

口语强化 6 课程笔记

Part 2 事件经历 & 抽象事物回答方法

一、事件经历类

1. 典型设问

- **Describe a happy event you organized.**

You should say:

What the event was

Where you had it

Who helped you to organize it

And explain how you feel about it.

- **Describe an important event you celebrated.**

You should say:

What the event was

When it happened

Who attended the event

And explain how you felt about it.

- **Describe an occasion when you lost something.**

You should say:

What you lost

When and where you lost it

What you did to find it

And explain how you felt about it.

2. 基本答题结构

结构：背景+过程+评价感受

- 背景： 时间、地点、人物 （占总篇幅的 1/3-1/2）
- 过程： 开端、经过、结果 （占总篇幅的 1/2）
- 评价感受： 引起感受的因素、对之后的影响（1-2 句话）

3. 描述背景的素材及其适当转化

【注意】适当转化时要杜绝两种现象：

- a. 只看标题，不去细想内容
- b. 无脑使用素材

(1) 时间素材

- 时间素材的选择：有背景的时间
- 使用主从复合句，加强句子的复杂程度

(2) 地点素材

- 地点素材的选择：位置+特点
- 根据题目适当转化

【关键词】

café, 3 min walk, bri dishes

【原素材】

This café is about three minutes' walk from where I live, just around the corner from my home. And it serves traditional British dishes like jacket potatoes and fish and chips that are hard to find anywhere else.

【适当转化】

We chose the restaurant - one of his favourite places. It's actually more like a small café but they serve brilliant traditional British dishes, pies, fish and chips, jacket potatoes, which are all his favourites.

(3) 人物素材

- 人物素材的选择：身份+性格/经历/兴趣爱好
- 外貌一般不说，除非特别相关

【关键词】

closest fri 5yrs, Met 2016 → dif sch → in touch/ remain

【范 例】

He's one of my closest friends and I've known him for over five years. We met in 2016 when we were teaching at the same school in Xian. We then went to work at different schools, but we've kept in touch and remained very good friends ever since.

4. 描述经历的过程

- 开端
- 经过
- 结果

(1) 描述经历的时间顺序词

练习——用给定的连接词填空（讲义 P60）

- 1) at first/ to begin with/ first of all
- 2) after/ as soon as
- 3) immediately
- 4) afterwards/ later on/ then/ next
- 5) suddenly
- 6) then
- 7) during
- 8) while
- 9) finally/ eventually/ in the end/ towards the end of the week

【表达积累】

- first class 头等舱
- took a long nap 打了个盹
- scooter 踏板车
- out of nowhere 不知道从哪来的
- ruins 废墟
- hit the clubs 去夜店
- wandered the streets 在街头逛
- imagine that 想象一下
- caught our flight 赶上航班

(2) 讲故事的语法考点

讲过去经历最重要的几个时态:

- past perfect 过去完成时
- past simple 一般过去时
- past continuous 过去进行时

练习——用动词适当形式填空 (讲义 P61)

- 1) couldn't
- 2) had been
- 3) left
- 4) use
- 5) am travelling
- 6) met
- 7) spent
- 8) were leaving
- 9) ran
- 10) were asking
- 11) was
- 12) ran

【表达积累】

- stag night (结婚前夕新郎与其他男子共同度过的) 男人晚会
- order 点单
- Guinness 英国黑啤
- get wasted 喝大了

二、抽象事物类

抽象事物(ideas):

- change
- plan: ambition
- habit: skill
- decision: choice, advice