

原力英语 B2 全场景覆盖表达

口语主题陈述—事物类

DESCRIBING OBJECTS

When it comes to questions that ask you to describe objects or items you own, such as electronic gadgets, clothes, presents or even vehicles.

USE CAUSATIVE VERBS

Causative verbs include helps - makes - lets - gives - keeps. Causative verbs are used to describe how one 'agent' is affecting or causing an action in another 'agent'.

Causative verbs can be used for everything, from food to phones, so they are a great choice no matter what the question is.

It's easy to include them in sentences. Here is a common and flexible sentence structure:

Subject + helps / makes / lets / gives / keeps + object + bare infinitive verb (省略 to 的动词不定式)

USE SPECIFIC VOCABULARY

It's time to show off your vocabulary skills.

Doing some research about some items, gadgets or objects you own will help you a lot in the real speaking test. One great source of technical and specific vocabulary is Amazon.com. Find a product (or a similar one) you own, scroll down and you will see plenty of specific details and words.

GET PHYSICAL

What do you physically do with these objects? This means you should try to use a lot of verbs to describe exactly what you can accomplish with a camera, a phone, a piece of furniture, a book or a website. This also allows you to demonstrate your knowledge of correct collocations.

VOCABULARY: BUYING THINGS

To buy

to purchase (formal)

to pick up (informal)

Cheap (adj.)

inexpensive

low-priced goods / food

affordable goods / clothes

Expensive (adj.)

dear

costly

a shop (n.) = a store (n.)

To shop (v.)

To shop for clothes / food

To shop around = to look for the best price

To do the weekly shop / shopping = buy food for the whole week

To go shopping for clothes / food

COLLOCATIONS

A shopping **mall / center**

To go **window shopping** = look in shops without buying

A **High-street** shop (baker's, butcher's newsagents...)

A **Corner** shop

Retail shops = shops that sell to customers

Wholesale shops = sell to businesses/shops

A **One-stop** shop = one shop that sells everything you need

To shop **till you drop** = to shop for hours

It's also become a prime destination for visitors to shop 'till you drop.

PHRASAL VERBS

To pay for = to buy

Can I pay for this with cash?

To sell out = to have no more stock

They have sold out of those lovely cupcakes.

To set someone back = to cost (someone an amount of money)

It set me back about 20 USD.

To splash out = to spend a lot of money

I like to splash out on new clothes in the Spring sales.

DISCUSSIONS ABOUT SHOPPING

Enjoying Shopping

I love browsing shops = going from shop to shop

I' m an impulsive shopper = I buy things whenever I feel like it, without planning

I' m a shopaholic = I am (almost) addicted to shopping

I like to window shop, as I don' t have much money to spend on clothes.

I like to see all the different things on display.

Aisle (n.) - passageway, corridor (in a shop, church, airplane...)

I like to walk along the aisles in my local supermarket.

The snack aisle is my favorite.

My local supermarket gives us coupons or vouchers that offer discounts to incentivize (=motivate) us shop more

Adverts(=advertisement) are ever- more (=increasingly) cunning (clever) and attractive.

The adverts grab my attention / capture my attention

A brick-and-mortar(实体的) shop = a physical shop

ONLINE SHOPPING: A GOOD OR A BAD THING?

Bad Things

It' s an inevitable thing

It' s a shame that so many physical shops are disappearing.

Unfortunately, we lose the personal touch of chatting and socializing with other shoppers and shop assistants when we shop online.

It' s not a good thing as we don' t know which sites to trust.

I am always wary (=careful with) of online payments, I mean you hear of so many scams (=dishonest attempts to get your money), so is it really safe and secure?

So many companies are going out of business due to COVID.

All of the following mean “to go out of business”

To close down

To go into liquidation (清算)

To go bankrupt

To go belly up

Good Things

The rise of online shopping means we can buy things from anywhere in the world, at the click of a button (=immediately)

Online shopping makes the purchase of most things much easier and more convenient.

Online shopping has been a lifesaver during COVID. It' s easy to get anything, even everyday essentials like food and drinks.

ONLINE VERSUS OFFLINE SHOPPING

I prefer ____

I lean towards ____ (=I like/prefer)

Online shopping saves time. It saves a ton of time.

