



大学英语新四级本领丛书

附赠光盘

710分 高分突破 ——四六级口语

总主编 李鲁平

本册主编 许峰



突破450分瓶颈，
攀登600分高峰！



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

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710 分高分突破 ——四六级口语

总 主 编	李鲁平					
本 册 主 编	许 峰					
本册副主编	杭 楠	韩 莉				
参 编	衣 莉	唐 莹	刘海英	杨敬丛		



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前 言

为了进一步推动我国大学英语教学,适应国家改革开放和经济发展的需要,使学生更加重视英语口语学习,获得较强的交际能力,经教育部高等教育司批准,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会自1999年开始实施口语考试(CET-Spoken English Test)。由于近年参加口语考试的门坎进一步降低,因此每年都有更多考生参加口语考试。那么如何准备口语考试呢?本书即旨在为准备参加全国大学英语四、六级口语考试的考生提供一些借鉴和建议。

本书共分六章:

第一章详细介绍了大学英语四、六级口语考试的基本概况,包括考试的原则、报考的条件等;并提供了一套四、六级口语考试样卷,以期让考生对此有一个全面的了解和认识。

第二章主要以2008年5月份的四、六级口语考试真题为例,详细介绍了该考试的组织原则,以及考生在应试时须注意的具体事项。

第三章总结了四、六级口语考试的热门话题,每一个热门话题都列出了最容易提问的问题,以及常用的词组、句型,供考生参考练习。对于部分问题还提供了一些回答的范例,考生可以和自己的回答作对比,从而不断提高口语表达能力。

第四章主要为各热门话题的背景知识材料,为考生个人发言和小组讨论环节提供素材。

第五章列出了一些口语表达的基本功能句型,以期帮助考生提高口语表达和交际能力。一般来说,这些基本功能句型在小组讨论中非常适用。

第六章为考生提供了10套典型的四、六级口语考试模拟试题,供考生自我测试。

一般来说,有资格参加四、六级口语考试的考生都是经过笔试严格筛选的,英语学习比较出色。但是作为四、六级口语考试的考官,我们却发现很多考生在口语表达方面不尽如人意。究其原因,在于这些考生在回答问题的时候,缺乏相关的信息点,信息量亦不足,答非所问,言之无物。鉴于这些因素,本书重点挑选了一些四、六级口语考试常考的话题,并附带了大量的

相关信息及话题背景常识，使考生在备考期间不断充实相关内容并提高技能，以期在回答问题时表现更加完美。

在编写本书的过程中，我们参考了《大学英语（全新版）》第二册和第三册听说教材中的一些范例，在此对相关人员表示感谢。

由于时间仓促，书中难免有不足之处，望广大读者批评指正。

编者

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第一章

全国大学英语四、六级口语考试简介

一、什么是四、六级口语考试？

为了更好地考查大学生口语表达和交际能力，推动大学生从听、说、读、写、译等各方面提高自己的英语水平，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在成功地实施了四、六级的笔试考试后，从 1999 年 11 月起在部分城市开始实施大学英语四、六级考试口语考试（CET Spoken English Test，简称 CET-SET），用于衡量我国大学生运用英语进行口头交际的能力，从而完善了对大学生英语各方面能力的考查。

大学英语四、六级考试口语考试每年举行两次，分别在 5 月份和 11 月份。目前在北京的考点有三处，即清华大学外语系、中国人民大学外语学院和首都师范大学外语学院。四、六级口语考试对考生的报考次数没有限制，如果考生感觉这次没有发挥好，成绩不理想，可以再次报名参加考试。

申请参加大学英语四、六级考试口语考试的考生必须达到一定的笔试成绩标准。旧四、六级考试：四级成绩在 80 分及以上或六级成绩在 75 分及以上；新四、六级考试：四级成绩在 550 分及以上或六级成绩在 520 分及以上。

二、四、六级口语考试怎样进行？

CET-SET 采用面对面的形式，每场考试由两名考官和两（或三）名考生组成。每场考试的时间为 20 分钟左右。两名考官上午和下午轮流担任考官 1 和考官 2。一般来说，考官 1 负责组织考试，包括向考生提问，给每位考生打分；考官 2 负责设备操作，如计时等，并在考试第二部分按考生顺序分发相应的图片或者卡片，同时也给学生打分。但是在考试过程中，考官 2 不参与提问和讨论。

