

Weather

题目

1. What's the weather like where you live?
2. Do you prefer cold or hot weather?
3. Do you prefer dry or wet weather?
4. Are you in the habit of checking the weather forecast? When and how often?
5. What do you think are the effects of climate change in recent years?
6. Would you like to visit other cities that have different climates from where you live?

答案

好的，没问题！很高兴再次见到你，Tianxiang。

我看了你给我的个人信息，非常棒！这能让我给你的示范答案更贴近你的真实生活，听起来也更自然。

你这次提的要求也很好：“小学生都能说的简单答案”。这正是我所提倡的——用简单、地道的语言拿高分，而不是背诵复杂的单词。

那我们现在就开始吧。我来扮演考官，然后立即为你示范一个既简单又高效的7.5分水平的答案。

Part 1 示范：Weather

问题 1

考官 (Examiner): What's the weather like where you live?

你的示范答案 (Your Model Answer): Well, I live in Chengdu, and the weather here is generally quite mild and humid. It's often cloudy, especially during the winter. We don't get extreme heat or cold, which makes it a pretty pleasant city to live in most of the time.

问题 2

考官 (Examiner): Do you prefer cold or hot weather?

你的示范答案 (Your Model Answer): I definitely prefer hot weather. I'm just not a big fan of the cold because I hate wearing heavy, bulky clothes. In hot weather, I feel more energetic and I'm more motivated to go outside with my friends.

问题 3

考官 (Examiner): Do you prefer dry or wet weather?

你的示范答案 (Your Model Answer): I would say I prefer dry weather. When it's wet or rainy, everything feels a bit gloomy and it's inconvenient to go out. Dry weather just feels brighter and makes it easier to do things I enjoy, like taking photos with my camera.

问题 4

考官 (Examiner): Are you in the habit of checking the weather forecast? When and how often?

你的示范答案 (Your Model Answer): Yes, absolutely. It's a daily habit for me to check the weather forecast on my phone every morning. It's very useful because it helps me decide what to wear before I head out for my classes for the day.

问题 5

考官 (Examiner): What do you think are the effects of climate change in recent years?

你的示范答案 (Your Model Answer): In my opinion, the most obvious effect is that the weather is becoming more extreme. For instance, we seem to be getting much hotter summers and heavier rainstorms than in the past. I believe these unusual weather patterns are a clear result of climate change.

问题 6

考官 (Examiner): Would you like to visit other cities that have different climates from where you live?

你的示范答案 (Your Model Answer): Oh, for sure. I would love to experience a completely different climate. Since Chengdu is so humid, I'd be really interested in visiting a city with a dry and sunny climate. I think it would be a fascinating new experience for me.

答案分析 (Answer Analysis)

你看，这些答案是不是听起来都很简单？没有一个难词，但它们完全符合7.5分的要求。我们来看看它们为什么好：

- **思路与结构 (Structure):**
 - 每个答案都遵循了“**直接回答 + 补充一句理由或细节**”的黄金法则。比如回答“喜欢热还是冷天气”，先说“I definitely prefer hot weather”，然后再解释为什么“because I hate wearing heavy clothes”。这样答案既完整又不会啰嗦。
- **亮点词汇/短语 (Key Vocabulary):**
 - 我们用了很多简单但地道的表达。比如用 **a big fan of** 代替 **I don't like**，用 **energetic** (有活力的)，**gloomy** (阴郁的)，**inconvenient** (不方便的)。
 - 描述成都天气时，用了 **mild** (温和的) 和 **humid** (潮湿的)，非常准确。
 - 描述习惯时，用了 **a daily habit** (一个日常习惯)。
- **实用句型 (Useful Sentence Patterns):**
 - 开头句型多样：**Well, I live in...**, **I definitely prefer...**, **I would say I prefer...**, **Yes, absolutely.**, **In my opinion...**, **Oh, for sure.** 这些让回答听起来一点也不死板。
 - 因果关系句：**...because it helps me decide what to wear.** 清晰地解释了原因。
 - 举例句：**For instance, we seem to be getting...** 让观点更具体。
- **连接词的使用 (Connectors):**
 - 你看，我用了 **Well, definitely, absolutely, In my opinion** 这些词来开始一个回答，让对话听起来非常自然流畅，就像真的在聊天一样。

最关键的是，我在回答中悄悄融入了你的个人信息（住在成都、喜欢摄影），这会让考官觉得你的答案是真实的，而不是背诵的。

感觉怎么样？这种“简单回答”的方式你喜欢吗？接下来，你想让我为你示范一个Part 2的话题卡，还是继续练习其他Part 1的话题呢？

话题词汇

当然！这是一个非常好的学习习惯。掌握了话题词汇，你在表达的时候就会更从容、更准确。

下面我为你整理了一些关于“Weather”话题的常用词汇和短语，并分好了类别，方便你记忆和使用。这些词都非常实用，能让你的表达听起来更地道。

雅思口语“Weather”话题词汇库 (Topical Words)

1. 形容天气的词 (Adjectives to Describe Weather)

- Mild /maɪld/ 温和的 (不冷不热)
 - e.g., The weather in my hometown is very **mild** in spring.
- Humid /'hju:mɪd/ 潮湿的 (空气中水汽很多，感觉闷)
 - e.g., Chengdu is known for its **humid** climate, especially in the summer.
- Muggy /'mʌgi/ 闷热的 (又热又潮湿)
 - e.g., I don't like **muggy** weather; it makes me feel sweaty and uncomfortable.
- Overcast /,oʊvər'kæst/ 阴天的 (天空布满云)
 - e.g., The sky is **overcast** today, it looks like it's going to rain.
- Chilly /'tʃɪli/ 微冷的，凉飕飕的
 - e.g., It gets a bit **chilly** in the evening, so you might need a jacket.
- Crisp /krɪsp/ (天气) 凉爽的，清新的
 - e.g., I love that **crisp** autumn air in the morning.
- Freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ 极冷的，冰冷的
 - e.g., It was **freezing** cold last night.
- Boiling /'bɔɪlɪŋ/ 极热的，酷热的 (这是一个很口语化的表达)
 - e.g., It was **boiling** hot this afternoon, almost 40 degrees!

