
Part 3 高频话题库

“英语王”的交心话：

Part 3是一个双向讨论的环节。在雅思口语考试中，通常以提问原因类问题或观点类问题的方式来考查考生的语言水平。考官可能针对题库中的问题提问，也可能随机提问。在Part 3中，考官通常会问几个与Part 2中问题相关的问题。比如，如果Part 2中的问题是describe an educational trip，那么到了Part 3时考官可能会针对education这个大的社会主题与考生进行深度交流，可能会问到中西方教育体系的差别、未来网络课堂会不会取代实体课堂、父母有无必要参与教育等。如果Part 2中的问题是describe an exciting book，那么到了Part 3时考官可能会针对阅读进行提问，如中国的孩子喜欢读什么类型的书、电子书和纸质书哪个更受欢迎等。总之，考生要了解考试的规则，然后进行合理的解答。要在考试前充分准备，考试时积极开动脑筋，灵活运用自己的语料，赢得Part 3的胜利。

P A R T T H R E E



1 Reading

▶ What kind of books do children like to read?

It depends on different personalities. The majority of children prefer to read **comic books** and **picture books** from which they can get the basic understanding of how stories develop.

comic book 漫画书

picture book 小人书

加分表达 +

▶ In your country, who would ask children to read, teachers or parents?

Children are required to read books by both teachers and parents. In **pre-school** period, parents **play the leading role** in guiding children through reading, while at school, teachers are **dominant** in directing children to **desirable** books.

pre-school /pri: sku:l/ *adj.* 学前的

play the leading role 发挥主要作用

dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ *adj.* 主导的，占优势的

desirable /dɪ'zʌərəbəl/ *adj.* 理想的；值得拥有的

加分表达 +

▶ Do you prefer to read paper books or e-books?

Personally, e-book sounds better for me. It is more **accessible** to **subscribe** online and it may cover all the contents of paper books. The spotlight is that there will be **automatic reminder** to trace the reading record.

accessible /ək'sesəbl/ *adj.* 可获得的

subscribe /səb'skraɪb/ *v.* 订阅

automatic reminder 自动提醒

加分表达 +

▶ Do you think parents should read bed-time story for children?

Absolutely yes, it is very **educational** for parents to read something before children fall asleep. It may **enhance the family tie** and **enlighten** children in terms of imagination development.

educational /,edʒu'keɪʃənl/ *adj.* 有教育意义的

enhance the family tie 加强家庭联系

enlighten /ɪn'laɪtn/ *v.* 启迪，启发

加分表达 +


END ▶

2 Free time

▶ How do you usually plan your free time?

There are various ways to **schedule** my free time and leisure activities. Normally I will do some research on destinations where I plan to go, or cook new dishes that I have never tried. Actually I have downloaded some Apps such as Kitchen Stories for satisfying what I need.

schedule /'fedju:l/ *v.* 安排, 规划

加分表达 


▶ Do young people in your country work longer now than in the past?

I think so. The **mounting** work pressure pushes people to work for a longer time because they want to be more **competitive** in the work field. It is not **rare** to see bright lights in the skyscrapers at night.

mounting /'maʊntɪŋ/ *adj.* 逐渐增加的

rare /reə(r)/ *adj.* 罕见的

competitive /kəm'petətɪv/ *adj.* 有竞争力的

加分表达 

▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of flexible work time?

For merits, working in a flexible way means the working staff could **make full use of** personal time and avoid the **peak hours** in **commuting**. And for demerits, the **team cohesion** may be reduced due to different work time, and it is risky to be **slack** for those who are lack of self-discipline.

flexible work time 弹性工作时间


commute /kə'mju:t/ *n.* 通勤

make full use of 充分利用……

team cohesion 团队向心力

peak hour 高峰时段

slack /slæk/ *adj.* 松散的

加分表达 

END ▶


3 Making decisions

▶ Do you think it is hard to make decisions?

In most cases, it is not that challenging to make the **personal decision** if the target is crystal clear. But when it comes to **feeling lost** in doing something, it may take time to struggle. May say, it is easy to make a decision, but it is not easy to make a decision that you won't feel regret about.

personal decision 个人决定

feel lost 不知所措

加分表达 

▶ Who make the major decisions in your family?

