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王陆807雅思机经大全

T P SPEAKING 王陆 / 编著

话题大全 举一反三 英音示范 边学边练

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王陆807雅思机经大全

划语连括

TOP SPEAKING

话题大全 举一反三 英音示范 边学边练

王陆/编著



本书是雅思图书历史上口语话题最齐全的一本书,适合所有雅思考生。本书将所有雅思口语话题进行科学分类,有讲解,有练习,并配以标准英音朗读,是最佳授课讲义和自学辅导用书。

为了提高考生的复习效果,缩减复习内容,书中详细讲解了举一反三的方法,并提供了相关的句型。

本书的作者人称"雅思王",是最著名的口语教师之一,熟悉雅思考试,受到学生的广泛好评。

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序送给我的学生

2008年对于中国来说,是不平凡的一年,对于我来说,也是很不平凡的一年。在北京奥运会召开之前,我终于完成了自己最心爱的作品——《妙语连珠》。

本书是包含最全口语话题的雅思考试用书,在这本书中,考生可以学会如何进行举一反三地谈论雅思口语答案。

这是一本怎样的书

1. 本书针对2008年8月雅思口语考试最新标准,可以让考生迅速掌握复习要点,获取口语高分。

根据雅思出题方的最新政策,在2008年8月后雅思口语在发音方面将实施更详细的评分规则,为了方便考生了解这个评分规则,本书将对这一规则进行解读。请考生特别关注。

IELTS口语考试有四个评分标准:流利程度和连贯性、词汇量、语法结构及精确度、发音。现行的口试评分中,对于发音的评分,考官根据9级发音评分量表给出2分、4分、6分、8分四种评分结果。IELTS官方所做的持续的市场调研结果显示,考官为发音评分时,应涵盖9级发音评分量表中的1到9级九个等级,这样的评分结果会更精确地反映考生发音水平。此发音评估量表将于2008年8月开始实施。

新的规则不会对发音评分量表和评分标准产生任何影响,口语考试的结构及形式也没有任何变化,唯一的变化就是此量表会更精确地反映考生的发音水平。IELTS官方通过全面深入的测试,广泛听取了考官及考官培训人员的建议,才决定把评分结果由原来的四个等级细化为九个等级。

很多考生在查询资料的时候,不是很清楚到底什么样的发音是考官所喜欢的发音。考生在 本书中可以发现自己需要努力的方向。

2. 本书包含雅思历年口语话题, 方便考生复习准备。

众所周知,雅思考试口语题库是固定的,所以即使现在考试,也有可能遇到2001年的雅思口语题,例如:朋友、礼物等。但是,随着雅思考生英语水平的提高,每年都会有新话题增加,所以现在的雅思口语题目越来越多。在这种情况下,这本书就是雅思考生的备考宝典。

3. 本书的录音资料分类独具匠心: 考官与考生的语音资料分开。

本书把考官的问题专门放到一个文件中去,考生在复习结束后,可以听着考官的问题,自己练习回答问题,检验自己的准备情况,看看自己的听力水平和口语水平是否还有问题。

如果英语口语水平一般,发音不够标准,可以进行答案跟读,这样方便纠正自己的错误发音。

- 4. 本书为纯英音录音,这样避免了考生在考试中不熟悉英音发音的问题,能够更好地应对考试。不过考生本人无论英音美音,都不会影响分数。
- 5. 在考试前,大家可以登录我的博客blog.sina.com.cn/ieltswang,看最新的口语预测,真正做到有备无患。

