



新航道—语言教育创新者

北京新航道学校雅思考试 (IELTS) 培训教材

# 胡敏雅思教材第4代

## 全新版

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# 雅思考试口语练习

## IELTS

胡敏 主编  
Nick Stirk 编著

本书配磁带

中国广播电视出版社

新航道雅思考试 (IELTS) 培训系列教材

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1999年，我应美国文化委员会之邀，前往美国考察。它的中文全称是“国际英语水平测试系统”，英文缩写为“IELTS”，专门为留学与移民美联邦国家的申请者设置。这一年恰恰是我在新东方最忙碌的一个年头。新东方英语培训项目，还要面对大量的教学与管理工作的。在这种情况下，校领导多次找我，希望我能把雅思做起来，因为这项考试注重综合能力。我虽然缺乏教学经验，他们认为我是最佳人选。

经过考虑，我接下了这个项目。当时国内根本没有可以信赖的教材，第一个培训班开课时，两个月培训结束，第一套内部教材也基本搞定，教学效果还算不错。

为了更进一步了解雅思，保证培训质量，我决定到位于美国伦敦的雅思考试主管机构——英国文化委员会走一趟。经过调研，我了解到英国文化委员会雅思考试主管机构——肖恩·海德。通过国际友人的引荐，肖恩·海德要见了。坐在他对面，我把事先准备好的问题提了出来，他一一作答。谈到托福考试时，肖恩·海德说了一句话，“TOEFL is an empire. (托福是一个帝国。)”言下之意雅思无法与之抗衡。

我则充满信心地说，“雅思考试具备巨大的市场潜力，肯定会异军突起。”

听了我的话，肖恩·海德开心地笑了。

之后我访问了剑桥大学考试委员会，走进了几乎所有相关书店，购买了大量雅思考试类书籍。当我离开英国时，知道自己已尽了最大努力，拿到了雅思的核心资源，可以把培训做得更好了。

归国航程9个小时，我没有休息，而是抓紧时间学习带回来的书。回国后，第一件事就是着手研发国内第一套真正意义上的雅思教材。由于客观条件及时间限制，它借鉴了国外雅思教材的部分内容，但我相信，假以时日，我肯定会研发出完全本土化的雅思教材。

教材开发完成，我开始全国巡回演讲。根据我对雅思的理解，我总结了4句话概括雅思：留学新途径、移民直通车、外企通行证、英语大课堂。演讲中我反复说明雅思考试的科学性：能够全面评估应试者的语言能力和水平，参加有些语言考试可能会高分低



# 雅思风暴

(丛书序)

胡 敏

1999年留学热潮席卷国内，雅思考试悄然兴起，它的中文全称是“国际英语水平测试系统”，英文缩写为“IELTS”，专为留学与移民英联邦国家的申请者设置。这一年恰恰是我在新东方最忙碌的一年，主讲托福阅读，创办四、六级和考研英语培训项目，还要面对大量的教学与管理的工作。在这种情况下，校领导多次找我，希望我能把雅思做起来，因为这项考试注重综合能力，要研发它必须有多年的学术底蕴和教学经验，他们认为我是最佳人选。

经过考虑，我接下了这个项目。当时国内雅思培训刚刚起步，第一个培训班开课时，根本没有可以信赖的教材，基本上是边上课边编教材。两个月培训结束，第一套内部教材也基本搞定，教学效果还算不错。

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能，但参加雅思考试一定是高分高能。这次巡回演讲，我的足迹踏遍大江南北，先后举办了数十场免费演讲，使国人对雅思有了更多的了解，同时为英语培训开辟了一个新的领域，在国内掀起了第1场雅思风暴。

2001年，在充分准备之后，我认为研发拥有自主知识产权的雅思教材的时机已经成熟，经过我领导下的研发团队夜以继日的努力，终于完成了第2代雅思教材的编写。这套教材共17本，经测试，题目的仿真度达到85%以上，仅这一点就是许多国内外培训机构至今未能达到的。这套教材因其独创性、可操作性和高效性，很快在学员当中赢得了巨大的知名度，许多已经在国外学习的学员，也回国求购这套教材。与此同时，雅思成绩先后受到多个国家的承认，这种内外呼应的结果是，雅思考试如日中天，考生对雅思学习的热情一浪高过一浪。也就是在这个时候，学员和同行开始称呼我为“胡雅思”，这可以说是我在雅思领域制造的第2场风暴。

2002年澳大利亚宣布根据雅思成绩录取留学生，受这个消息的鼓舞，6月我亲赴澳大利亚，到各个学府与同行深入交流，广泛接触中国留学生。接触中我发现，留澳学生年龄普遍偏小，语言基础薄弱。回国后，我马上设计并建立了全国第1个雅思基础班培训基地，全面解决低龄学员的学习问题。第1期招生就爆满，2个月里招了近千名学生，在业内引起巨大轰动，许多培训机构争相模仿这种教学模式。同时我的第3代雅思教材也被隆重推入市场，由此全国各地雅思培训进入爆发期，仅新东方暑期雅思培训就达3万人，许多海外学子纷纷回国接受培训，其他雅思培训机构也出现了前所未有的井喷。

