求所有学生穿校服是一个很好的方法去鼓励学生专注在他们的学习上一他们不用花很多时间在选择衣服上

学生穿校服可以表明身份—使学校管理更容易, 更有组织—特别是体育比赛和志愿者活动的时候

Well, I think the primary reason is that requiring all the students to wear school uniforms is a good way to encourage students to concentrate on their academic study which of course is the main task for school students, because they don't need to spend too much time selecting clothes or talking about dressing styles every day. Another reason is that students show their identity by wearing school uniforms and it makes the school management easier and more organized, especially when there are group activities like sports competition or volunteer work.

45. On what occasion should people wear uniforms?

重要场合或者特别的庆祝的时候—学生通常在小组活动的时候比如志愿者活动, 实地考察旅行, 学校开放日或者毕业庆典的时候和穿校服

对于公司员工来说—他们被要求在正式会议, 周年庆典或者展会的时候穿制服

运动员通常在他们参加国家级或者国际比赛的时候穿队服

I think people usually wear uniforms on important occasions or special celebrations. For example, students often wear school uniforms when they take part in group activities like volunteer work, field trips, school opening or graduation ceremonies; for company staff, they are required to wear uniforms on formal meetings, anniversaries or exhibitions; athletes usually show their identity by wearing uniforms when they are taking part in national or international competitions.

46. Should companies ask for employees' opinions about the design of uniforms?

赞成—因为员工们就是穿制服的那些人, 他们清楚地知道制服的好和坏—比如制服是否舒适, 制服是否限制了他们的日常工作—因此, 询问员工观点是改进制服的一个好方法
当员工的观点被考虑, 最终被接受的时候—展示了公司对员工的尊重—他们可能会觉得自己被组织所重视—感到更有动力工作并且做很多贡献

Yes, I think so. I think it is a great idea to ask for employees' opinions because they are the group who have personally worn the uniforms and they clearly know the advantages and flaws of the uniforms, like whether the uniform is comfortable or not, whether the uniform restricts their daily work. Therefore, asking for employees' opinions is a good way to improve their uniforms. In addition, it shows the company's respect to their employees, when their opinions are considered and eventually accepted, they may regard themselves valuable to the organization and feel more motivated to work hard and contribute a lot.

47. Can people tell a person's personality by his/her clothes?

赞同—举例: 如果他们穿明亮的颜色比如红色, 黄色或者绿色—他们很可能是更加充满能量, 更加活泼的人

穿着很正式的人—通常是专业的工作者—严肃地处理所有事情

偏爱穿丝绸衣服或者其他天然材料衣服的人—总体绅士优雅

Definitely. We can easily know a person's personality by his or her clothes. For example, if they are dressing in clothes in bright color like red, yellow or green, they are probably more energetic and lively people; people who dress formally usually are professional worker, dealing with everything seriously; people who prefer to wear clothes made from silk or other natural fibers are generally gentle and graceful.

48. What are the benefits of younger and older generations living together? How about the drawbacks?

优点:

互相照顾---老人帮忙照顾小孩做家务, 年轻人照顾生病老人

增强家庭关系---不分开, 可以面对面交流, 增加家庭练习

降低生活成本---可共同承担房租, 水电费

Well I think the biggest advantage must be that they can take care of each other, the old generation can help looking after their grandchildren and doing housework, and the younger generation can take better care of old people and send them to hospital immediately when they are sick. Another benefit is that it is good for family relationship, they are living together instead of being separated, so they can communicate with each other face to face frequently and directly and it strengthens family bonds. And it also helps reduce the living cost of the family since they can share the phone bill, electricity bill and the rent together, this is more cost-effective.

缺点:

信念不同---引起争论

生活方式以及作息不同---打扰到彼此的生活

年轻一代过于依赖长---变得不独立, 危害个人发展

The main drawback I think must be the younger generations may have different beliefs and ideas from the older generations so there are sometimes misunderstandings even arguments. In addition, old people are used to living in a traditional way and are reluctant to make changes, but young people may stay up late or eat irregularly, living together would interfere with each other's life. Another drawback is that young people may get used to relying on their parents or grandparents and become less independent and this is definitely harmful for young people's personal development.

49. Which do you prefer, support from family members or friends? Why?

偏向来自家庭的支持

家人是世界上最亲近的人---相比朋友, 家人有更丰富的社会和生活经历

朋友基本是同龄人---有自己的困难, 无法帮助我

Well personally, I prefer to get support from my family because we are the closest relatives in the world and more importantly they have much more social and life experience than my friends do and more powerful financially, so when I encounter some difficulties or problems, support from my family members can directly help me solve the problem. And my friends are at similar age as me and they may be struggling with their own problems and cannot support me or help me.