怎样使用本书

- 1. 登陆我的博客blog.sina.com.cn/ieltswang,了解最新的雅思口语考试题目,然后将所需要的题目在书中做出标记,作为重点准备内容。
- 2. 听雅思考官的问题,自己先回答问题。在这个过程中,最好用MP3把自己的声音录下来,然后与书中已有的答案对照一下,看看是否有借鉴意义。
- 3. 制订学习计划,模仿考生的语音资料,保证自己的发音。跟读答案,做到流利、标准、准确。
 - 4. 每天朗读半个小时, 保证自己的语感。
- 5. 想获得高分的考生,可以按照本书中的范例,写出自己的答案,但是一定要保证自己的语法、用词准确,否则会影响分数。
- 6. 对于基础不是很好的考生,担心如果直接背诵答案会影响分数,那么只需要对其中的一些信息进行修改,就可以使用在自己的答案中了。

怎样学习口语

作为英语教师,我教授英语口语已有6年的时间。在教学过程中,一些学生按照我的学习方法指导取得了不错的效果,希望此方法也能给读者朋友以借鉴。这里要说明的是,英语口语的学习方法可能因人而异,也希望大家能找到最适合自己的方法。

1. 初学者

对于初学者来说,最好的方法就是背诵英文句型和段落。在背诵前,切记要按照录音大声朗读5遍以上。有读者会说,试过了,记不住。其实,背诵时最好有中文译文,边看中文句子边背诵,这样就可以确定背不下来是因为情节的连贯问题,而不是因为英语水平的问题。

2. 中级水平

许多过了英语四级或六级的考生认为自己学的口语教材过于简单,其实,过了四级或六级只能体现在阅读、听力或写作方面的水平,并不代表口语也达到了同样的水平。大家可以做个试验,拿一篇你认为很浅显的文章,将其翻译成汉语,然后让别人将每句话读给你听,你再翻译成英文,如果没问题,说明你口语很好,否则就需要多做这种练习。

特别方法

- 1. 每晚入睡以前躺在床上,用英文自言自语,将一天发生的事情描述下来。要持之以恒。
- 2. 每星期至少看一次英文对白的电影,要看同一部,连续三个月以上,口语一定大有进步。

这些方法都是比较适合中国学生的方法。大家可从中选出最适合自己的。

为什么要学会举一反三

最后,给大家一个建议,在雅思口语中一定要学会举一反三。举一反三的好处在于能够充分运用以前所准备过的内容,以不变应万变。具体的方法,书中有专门的章节来讲解,而且每个话题中都有相关内容。在这里只是举例说明,让考生体会举一反三的好处,希望考生能给予特别关注。例如,考官给的卡片上是这样写的:

Part Two

Describe the most beautiful natural scenery you have ever seen.

You should say:

what is specific about it where did you see it who did you go with

and explain why you think it is the most beautiful.

考生要马上和interesting trip 联系到一起,不要认为这是新的话题。你可以谈论青岛、大连、或深圳的某些景色。

在回答第三部分考官提问时,依然可以用到interesting trip所准备过的话题。请看示范:

- What measures does your government take to protect natural scenery?

 The government asks the tourists to take garbage away after they finish having a picnic or they will be fined.
- O by you think is it effective?

 Yes. I think the condition is better now. People are aware of the pollution which is caused by them and they are paying attention to it. It's more important to make people have the idea and in this way, I believe, the government is successful so far.
- What role does tourism play in your country's economy?

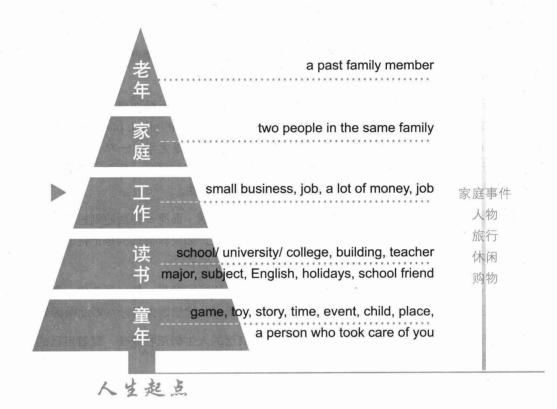
 It benefits our economy and offers more job opportunities, which will have a sound impact on our national economy.
- What should you pay attention to in traveling?
 Many factors are to be taken into consideration. For example, safety is of vital importance to everyone. Health is also to be considered.