2. 和天气相关的名词 (Nouns related to Weather)

- Heatwave /'hi:tweɪv/ 热浪
 - e.g., The city is experiencing a **heatwave** this week.
- Cold spell / Cold snap /kəʊld spel/ /kəʊld snæp/ 寒潮，突然的降温
 - e.g., We had an unexpected **cold spell** last month.
- Breeze /bri:z/ 微风
 - e.g., It was hot, but there was a nice **breeze** coming from the lake.
- Drizzle /'drɪzl/ 毛毛雨
 - e.g., It's not raining heavily, it's just a light **drizzle**.
- Downpour /'daʊnpɔ:r/ 倾盆大雨
 - e.g., We got caught in a heavy **downpour** on our way home.
- Forecast /'fɔ:rkæst/ 预报
 - e.g., The weather **forecast** says it will be sunny tomorrow.

3. 实用的短语和动词 (Useful Phrases & Verbs)

- To get caught in the rain - 淋雨
 - e.g., I forgot my umbrella and **got caught in the rain**.

- To clear up - (天气)放晴
 - e.g., The rain has stopped and the sky is starting to clear up.
- To be under the weather - 身体不舒服 (这是一个和天气有关的常用习语)
 - e.g., I'm feeling a bit under the weather today, so I think I'll stay home.

Alan's Tip: 不要试图一次性把所有词都背下来。你可以先从每个类别里挑2-3个你最喜欢的词，然后试着用它们来造几个关于你自己的句子。比如，你可以说：“I prefer the crisp weather in autumn to the muggy weather in summer.” 这样用起来，它们就真正成为你的词汇了。

这些词汇对你有帮助吗？我们可以用这些新词再回答几个问题，或者你想让我为你示范下一个话题？

常见搭配

太棒了！这是一个非常进阶的学习方法。掌握了“句子搭配”（也就是我们常说的 collocations 或 phrases），你的英语听起来会流利、地道得多。因为你在说话时不是在想单个的词，而是在用一个“语言模块”。

这里我为你整理了在谈论“Weather”时最高频、最实用的一些句子搭配，学完就能用。

雅思口语“Weather”高频搭配 (Common Collocations & Phrases)

1. 描述好天气 (Describing Good Weather)

- The sun is shining. (阳光灿烂)
 - e.g., Let's go for a walk, the sun is shining and it's a beautiful day.
- A beautiful day / A lovely day (美好的一天)
 - e.g., It's a lovely day for a picnic in the park.
- Not a cloud in the sky. (万里无云)
 - e.g., When I woke up this morning, there was not a cloud in the sky.
- To enjoy the sunshine (享受阳光)
 - e.g., On weekends, I like to go to a café and enjoy the sunshine.
- Perfect weather for... (做某事的绝佳天气)
 - e.g., This is perfect weather for going to the beach.

2. 描述坏天气 (Describing Bad Weather)

- It looks like rain. (看起来要下雨了)
 - e.g., The sky is getting dark; it looks like rain.
- Pouring with rain / Raining heavily (下着倾盆大雨)
 - e.g., I'm not going out now, it's pouring with rain!
- To get caught in a downpour (遇上一场暴雨)
 - e.g., I got caught in a downpour and was soaked.
- The wind is picking up. (风越刮越大了)
 - e.g., You should close the window, the wind is picking up.
- A spell of bad weather (一阵坏天气)
 - e.g., We had a spell of bad weather last week, it was rainy all the time.

3. 谈论温度 (Talking about Temperature)

- To wrap up warm (穿得暖和点)
 - e.g., My mom always tells me to **wrap up warm** when I go out in winter.
- The temperature drops (气温下降)
 - e.g., At night, **the temperature drops** quite a bit.
- Can't stand the heat (受不了高温)
 - e.g., I really **can't stand the heat** in summer; I prefer cooler weather.
- A bit chilly (有点冷)
 - e.g., It's **a bit chilly** this morning, so I wore a sweater.

4. 表达个人感受和功能性表达 (Feelings & Functions)

- To lift my spirits (让我的精神振作起来)
 - e.g., Sunny weather always helps **to lift my spirits**.
- To put me in a good mood (让我心情变好)
 - e.g., A clear, sunny day always **puts me in a good mood**.
- To check the weather forecast (查看天气预报)
 - e.g., I always **check the weather forecast** on my phone before I leave home.
- According to the forecast... (根据天气预报...)
 - e.g., **According to the forecast**, it's going to be sunny all weekend.

Alan's Tip: 学习这些搭配最好的方法，就是把它们和你自己的生活联系起来。比如，你可以现在就想一想：

- 成都今天的天气怎么样？可以用上 **It's a bit humid and overcast** 吗？
- 你早上出门前，有没有 **check the weather forecast** ？

把这些短语用到你每天都能想到的场景里，它们很快就会成为你口语的一部分了。

怎么样，Tianxiang？这些搭配是不是很实用？我们可以用它们来做一个完整的Part 2练习，比如"Describe your favorite weather"，你想试试吗？