

# 零基础全科雅思课

# 土豆教育出品

高途 7. 土豆教育

# 逻辑架构法组织 Part1 答案-2 课程讲义

## 第一部分 核心内容

- 一、逻辑架构法则
- 1. 逻辑架构法则



2. 逻辑连接词

| 并列和递进关系                  | 转折和对比关系 |
|--------------------------|---------|
| and                      | but     |
| besides                  | however |
| as w <mark>ell as</mark> | while   |
| what's more              | though  |
| apart from that          | whereas |
| on top of that           |         |
| in addition              |         |

#### 二、细节—举例子

1. 拓展思路: 列举多种同类事物。

**2. 适用主题:**当题目或回答中提到某一类事物或比较泛泛的事物,可用举例子 进行细节扩展。

3. 方法: 延展上义词, 在平行列举的基础上, 挑选"极值"进一步描述。

| 有关举例的表达      |               |  |
|--------------|---------------|--|
| such as      | in particular |  |
| like         | particularly  |  |
| for example  | especially    |  |
| for instance | specifically  |  |

#### 有关"最……" 的表达:

My favourite should be...

...is my favourite.

The one I like the most is... The one I never want to miss out on is... What makes me the happiest is that...

#### 例: Have you tried foreign food?

#### 你尝试过外国美食吗?

Foreign food: spaghetti, curry, Japanese cuisine

Yes, sure. One of the greatest benefits of living in a metropolis is that I can enjoy a wide range of foreign food, like spaghetti and curry. But my favourite should undoubtedly be Japanese cuisine, which features amazingly fresh materials and a delicate flavor.

#### 三、细节—故事叙述 (5W+1H)

- 1. 拓展思路: 具体事件叙述或个人经历描述。
- 2. 适用主题: 询问事实类或经历类题目。
- 3. 方法:用 5W1H法 结合题目中的关键信息展开描述。
  - What (物品或事件是什么)
  - Who (和谁有关)
  - When (什么时候/频率)
  - Where (地点)
  - Why (原因)
  - How (如何/个人感受)

#### 注意:选取几个要素酌情展开描述即可。

#### 例 1: Do you remember a time when you need to cooperate with others?

#### 你记得上一次需要和别人合作的经历吗?

| Wh <mark>at</mark> | a science project                           |
|--------------------|---|
| Who                | others (in my class) ; a trustworthy leader |
| When               | when I was a student                        |
| Where              | /   |
| Why                | 1   |
| How                | did it well & won other teams' respect      |

Yes. When I was a student (when), I needed to work with others (who) in a team

for a science project (what). We were lucky to have a trustworthy leader (who) who managed the team efficiently. Eventually, we did the job pretty well and won other teams' respect (how).

#### 例 2: Do you usually take a mirror with you?

#### 你经常随身携带镜子吗?

| What  | a small mirror  |  |
|-------|---|--|
| Who   | 1   |  |
| When  | do some makeup in the afternoon or before meet important people |  |
| Where | in a vanity case  |  |
| Why   |   |  |
| How   | helps me to maintain my confidence                              |  |

Yes, I do. I keep a vanity case (where) in my bag, in which there's a small mirror (what). I usually use it to fix my make-up in the afternoon, or before I meet some important people (when). It helps me to maintain my confidence (how).

### 四、细<mark>节—描述特点</mark>

- 1. 拓展思路: 详细说明人或事物的特点。
- 2. 适用主题:提问聚焦到一个或一类具体的人或事物。
- 3. 方法:从以下方面详细展开描述。

| 描述人物             | 描述事物              |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 外貌、性格、品质、特长、爱好、经 | 外观、用途、功能、类型、价格、优缺 |
| 历、学识、影响等         | 点、历史背景、带来的感受等     |

#### 注意:可以从正反两方面对人或事物进行描述。

#### 例 1: What kinds of people do you like to make friends with?

#### 你喜欢和什么类型的人交朋友?

Well, personally I love to be friends with nice and approachable individuals (性格-正面). I find it really hard to talk to people who are mean and nonchalant (性格-反面). Besides, I tend to spend time with those who have common interests as me (兴趣爱好).

#### 例 2: What kinds of apps are you usually interested in?

#### 你通常喜欢使用哪些类型的应用程序?

I would say apps with the aim of improving efficiency (用途) are my favourite. By simply creating to-do lists on my smartphone, a weekly or monthly schedule would be made (功能). Then, notifications will be popped up automatically (功 能) to remind me of what to do next. Thanks to that, I would neither mess up my work nor be panic ever! (带来的影响-正面)

#### 第二部分 语言知识

#### 一、单词

jogging /ˈdʒɒg.ɪŋ/ n. 慢跑(尤指作为健身锻炼的方式) particularly /pəˈtɪk.jə.lə.li/ adv. 特别,尤其,异乎寻常地 specifically /spəˈsɪf.ɪ.kəl.i/ adv. 特意,专门地 instance /'ɪn.stəns/ n. 实例; 情况 metropolis /mə'trop.əl.ɪs/ n. 大城市,大都会;首府;首都 spaghetti /spə'get.i/ n. 意大利式细面条 undoubtedly /ʌn'dautɪdli/ adv. 无疑,肯定 delicate /'del.ɪ.kət/ adj. 脆弱的; 娇嫩的 cooperate /kəʊ'pp.ər.eɪt/ v. 合作,协作;配合 efficiently /ɪ'fɪʃ.ənt.li/ adv. 高效地 vanity /'væn.ə.ti/ n./adj. 虚荣;自负;化妆台,梳妆台;虚荣的 approachable /ə'prəʊ.tʃə.bəl/ adj. 友善的;易接近的;可接近的;能达到的 individual /ˌɪn.dɪ'vɪdʒ.u.əl/ n. 个人,个体 nonchalant /'nɒn.ʃəl.ənt/ adj. 若无其事的;漠不关心的;毫不在乎的 efficiency /ɪ'fɪʃ.ən.si/ n. 效率;效能;功效 automatically /ˌɔ:.tə'mæt.ɪ.kəl.i/ adv. 自动地

### 二、语<mark>法</mark>

# 1. But my favourite should undoubtedly be Japanese cuisine, which features amazingly fresh materials and a delicate flavor.

主句 But my favourite should undoubtedly be Japanese cuisine, 主系表结构。 which 引导的非限制性定语从句, 对主句中的表语 Japanese cuisine 进行修饰限 定, which 在从句中作主语, 从句中谓语为 feature, 宾语为并列的名词短语 amazingly fresh materials 和 a delicate flavor。

2. Then, notifications will be popped up automatically to remind me of what to do next.

主句 notifications will be popped up automatically, 被动语态;不定式 to remind me of 作目的状语;简化的宾语从句 what to do next,作介词 of 的宾语。