There is no specific **dominant** role of whom in decision making in my family. There are family discussions between my father and my mother, and then they try to **figure out** which decision sounds more **feasible**. **The tricky thing is** they sometimes **toss the coin** to make decisions when they find **two parties** are equally wise.

dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ *adj.* 主导的, 占优势的

figure out 考虑

feasible /'fi:zəbl/ *adj.* 可行的

the tricky thing is... 好笑的是……

toss the coin 投掷硬币

two parties 双方

加分表达 +

▶ Do you think children in families are helpful in decision making?

Yes, I think so. Children **are entitled to** make their voice heard. Children may have special insight which can be positive in providing **multidimensional** implication. In families, every member should be valued and respected equally.

be entitled to 有权利……

multidimensional /,mʌltɪdaɪ'menʃənəl/ *adj.*

多维度的

加分表达 +

END ▶

4 Helping other people 📡

▶ Do people in your country are helpful in daily life?

People in my country are always ready for help. We are taught to be helpful during schooling, and offering a hand to others is positive for building up **self-esteem** and confidence. Despite of some negative news reports that people **get trapped** when helping others, it doesn't prevent us being helpful.

self-esteem /self ɪ'sti:m/ *n.* 自尊

get trapped 陷入困境

加分表达 +

▶ How do friends help each other?

There are various ways to be on the side of each other. The bottom line is making no trouble for friends. In maintaining friendship, being **supportive** is vital via listening to their sufferings, solving their problems or lending a helping hand **when needed**.

supportive /sə'pɔ:tɪv/ *adj.* 支持的

when needed 在需要的时候

加分表达 +

▶ **What kinds of behaviours are helpful to you?**

It depends on different **circumstances**. When I am in financial troubles, getting financial support is **deadly needed**. And when I have **puzzlement**, spiritual guidance is more desirable. Everyone needs some **backup force** to be stronger.

circumstance /'sɜːkəmstəns/ *n.* 情况; 环境;
事件
deadly needed 亟须

puzzlement /'pʌzlmənt/ *n.* 迷惑
backup force 后援

加分表达 +

END ▶

5 Environment 📡

▶ **Is it important to protect the environment?**

The answer must be yes. Being **sustainable** is the **first golden rule** in protecting environment and that's why we can see **renewable resources** are developed and people are fighting against **global warming** to protect the **survival space**.

sustainable /sə'steɪnəbl/ *adj.* 可持续的
first golden rule 金科玉律
renewable resource 可再生资源

global warming 全球变暖
survival space 生存空间

加分表达 +

▶ **Should companies take more responsibility to protect environment?**

It is the **due obligation** for companies to take actions in protecting environment. It is a **win-win situation** because companies may establish a better **corporate image** in public and gain more benefits. Admittedly, **emissions** and pollutants are made by certain companies in **manufacturing**, and there is a long way to go to realise **eco-friendly** operation.

due obligation 应尽的义务
win-win situation 双赢局面
corporate image 企业形象
emission /i'mɪʃn/ *n.* (尾气) 排放

manufacturing /,mænju'fæktʃəriŋ/ *n.* 制造业, 工业
eco-friendly /'i:kəu 'frendli/ *adj.* 环保的

加分表达 +

END ▶

6 Eating 📡

▶ Do you often eat any special food?

Basically speaking, I'm not so curious about the variety of unusual food. For example, I used to choose only one dish for lunch in the college dining room. But the situation will be opposite when I am in travel. I tend to try almost all **authentic** local food in different places, because it makes an **intact** travel experience in this way.

authentic /ɔ:'θentɪk/ *adj.* 地道的

intact /ɪn'tækt/ *adj.* 完整的

加分表达 +

▶ What is the difference between the young and the old in terms of eating habits?

According to my observation, eating habits are quite different between young people and old people. Young people tend to try the latest popular food, while old people tend to keep their traditional habits. Some young people do not so care about food wasting, but the old believe food should be cherished because they had **endured** hard time of food shortage. Young people tend to go to restaurants because of the **rapid pace** of daily life, while the old like to prepare food at home for economical and healthy reasons.

eating habit 饮食习惯

rapid pace 快速节奏

endure /ɪn'dʒʊə(r)/ *v.* 忍受

加分表达 +

▶ What do you prefer, eating at home or eating outside?