50. Is it important to visit family members? Why?

看望家庭成员很重要

人们忙于工作，不与家人住在同一城市—鲜少有机会看望家人—很好的方法去增强沟通，保持感情

国家由很多家庭组成—强大的家庭关系增强国家地位，稳定社会

很好的放松方式—人们和家人在一起的时候容易忘记工作学习上的烦恼

I think it is quite important to visit family members. Firstly, nowadays most people are busy with their fulltime work or study and are living in different cities, and they have few opportunities to pay visits to family members, so visiting family members is a good way to increase the family communication and help maintain family ties. More importantly, since that the whole society is made up of millions of families, the strong family bonds can also strengthen national identity and make the society more united. And it is also a good relaxation, because people may feel easy and warm and forget worries in work or study, when staying with their family members.

omar雅思

51. What kind of people do you usually see in the news?

频繁地看见政治家，流行明星，科学家—很轻易就能获得公众的注意
经常看见普通人，如成功的本地企业家，单亲孩子或老人—都对社区做出了卓越贡献

Well I think in the news we frequently see famous people like politicians, pop stars, or scientists because they can easily attract the public's attention. And we usually see ordinary people in the social news, like successful local businessmen, single-parent children or old people who have done great contributions to the community.

omar雅思

52. Are stories about celebrities in the news always true?

政治人物，科学家，医生，和企业家的故事基本上是真实可信的—编辑没有必要对他们编造花哨的故事

流行明星和娱乐巨星的故事不总是真实的—编辑可能编造一些故事来获得追随者的关注并使那些明星更加出名

I think stories about celebrities like political figures, scientists, doctors, or businessmen are generally true and trustworthy, because there is no need for the editors to make up a fancy story. But stories about pop stars or superstars in entertainment industry are not always authentic because the editors may fabricate some stories to attract followers' attention and to make those stars more well-known.

53. Is news often about famous people? Why?

新闻主要关于政治人物和流行明星—他们可以吸引公众注意—为出版社和编辑带来收入和好处

也有关于政府和普通人的故事—儿童教育, 医保系统, 交通, 经济成果或者科学发展

As I've mentioned before, I think most news are about famous people like political figures and pop stars because they can attract public's attention therefore generate income and benefits to the press and editors. There are also stories about the government and ordinary people. Like children's education, medical care system, transportation, economic success or scientific development are also frequently covered in news.

54. Could superstar bring positive influence to the public?

可以, 因为超级明星被年轻人当作模范, 当流行明星参与慈善活动或者志愿者工作的时候—他们的追随者也被激励去做一些对社会有意义的事情

超级明星的正面形象也可以帮助公众形成好的生活方式—这也是为什么超级明星通常在公众活动中被选为发言人 Sure. They definitely bring a lot of positive influence to the public because nowadays celebrities are usually regarded as role models by young people, when pop stars actively participate in charity activities or voluntary work, their followers can also be encouraged to do something meaningful to the society. And the positive image of those superstars can also help the public form good lifestyles, and this is also one important reason why superstars are usually selected as spokesmen in public campaigns.

55. What qualities does a person need to take care of an old person?

最重要的是耐心和责任感—大部分老人身体虚弱并且有老年病, 他们通常脾气不好并且容易使人们恼火生气—如果我们照顾老人, 我们必须有耐心, 不能对他们大喊大叫

需要有特殊技能比如做饭, 急救知识, 医疗技术—我们需要确保一些事故发生时, 老人能被正确地对待

Well, I think the most important quality must be patience and great sense of responsibility because as we all know most old people are physically weak and have age-related diseases, and they usually have bad tempers and make people annoyed and irritated, so I think if we were to look after old people, we would have to be patient not yelling or shouting at them.

And people also need to have some specialized skills like cooking, first-aid knowledge, I would say, basic medical treatment techniques because we have to make sure that old people are properly treated when some accidents happen.

56. Do you think old people should be taken care of at home?

多数老人需要在家被照顾—家庭的感觉最重要, 当他们在家被照顾的时候, 他们永远不会感觉被孤立, 孤独, 或者抑郁

在家里照顾他们也更加方便和令人享受—因为家庭成员对他们的生活方式, 生活习惯, 和个性更加熟悉—会有更少的争论和冲突

Yes, I think so. I think most old people should be taken care of at home because for old people, the feeling of family is the most important, they would never feel isolated, lonely, or depressed when they are taken care of at home. Taking care of them at home is also more convenient and more enjoyable because family members are familiar with their lifestyles, living habits, and personalities, hence there would be fewer arguments or conflicts.

不觉得家是最好的地方, 相反老年人应该在养老院被照顾—家庭成员都工作忙, 对于他们来说在家照顾老人很困难

在养老院有专业医生护士以及更好的医疗设施—老人可以被更好地照顾—他们也可以有更幸福的生活因为他们可以与其他老人交朋友, 而不是在家被孤立, 感到孤独

No, I don't think home is the best place, instead, I think old people should be taken care of at nursing homes because family members are usually busy with their full-time jobs and it is difficult for them to look after old people at home. More importantly, there are well-trained doctors and nurses and also, better medical facilities in nursing homes, so old people can be better taken care of. And they can also have happier life since they can make friends with other old people, instead of being isolated and feeling lonely at home.

57. How can people in the neighborhood help old people?

最有效的方法是在社区组织小组活动, 比如舞蹈比赛, 派对和组织一些学习俱乐部活动—丰富老人们的生活, 让他们更加融入社会

家人看望是另一个帮助老人的方法—我们可以更好地知道他们的需求和困难, 他们的邻里关系会得到增强

I think the most useful approach is to organize group activities in the community like dancing competitions, parties or organizing some learning club activities, enriching old people's life and making them more integrated into the society. And family visit is another way to help old people because we can know their needs and difficulties better and their relationship with neighbors are strengthened.

