

# Say it aloud: discussions, explanations and presentations

HSK 5

## Make a group discussion useful

A study group wants to share notes online. One person thinks photographs are enough; another wants typed summaries. You do not have to agree before disagreeing, but first show that you understood the proposal.

我明白你的意思。拍照比较快，不过照片太多时不容易查找。不如按主题整理，再附上必要的照片。

*Wǒ míngbai nǐ de yìsì. Pāizhào bǐjiào kuài, búguò zhàopiàn tài duō shí bù róngyì cházǎo. Bùrú àn zhǔtí zhěnglǐ, zài fù shàng bìyào de zhàopiàn.*

I understand your point. Taking photographs is faster, but too many photographs are hard to search. How about organising by topic and adding the necessary photographs?

## Extend or challenge a point

我同意你的看法，另外 ..... adds a point after genuine agreement. 我理解这个理由，不过 ..... acknowledges a reason without pretending to agree. 也就是说 ..... paraphrases an idea; check the paraphrase with the speaker before treating it as their view.

A response beginning 不过 can be natural when the preceding turn supplies the contrast. The aim is relevant, respectful interaction, not compulsory agreement or a memorised connector sequence.

## Explain a process with its purpose

为了方便查找，我们先按主题分类，接着写简短说明，最后检查有没有重复。

To make searching easier, we first sort by topic, then write short descriptions, and finally check for duplicates.

The steps have a useful order. Several verbs can occur naturally in one sentence when the relationship is clear; there is no one-verb-per-sentence rule. 把文件备份，以免丢失。Back up the files to avoid losing them. 为了 can also introduce an avoidance goal: 为了避免丢失，要做好备份。The difference is how the purpose is expressed, not whether a negative outcome may be mentioned.

## Present only the points you need

An opening can say 今天我想谈谈整理笔记的方法。Today I want to discuss ways of organising notes. Use 首先, 接下来 and 最后 when they help, but do not promise three points if you have only two. A close with 总之 should restate the conclusion

already supported, not introduce new evidence.

## Handle a question

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A listener asks whether typing everything takes too long. Answer the trade-off: **确实需要时间，所以我们只整理重点，原来的照片保留下来。** It does take time, so we will summarise only the main points and keep the original photographs.

Practise a short explanation and a follow-up about time, cost or access. Review whether you distinguished a proposal from an established result, answered the objection, and gave steps someone could actually follow.

## A fresh situation

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**R1. Interpret and repair.** A learner says 为了 cannot introduce avoiding a loss and insists on 以免 in every such sentence. Correct the rule.

**R2. Use it yourself.** Explain how to organise shared notes, then answer a concern about the time required.

Write your responses before opening the key. Compare meaning as well as form; a different valid answer need not copy the model.

## Answers and explanations

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Check after your attempt. For open tasks, compare the message and the stated criteria, then revise one detail.

### ■ Fresh-situation answers

**R1.** 为了避免丢失，要做好备份 is natural. 以免丢失 also expresses avoiding loss. The grammatical frames differ; an avoidance purpose is not banned after 为了.

**R2. One possible response.** 为了方便查找，我们先分类，再整理重点。确实需要时间，所以只整理最重要的内容。The reply acknowledges the trade-off and changes the scope instead of giving an unrelated reassurance.

### ■ Recall later

Tomorrow, explain a new process and answer an unprepared question about its cost or time.