CET-SET 分 3 部分：

第一部分：考官和考生进行交谈，采用问答的形式。时间约 5 分钟。

考试开始时，考官会根据每位考生的座位序号要求考生介绍自己的姓名和准考证号，然后要求考生用半分钟的时间简单地介绍一下自己。这些都是为了帮助考生消除紧张情绪，从而使其快速进入良好的考试状态。

个人介绍结束后，主考会根据考生的座位序号开始进行提问。一般来说，这些问题都比较简单，属于“热身”话题。考生没有时间进行准备，听懂问题后即刻开

E. 灵活性 指考生应对不同情景和话题的能力

F. 适切性 指考生根据不同场合选用适当、确切语言的能力

这 6 项原则两两合并后即成为 3 个打分分项, 每项满分为 5 分, 总分为 15 分。根据考生口语考试的具体表现, 每项可以适当地减分, 可以打半分。

	语言准确性和范围	话语的长短和连贯性	语言灵活性和适切性
5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇基本正确 表达过程中词汇丰富、语法结构较为复杂 发音较好, 但允许有一些不影响理解的母语口音 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在讨论有关话题时能进行较长时间的、语言连贯的发言, 但允许由于无法找到合适的词语而造成的偶尔停顿 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能够自然、积极地参与讨论 语言的使用总体上能与语境、功能和目的相适应
4 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有一些错误, 但未严重影响交际 表达过程中词汇较丰富 发音尚可 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能进行较连贯的发言, 但多数发言较简短 组织思想和搜寻词语时频繁出现停顿, 有时会影响交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能够较积极地参与讨论, 但有时内容不切题或未能与小组成员直接交流 语言的使用基本上能与语境、功能和目的相适应
3 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有错误, 且有时会影响交际 表达过程中词汇不丰富, 语法结构较简单 发音有缺陷, 有时会影响交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 发言简短 组织思想和搜寻词语时频繁出现较长时间的停顿, 影响交际, 但能够基本完成交际任务 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不能积极参与讨论, 有时无法适应新话题或讨论内容的改变
2 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有较多错误, 以致妨碍理解 表达过程中因缺乏词汇和语法结构而影响交际 发音较差, 以致交际时常中断 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 发言简短且毫无连贯性, 几乎无法进行交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不能参与小组讨论

四、考生能力等级

考试总分为 15 分, 分为 A、B、C 和 D 4 个等级。

大学英语四、六级考试口语考试能力等级标准如下:

等级	分数段	等级描述
A 等	A ⁺ 14.5~15 分	能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口头交际, 基本上没有困难。
	A 13.5~14.4 分	

求澄清, 澄清意见和看法。

争辩

讨论, 讨论观点, 反驳论点, 提出进一步论证, 劝说和对劝说的反应。

六、四、六级口语考试样题

CET Spoken English Test

Sample Paper

Topic A-1

Topic Area: City Life

Topic: City Traffic

Part 1 (5 minutes)

Examiner:

Good morning (Good afternoon), everybody. Could you please tell me your name and the number of your admission ticket? Your name, please. And your number?... Your name? ... And your number? ... Thank you.

Now would you please briefly introduce yourselves to each other? Remember, you should *not* mention the name of your university. (1.5 minutes)

OK, now that we know each other, we can do some group work. First of all, I'd like to ask each of you to say something about life in the city.

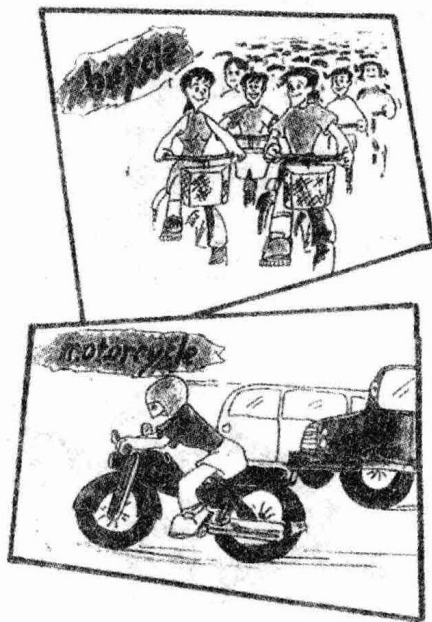
[C1, C2, C3]

- 1) How do you like living in Beijing?
- 2) What do you think is the most serious challenge of living in a city like Beijing?
- 3) How do you like shopping in a supermarket?
- 4) Where would you like to live, downtown or in the suburbs, and why?
- 5) What measures do you think we should take to reduce air pollution in Beijing?
- 6) Can you say something about the entertainment available in your city?
- 7) Where would you like to find a job after graduation, in a big city like Beijing or Shanghai or in a small town, and why?
- 8) What's your impression of the people in Beijing?

