

北京新航道学校雅思考试 (IELTS) 培训系列教材



# IELTS SPEAKING 雅思口语真经

Mark Griffiths 编著

**最新版**

现任资深雅思考官扛鼎之作  
中国雅思之父胡敏强力推荐  
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# Preface

This book is designed for students who are planning to take IELTS, but are unsure about what exactly is required of them in the Speaking Module. The book is divided into three sections, which readers should study in the order in which they are presented.

Section One is probably the most important. It gives readers a breakdown of the Speaking Module criteria, as published by the IELTS partners (Cambridge ESOL Examinations, British Council and IDP Australia) and provides an analysis of what each of these criteria means. In addition, there are strategies for improving in each of the criteria that readers can employ when preparing for the Speaking Module. Readers need to assess their abilities honestly and/or have their abilities in each area assessed by a qualified teacher. This will allow them to focus their time and energy on those areas that are most in need of improvement.

Section Two contains one Practice Test, this time with three answers at different levels—bands 6, 7 and 8. This provides readers with the opportunity to compare different levels of ability and thereby see why certain candidates score higher than others. Readers should be aware that candidates rarely give answers at the same level throughout the test. Each candidate is highly likely to answer some questions better than others. Examiners are trained to give candidates a score that reflects their average level throughout the test.

Section Three, the bulk of the book, contains twenty Practice Tests, covering a wide range of topics and question types, which follow the same style and layout of the actual Speaking Module. There is a sample model answer for each question, which provides readers with some ideas about how to answer the questions. Readers can use this section not only to become familiar with topics and questions but also to improve their vocabulary and see how various structures are used to convey information effectively.

This book is not intended as a replacement for English practice. The ability to read the words contained in this book is no guarantee of the ability to use them in a test environment. Readers should consider their own answers to the questions in

this book as they read through it. They should then practise using them. Readers should also bear in mind that these questions are not necessarily the questions they will be asked in the actual Speaking Module—though that possibility certainly exists!

I would like to thank Prof. Hu Min, President of Beijing New Channel, for suggesting this book and providing the core ideas for it. As for you, the reader, I wish you every success in the Speaking Module and hope that this book provides you with the information you need in order to succeed.

**Mark Griffiths**

**May 2008**

# 前言

如果你准备参加雅思口语考试、但对其具体要求不明确，那么本书就是为你设计的。

本书共分三个部分，建议您按照书中安排顺序依次来学习。

第一部分至关重要，为广大读者提供了由雅思考试合作机构（剑桥大学 ESOL 考试委员会，英国文化委员会和澳大利亚教育国际开发署）出版发行的雅思口语考试的考核标准明细，并就相应的标准明细作了解释说明。此外，该部分针对各项考核标准，提出了值得借鉴的备考策略，方便广大读者参考使用。读者需要对自己的能力做出诚实的评估，且（或）由具备此类资格的教师对其各方面的能力加以评定。这样，才能把时间和精力集中在你们最迫切需要提高的方面，实现有针对性的提高训练。

第二部分包含一个综合测试，为读者提供了不同等级水平的雅思口语样卷及点评——分别为 6 分，7 分，8 分三个等级，这有利于读者进行对比学习，从而了解为什么某些应试者得分高于他人。读者应该意识到，应试者在整个测试中很少能从始至终以同一等级水平作答，但每位应试者都极有可能在回答某些问题时表现优于他人。考官会接受培训，以便能为应试者打出能体现他们测试平均水平的分数。

第三部分是本书的主要部分，包含二十套全真模拟试题，涉及诸多话题和问题类型。针对雅思口语考试的题型设计安排，与实际考试中口语部分的风格样式和结构布局相同。每个问题下设有参考答案，方便读者进行总结和剖析，实现高效备考的目的。该部分有利于读者熟悉雅思口语考试中出现的话题和问题、提高词汇量，并且有助于读者明白如何用不同的结构来有效地传递信息。

该书的编写目的不是要取代英语综合实践。读者需要明白，能够阅读本书中涵盖的词汇并不能保证您能在测试中运用这些词汇。书中出现的这些问题并不一定是在实际的口语考试中会被问及的问题，当然，这种可能性也存在！读者在通读全书的过程中，应该独立思考问题的答案，然后，练习如何在考

试中灵活应用。

在此，谨向为本书编写提供建议和意见的北京新航道学校校长胡敏教授表示诚挚的谢意。亲爱的读者们，我希望本书能为您提供通向成功道路所必需的指导与帮助，并祝愿大家口语考试成功。

马克·格里菲斯

2008年5月



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# Chapter 1

## The Speaking Module

### 雅思口语考试概述



## 1.1 Interpreting the Band Scores

### 雅思口语考试评分等级说明

#### 1.1.1 Fluency and Coherence 流畅与连贯

##### Band 5 5分

- usually maintains flow of speech but uses repetition, self-correction and/or slow speech to keep going

通常能保持语流连贯，但会有重复、自我更正，以及 / 或是为使话题内容得以继续进行而使用较慢的语速

This means that the candidate continues talking, but uses inappropriate methods to do this. Often, this is due to a lack of vocabulary and/or a lack of confidence in using grammatical structures.