Well, when I was young, I preferred to eat outside because it was **time-saving** and convenient. Meanwhile, I could find surprises and funny things in different **fancy restaurants**. I couldn't imagine to cook at home, which sounded so boring at that time. But it changed after my daughter's birth. I started to enjoy the whole process for meal planning, food purchasing, cooking and seeing her eat happily.

time-saving /taɪm 'seɪvɪŋ/ *adj.* 节省时间的

fancy restaurant 高档餐厅

加分表达 +

▶ Why some people don't choose to eat healthy food?

Some people don't choose to eat healthy food for several reasons. Initially, because of high work pressure they have **insufficient** control on their health, including healthy food management. They order more take-out food and too much coffee. Secondly, healthy food is generally not as tasty as unhealthy food. Salt, sugar and fat contained in unhealthy food make us **crave** for this kind of food. At last, our daily life is filled with a lot of **pseudoscience** of 'healthy food', which makes people difficult to identify correct theories.

insufficient /,ɪnsə'fɪʃnt/ *adj.* 不充分的
crave /kreɪv/ *v.* 渴望

pseudoscience /'su:dəʊsaiəns/ *n.* 伪科学

加分表达 +

END ▶

7 Advertising 📡

▶ Do you think people are easily influenced by advertisements?

Yes. People are paying too much attention to advertisements on TV, magazines and in shopping mall. They are produced in a fancy way with **celebrity endorsement**. People may be **misguided** due to the **celebrity effect** when shopping, and they do shopping on impulse and get something that is not necessary. That is the **commercial value** of advertisements.

celebrity endorsement 名人代言
misguided /,mɪs'gaɪdɪd/ *adj.* 被误导的

celebrity effect 名人效应
commercial value 商业价值

加分表达 +

▶ What is the most effective way of advertising?

There are various methods to promote products or service. It is well-received when **sponsoring** the entertainment TV programmes like **reality shows** and audience will be **captured** by advertisements in the **commercial break** coming at the **intervals**. Besides, **inserting** the advertisements in **communicative Apps** of cell phones is also effective and **extensive**.

sponsor /'spɒnsə(r)/ *v.* 赞助; 冠名
reality show 真人秀
capture /'kæptʃə(r)/ *v.* 吸引; 俘获
commercial break 广告时间

interval /'ɪntəvl/ *n.* 间隔
insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ *v.* 植入; 插入
communicative Apps 社交软件
extensive /ɪk'stensɪv/ *adj.* 广泛的

加分表达 +

▶ Is background music important for an advertisement?

Definitely. Background music is the **pillar** of an advertisement. It may improve the quality of the advertisement and attract the attention from the audience when they are **switching** TV channels. Nice music with **inspiring melody** possibly leaves a deeper impression on audience or **potential consumers**. For example, the **theme song** for Apple laptop once stimulated me to **make the order** and the song is still the **signature collection** in my list.

pillar /'pɪlə(r)/ *n.* 支柱

switch /swɪtʃ/ *v.* 转换

inspiring melody 鼓舞人心的旋律

potential consumer 潜在客户

theme song 主题曲

make the order 下单

signature collection 主打收藏

加分表达 +

▶ Do you think children will be influenced by advertisements?

Absolutely yes. Adults are easily guided by advertisements, let alone children. They haven't formed the clear idea of what to buy but they are more **active** and **curious** to observe what's going on. For example, the advertisement on Lego, a kind of popular **construction toys**, **makes a big hit** among children and those kids are rushing to buy this kind of toy after watching the advertisement.

active /'æktɪv/ *adj.* 积极的

curious /'kjʊəriəs/ *adj.* 好奇的

construction toy 拼接玩具

make a big hit 引发轰动

加分表达 +

▶ Do you think advertisements aimed at children should be made illegal?

It's really a serious question and I don't think advertisements for children are illegal. In the business world, advertising is the most frequently used method to make products well-known, and there should be children-targeted advertisements since there are children-targeted products. I can't **come up with the idea** to **boost** the economy without advertisements.

come up with the idea 想出主意

boost /bu:st/ *v.* 推动

加分表达 +

END ▶

8 Travelling 📶

▶ Do you think the tourist attractions should be free to the local people?