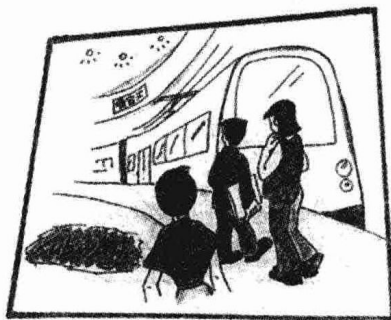
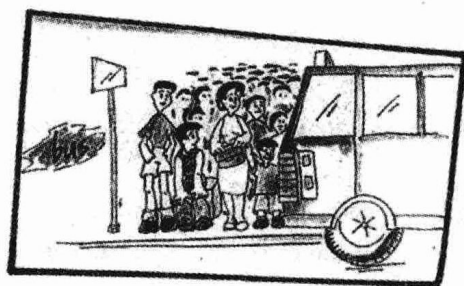
- During the discussion, why did you say that?
 - What kind of transport do you usually use in your city?
 - Do you have any suggestions as to how traffic conditions can be improved in big cities?
 - Do you think private cars should be encouraged?
 - Why do you think some Western countries encourage people to ride bicycles?
- Now, that's the end of the test. Thank you, everybody.

本书讲解体例说明:

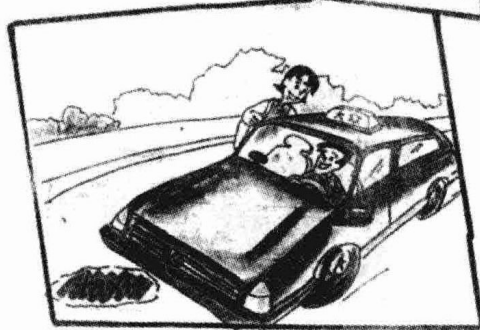
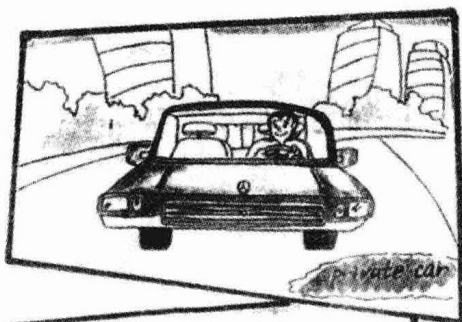
内容	体例	举例
• 主考用语	黑体	Good morning.
• 对主考的提示	[白体]	[Interrupt him/her if...]
• 变量 (考生姓名)	[斜体]	[C1]
• 时间提示	(白体)	(5 minutes)
• 过程说明	斜体	<i>Part 1</i>
• 可变换的内容	()	Good morning (Good afternoon).



Card for Candidate 1



Card for Candidate 2



Card for Candidate 3

第二章 四、六级口语考试实战演练

在这一章节中，我们以 2008 年 5 月份的四、六级口语考试真题为例，详细介绍和解释了在考试中主考如何组织考试、考生如何回答主考的问题等等。考官提示部分为考生在考试时应注意的事项。同时每一部分还给出了相应的参考答案供考生演练。但是口语考试没有唯一的标准答案，每个人看问题的角度都不同，所以谈论的要点也不一样。参考答案只是给大家一个参考的范例，并不是标准答案。



Topic Area: Holidays

Topic: Week-long Holidays

【考官提示】四、六级口语考试每年举行两次，每次安排为两天，每天有两场考试，即上、下午各为一场考试，所以每次共有 4 场考试。为避免泄题，每场考试的 topic area 以及具体的 topic 都是不同的。至于考生能碰到什么样的 topic，要看他被安排在哪个场次考试。

Part I (5 minutes)

Examiner: Good morning (Good afternoon), everybody. Could you please tell me your name and the number of your admission ticket? Your name, please. And your number? ... Your name? ... And your number? ... Thank you.