58. Which one do you think is more important: individual development or teams' goals?

团队目标更重要—现今很多工作都是由一个组而不是个人完成的—当一个队伍有共同目标的时候, 所有队员都会有动力努力工作去达成目标

一起工作意味着高效率—当我们作为一个团队工作的时候没有事情不能被完成

团队合作也可以为个人发展做出贡献—团队合作参与者更具竞争力, 有更好的沟通合作技巧

I think teams' goals are much more important, because nowadays most work are done by a group instead of a single individual, so when a team have a common goal, every

team member is going to be motivated to work hard and to achieve the goal. And working together means high efficiency and productivity, anything be accomplished when we are working as a team. Teamwork can also contribute to personal development, teamwork participants are more competitive, and have better communication and cooperation ability.

59. Do you think it is a good thing to have disagreements within a team?

是好事--争论意味着某些人有不同的观点, 说明他们对整个问题考虑得很透彻--他们是真正的参与者而不是旁观者

当出现争论时, 我们可以进行小组讨论, 以正确方式说服他们--找到最好的解决办法, 最后达成一致--对团队发展有好处

Yes, I think disagreements in a team must be a very positive thing and you know disagreements mean that some people have different opinions and they are thinking thoroughly about the problem and they are actually real participants rather than viewers by side, so when team members have disagreements, we can have some group discussions and persuade them in a right way, find out the best solution and finally reach an agreement. That is good for the teams' development.

60. Do you think it is good for kids to join a team?

孩子们应该尽可能多地参加团队活动--如今团队精神很被学校和今后的职业生涯看重--一个在团队项目中表现优异的孩子未来往往都是很棒的问题解决者和做决定者

孩子们可以从团队活动中受益良多--他们可以知道如何与团队成员合作, 如何与其他孩子交流来找到最优的解决办法

对孩子的个性发展也很好--因为团队合作使孩子开放, 乐观

Yes, definitely. I think kids should participate in team activities as much as possible because nowadays team work spirit is greatly valued in school and future career, kids who perform well in team projects are usually good problem solvers and decision makers in the future. More importantly, children can benefit a lot from team activities, they can know how to cooperate with team members, how to communicate with other children to find out the best solution. And it is also good for children's personalities because teamwork makes children more openminded and optimistic.

61. How to become a good member of a team in the workplace?

第一步是意识--他们首先应该知道团队活动的重要性, 他们应该知道团队合作可以给整个团队带来好处

第二, 大部分时间他们应该听从领导安排--如果他们出现分歧, 他们应该与领导交流, 并与其他团队成员有好的合作--所以团队可以更有效率地达成目标

负责, 努力工作, 高效率的队员是好的团队成员

I think the first step is awareness. First, they should know the importance of teamwork activities; they should know that teamwork would bring the greatest benefit to the whole team. Second, I think most of the time they should follow the instructions of the leader, but if they have disagreements, they ought to communicate with the leader and have good cooperation with other team members, so that the team can achieve the goal more efficiently. And team members who are responsible, hardworking, and productive are good team members.

62. Which do you prefer, family firms or non-family ones?

个人偏向于非家族公司

家族公司很多部门由家庭成员或者亲戚管理—我几乎不可能升职到重要职务

但非家族公司创造一个透明和竞争性的工作环境—对所有人来说公平公正

家族公司由家族力量掌握—非家族公司在规则和条例下运行

Well, I personally prefer working in non-family firms, bc if I work in family firms there are complicated relationships since a lot of departments are usually managed by family members or relatives, and I can hardly get promoted to important positions. But non-family firms can create a transparent and more competitive working environment where everything is fair, and everyone is equally treated. Unlike the family firms which are controlled by family power, non-family firms are operated under clear rules and regulations, regardless of the family rankings or relationships.

63. What are important factors in making a company successful?

人力资源最重要—好的员工更高效负责, 所以能为公司创造更多效益

称职的领导和好的团队工作环境也很重要—保证员工们更好地合作, 更高效地达成目标

高质量的产品和服务是公司成功的决定性因素—如果产品和服务满足客户需求, 公司会取得巨大成功

I think the most important factor in making a company successful is valuable human resources because good employees are more productive and more responsible and will create more profits for the company. A competent leader and good teamwork environment are also crucial factors which can ensure that workers have better cooperation and can achieve goals more efficiently. The high-quality products and services are determinant factors of a company's success, if the products and services meet customers' needs and make their life better, the company will achieve a huge success.

64. What kinds of qualities should a successful businessman have?

聪明, 敏锐, 勤奋

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清楚市场和顾客需求—当他们有目的或者目标的时候—他们尽最大努力调动不同资源和方法达成目标, 他们也应该在困难面前坚持目标

好的沟通者—激励员工对工作更加热情, 变得更加高效和负责

勇于承担风险, 接受新奇事物—变得更加具有创造性

I think successful businessmen should be smart, sensitive and hard-working, clearly knowing what the market wants and what consumers really need, and when they have a goal or target, they try their best and use different kinds of resources or methods to achieve the goal. And they should persist in their goals despite some difficulties. Secondly, I think successful businessmen should also be good at communicating so that they can motivate their employees to be more enthusiastic in their work and become more productive and responsible. Finally, successful businessmen should also be courageous to take risks, embrace novelty and be creative and innovative.

65. What emerging industries do you know?

AI频繁地被使用, 成功地使我们的生活工作更加有效率和方便—变成了价值数十亿美元的产业

电力汽车制造业在未来是有前途的产业—给用户和环境带来好处

自媒体—使普通人可以通过博客变得知名, 可以使用网站赚钱

I think the most prosperous emerging industry must be artificial intelligence. It is frequently used and has successfully made our life and work more efficient and convenient, this industry has become an industry with billions of dollars value. Electric-car manufacturing is another emerging industry that has a promising future because it brings benefits to both users and the environment. Another emerging industry I have to mention is the we-media which enables ordinary people to be well-known and famous and bloggers can also make a profit from using this website.