雅思风暴三度抢滩成功，一举成为培训业的宠儿。各大报刊争相刊登我在雅思培训方面的言论，一家主流媒体甚至刊登了一篇题为《雅思风暴，胡敏制造》的文章来形容当时的学习热潮。最近出版的《中国民办教育生存报告》说：“在过去的几年里，这个长着细长眼睛和高高额头的家伙旋风般地成为雅思考试的代名词。”那段时间，我每次参加网上举办的对话活动，短短一两个小时就会有成千上万的问题涌入聊天室，学员们的学习热情使我深受感动。曾经有个年轻人在学校找了我十多天，把他的雅思听力理解教材拿出来给我看，里面做满了各种记号，笔迹力透纸背，把书都划破了。而在此之前他一句英语都不懂，一个单词没学过，完全是靠毅力和信念的支撑，最大程度地信任了我所教授的方法，在3个月内使自己的雅思成绩达到了5.5分。我一辈子都不会忘记这个年轻人，从表面上看，是我总结出来的学习方法让他获益良多，在我看来，是他的积极向上、永不服输让我再一次感受到了功夫不负有心人。

时至今日，雅思考试在全国建立了25个考点，每年举办35次考试，已经有了与托福平分秋色的态势。而在英联邦留学的人员当中有70%以上参加过我主持的雅思培训，绝大部分雅思考生学习过我主编的教材。回想我制造的一场又一场雅思风暴，再看看自己接受的一次又一次洗礼，我深深体会到了弄潮人的快乐与幸福。

2004年9月于北京

This book contains the same topics and questions as in the Speaking Book in this series. A sample answer has been provided for each question. Always remember that there are many ways to answer the questions in this book and in the actual IELTS speaking module. Contrary to popular belief, there is never a 'right' answer to any of the questions.

In the IELTS speaking module, just as in the writing module, the examiner will expect you to be able to give reasons to support your opinions and develop your answers. The main reasons for developing your answers are that you want to show the examiner your vocabulary and range of grammar. Developing your answers also allows you to use connectives to show cohesion.

The answers contain useful vocabulary which you can and should use in your own answers. Do not copy these answers word for word, as examiners are on the lookout for memorised answers, and will give you lower scores if you use them.

We are sure that you will disagree with many of the statements in the answers. Good! We are happy that you disagree, because that will make you develop your own answers and also think more about the topics and questions.

The best way to use this book is to look at the topics where you feel you lack ideas and vocabulary for the IELTS speaking module. Use the sample answers to get you started on the topic. Most topics are included in Parts 1, 2 and 3. At the same time, notice the different styles of questions, in particular that the part 1 questions are relatively easy and factual, whereas the part 3 questions often involve opinions and personal ideas.

Good luck preparing for the speaking module!

### Acknowledgements

First of all, we would like to thank Mark Griffiths for writing the preface to this book and providing the questions from his recently published book on the IELTS Speaking Module.

We would also like to thank our colleagues at New Channel, particularly Hu Min, for his suggestions and guidance, and Cai Qing for help with the design of the book.

Nick Stirk

能,但参加雅思考试一定是高分高能。这次巡回演讲,我的足迹踏遍大江南北,先后举办了数十场免费演讲,使国人对雅思有了更多的了解,同时为英语培训开辟了一个新的领域,在国内掀起了第1场雅思风暴。

# 前言

2002年,我认为开发拥有自主知识产权的雅思教材的时机已经成熟,经过我和同事们日以继夜的编写,这套教材共17本,在国内外培训机构至今未能达到的。这套教材因其科学性、实用性和高效性,很快在学员当中赢得了口碑。

本书搜集的考题与本系列丛书《雅思考试(IELTS)口语突破》的考题相同。每个考题都提供了参考答案,但要记住的是,对于本书中的考题以及实际雅思考试中的口语部分,答案可以千变万化。与大家的想法相反,任何考题都不可能有所谓的正确答案。

雅思口语与雅思写作一样,考官希望你能给出理由支持你的想法、阐明你的观点。之所以要阐明你的观点,其主要原因是:你得向考官展示你的词汇和语法知识,同时让你有机会使用连接词,证明你说话有条理。

参考答案提供了一些有用的词汇,你在回答问题时可以而且应该使用。千万不要一字不落地背这些答案,考官们会特别注意你是否在背答案,如果是,你的成绩会大打折扣。

可以肯定的是,你会不同意参考答案中的许多观点。太好啦!我们很高兴你有不同意见,因为这样会迫使你阐明自己的观点,同时对你碰到的考题做更多的思考。

使用本书的最佳办法是,你觉得自己对雅思口语中哪些考题比较没有把握,就在本书当中重点学习相关内容,让参考答案为你起到提示作用。大多数考题都在第1、2、3部分,大家要注意提问的方式各有不同,尤其要注意的是,第1部分的提问相对说来不仅容易而且与你的真实情况有关,第3部分的提问则经常涉及个人的想法和观点。

祝大家准备充分、心想事成!