【考官提示】在这一部分中，主考要求考生说出自己的姓名和准考证号。因为四、六级口语考试是全程录音录像的，考生报出自己姓名和准考证号以便后期复查，也可避免替考现象。

Examiner: Now would you please briefly introduce yourselves to each other? Remember, you should not mention the name of your university. (1.5 minutes)

【考官提示】这一部分要求每位考生作一简短的自我介绍，也是“热身”练习，以帮助考生迅速进入口试状态。自我介绍部分没有什么内容的限制，但是在实际考试操作中，还是发现有些考生没有认真准备，说完了自己的姓名和专业就无话可说了，给考官一种不积极参与考试的印象。所以还是希望考生要精心准备一下，可以介绍自己的专业、业余爱好，或者比较难忘的经历等等，这样会给考官留下良好的第一印象。但是切忌长篇大论，因为每位考生只有半分钟自我介绍的时间，如果考生说的太过冗长，考官会即时打断。下面给大家一个参考范例：

第三章

口语考试热门话题练习——问答篇

在这一章节里，我们为考生准备了历年四、六级口语考试常考的经典话题，每一个话题又分为几个小 topics，并分为 3 个部分进行阐述。Part 1 列出了常考的问题，Part 2 给出参考的例句，Part 3 针对部分问题提供了参考答案。考生可根据自己的实际情况，先试着回答每一个问题，然后再针对提供的参考答案进行比较，找出差距和不足。如果考生能够记住 Part 2 给出的相应例句，那对自己的口语提高将大有好处。



Topic Area 1: Family Life

Topic 1: Parents

Part 1 Warm-up Questions

Try your best to answer the following questions.

- 1) What is your father / mother like?
- 2) Do you think parents' love for their children is the greatest love in the world? Why?
- 3) Do you often call or write to your parents? What do you usually tell your parents on the phone/in your letters?
- 4) Do you always remember your parents' birthdays? What do you usually do for your parents on their birthdays?
- 5) Do you celebrate Mother's Day? How?
- 6) Do you turn to your parents for help when you have problems? Why or why not?
- 7) How would you describe your relationship with your parents?
- 8) Is there a generation gap between you and your parents? How do you solve your differences?
- 9) Do you and your parents believe in different values? Are your parents living models of their system of values?

Part 2 Useful Expressions

Here are some sentences and structures that you might find useful in talking about the above questions.

- 1) Parents' love for their children is selfless / forever strong / never changing.
- 2) There is no love like mothers' love for her children.
- 3) No bond is stronger than that between parents and children.
- 4) My parents always tell me that I'm special / always find time for me when I need comfort and encouragement.
- 5) I think of my parents whenever I find that I've made some progress in my studies / when I win an award.
- 6) I miss my parents when I'm short of money / when I've got problems / when I don't get on with my roommates / when I was sick.
- 7) I love my parents because they give me life / have sacrificed a lot in bringing up me / are always there for me whenever I need them.
- 8) I respect my parents because they have taught me to be honest, generous, open-minded / because they have taught me how to share with others / how to forgive others.
- 9) I know I always turn to my parents for help when I have problems, but I don't want to make them worry about me / but I don't want to upset them unnecessarily.
- 10) My parents make clear rules about what I can do and what I mustn't do.
- 11) My mother is thrifty and hard-working / generous and compassionate / a career woman.
- 12) My parents sometimes don't see eye to eye with me.
- 13) My father and I seem to disagree on almost everything, but we never let our arguments hurt our feelings for each other.
- 14) There are bound to be differences between parents and their children. A good way to solve differences is to sit down and have a face-to-face talk.

Part 3 Possible Answers

1) How would you describe your relationship with your parents?

I have a very good relationship with my parents. We are a close family and love each other very much. I like to tell my parents about what I do at school and they are always interested in what I have to tell them. Since I came to college, I think there have been some changes in our relationship. I remember when I was in middle school, it was usually my parents who did most of the talking when we spent time together. They

- 2) Most men would like their spouses to be young and beautiful. Others consider inner beauty more important.
- 3) When a woman chooses her spouse, she often puts emphasis on his character / temperature / education background / profession / income / appearance / family background, etc.
- 4) Happiness in marriage does not depend on material wealth.
- 5) Mutual respect and understanding between husband and wife contribute much to a happy marriage.
- 6) A marriage based on mutual love creates a happy and harmonious atmosphere in the family.
- 7) Education is an important condition for a good marriage because a couple whose educational levels do not match may not have much in common / may have constant arguments over family issues, big or small.
- 8) A marriage based on romantic love alone will not necessarily last long, for a sense of responsibility is also essential to a successful marriage.
- 9) I would marry someone who loves me and cares for me most / who is generous / intelligent / ambitious / broad-minded / considerate / good-looking / kind-hearted / has a strong sense of humor.
- 10) I wouldn't like to marry someone who is too money-conscious / stingy / selfish / hot-tempered / narrow-minded / rude / impolite / possessive, etc.
- 11) The rising divorce rate is often caused by hasty marriages. As the saying goes, marry in haste, and repent in leisure.
- 12) Lack of understanding / of tolerance over differences may also cause a marriage to fail.
- 13) Living together, as a kind of trial marriage, is quite common among the young in the West, but in China, people usually get married before they move in with each other.