66. Do teens like doing sports in your country?

青少年喜欢运动

他们在中小学被要求上体育课, 这是一门必修课—他们享受打篮球, 踢足球, 游泳

做运动是他们更加精力充沛, 更加清爽—帮助他们从学业中排解压力

Yes, I think the teenagers in my country really like doing sports. Firstly, you know, they are required to take P.E. classes in primary and middle school because it is a compulsory subject. They enjoy playing basketball, football, or swimming, and they can do a lot of outdoor activities. And also, they like doing sports because doing sports makes them more energetic and refreshed and helps them release the stress from academic work.

67. Is doing sports beneficial?

身体上和心理上都是有好处的

做运动可以保持好身材和好的健康状况—免疫系统得到增强, 对疾病和甚至传染病更具抵抗性

做运动可以使我们有坚强的意志—做困难的的任务的时候更可能坚持下去

Yes, I think doing sports is quite beneficial, both physically and mentally. On one hand, we can keep fit and improve our health conditions by doing sports so that our immune system will be strengthened and we're more resistant to diseases or even epidemics. On the other hand, we can have a strong will through doing some sports so that when we are doing some tough tasks, we're more likely to persist and insist.

68. Can you keep fit by doing sports?

可以保持好身材—因为运动可以帮助减脂, 消耗卡路里, 和增长肌肉

如之前提到的一我们更不可能生病

经常运动的人通常更健康和热情—因此很多年轻人被鼓励通过运动去保持好身材

Yes, I think doing sports really is the best way to keep fit because it can not only reduce fat, consume calories, and also build our muscles. So as I've mentioned before, we're less likely to have diseases and people who do sports regularly are usually healthier and more enthusiastic and I think that is why many young people are encouraged to do sports to keep fit.

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69. What are the advantages of children joining sports groups?

孩子们需要以团队形式做运动—他们有共同目标, 尽他们最大努力去取胜—孩子们通过加入运动俱乐部可以培养团队精神

孩子们有更多机会去和队友交流—可以交更多朋友, 提升沟通技能

Well I think that joining sports groups means children have to do sports together as a team so that they have common goals and try their best to achieve the goals to win the games or the competitions. So of course, children can develop teamwork spirits through joining sports groups. Another advantage is that children have more opportunities to communicate with the team members when they are in a group. So they can make more friends and improve their communicative skills if they join sports groups.

内部教材 严禁外传

70. What can we learn from our mistakes?

从我们的错误中学到一课, 学习一些有用的经验—我们可以想明白我们错误的原因结果, 然后尝试去矫正我们的行为, 调整我们的策略—所以我们下次可以做得更好

我们可以学到新的技能和从不同的角度看问题—我们会变得更加有动力并去尝试一些更具挑战性的事情

Well, firstly, I think we can learn a lesson, learn some useful experience from our mistakes, we can clearly figure out the causes and consequences of our mistakes and then try to correct our behaviors and adjust our strategies, so we'll do a better job next time. Apart from that, we can learn something new like a new skill and learn to view something from a different perspective, and we will become more motivated to try something more challenging.

71. Do children make mistakes easily?

是的, 孩子们总犯错是因为他们心智不成熟—他们不能很好地控制自己的行为, 不能分清对错, 所以有时他们很容易被误导而做出一些错误的行为和举动

孩子们很普遍地犯错—因为被游戏, 糖果和玩具欺骗

Yes, I think so. I think children always make mistakes easily because they're immature intellectually which means they cannot control their own behaviors very well, and they can't distinguish right from wrong directly so sometimes they can be easily misled to do some wrong behaviors and make mistakes. And it is common that some children make mistakes just because they are cheated by games, candy, or toys.

72. What should parents do if their children make mistakes?

父母应该通过告诉他们的孩子何为对错, 他们错误的原因和结果来纠正他们孩子的行为—所以孩子们就会认识他们的错误, 并在下次改正

言语责骂和体罚是不被提倡的—因为孩子们在情感上很脆弱, 这些惩罚可能让他们变得激进和不自信

相反, 父母应该鼓励孩子去冒一些险, 并且尝试一些新鲜事物—尽管这可能会导致一些错误

父母在日常生活中应该为孩子树立榜样

Well I think firstly, parents should correct their behaviors by telling their children what is right and what is wrong, what are the causes and consequences of their mistakes so that their children will recognize their mistakes and will correct them next time. Verbal blames and physical maltreatment are inadvisable because children are emotionally weak, and these may make them unconfident and aggressive. Instead, parents should encourage their children to take some risks and to try something new although it would lead to some mistakes. By the way, parents, in their daily life should also set good examples for their children.

73. What's the difference between watching performance live and watching it on TV?

最大的不同是个人体验

看现场表演明显更加令人激动和有趣, 观众可以直接感受气氛—但是在电视上看表演相对更不具互动性—视觉和听觉效果在剧院的效果都要更好—但是在电视上看更加方便

价格不同: 电视上看是免费—但是现场表演需要买票

I think the biggest difference is about the personal experience. Watching live performance is apparently more exciting and interesting, and viewers can feel the atmosphere directly, but watching performance on tv is relatively less interactive. And there are better visual and sound effect if we are watching a performance in a theatre but watching a tv show is easier and more convenient. Another difference is the cost, of course tv performance is free but we have to buy tickets if we go to enjoy a live performance.