I don't think so. Initially, if tourist attractions are free to the local people, there will be massive visitors to enjoy tours. It will add the **workload** of **administrative officers**. Besides, tourist attractions are established **partially** for **economic benefits**, paying for the entry is an effective way to gain **revenue** from tourism.

workload /'wɜ:kləʊd/ *n.* 工作量

administrative officer 行政人员

partially /'pɑ:ʃəli/ *adv.* 部分地

economic benefit 经济收益

revenue /'revənju:/ *n.* 收益

加分表达 +

▶ **Do you think there are different types of tourists?**

Definitely yes. Tourists **are divided into** different groups. Some of them prefer **guided tours** which seem to be safe and well-arranged. They are not willing to spend too much time in making travel plans. While others may show more interest in **independent travel** which they can enjoy more freedom. They like to arrange travel routes and time by themselves. What's more, they can carry out the **in-depth exploration** of their favourite destinations.

be divided into 被分为……

guided tour 跟团游

independent travel 自由行

in-depth exploration 深入探索

加分表达 +

▶ **Where do Chinese people like to travel?**

It depends on how much money a person can afford. For rich people in China, they would take a trip to the **pole**. However, not everyone can afford such an expensive trip, the **middle class** would choose locations like the UK or the USA. But for most peasants and factory workers in China, they don't have a lot of money, so they would travel to somewhere nearby, like the **adjacent** provinces, which is more economical.

pole /pəʊl/ *n.* 极地

middle class 中产阶级

adjacent /ə'dʒeɪsnt/ *adj.* 临近的, 毗邻的

加分表达 +

▶ **Is there a difference between young people's preference and old people's preference in terms of travelling?**

Yeah. There are a lot of differences in the selection of travel destinations. For younger people who are really passionate about the world and wish to know more about cultures, they would go to big cities and places that are far away from their hometowns and see different sceneries. They are tired of what they are familiar with. However, for older people who wish to enjoy their **twilight years**, they would like to go to the places that are full of peace, so the seaside will be suitable for them.

twilight years 晚年

加分表达 +

▶ **What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling with friends?**

For advantages, travelling with friends allows you to strengthen your relationship with your friends; you can go to different places comparing with travelling with parents who sometimes **find walking a tough sport**. There are also some disadvantages, for example, it is hard to **calculate** how much money every person should pay in total when splitting the bill. It is also difficult to deal with arguments or different ideas when travelling, which is quite common and **inevitable**.

find sth. a tough sport 认为某事是一项体力活，认为某事是艰苦的

calculate /'kælkjuleɪt/ v. 计算

inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəbl/ adj. 不可避免的

加分表达 +

END ▶

9 Language learning 📶

▶ Who have more advantages in language learning, young people or elderly people?

Obviously, the young tend to be the **quick learners** in **language acquisition**. They have stronger motivation to **get exposed to** new culture and new **context**, and they are more **adaptive** to picking up new languages. Besides, learning a new language is a **compulsory** requirement when going on business trip abroad or travelling to a new country.

quick learner 快速学习者

language acquisition 语言习得

get exposed to 接触……

context /'kɒntekst/ n. 语境；情境

adaptive /ə'dæptɪv/ adj. 有适应能力的

compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ adj. 强制的；强迫的

加分表达 +

▶ Do you think it is better to learn a new language with a group of people?

I think so. Learning with others could be more efficient because we may inspire each other by frequent communication, and another positive side is peer pressure could work as an incentive to have better performance. For example, **straight A students** in a group could **stimulate** others to study hard. Finding the right group is vital for **desirable learning outcomes**.

straight A student 优等生

stimulate /'stɪmjuleɪt/ v. 刺激

desirable learning outcome 理想的学习效果

加分表达 +

▶ How do you find the people that learn the same language with you?

The majority of language learners may make friends with others when picking up the target language by attending professional training lessons. And normally, the training centres are full of those who have **passion** for the same language. **Apart from** that, joining the **forum** on the Internet is an alternative to make new friends with the people that learn the same language.

passion /'pæʃn/ n. 激情，热情

apart from 除了……

forum /'fɔ:ɾəm/ n. 论坛

加分表达 +

▶ **Is the Internet helpful for language learning?**

The answer must be yes! There are various resources and **platforms** to provide information in improving **language capability**. For example, people could register in some websites and **get access to** the lectures of overseas universities or listen to the online speeches to acquire authentic expressions.

platform /'plætfɔ:m/ *n.* 平台

language capability 语言能力

get access to 接触

加分表达 +

▶ **Which one do you think is more important in language learning, vocabulary or grammar?**

It is hard to compare, as both of them are of equal importance. Just imagine that when you are expressing your **intention**, you could just **utter** some words without links or structures. Your meaning may be partly **conveyed**. But if you haven't got vocabulary, you can hardly make a sentence just by grammar. So vocabulary and grammar are equally important.

intention /ɪn'tenʃn/ *n.* 意图

utter /'ʌtə(r)/ *v.* 说(话); 表达

convey /kən'veɪ/ *v.* 传达

加分表达 +

▶ **Do you think some other languages apart from English should be taught in schools in your countries?**

I don't think so. English has become the world language that is **employed** in a wider range, and other languages definitely have their unique value but for **practical consideration**, students have already bore so much workload in schools, they'd better concentrate on their subjects that are **decisive** for future career.