这指的是考生能持续交谈，但使用的方式不恰当。通常这是由于词汇量不足和 / 或使用语法结构时缺乏信心所造成的。

- may over-use certain connectives and discourse markers

过多使用某些连接词和语篇标记

The range of connectives and discourse markers is limited. For the purposes of IELTS scoring, connectives include words and phrases like ‘however’, ‘because’ and ‘on the other hand’. Discourse markers include ‘firstly’, ‘well’ and ‘what I mean is’.

连接词和语篇标记的使用很有限。为了便于评分，连接词一般会包括 however、because、on the other hand 等，而语篇标记则包括 firstly、well 和 what I mean is 等。

- produces simple speech fluently, but more complex communication causes fluency problems

能流利地进行简单交流，但在进行更复杂一些的交流就会出现不流畅的情况

This means that the candidate speaks fluently when talking about basic, familiar topics

and/or when using basic, familiar vocabulary and grammatical structures. However, on unfamiliar topics and when more advanced vocabulary and structures are required, the candidate begins to hesitate, self-correct and repeat things much more.

这是指考生在谈论基础的、熟悉的话题和 / 或使用基础的、熟悉的词汇和语法结构时可以自然流畅地交流。但在遇到不熟悉的话题和被要求使用更高级别的词汇与结构时考生就会开始犹豫, 自我更正, 并更多地出现重复现象。

### Band 6 6分

- is willing to speak at length, though may lose coherence at times due to occasional repetition, self-correction or hesitation

愿意长时间交谈, 虽然时不时会因为偶尔的重复、自我更正或犹豫不定而导致交谈不连贯

This means that the candidate generally gives longer answers, rather than just simple one-sentence responses. The candidate's answers may lack coherence, but this is not due to content. This is a vital thing for candidates to understand. Many candidates provide responses that do not make sense. A band 6 candidate does not do this. Repetition, self-correction and hesitation are not so important, as long as they are limited in quantity and in their effect on communication.

这是指考生一般能较详尽地回答问题, 而不是简单地回答一句话。或许考生的回答缺乏连贯, 但回答的内容还是连贯的。这一点很重要, 考生必须明确。很多考生回答时不着边际。能获得6分的考生就不会这样。只要出现频率不高, 而且不影响交流, 重复、自我更正和迟疑其实并不是很严重的问题。

- uses a range of connectives and discourse markers but not always appropriately

能使用不同的连接词和语篇标记, 但有时使用不恰当

This criteria is easy to understand and most candidates do not have major difficulties in this area. The most important thing to notice is that this criteria focuses more on range than on accuracy.

这个标准很容易理解, 大部分考生在这方面不会遇到太大的困难。最需要注意的一点是, 这一标准要求考生使用不同的连接词和语篇标记, 对于使用的准确程度要求不高。

## Band 7 7分

- speaks at length without noticeable effort or loss of coherence

可以不费力地长时间交谈而不失连贯

Often, a band 6 candidate can give long responses, but these answers don't sound natural. A band 7 candidate breaks through this barrier. Answers are coherent—i.e. they make sense as individual responses and as part of a discussion. In other words, the candidate gives answers that are complementary, rather than contradictory.

6分的考生通常能详尽地回答问题，但回答得不是很自然。7分的考生则能克服这一障碍。不管是作为对单个问题的独立回答，还是作为整个讨论的一部分，他们的回答都是连贯的。换句话说，他们的回答是相辅相成的而不是自相矛盾的。

- uses a range of connectives and discourse markers with some flexibility

能够较为灵活地大量使用连接词和语篇标记

This means that the candidate uses connectives and discourse markers that have similar meanings instead of using the same ones again and again. For example, the candidate might use 'meanwhile' in one answer and 'at the same time' in another to express the same meaning.

这是指考生能交替使用意思相近的连接词和语篇标记，从而避免反复使用同一个连接词和语篇标记。例如，考生可以在一个回答中使用 meanwhile 这个词，而在另一个回答中则使用 at the same time 来表达同样的意思。

- may demonstrate language-related hesitation at times, or some repetition and/or self-correction

有时会流露出语言性迟疑，或出现重复和 / 或自我更正

This means that the candidate might pause, repeat or self-correct because they are 'searching' for grammar or vocabulary in their mind or because they realize that they have made a grammatical error or chosen the wrong word. This will not happen often—"at times".