74. Should government provide financial support to promote traditional performance?

政府应该提供财政支持去推广传统表演

传统表演是一个国家文化的重要部分并且代表了国家的身份—所以政府有责任去保留传统艺术并保证传统文化被传到年轻一代

现今的传统表演不太流行也不是主流文化—所以它自己本身不能创造很多收益—所以它们需要联邦政府或者当地政府的财政支持去繁荣起来—否则它们很可能被西方文化取代而最终消失

Sure. I think governments should provide financial support to promote traditional performance. Firstly, traditional performance is an important part of a country's culture and represents national identity, so the government of course has the responsibility to preserve traditional art and ensures that traditional culture is passed to the younger generations. Secondly, traditional performance nowadays is less popular and is not a mainstream culture, so it cannot create too much profit by itself, so they need the financial support from federal or local government to flourish, otherwise it may be replaced by western culture and eventually lost.

75. Is learning drama or dancing helpful for children?

学习戏剧和舞蹈可以帮助孩子们形成艺术感和美感—他们可能因为这些特长变得更自信—这些特长可以充实孩子们的休闲时间—他们可以和有共同兴趣的人交朋友或者当自己无聊的时候娱乐自己

Yes, I think so. I think it's always a good thing for children to learn some arts, drama and dancing which can help children develop a sense of art and beauty, and they may become more confident if they are good at dancing or drama. In addition, drama and dancing are hobbies which can enrich children's leisure time, and they can make friends with people who share the same interests with them or entertain themselves when they are bored. Therefore, I think children should be encouraged to learn dancing and drama if they are interested in them.

76. How can we avoid wasting time?

最有效的办法是做一个日程表—可以把一个大项目分成小部分, 一个个完成, 更加有效地完成任务

如今我们频繁利用我们的手机—它们已经变成了一个对日常生活和工作很大的干扰—限制我们用手机的时间也是一个节省时间的好办法

I think the most useful way is that we can make daily schedules for ourselves, so we can divide the whole project into several small tasks and finish the tasks one by one, making the most out of our time and finishing our tasks more quickly and efficiently. And also, nowadays we use our smart phones frequently and they has become an annoying distraction in our daily life and work, so I think limiting our time on using the cell phone is also a good way for us to save our time.

77. Is time management important?

在这个快速发展和压力大的社会, 时间管理是极为重要的一如果我们擅长时间管理—我们可以更加有效率地完成任务, 让我们自己更有效率

时间管理也会给我们一个机会—有足够的时间去放松, 和家人聚会

时间管理意味着高效率—那些时间管理得好的人更具竞争性, 更有可能升职

Yes, I think nowadays in this rapidly developing and stressful society, the time management skill is extremely important. If we're good at managing our time, we can finish our tasks more efficiently and make ourselves more productive. So it will also give us an opportunity to have enough time to have some relaxations and to have gatherings with family. Secondly, time management means high efficiency and productivity, those people who manage time well are definitely more competitive and more likely to get promoted.

78. Should parents help children manage time?

应该—因为孩子们年纪太小，缺乏自控能力—经常被外界的诱惑比如游戏和电视节目分心—所以孩子们需要父母帮助他们制定日程表，他们只需要按照日程表一个个完成任务—因此他们可以在学习上更加专注而不是浪费时间在一些不必要的东西上

父母知道孩子的个性，日常惯例还有学习习惯—所以一个合理安排的日程表可以确保孩子不仅有效率地完成他们的工作，而且有足够的时间发展他们的爱好，去做户外活动或者和朋友一起玩

I think parents need to help their children manage their time because their children are at their young age and lack self-control ability and are usually distracted by some external temptations like video games and TV programs. So children need their parents to help them make a timetable so that they can just follow the schedule and finish the tasks one by one. They therefore can better concentrate on their study instead of wasting time on doing unnecessary tasks.

And parents know their children's personality, daily routines and learning habits, so a reasonably designed timetable can ensure that children not only finish their work efficiently but also get enough time to develop their hobbies, to do outdoor activities and to have fun with their friends.

79. Do you think relaxing is a waste of time?

不觉得—相反，放松是一个很好的使我们更有效率的方法—在长时间的重复的工作或学习后，我们真的很需要一段时间来放松自己

放松（做运动，听音乐，或者和朋友玩）看上去是在做一些无意义，不重要的活动—但是放松使我们能够有个更清醒的头脑，以及更有效率地完成工作—这也是为什么我们每周需要休息两天

No, I don't think so. Instead, I think relaxing is a really good way to make us more productive. After long-time stressful and repetitive work or study, we really need a period of time to relax ourselves, it seems that we are doing something meaningless and insignificant when we are relaxing like doing sports, listening to music or just having fun with friends, but relaxations enable us to have a clearer mind and finish our work more efficiently and quickly after relaxation. And this is also the reason why we have two days off every week.

80. What kind of job do young people prefer?

在我们国家年轻人偏爱给他们稳定收入，好的工作环境，优良的工作前景的工作—所以很多人偏爱成为医生，老师，或者政府官员

有些年轻人偏向成为自由职业并且自己创业—这种工作更具挑战性并且可能给他们很大的成就感

成为像独立设计师或者作家的自由职业者在年轻人中也有很多人爱好

Well, I think in my country most young people prefer jobs that give them stable income, good working environment, and good working prospects, so a lot of people prefer to be doctors, teachers, or government officers. And some young people prefer to be self-employed and start their own business because this kind of job is more challenging and may give them great sense of achievement. Being a freelance like an independent designer or a writer is also quite preferable among young people.