总之, 考生对自己有信心, 就一定会取得满意的分数。祝大家成功!

最后还要感谢一些人,他们为本书的编写做了很多努力:马良、刘洋、马龙、车玲、裘杨、马俊哲、李炳军、钟一、刘钰、李国禧、Emily和郭小婉参与了研发与整理,而厉洁、满金麒和宋丽做了大量的资料搜集的基础工作。还要感谢江源、张敬娴、李彩婷。



序站在你的人生树下



是王陆老师画给我的一棵人生树。在这幅图里,隐藏着雅思口语考试的话题和答案的奥秘,也隐含着我和王陆七年来的合作经历。所以,我把这幅图作为新书的开始。

王陆对考试有着真实和直白的理解,整理真题的本领独步雅思界。她的第一本书《妙语连珠》成为了雅思培训界第一本把口语真题和答案一网打尽的应试宝典,从而奠定了她"雅思王"不可动摇的地位,也铸就了雅思中教口语无可匹敌的传奇神话。也就是从那个时候起,我跟王陆开始合作,我们的友谊和事业同时起步。

但是这一切仅仅是辉煌的开始。考试不断在发展,学生的需求也在增加。对于学生而言,单纯的题目已经不能完全满足需要,此时"807"概念应运而生。807就意味着高频词汇和机经的结合,压缩复习量,提高应答的精确度,因此就有了"王陆807雅思词汇精讲"丛书。这套丛书充分解决了考生词汇和背景常识上的各种障碍,让整个雅思培训取得了飞跃性的进展。

当 "807" 系列高唱凯歌的时候,迎来了《妙语连珠》的改版。这一次,也迎来了雅思口语培训的变革。现在的雅思口语已经涉及几百个话题,而且似乎还不断有新题产生。语言的问题在 "807"的帮助下已经解决,但是回答思路枯竭令人堪忧。这本全新改版后的《王陆807雅思机经大全·妙语连珠》不仅带来了最全的口语话题和答案,而且带来了这棵人生树和807

万能卡片。

所谓的807万能卡片就是那些能够应对多种话题的经典答案。这个理念就是用有限的卡片回答层出不穷的口语话题,而且充满个性,绝不雷同。之所以叫做"807"是因为可以跟"王陆807雅思词汇精讲"结合使用。在本书的正文里,王陆老师已经作了精彩而且形象的讲解,我这里就不再赘述。

这棵人生树是王陆用几年来的经验和热情总结而成的,画出了雅思口语出题的规律和答题的注意事项。

看似层出不穷的雅思话题,实际上是围绕着人生的点点滴滴酝酿而成的。提起"童年",每个人的脑海里会不自觉地浮现出game, toy, story, time, event, child, place, 甚至a person who took care of you。提起学生时代,不论是小学、中学还是大学,一草一木、一言一行,似乎都历历在目。人生的真实经历是雅思口语话题的源泉。如此看来,每个人都能成为雅思口语的出题人,每个人都能预测出雅思口语会有哪些新话题产生。

有一些话题是通用的,在人生的各个阶段都有可能遇到,而有一些话题则是具有时间效应的。所以,站在这棵人生树下,应选择属于自己的时间点。如果你摘取的是记忆的片段,则一定要用过去时,当你展望未来的时候,一定要用将来时!

每个人都有属于自己的人生树!树上挂满了时光、回忆和梦想!我们用热情、勤奋、汗水和真诚为这棵树浇水、施肥!人生因为有热情所以会精彩,理想因为有汗水因此而闪光!

站在自己的人生树下,感受时光的流转!看着自己的人生树茁壮成长,载着自己的梦想和 勒奋插入云霄!

愿"王陆807雅思机经大全"丛书帮助所有的考生实现梦想,并祝考试成功!