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ *v.* 使用, 采用

practical consideration 实际考虑

decisive /dɪ'saɪsɪv/ *adj.* 决定性的

加分表达 +

END ▶

10 Sports 📡

▶ **What are the advantages of team sports?**

There are many merits. Team sports remind me of the importance of teamwork. It is easy to find a qualified individual **sports talent**, but it is hard to find an excellent sports team. Team sports offer the opportunity for a group of people to strive for their goal and **make difference** in the competition. For example, in basketball team, every player **is positioned with** different roles, and

it requires cooperation and strong competition awareness to make the team win.

sports talent 运动天才

make difference 有所作为

be positioned with 以……定位

加分表达 +

▶ What are the advantages of individual sports?

For individual sports, positive qualities like self-discipline and persistence could be well-trained. For example, running on the **treadmill** challenges individual's training strength and there is no need of **outer stimulation**, individual candidate only relies on personal stamina. At the same time, it's easier to complete the task because they don't have to coordinate with others.

treadmill /'tredmɪl/ *n.* 跑步机

outer stimulation 外界的刺激

加分表达 +

▶ Do you think sports should be an important part of school education?

Absolutely yes. Sports education is fundamental to a child's development and it may enhance the development of **curricular**, **extra-curricular** and physical education. It is believed that every child should have the chance to participate, **progress** and achieve in sporting activities. This **in turn** has a profound effect on self-esteem, confidence, motivation, **physical aptitude** and **all-round** mental and physical health. All of the sports sessions are educational for the learners. Sports should be important part of school education.

curricular /kə'ɪrɪkjələ(r)/ *adj.* 课程的

extra-curricular /'ekstrə kə'ɪrɪkjələ/ *adj.* 课外的

progress /'prəʊgres/ *v.* 进步

in turn 相应地

physical aptitude 体能

all-round /ɔ:l raʊnd/ *adj.* 全面的

加分表达 +

▶ Do you think sports person should earn much money?

I guess people in entertainment generally make too much money. But in a way, compared artists like singers or musicians with athletes, I think the latter's earnings are more **justified** than the former's. The athletes set an example for the ordinary people, especially kids to encourage them to go out for running around, playing soccer, swimming, golfing, and things like that. So they are actually inspiring the society to be more healthy and **proactive**. Anyway, I believe the saying that 'The more you learn, the more you earn.' Athletes are those who are keeping learning all the way.

justified /'dʒʌstɪfaɪd/ *adj.* 合理的

proactive /,prəʊ'æktɪv/ *adj.* 积极的; 主动的

加分表达 +

▶ **Do you think the government should invest more in sports facilities?**

No, not really. I think there are a lot of more important things that the government should focus on. I mean, after all, sports are purely **recreational**. I believe the government can invest money in areas such as health care and education, which will make a bigger difference in people's lives. Another area that deserves investment is environment protection. Literally, keeping a clean environment is an effective way to ensure people's health. For example, air pollution **accounts for** a lot of deaths worldwide according to a survey by a health project organised by the Health Effects Institute. So it is necessary to keep our air clean.

recreational /ˌrekri'eɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 娱乐的, 消遣的

account for 导致, 引起

加分表达 +

▶ **Do people in your country go swimming in their spare time?**

Well, I guess not, at least for the majority of the people in my city. You know what, no matter young or old, they are all busy doing something else that is considered to be the priority like working, studying or discussing how to make more money and something like that. If they were asked what sports they would do for leisure, swimming wouldn't be the first choice for them because they would think it is not that convenient to go swimming. They would rather do something easier like **walking their dogs** or **square dancing**, which can be done in the community at most of the time.

walk one's/the dog 遛狗

square dancing 广场舞

加分表达 +

▶ **Is it necessary for everyone to learn swimming?**

Absolutely! Swimming is a beneficial sport for people to enhance physical condition. People may get relaxed spiritually after swimming, at the same time, **lung capacity** could be improved and muscle could be more solid as well. Some companies organise swimming competition among employees to stimulate **grit** and **competitiveness**.

lung capacity 肺活量

competitiveness /kəm'petətɪvnəs/ *n.* 竞争力

grit /grɪt/ *n.* 毅力, 勇气

加分表达 +


11 Youth

▶ How can young people benefit from getting together with elderly people?