81. Which do you prefer, physical work or brain work?

选择脑力工作—不够强壮成为体力劳动者 (建筑工人, 水管工, 电力工人)

完成了大学学习—有能力做要求高智力, 强学术能力的脑力工作—做脑力活动我感到更加满足和有动力—我偏好在一个好的室内环境做办公室工作而不是在室外做体力劳动

I would definitely choose brain work because I'm not physically strong enough to be qualified as a construction worker, a plumber or an electrician because this kind of job is usually too physically demanding. And I have completed my four-year university study and I think I am capable of doing brain work which requires both high intelligence and good academic ability and I feel more fulfilled and motivated in doing brain work. And I prefer to do office work in a good indoor environment rather than do physical work outdoors.

82. What factors should people take into consideration when choosing jobs?

薪资或工作环境—我们需要稳定的收入来养活自己或者家庭, 每个人都想在一个令人放松的环境中工作

与同事的关系, 团队目标, 与团队领导的合作也是重要因素

I think the first factor most people would consider must be salary or working environment. As we all know, we work because we need a stable income to support ourselves or our families and working environment is also quite important because everybody wants to work in a relaxing environment. Relationship with colleagues, team goals and cooperation with the team leader are also important factors that are usually taken into account when people choose a job.

83. Do people nowadays like to leave their hometown to work in other cities?

年轻人喜欢在像北京上海一样的大城市工作—更多工作机会—他们在一个极具竞争力的环境下工作—可以跟有能力的人们一起工作—对他们未来生涯的发展有益

在大城市工作开阔他们的视野—新的创造发明和新的想法或概念通常在高度发展的城市先出现

当人们四五十岁的时候—他们可能离开大城市—享受更加平静放松的生活

Yes, I think so. Nowadays, a lot of people, especially young people like to work in big cities like Beijing or Shanghai instead of working in their hometowns, because there are more job opportunities in big cities, they are working in a competitive environment where they are able to work with competent people, which is also good for their future career development. In addition, working in big cities helps broaden their views because new innovations and fresh ideas or concepts usually first start from those highly developed cities. But when people are at their 40s or 50s, they may leave those big cities and return to their hometowns to enjoy a more peaceful and relaxing life.

84. What are the qualities and personalities required for being a volunteer?

热情和充满激情—当做志愿者工作的时候我们可能碰到不同的问题和不同的人—我们当然需要耐心和热情去解决问题和找出最好的解决方案

团队精神和沟通技巧—做志愿者工作时, 我们通常是小组合作—需要和不同背景的人交流合作

Well, most importantly, I think those people should be enthusiastic and passionate because when we're doing voluntary work, we may encounter different problems and different kinds of people. Of course, we have to be patient and enthusiastic in solving problems and finding out solutions. And another important quality is teamwork spirits and communication skills because we're usually working as a group when we are doing a volunteering project, we have to communicate and cooperate with people from different backgrounds.

85. How can companies engage in volunteering to help our society?

资金和资源—使得志愿者工作更加简单和方便(买好的器材, 安装好的设施) --使社区变成一个更适合生活的地方

公司可以频繁组织志愿者活动(每月或每年) --员工变得更加激情热情

The most important and direct way, I think, is that companies can supply funds and resources to make volunteering work easier and more convenient. For example, companies can buy good equipment or install facilities, enabling the community to be a better living place. And another way is that companies should organize volunteering activities regularly like monthly or annually so that their employees will be more passionate and enthusiastic in this kind of community service.

86. Do you think people nowadays should participate more in volunteering?

赞同

一方面—他们可以把他们在学校学习的知识付诸实践, 帮助解决问题

另一方面人们可以从这些经历从其他人身上中学到新的东西—变得更加有社会责任感—更可能为社会做贡献

Yes, definitely. I think people especially young people should be encouraged to do more volunteering work. On one hand, they can put their knowledge they have learned in schools into practice, helping to solve practical problems. On the other hand, people can also learn something new from this experience from other people and will become more socially responsible and are more likely to make contributions to the society.

87. How do modern technologies assist volunteer and volunteering experience?

在手机上申请更加有吸引力, 更为公众所熟知—可以吸引来自不同背景, 不同城市的参与者—召唤更多人来做志愿者活动

现代科技使志愿者活动更加简单和高效—人工智能可以为师生互动创造虚拟教室—不用在真正的教室上课

Well, I think those applications on our smartphones can make the volunteering more intriguing and better known by the public and can attract participants from different backgrounds and different cities, so that we will call for more people to do the volunteering work. And more importantly, modern technologies make volunteering work easier and more efficient. For example, artificial intelligence can create virtual classrooms where volunteers and students can directly interact without carrying out teaching activities in the real classrooms.

88. Who is the head of the family in your culture?

中国文化中, 丈夫被认为是家庭的首领—他们身体上更加强壮, 更擅长做决定但如果我们与老一辈一起生活—家庭的首领是丈夫的父亲

如今女性的智慧很被欣赏—很多决定都是在情侣讨论之后才做出的

Well, in Chinese culture, the husband is traditionally regarded as the head of the family because they are usually more physically powerful and are good at decision-making. But if we are living with the old generations, the head of the family must be the father of the husband. Nowadays women's wisdom is highly appreciated, and many important decisions are made after the discussions between the couple.