2008年8月雅思口语发音量化标准

首先,在这个量化标准中,要注意单词的发音,其次就是contraction and weak forms (连读和弱读),再之后就是stress(重音)和intonation (语调)。

在这种情况下,一定要好好提高自己的发音水平,培养地道的语音、语调。尽量模仿标准语音,争取在雅思口语考试中获得高分。

of o	Correct pronunciation	Contractions and weak forms	Stress Intonation				
1	of individual sounds to form intelligible words		n (**)				
2	of items associated with the lexical areas	the use of contractions where appropriate	basic stress and intonation patterns for words and short sentences				
3	of vocabulary specific to the topic and subject areas	the combination of weak forms	sentence stress to clarify meaning				
4	produces some acceptable features of English pronunciation but overall control is limited an there can be severe strain for the listener	appropriate weak forms in connected speech	basic intonation and features of connected speech at sentence level				
5		the combination of weak forms and contractions	rising intonation to indicate interest and surprise as appropriate falling intonation to indicate the end of a turn intonation and features of connected speech beyond sentence level				
6	can be understood throughout, though mispronunciation may occasionally cause momentary strain for the listener	*	rising and falling intonation for keeping, giving up and offering turns stress and rhythm to highlight and emphasise main points and ideas intonation and pitch to convey attitude, indicate emotions				
7	sounds with minimal L1 transfer		 a range and stress and intonation patterns, pitch and volume to engage and maintain the examiner's interest signal the provision of new information indicate discourse structure 				

	Correct pronunciation	Contractions and weak forms	Stress	Intonation
8	is easy to understand throughout, with L1 accent having minimal effect on intelligibility	uses a wide range of phonological features to convey meaning effectively	a range of stress and intonation patterns, pitch and volume to convey subtle shifts in meaning and attitude	
9	produce individual sounds so as to be fully understood by the examiner, with only a rare sound that deviates from an internationally intelligible model		stress and intonation patterns which are recognizably specific to English without an lapses in intelligibility	

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雅思口语考试介绍

雅思口语考试包括三个部分内容:一般性话题(General Questions)、专题讨论(Topics)和深入话题(Deep Questions)。雅思口语考试的目的是为了考查考生实际交流的能力。因此,一般性话题总是放在开头部分。这样,可以方便考官与考生之间有一个大致的了解,也可以减少考生的紧张感。当然,考试过程中,考生还需要注意一些常规的礼貌和习惯问题。"专题讨论"部分是雅思口语考试的"重头戏",是考官与考生交流的依据。正因为有了"专题讨论",雅思口语考试才"有据可循"。因此,不论雅思口语考试的形式如何变化,这一部分内容是不会取消的。"深入话题"部分给考生和考官"打成一片"提供了机会。它使考官和考生之间的交谈更加有意思,给考生提供了展示个性和语言功底的机会,也是使考生之间拉开分数的部分。

雅思口语考试的过程如下:

Part One

会面问话:主考官会鼓励、引导考生多谈一般话题,包括:生活、文化习惯、 个人兴趣等等,约4~5分钟。考生应勇敢积极地发言。

Part Two sheward bits nithin (anchorumos bits and concerns own

卡片问题:主考官抽出一张写着话题的卡片(Cue Card),上面写明需要谈论的内容。考生有1分钟的准备时间,之后对此话题要连续谈论2分钟,考官不会中途打断。时间到后,考官开始提问。

Part Three

深入讨论:该部分基本上是对第二部分的谈话内容进行比较广泛而深入的 讨论,约**4~5**分钟。这些问题一般比较抽象,考生一定要主动大胆地回答 考官的提问。

crammatical range are the length and complexity of the

口语评分标准

Research has shown that the speech functions which occur regularly in a candidate's output during the Speaking Test are:

- Providing personal information
- Expressing a preference Providing non-personal information
- Comparing Expressing opinions
- Summarising Explaining
- Conversation repair Suggesting
- Contrasting Justifying opinions
- Narrating and paraphrasing Speculating
- Analysing

Fluency and Coherence refers to the ability to talk with normal levels of continuity, rate and effort and to link ideas and language together to form coherent, connected speech.