It depends on what I am buying.

I like physical shopping because I can try stuff on. (Clothes)

I like physical shopping because I can try stuff out. (Electronic things)

I can actually touch the products if I am in a real shop.

COLLOCATIONS RELATED TO CITIES

Online shopping is much more practical and the delivery is usually pretty quick.

With the rise of companies like Jingdong, online delivery is very fast nowadays.

Online shopping is fun, if you like opening boxes.

I shop online for clothes a lot, but you never know if the size is going to fit, so there is always a bit of a risk.

Despite the convenience that comes with online shopping I still prefer offline shopping as it enables me to inspect my goods before paying.

IDIOMS

My new bike cost an arm and a leg = to be expensive

I paid over the odds(买贵了) for it = I paid too much

A lot of consumers end up paying over the odds to get the newest smartphones.

It was going for a song = it's cheap

Wow, I can't believe they let so many things at their yard sale go for a song. I would have marked up the prices a bit.

I like retail therapy, it cheers me up! = shopping that makes you happy

VOCABULARY: MOBILE PHONES

Smart phone / mobile phone / cell phone

I don't have a landline (fixed phone at home in the office)

The battery is low.

My phone is low on battery.

I have run out of battery.

My phone / the battery is dead.

I need to charge (up) my phone.

HOW YOU USE YOUR MOBILE PHONE

There are 2 ways of expressing use

I use it FOR + gerund

I use it for accessing the Internet.

I use it to + verb

I use it to access the Internet

For passing on information =sharing

For calling friends

For photography

For taking selfies

I am selfie-mad (I love it)

To chat

To navigate my way around

To watch videos

I use it to apply for jobs

To listen to podcasts

I use it to download trending apps

I use it for texting

DIFFERENT KINDS OF APPS

Games

Language learning

Productivity

Stocks and trading

News

Health and fitness

Music streaming

Audio books

Dictionaries

Weather

Photo editing

Personal finance

VOCABULARY: MOBILE PHONES

Generally speaking, ...

When taking an exam

In many schools

In meetings - at least we have to turn the phone to silent

To turn your phone off

To turn off your phone

To turn it off

To turn off it

IDIOMS ABOUT MOBILE PHONES

Just drop me a line on Wechat when you know = get in touch

You can keep me posted by sending me a message on Instagram =keep me up to date

The great thing about texting is that it allows you to get straight to the point, (=be direct) you don' t need to beat about/around the bush (to ramble, be indirect)

事物类常见问题

Which do you think are better, old things or new things?

As well as family photographs, what are some other things that people keep in their family for a long time?

Has it always been the same or did people value different things in the past?

What kind of things give status to people in your country?

Why do you think people need to show their status in society?

What are the things that get replaced often?

Do children replace things faster than adults?

What are the effects of replacing items more frequently?

Why do people give gifts in our society?

Why do some people like to give hand-made gifts instead of purchasing them in a store?

What kind of educational gifts can be given to children?

What is the purpose of gift giving?

How has gift giving changed since your grandparents' time? How?

What is more important when it comes to giving a gift, cost or effort?Why?

Do you think that people have become more materialistic when it comes to giving gifts, as compared to your grandparents' time?

How has modern technology changed the nature of gift giving? How?

Why do some people find it hard to choose a gift?

Do you think practical gifts are always better than other ones like cards and flowers?

Do people give you the same gifts as they did in the past?

事物类口语主题陈述

Describe an occasion that you borrowed something from others.

You should say:

what the thing was

when you borrowed it

whom you borrowed it from

and explain why you borrowed the thing.

Describe an object you own that is important to you.

You should say:

what it is and who gave it to you

where you use it

when you use it

explain why it is important to you.

Describe an object you find particularly beautiful (e.g. a painting, sculpture, piece of jeweler/furniture, etc.).

You should say:

where the artwork/object is

how it was made

what it shows/looks like

and explain why you find it particularly beautiful.

Describe something that you would like to own.

You should say

what it is

where you have seen it

what you would use it for

and explain why you would like to own this object.

Describe an old object which your family has kept for a long time.

You should say:

what the object is

where your family got it from

how long it has been in your family