It is a win-win situation for the young to stay with the elderly, and both of them could get access to each other. For the young, they benefit a lot by gaining regular daily routine and more intelligent advice from the elderly. In most cases, the young tend to be **quick-tempered** and make decisions without too much consideration, and the elderly could be of great help in guiding the young to be more **sensible**. At the same time, the elderly may get more active way of thinking from the young.

quick-tempered /kwɪk 'tempə(r)d/ *adj.* 急脾气的

sensible /'sensəbl/ *adj.* 明智的；合理的

加分表达 

▶ Is it easy for young people to communicate with elderly people?


Frankly speaking, I **am pessimistic about** the possibility due to the gap between the two generations. I mean people born in different period of time have different **outlooks on the world, values and life**. It's not rare to see the **family conflicts** between parents and kids, parents are not understood by kids while the kids are not supported by parents either. How can we overcome the generation gap? **Effective communication** is the best way. Difference is not only reflected via communication ways, but also reflected in consumption, habits and decision-making.

be pessimistic about 对……感到悲观

family conflict 家庭冲突

outlooks on the world, values and life 世界观、价值观和人生观

effective communication 有效沟通


加分表达 

▶ What are the problems existing in young people nowadays?

There are many concerns and problems among the young. They are over spoiled by their parents and sometimes they are fragile when facing failure and frustration. We can see some **extreme behaviours** of young people like **committing suicide** after the failure in an exam or quitting from school at a young age. Besides, being selfish is another problem due to less sense of responsibility and they are not willing to cooperate with others.

extreme behaviour 极端的行爲

commit suicide 自杀

加分表达 

▶ **What problems did you have in your adolescence?**

It is hard to recall because it's been a long time and I almost forget what I was doing as a teenager. But one thing for sure is, I was a bit **rebellious** and **over-decisive**. I didn't like to hear others' voice and established my own system by insisting that I was totally correct. Maybe it is the **reflection** of psychological problem and I felt **anxious** to get closer to the adult world.

rebellious /rɪ'beljəs/ *adj.* 叛逆的

over-decisive /'əʊvə(r) dɪ'saɪsɪv/ *adj.* 专横独断的

reflection /rɪ'flekʃn/ *n.* 反映

anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ *adj.* 焦虑的, 担忧的

加分表达 +

▶ **Do young people nowadays make more mistakes compared with those in the past?**

Yes, I think so. At present, there are so many **temptations** that easily get the young **distracted**. And they tend to behave blindly without belief. Some teenagers are crazy about following the **online bloggers** and give pocket money or gifts to the bloggers. It's reported that an online blogger got a car from her teenager follower who stole his parents' money to do so. Information needs to be filtered to reduce **irrational behaviour**.

temptation /temp'teɪʃn/ *n.* 诱惑

distracted /dɪ'stræktɪd/ *adj.* 分心的

online blogger 网络博主

irrational behaviour 非理性行为

加分表达 +

END ▶

12 Business

▶ **Do you think small companies have more advantages compared with big companies?**

I don't think so. Big companies are more competitive in terms of resources, scales, **personnel allocations** and they have more opportunities to become **listed companies** winning more **financial rewards**. So, applicants, especially graduate applicants, show more interest in mature and **well-established** companies to **sharpen** their skills.

personnel allocation 人员配置

listed company 上市公司

financial reward 经济收益

well-established /wel ɪ'stæblɪʃt/ *adj.* 完善的

sharpen /'ʃɑ:pən/ *v.* 打磨; 加强

加分表达 +

▶ Which one do young people prefer to work for, big companies or small companies?

It is hard to say. **Conventionally speaking**, the graduates would like to first work in big companies to learn more about the **corporate organisation and structure**. Then, they will turn to small companies like **entrepreneur corporations** to develop their comprehensive abilities. Many young people prefer to work for small companies also because it is easy for them to **get a pay rise or a promotion**.

conventionally speaking 从常规来讲
corporate organisation and structure 公司组织和结构

entrepreneur corporation 创业公司
get a pay rise or a promotion 升职或加薪

加分表达 +

▶ Why can some family business be successful?