89. Are men better at decision making in a family?

大部分情况下, 男人是家庭中更好的决定者

第一个原因是男人通常有全职工作和更丰富的社会经验—他们可以从不同角度考虑问题并且尽力去找出最好的解决办法

另一个原因与他们的性格相关—男人通常更加不感性, 而且更不可能不理性, 冲动地做决定

所以在—一个家庭中, 男人通常在重要问题上做决定譬如买房和投资

In most cases, men are the better decision maker in a family. The first reason is that men usually have full time jobs and have more social experience, they can consider the

problem from different perspectives and try to seek out the best solution. Another reason is related to their personality, men are usually less emotional and are less likely to make decisions irrationally and impulsively, so in a family, men usually make decisions in important issues like purchasing a house or doing financial investment.

90. Should leader discuss with team members when making decisions?

认同—首先工作是全体组员做的，而不仅是领导做的—所以当做决定的时候，领导有责任与其他组员讨论—这可以让组员感觉到他们的观点被欣赏，从而在小组项目上变得更加负责和热情

更重要的是，团队成员知道整个项目的每一个过程，是真正的参与者，所以他们的观点或者建议对于团队项目的成功相当重要

如果领导不能与团队成员讨论问题，他们可能做出糟糕的决定最终导致整个团队的巨大损失

Yes, I think so. First of all, the work is done by all the group members not just the leader, so when making decisions, the leader has the responsibility to have discussion with other team members, and this can also make team members feel that their opinions are appreciated and become more responsible and enthusiastic in group projects. More importantly, team members are real participants who clearly know every single process of the whole teamwork, so their opinions or suggestions are quite crucial to the success of a team project. If the leader fails to discuss the issue with team members, they may make a bad decision and eventually cause big losses to the whole team.

91. Nowadays, more men than women are leaders, do you think this will change in the future?

会改变，但不会变太多

虽然如今女人比以前更加有权力，并且更加有能力，且她们也被安排在重要位置—但这在多数情况下不成立

事实上，男人在工作市场中仍然更加具有竞争性，并且多数领导都是男性，因为他们传统意义上更加善于领导团队达成目标因为他们更具竞争力且更勇敢

另一个重要原因是女人通常在全职工作和家庭责任中挣扎—她们几乎没有时间和机会去超越男人—因此男性领导仍然多于女性领导

Well, I think this will change in the future, but not too much. Although nowadays women are more powerful and more capable than before and they are also put in important positions, this is not the case in most situations. The truth is men are still more competitive in job markets and most leaders are males, because they are traditionally considered to be better at leading the group to achieve the goal because they are more competitive and braver. And another important reason is that women are struggling with both their fulltime jobs and family responsibilities, they hardly have time and opportunities to outcompete men, therefore there are still more male leaders than female leaders.

92. What kinds of films are popular in your country?

好莱坞电影和迪士尼电影在中国很流行—他们总是关于更轻松的主题—震撼的声觉和视觉效果总是能够特别吸引人们, 使人们感到放松和激动

中国传统动作电影和喜剧在很多国家也很流行

I think Hollywood movies and Disney movies are quite popular in China, because they are about less serious topics, and the great sound and visual effects can always attract people a lot and make people relaxed and excited. And Chinese traditional action movies and comedies are also popular in many countries.

93. What do you think makes a good film?

好的故事是一部好电影关键决定性因素—一部没有好故事的电影不能成为好电影

其次, 演员的表演也使电影对于观众来说更具吸引力

最后, 新科技的运用比如新的摄像机, 特效可以创造更好的听觉和视觉效果, 使电影更加成功

Firstly, a good story is a key determinant factor to a good film, a movie without a good story cannot be a good film. Secondly, the performance of actors and actress could make a film more appealing to audiences. Last but not the least, the use of new technologies like new cameras and special effects can create better visual and sound effects, making a film more successful.

94. Why are special effects used in some movies?

主要原因是—特效可以创造一个使观众更有参与感的环境并专注于故事, 而不是从电影主题中分心

特效可以模拟一些人类无法完成的危险场景, 保证演员的安全

I guess the main reason is that special effects like the use of 3D technology or visual reality can create an environment or atmosphere which enables the film viewers to be better involved in and concentrate on the story, rather than be distracted from the main theme of the movie. More importantly, special effects can simulate some dangerous scenes that can never be done by humans, like the collision of two planes, the volcanic eruption or the explosion of the bomb, so it helps ensure the safety of actors or actresses.

95. Is film industry important for a country?

赞同

电影行业是一个国家重要的经济因素—不仅为政府创造很多税收, 为社会创造很多就业机会, 而且也刺激其他关联行业的发展

此外, 电影以及其周边产品也帮助一个国家向下一代和外国人传播文化—使更多人对这个国家的文化感兴趣

看电影也是很好的放松—充实人们的闲暇时间

Yes, I think it is definitely important. First of all, film industry is an important economic sector in a country, since it not only contributes much tax revenue to the government and creates numerous employment in the society, but also stimulates the development of other related industries, such as technology companies, catering industry and cultural and creative industry. In addition, films and film-related products can help spread the culture of a country to the young generations and foreigners, making more people interested and enthusiastic in the culture of this country. Moreover, watching films is a good way of relaxation for most people, so this film industry is also important in enriching people's leisure time.