Part 3 Possible Answers

- 1) Do young men and young women have the same standards in choosing a spouse? If not, why?**

I don't think young men and women have exactly the same standards for choosing a spouse. There are a large number of studies showing what these standards are for men and women in different parts of the world. Generally speaking, you'll find that the differences have a great deal to do with cultural traditions and social influence.

- 2) How do young people in China and some Western countries differ in their attitudes toward the marriage?**

It is very hard to generalize but my feeling is that most young people in China

- 10) Have you ever noticed any changes in relationships between neighbors in recent years?
- 11) Do you have any problems in handling interpersonal relationships?
- 12) How do you maintain a good relationship with your friends?
- 13) Are you satisfied with the interpersonal relationship in your class?
- 14) Do you think money problems will affect the relationship among family members?
- 15) What do you think is the most efficient way for people to keep in touch with each other and why do you think so?

Part 2 Useful Expressions

- 1) Some friends come and go like a season. Others are arranged in our lives for good reason.
- 2) A true friend is someone you can disagree with and still remain friends. If not, they weren't true friends in the first place.
- 3) True friendship is felt, not said.
- 4) I believe in angels, the kind Heaven sends. I am surrounded by angels, but I call them my best friends.
- 5) True friends are hard to find, difficult to leave, and impossible to forget.
- 6) True friendship is based on trust, honesty and sincere generosity of our hearts.
- 7) Friends are like stars. You don't always see them, but you know they're always there.
- 8) Memories last forever, never do they die. Friends stay together, never say goodbye.
- 9) Sometimes life is hard to bear when a friend is just not there.
- 10) When it hurts to look back, and you're scared to look ahead, you can look beside you, and your best friend will be there.
- 11) The best part of life is when your family becomes your friends, and your friends become your family.
- 12) Friends are always friends no matter how far you have to travel back in time. If you have memories together, there is always a piece of your friendship inside your heart.
- 13) True friends are always together in spirit.
- 14) It's hard, but sometimes it is better to have no friends for a time than to have the wrong friends. The wrong group can lead you down all kinds of paths you really don't want to be on.
- 15) A great sense of self-worth comes from sharing important experiences with good friends.

- 16) With clothes the new are best; with friends the old are best.
- 17) Friends have ways of speaking without words.
- 18) Friends bring the most joy and the most pain. But they always find a way to mend your heart back together after they break it.
- 19) An insincere friend is more to be feared than a wild beast; a wild beast may wound your body, but an evil friend will wound your mind.
- 20) Truths and tears clear the way to a deep and lasting friendship.
- 21) I can trust my friends. These people force me to examine, encourage me to grow.
- 22) A best friend is someone who loves you when you forget to love yourself.
- 23) Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together.
- 24) In the end, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends.
- 25) It is better to have one friend of great value than to have many friends of little value.
- 26) Much of the vitality in a friendship lies in the honoring of differences, not simply in the enjoyment of similarities.
- 27) True friends are the people who are there for you unconditionally. They are the people who never question you and support you no matter what the circumstances are. They are the people worth living for.

Part 3 Possible Answers

1) How do you maintain your friendships?

Best friends require one-on-one contact to survive. Telephone calls and getting together are musts for best friends to continue. Besides, being a good listener is another advice. Refrain from offering advice or moralizing, and respect your friends' point of view. Different personalities can complement each other; it isn't always necessary to see eye to eye. Never betray a trust. Trust, when violated, can ruin even the best friendship. Support and praise your friends; ignore their failures and imperfections. Never resent a friend's success. Instead, strive to admire her achievements.

2) What are the real meanings of friendship?

I consider friendship to be one of the most important things in life — whatever your status, married or single. A lot of us get so involved with material values, family problems, “keeping up with the Joneses”, etc., that we forget the real meaning of friendship. They say “A friend in need is a friend indeed”, which is partly true, but a true friend should also be able to share your happy moments — without feeling jealous. A good friendship is one where you accept and forgive faults, understand moods, and