There are **doomed** reasons for the success of family business. Initially, the **foundation** of the business has been **stabilised**, which works as an **advantageous precondition** comparing with other **start-ups**. Besides, the leaders in family business are well-trained with **elite education**. In another word, they are more competitive and **insightful** when operating the business **handed down from** the last generation.

doomed /du:m/ *adj.* 命中注定的
foundation /faʊn'deɪʃn/ *n.* 基础, 根基
stabilise /'steɪbəlaɪz/ *v.* 使……稳定; 使……坚固
advantageous /,ædvən'teɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 有优势的, 有利的

precondition /,pri:kən'dɪʃn/ *n.* 前提, 先决条件
start-up /stɑ:t ʌp/ *n.* 新成立的公司
elite education 精英教育
insightful /'ɪnsaɪtful/ *adj.* 有远见的
hand down from 从……传下来

加分表达 +

▶ How do people deal with the relationship with family members when running a family business?

It is so challenging for me to think about the **strategies** because I am not **in the position of** taking over the family business. As I can imagine, the family members have to **be aware of** their different roles in different contexts: In the family, they are relatives and friends; but in career, they are partners and sometimes **rivals**. Being sensible is very important to a businessman/businesswoman, I mean he/she should keep his/her professional life separate from his/her private life.

strategy /'strætədʒi/ *n.* 策略
in the position of 在……的位置上

be aware of 意识到, 知道
rival /'raɪvl/ *n.* 竞争对手

加分表达 +

13 Change

▶ Why are some people afraid of changes?


There are various reasons of **being reluctant to** do changes. Some people are just slack to make progress and they **feel at ease** staying at the starting point. While others may feel **uncertain** and insecure about the new changes so they are not willing to come out of the **comfort zone**.

be reluctant to 不愿意，不情愿

feel at ease 感觉自在

uncertain /ʌn'sɜ:tn/ *adj.* 不确定的

comfort zone 舒适区

加分表达 


▶ Do you think it is good for young people to change their jobs frequently?

It is a **double sword**, and personally, the disadvantages outweigh the advantages. On the one hand, the corporate may suffer from the loss in resources, staff and even the **business confidential**. On the other hand, it takes the young quite a long time to **adapt** to the new environment. Admittedly, job-hopping may bring higher income and better working environment.

double sword 双刃剑

business confidential 商业机密

adapt /ə'dæpt/ *v.* 适应

加分表达 

▶ Do you prefer a sudden change or a gradual change?


Personally, a gradual change seems to be **moderate** and it is comparatively easy for people to adapt to gradual changes. I am a stable person who can hardly **embrace** the **abrupt** change, for example, when getting the news of an emergent field/business trip, there will be tension in my mind but when it comes to the **appointed assignment**, I feel much calm.

moderate /'mɒdəreɪt/ *adj.* 温和的

embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ *v.* 欣然接受

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* 突然的，出其不意的

appointed assignment 指定的任务

加分表达 

END ▶

14 Location

▶ Are there many public places in China?

Yeah. In China, there are all sorts of public places. My favourite public places are parks. The most prominent one is the Temple of Heaven Park located at the south of Beijing. The scenery is **indescribably** beautiful like an **oasis** in the noisy city. And the park is completely covered by the **looming canopies** of oak trees **synchronised** with the nicely built pathways to form a **gigantic shelter**. When one walks into the park, he/she will feel walking into a building with green roofs.

indescribably /ˌɪndɪ'skraɪbəbli/ *adv.* 无以名状地
oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ *n.* 绿洲

looming canopy 隐约的苍穹
synchronise /'sɪŋkrənəɪz/ *v.* 交织；使同步
gigantic shelter 巨大的庇护所

加分表达 +

▶ Do you like to exercise in the public places, such as parks?

Obviously yes, the particular place where I really like to exercise is the Chaoyang Park. Not only does it have **stunning natural beauty**, but also it has all sorts of leisure sports facilities. It is not rare to see the senior citizens playing board games and practicing traditional Chinese **martial art**. Exercising with them is actually a pleasure **from my bottom of heart**.

stunning natural beauty 美丽的自然风景
martial art 武术

from one's bottom of heart 从某人的心底

加分表达 +

▶ Do older people or younger people prefer exercising in the public places?