## 鸣谢

首先我们要感谢 Mark Griffiths 为本书作序并从他最近出版的新书《雅思考试(IELTS)口语突破》中提供考题。

我们还要感谢新航道的同事们为本书提供宝贵建议和指导,尤其是胡敏先生。另外还要感谢蔡箐女士为本书的设计提供了帮助。

IELTS Speaking Module

We would also like to thank our colleagues at New Channel, particularly Nick Stirk, for his suggestions and guidance, and Cai Qing for help with the design of the book.

Nick Stirk



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# Part One Topics

## 口试第一阶段

### 常见话题

**Ages 年龄****1. When do people (usually) get married in your country?**

"When they are in their 20's. People marry later now. This is certainly true in cities. This trend will continue in the next few years. People are putting their careers first. More people are choosing to study longer and leave marriage until they have graduated and found a good job."

**2. When do people usually learn to drive in your country?**

"In their mid-20's. It is becoming more common to learn earlier. I think that learning at an early age can be dangerous. Younger people are often not careful drivers."

**3. At what age(s) can people legally smoke, buy alcohol, and get married?**

"For smoking and drinking alcohol, I'm not sure. I often see kids buying cigarettes or bottles of beer and spirits. Maybe they are buying them for themselves or for their parents. I think the legal age should be 18 for this. Getting married? I don't know the age for sure, but I think it's 22 or 24. It might be different for men and for women."

**4. At what age do people usually retire from work?**

"I heard that the age is 60 for men and 55 for women, but I'm really not sure. Many people retire early or are retired by their companies. This means that they stay at home, but still receive money from the company. This system will not exist in the future, because it is not economical for the company."

**5. What could you do when you were younger that you cannot do now?**

"Sports mainly. I'm still fit, but when I was younger, I could run a mile in five minutes. I used to be a fast swimmer, too. Now, I only go swimming once every two weeks, so I can't be as good as I was before."

**6. How do you think your life will be different when you are retired?**

"I'm sure that life will be more relaxing. It might be too relaxing and I'll get bored. At the moment, I want to work part-time when I'm old. I'm not sure I'll feel that way when I retire."

Examiners have access to these model answers.

If you copy any of them, you could get a very low score in the IELTS test.

## Agriculture 农业

### 1. What are the main agricultural products in your region / country?

"I live in Hainan. There are many agricultural products, such as rubber, fruits, and vegetables. A lot of melons are grown there. Some of these agricultural products have been grown in Hainan for a long time. Others are new."

### 2. Do many people work on farms in your region / country?

"In China, many people work in agriculture. People often do not want to work on the land for low pay. Farm workers can earn more in the cities. They cannot get good jobs, so when they arrive in the cities, they get low-paid work in construction or beg for money."

### 3. Do students often work on farms during their holidays?

"Yes, in the countryside. Parents in the cities want their children to do schoolwork during the school holidays. In China, people that get their money from farming are often poor. The children often work to increase the family income. In cities they have more money, so parents want their kids to do schoolwork."

### 4. Is farm work well paid in your region / country?

"No. Farm workers often earn less than 1000 yuan a month. Some farmers make a good salary, for example farmers near cities. They can sell products easily. Compared to other people in the countryside, they do well, but compared to city people, their incomes are still low."

### 5. How important is farming in your region / country?

"In Hainan, farming is quite important, but not as important as the tourist industry. Farming is quite important everywhere in China. In Inner Mongolia, animals are important, but in central China, rice is. In Hainan, fruit and vegetables are the main focus, but rubber plantations are becoming more common."

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## Ambitions 理想

### 1. What is your main ambition in life?

"My ambition in life is to stay healthy. If you are healthy, you can work and enjoy yourself in your free time. I keep fit. I eat a balanced diet. I am careful on the streets. Traffic accidents are a cause of injury."

### 2. Do you think you will achieve your ambition?

"I think so. It is very challenging, but I like challenges, so I am sure I will be successful and achieve my ambition in the future."

### 3. Do you think that you are an ambitious person?

"Yes. I want to be successful. I want to be very famous and very rich. I want money to buy a big house and travel to foreign countries. I want as much money as Bill Gates! I want to be a 'big boss' and tell people what to do."

### 4. Are your friends / family members ambitious?

"The people in my family are very ambitious. They are successful and I want to be successful, too. Many of my friends are ambitious. However, I don't think my friends are more ambitious than me."

### 5. Is it always good to be ambitious?

"Not always. Maybe ambitious people will be selfish. I think that ambition is a good thing. If people are ambitious, they help society, not only the individual. However, some ambitious people will not do this."

### 6. What do you see yourself doing in 5 / 10 / 20 years' time?

"I'll probably be doing the same thing as now. I hope I'll have a higher position in a large company. My life will be better. I will have a job in a company where I can improve myself."

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