The key indicators of fluency are speech rate and speech continuity. The key indicators of coherence are logical sequencing of sentences, clear marking of stages in a discussion, narration or argument, and the use of cohesive devices (e.g. connectors, pronouns and conjunctions) within and between sentences.

Lexical Resource refers to the range of vocabulary the candidate can use and the precision with which meanings and attitudes can be expressed.

The key indicators are the variety of words used, the adequacy and appropriacy of the words used and the ability to circumlocute (get round a vocabulary gap by using other words) with or without noticeable hesitation.

Grammatical Range and Accuracy refers to the range and the accurate and appropriate use of the candidate's grammatical resource. The key indicators of grammatical range are the length and complexity of the spoken sentences, the appropriate use of subordinate clauses, and the range of sentence structures, especially to move elements around for information focus. The key indicators of grammatical accuracy are the number of grammatical errors in a given amount of speech and the communicative effect of error.

Pronunciation refers to the ability to produce comprehensible speech to fulfil the speaking test requirements. The key indicators will be the amount of strain caused to the listener, the amount of the speech which is unintelligible and the noticeability of L1 influence.

Unit One

雅思口语第一部分问答

- √ 名字、工作还是学习、家乡
- √ 运动、音乐、购物、阅读、电视节目、周末
- √ 花语、数字、交通、噪音、语言、鸟类、舞蹈
- √ 住所、朋友、照片、食物、家庭
- √ 博物馆、收藏、色彩、绘画、目标

Chapter One 名字、工作还是学习、家乡

Name 名字

- · What's your full name?
- What's your surname (last name, family name)?
- What's your given name (first name)?
- What can I call you?
- · What's the meaning of your Chinese name?
- Have you ever changed your name? Why or why not?
- Do Chinese people like changing their names? Why or why not?
- What kind of people like changing their names in China? Why?
- What's your full name?

My name is Wang Qiu.

- What's your surname (last name, family name)?Wang is my last name.
- What's your given name (first name)?
 Qiu is my first name.
- What can I call you?My English name is Sarah.
- What's the meaning of your Chinese name?
 My name was given by my parents. I was born in autumn and my father named me after the season.
- Have you ever changed your name? Why or why not?
 No, never. My name sounds ok, and there is no need for me to change it.
- Do Chinese people like changing their names? Why or why not?
 I don't think so. People's names are from their family tree or given by fortune-tellers and their names can bring them good luck.
- What kind of people like changing their names in China? Why?
 I guess some famous stars prefer to change their names because they believe that their new names are easy to be remembered.

Working or Studying 工作还是学习

people who are working 工作考生

- · Are you working or studying?
- What's your responsibility?
- How do you like your job?
- What aspects do you like or dislike about your job?
- Are you working or studying?I'm working as a clerk in an international bank.
- What's your responsibility?
 I'm dealing with clients who have business cooperation with our bank, and my job is to make sure that we have smooth cooperation.
- How do you like your job?
 I enjoy doing my job because I can deal with different people and negotiate with them. I work closely with people from different walks of life.
- What aspects do you like or dislike about your job?
 I always go on business trips to other cities, and I can enjoy some leisure time after I finish my work in the place. I really like it. The only problem is that sometimes I have to work overtime, and I am a little exhausted.

people who are studying 学生考生

- Are you working or studying?
- What's your major?
- Why did you choose this major?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of your university?
- Are you working or studying? I'm studying at a university.
- What's your major?I major in environmental studies.
- Why did you choose this major? This field will be one of the hottest industries this century, and environmental protection will be what everyone in the world cares about.
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of your university? The academic level of my university is advanced, and professors have great achievement in their field. I feel enlightened in the class, but there is one thing that I am not satisfied with my university, that is, the accommodation is terrible and our room is close to the street, which is too noisy.