I believe that older people are more likely to exercise in the public places than younger people due to the fact that most **pensioners** have more time. They would look for the ways to make those time purposeful by exercising in parks and learning some random martial arts. In contrast, younger people normally don't have a lot of time, they **are busy with** work and barely have any spare time. They are more likely to find more efficient ways to exercise such as going to the gym.

pensioner /'penʃənə(r)/ *n.* 领退休金的人

be busy with 忙于

加分表达 +

▶ What measures should governments and individuals take to keep public places clean?

I believe that keeping public places clean is both governments' and individuals' responsibility. The government may **hire** cleaners to clean the places. However, this is not enough. In order to stop people **littering** in public places, more rubbish bins are essential as well. If there are rubbish bins everywhere, people don't dump their rubbish on the street except **delinquents**. On

the other hand, whatever the government does, it can only assist individuals to keep the public places clean. In society, everyone has to look after himself/herself. We must take care of the environment around us and cherish the hard work of the cleaners. I believe we must learn from cleaner countries like Singapore, and we should pick up litter and recycle reusable resources.

hire /'haɪə(r)/ v. 雇佣

litter /'lɪtə(r)/ v. 乱丢垃圾

delinquent /dɪ'lɪŋkwənt/ n. 违法的人，行为

不良的人

加分表达 +

▶ How to keep a balance between public places and private housing?

This is a simple question. In order to keep a balance between the two types of places, we must heavily tax the super-riches, and punish those that avoid tax with **serious punishment**. Doing so means that the rich possess less money, and quite a lot of the money is given to the government, thus the government can build more public places and rich people can own less private housings. Another solution is to set up regulations to restrict the real estate developers who intend to have excessive development for houses.

serious punishment 重刑

加分表达 +

END ▶

15 Water

▶ Do people like Yangtze River in your country?

I believe so, I live **miles away from** any naturally formed river, so I am not sure about the real situation. However, from what the government **propagates** in China, I have a sense that Chinese love the river as much as we love our country. It has fed the half population of China with enough water to do agriculture, and produces enough food to be self-sufficient. In fact, 60% of water is distributed at the south of China. The River Yangtze, encourages inland trade and boost China's economy. It also supplies Beijing, the capital city of China, with water that allows Hebei Province to undergo **immense industrial growth**. So there are no reasons that I should not love it.

miles away from 远离……

propagate /'prɒpəgeɪt/ v. 宣传；传播

immense industrial growth 巨大的工业

发展

加分表达 +

▶ Do you like any water activity?

Yeah. Personally, I love fishing most, especially on a cloudy day when there is no sunshine. I would often go to some random lakes and have picnics with my family and friends, then fish

there. What I have to do is simple: Just place the **worm** on the **string**, put the string in the water, wait for some fish to be **hooked** by the string, and pull the string back as hard as I can. The process is very hard because the fish can easily escape during the process of pulling. But as a veteran, I have mastered this technique.

worm /wɜ:m/ *n.* 虫子

string /strɪŋ/ *n.* 细绳

hook /hʊk/ *v.* 勾住

加分表达 +

END ▶

16 Memory 📶

▶ Why do people often forget things?

People tend to have too much pressure in their daily life, and some complex daily routines may disturb their mind, so they often forget some issues. Moreover, some of them don't have a good habit of memorising things. For example, they are not careful enough when listening. As a result, they cannot tell the **accurate** information. Additionally, they are not good at using some **technical applications** to remember issues, such as notes and memo.

accurate /'ækjəreɪt/ *adj.* 准确的

technical application 技术型应用软件

加分表达 +

▶ Do you have any good ways to improve memory?

Firstly, forming a logical remembering system in mind is **indispensable**. For example, we can divide daily issues into four kinds of styles: **urgent**, not urgent, important and unnecessary things, and then we list them in order and finish them one by one. Secondly, use some technical applications to help, like Siri. Finally, try to establish a sense of responsibility, believe in yourself and don't be lazy.

indispensable /,ɪndɪ'spensəbl/ *adj.* 不可或缺的

urgent /'ɜ:dʒənt/ *adj.* 紧急的

加分表达 +

▶ Do you think a good memory is especially important for people's jobs?

Yes. A good memory is really important in professional career. Firstly, in the **dog-eat-dog world**, it is really necessary to keep yourself competitive. A good memory is an important competitive advantage. Secondly, having a good memory is time-saving in work because it can help people save the checking time.