这意味着考生会有停顿、重复或自我更正，但这仅仅是因为他们在脑海中搜寻语法或词汇，或是因为他们意识到自己犯了语法错误或用词不当。这只是偶尔的情况，并不经常发生。

## Band 8 8分

• speaks fluently with only occasional repetition or self-correction; hesitation is usually content-related and only rarely to search for language

语言运用流利，只有偶尔的重复或自我更正；出现迟疑情况通常是由于思考内容，偶尔是出于语言的原因

Here, the emphasis on the reason for hesitation switches from language (grammar and vocabulary) to content (the candidate is thinking about what information to include in the answer).

在这里，对迟疑原因的强调由语言（语法和词汇）转向内容（考生着重思考回答要包括哪些信息）。

• develops topics coherently and appropriately

话题的拓展连贯而恰当

The candidate not only answers the question, but adds suitable information to it in order to develop the conversation. The answer is easy to understand and makes sense to the listener.

考生不仅回答了问题，还添加了合适的信息去进一步拓展对话。回答浅显明了，便于听话人理解。

## Band 9 9分

• speaks fluently with only rare repetition or self-correction; any hesitation is content-related rather than to find words or grammar

语言运用流利，极少重复或自我更正，迟疑现象都是出于思考内容而不是因为思索正确的用词和语法

It is important to notice that, even at the highest level, a very limited number of “errors” is acceptable. Band 9 does not mean “perfection”—it means “close to perfection”. Pauses are only because the candidate is thinking of content—not because they are trying to recall grammatical structures or suitable vocabulary.

很值得注意的是，即使是在英语运用的最高水平，少量的错误还是被允许的。9分并不意味着十全十美，它只是“接近完美”而已。考生停顿仅仅是因为他们在思考内容，而不是因为他们在努力回想语法结构或合适的词汇。

- speaks coherently with fully appropriate cohesive features

讲话连贯，衔接充分

Speech is easy to understand in terms of the way it is structured. The phrase “fully appropriate” means not only “correct”, but also appropriate in terms of style.

讲话内容组织得让人容易理解。标准中提到的“完全恰当”不仅仅是指正确运用，更要求风格要恰当。

- develops topics fully and appropriately

话题拓展充分恰当

This means that the candidate provides responses that examine the topic from several different angles—i.e. by providing multiple reasons and/or by discussing multiple viewpoints. This is likely to be difficult unless the candidate is particularly well-read or has given considerable thought to the topic.

这意味着考生能从不同的角度回答问题，给出多方面的理由和 / 或讨论多方面的观点。要做到这一点并不容易，除非考生特别博学或者已经对该话题深思熟虑过了。

## 1.1.2 Lexical Resource 词汇资源

### Band 5 5分

- manages to talk about familiar and unfamiliar topics but uses vocabulary with limited flexibility

基本可以谈论熟悉的和不熟悉的话题，但运用词汇的灵活度不高

This means that the candidate can say at least a minimum amount on almost any topic. However, answers are undeveloped and/or use the same vocabulary again and again.

这是指考生几乎在所有话题上都掌握了最基本的词汇量，但回答往往没有扩展，而且 / 或者同一词汇反复使用。

- attempts to use paraphrase but with mixed success

能尝试释义，但时而成功时而失败



In the IELTS Speaking Module, “paraphrasing” means “referencing”—i.e. the use of words like ‘it’, ‘they’ and ‘those’ to refer to nouns. Candidates that do not do this consistently will score bands 1–5 on this criteria.

在雅思口语模块里，“释义”指的是“指代”，亦即能使用 it、they 和 those 等词指代其他名词。根据这一标准，考生如果不能连贯一致地使用指代，那么他的得分将落入 1–5 分的等级中。

### Band 6 6 分

- has a wide enough vocabulary to discuss topics at length and make meaning clear in spite of inappropriacies

具有足够的词汇量去长时间讨论话题，虽然有不确切的地方，但通常能将意思表达清楚

This criteria is directly linked to the fluency and coherence criteria at the same level. Providing a longer answer is not just a test of fluency—it is also a test of range of vocabulary. Candidates should remember that repetitive answers are penalised with band scores of 1–5 on both the fluency and coherence scale and the lexical resource scale. A band 6 candidate will choose the wrong words sometimes, but the meaning will be clear. In other words, communication is more important than accuracy.

这一标准直接对应了同一水平的流利程度和连贯性的标准。回答得多不仅是对流畅性的考验，而且是对词汇量大小的考验。考生千万要记住，在流利程度、连贯性标准和词汇资源标准中，回答中包含多次重复就会被评定到 1–5 分的等级中去。取得 6 分的考生也许有时会选错词，但他要表达的意思一定是清晰的。换句话说，能达到交际目的比准确用词更重要。

- generally paraphrases successfully

基本上可以成功释义

Many candidates in China make mistakes when using ‘he’ and ‘she’, which could limit their lexical resource score. To achieve band 6, a candidate should usually paraphrase correctly.

很多中国考生在使用人称代词 he 和 she 的时候通常会出错，因此他们的词汇资源得分往往不高。考生必须基本释义成功才能取得 6 分的成绩。