96. Does friendship change as people grow older?

友谊确实随着时间改变

孩子们可能认为那些跟他们一起玩或者分享玩具的人是好朋友—但对年轻人来说友谊意味着有帮助和值得信任—当他们遇到困难的时候, 朋友可能提供帮助或者有用的建议

当人们五六十岁的时候, 友谊更加长久, 而且给那些老人带去平静和欢乐

Yes, I do think friendship changes over time. Children may regard those people who enjoy playing with them or sharing toys and candy with them as good friends, but to young adults, friendship means being helpful and trustworthy, friends may offer help or give useful suggestions when they encounter some difficulties. And when people are in their 50s or 60s, friendship is more long lasting and brings those old people peace and happiness.

97. Is friendship more important to young people than old people?

赞同

主要原因—老人通常已经退休并且同大多数他们的朋友隔离开了, 而且他们的朋友更少, 他们跟家人在一起花更多时间, 所以家人更加重要

但是年轻人处在一个竞争激烈的环境, 不得不应对各种挑战, 他们的朋友可能是珍贵的人脉资源—在他们的工作或者学习中帮助他们

朋友对于年轻人来说更有需要—因为朋友不仅使他们的生活更加更加有趣和激动人心, 但是同辈压力会激励他们变得更加努力工作, 坚持个人目标

Yes, I guess so. The main reason is that old people are usually retired and isolated from most of their friends and they have fewer friends, and they spend much more time with their family members, so family members are more important. But young people, in a competitive environment, have to deal with different kinds of challenges, and their friends could be great valuable personal resources, helping them a lot in their fulltime study or work. More importantly, friends are more needed for young people, since friends not only make their life more interesting and exciting, but the peer pressure could also motivate them to be more hardworking and persistent in achieving their personal goals. And these are the reasons why I think friendship is more important to young people.

98. Is social media important to friendship nowadays?

是的, 社交媒体在今天的友谊中扮演重要角色

社交媒体使朋友间的沟通更加频繁和直接—永远不被时间或者位置限制—所以社交媒体缩短了距离, 极大地加强了友谊

人们可以从那些照片, 文字, 视频中直接了解他们朋友在想什么和经历什么, 所以社交媒体使人们能够对他们的朋友有个更好的了解

社交媒体拓宽了人们的朋友圈—使人们有机会去和不同背景以及有不同爱好的人社交

Yes, social media plays an important role in today's friendship. First of all, it is social media that makes the contact between friends frequent and direct, never restricted by time or geographical locations, so social media shortens the distance and greatly strengthens the friendship. More importantly, people directly know what their friends are experiencing and thinking about by watching those photos, words, and videos, so social media enables people to have a better understanding about their friends. Furthermore, social media expands people's friend circles, giving people an opportunity to socialize with people from different backgrounds or people with different hobbies.

99. Is it important to have dinner with the family?

很重要—特别是在特殊节日和庆典的时候

主要原因—与家人们共进晚餐给家庭成员提供了一起聊天和面对面交流的机会, 而不是发信息或者在手机上聊天—所以他们的关系会得到改善, 家庭纽带会得到增强

更重要的是, 当和家庭成员一起吃饭的时候, 人们可能感觉到温暖, 放松和高兴, 忘记他们在全职工作和学习中的烦恼—与家人一起吃晚饭对于现代人来说是很好的治愈

Yes, it is quite important, especially during traditional festivals and important celebrations. The main reason is that having dinner with the family together offers opportunities for family members to get together and have talks, they can communicate with each other face to face instead of sending text messages or talking on the phone, the relationship will be improved and the family bonds will be strengthened. More importantly, when eating with family members, people may feel warm, relaxed, and happy, forgetting worries in their fulltime work or study. Having dinner with the family is a good cure for most modern people.

100. Why do you think many families are less likely to eat together?

主要是因为没时间, 现今家庭里的每个人都很忙, 都被他们的工作或者学习占据—人们花很多时间出差和开会, 所以他们没有时间和家人一起吃饭

另外一个原因是家庭成员通常在不同城市甚至不同国家工作学习, 被距离分离, 家庭成员从而有更少的机会一起吃饭

Well, I think it is primarily because of the lack of time. nowadays everyone in the family is busy and fully occupied by his or her work or study, and people spend much time on business trips or group meetings, and they don't have time to eat with their family. Another important reason is that family members normally study or work in different cities even different countries, they are isolated by the distance, so there are fewer chances for the family to eat together.

101. Do people prefer to read in the library?

是的, 除了学校里面的图书馆, 社区和临近的街区里面已经投入使用了許多小图书馆—所以人们可以轻易地进入和在那些图书馆里面阅读

此外, 在图书馆里面阅读有很多好处, 譬如, 图书馆里面很安静—人们能够更好地专注于他们的阅读而不是像在家里读书一样被其他的干扰分心

图书馆里面有广泛的不同种类的书, 并且通常对公众是免费的, 全年开放, 并且乘公共交通可以轻松到达—所以人们偏爱在图书馆里面阅读

Yes, I think so. First of all, except libraries in the schools or colleges, many small libraries have been put into use in communities or nearby neighborhoods, so people can easily get access to and read in those libraries. On top of that, there are many advantages in reading in the library. For example, the library is quiet and peaceful, people can better concentrate on their reading instead of being influenced by other distractions when they are reading in their homes; and there is a wider range of books in variant subjects in the library, it is usually free to the public, open throughout the year, and can be easily reached by public transport, so people prefer to read in the library.

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