

IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH
LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

雅思考官口语 IELTS Speaking

(第二版)

【英】John Burton 【美】Jack Johnson 编著

PROVEN TOOLS TO HELP YOU SCORE HIGHER!

◆ 独家雅思考官撰写真题答案 ◆ 详细雅思口语技巧分析 ◆ 涵盖近期雅思考试原题 ◆ 雅思口语高分必备词汇



- ★ 两岸三地**最权威**雅思教材
- ★ 全亚洲**最顶尖**雅思考官力作
- ★ 雅思口语**最精准**机经预测及答案
- ★ 雅思考试技巧**最完整**总结



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

IELTS

美国卷内

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH
LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

雅思考官口语

IELTS Speaking

(第二版)

【英】John Burton 【美】Jack Johnson 编著

PROVEN TOOLS TO HELP YOU SCORE HIGHER!



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

内容提要

本书通过特邀雅思考官对雅思口语进行权威细致的分析,从评分标准入手,阐述中国学生在雅思口语方面的弱点和问题,同时给出考生在考试中的口语实例和评判范例。国内目标的雅思口语辅导教材都是中国人的范文,导致考生在考试中的分数偏低,而且学生总体的口语能力也偏差,本书对于即将参加雅思考试和已经参加过雅思考试但分数偏低的学生都很有帮助。特别是对于那些想要申请海外名校的学生来说尤其如此。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

雅思考官口语:第二版/(英)波顿
(John Burton),(美)杰克逊(Jack Johnson)编著.
—2版.—上海:上海交通大学出版社,2017
ISBN 978-7-313-16756-9

I. ①雅… II. ①波… ②杰… III. ①IELTS—口语—
自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 040621 号

雅思考官口语(第二版)

编 著:[英] John Burton [美] Jack Johnson

出版发行:上海交通大学出版社

邮政编码:200030

出 版 人:郑益慧

印 制:常熟市文化印刷有限公司

开 本:787 mm×1092 mm 1/16

字 数:282 千字

版 次:2013 年 8 月第 1 版 2017 年 4 月第 2 版

书 号:ISBN 978-7-313-16756-9/H

定 价:49.00 元

地 址:上海市番禺路 951 号

电 话:021-64071208

经 销:全国新华书店

印 张:11.75

印 次:2017 年 4 月第 2 次印刷

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者:如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系

联系电话:0512-52219025

再版前言

雅思考试最近几年来发生比较大的变化。首先是话题的类型变多了,另外话题本身的难度也有所增加。这种变化在雅思口语和写作两个科目中体现得尤为突出。为了应对雅思考试的这种变化,本书特别作了修订,邀请前雅思考官创作了针对新话题新考题的 Sample Answers。这些新的参考答案在内容和语言上尽可能符合西方人的思维方式,让中国考生在学习这些参考答案之后了解考官所偏好的高分样式,从而获得高分。

中国考生的传统学习方式是背诵套句或者是模版,但是这种学习方式却不适合雅思口语和写作的备考。对于雅思考试来说,学生的备考方式是学习地道的词组搭配以及学习英美人士的思维方式。所以本书的改版去除了一些模版化的套句和模版,最大程度上突出雅思口语和写作的思维方式。

各位同学在学习本书时,尽量从词组和逻辑思维两个层面去备考。另外,就是要从扣题角度出发,看考官如何从扣题的方面来展开文章。论证方式也需要掌握。

目 录

第一章 IELTS Speaking Analysis

雅思口语考试解析	1
第一节 IELTS Speaking description 雅思口语考试简介	1
第二节 IELTS Speaking in detail 雅思口语测试流程详解	1
第三节 IELTS Speaking — How it's marked 雅思口语考试评分	2
第四节 IELTS Speaking Tips 雅思口语技巧	5

第二章 IELTS Speaking Part 1 Topics and Sample Answers

雅思口语 Part 1 分类话题真题和范文	13
第一节 Study/Work 学习/工作	13
第二节 Home/Accommodation 家/住房	13
第三节 Singing 唱歌	15
第四节 Walking 散步	16
第五节 Newspaper and magazine 报纸和杂志	16
第六节 Activity near water 近水之地	17
第七节 Books 书本	18
第八节 Photography 摄影	19
第九节 Weekends 周末	21
第十节 Outdoor Activities 户外活动	22
第十一节 Painting 绘画	23
第十二节 Sunny days 晴天	24
第十三节 Birthday 生日	25
第十四节 Music 音乐	25
第十五节 Colors 颜色	27
第十六节 Handcrafts 手工艺品	28
第十七节 Animals 动物	29
第十八节 Being Punctual 守时	30
第十九节 Television 电视	31
第二十节 Museum 博物馆	32

第二十一节	Holiday 假期	32
第二十二节	Film	33
第二十三节	Sports 体育	34
第二十四节	Vegetables and Fruits 蔬菜和水果	35
第二十五节	Maths 数学	35
第二十六节	Sky 天空	36
第二十七节	Clothes 衣服	37
第二十八节	Reading 阅读	37
第二十九节	Sleeping 睡眠	38
第三十节	Trees 树木	39
第三十一节	Text messages 短信	40
第三十二节	Memorising 记忆	41
第三十三节	Friends 朋友	41
第三十四节	Travelling 旅游	42
第三十五节	Transportation 交通	43
第三十六节	Letters & Emails 信件和电子邮件	44
第三十七节	Swimming 游泳	45
第三十八节	Snacks 点心	45
第三十九节	Helping others 帮助别人	46
第四十节	History 历史	47
第四十一节	Handwriting 书写	48
第四十二节	Teachers 教师	48
第四十三节	Social Networking 社交网络	49
第四十四节	Celebrity 名人	50
第四十五节	Chocolate 巧克力	51
第四十六节	Science 科学	52
第四十七节	Being in a Hurry 匆忙	53
第四十八节	Time Management 时间管理	54
第三章 IELTS Speaking Part 2 Topics and Sample Answers		
	雅思口语 Part 2 分类话题真题和范文	56
第一节	Describe People 描述人物	56
1.	Describe a person who you have met and want to know more about 描述一个你遇见过还想再了解的人	56
2.	Describe a person/something that made you laugh 描述一个使你笑的人/物	57
3.	Describe a creative inventor or musician 描述一个有创造力的发明者或者音乐人	57

4. Describe a person that you like to spend time with 描述一个你想要和他共度时光的人	58
5. Describe a person who once moved to live with you 描述一个搬家和你一起住的人	58
6. Describe an old friend you enjoy talking with 描述一个你喜欢与其交流的老朋友	59
7. Describe a person who can speak a second language 描述一个会说第二种语言的人	60
8. Describe a leader who you admire (for example, in sport, business or politics) 描述一个你崇拜的领导者	61
9. Describe a person you know who is good at cooking 描述一个擅长烹饪的人	62
10. Describe a person you know who dresses well 描述一个擅长着装的人	62
11. Describe a family member you would like to work with 描述一个你想要与其工作的家庭成员	63
12. Describe a famous foreign person who you would like to meet 描述一个你想遇见的外国名人	64
13. Describe someone you know who has an interesting job 描述一个有份令人感兴趣的工作的人	65
第二节 Describe Objects 描述物体	66
1. Describe a piece of (electrical or electronic) equipment in your home 描述一件家用电器或电子设备	66
2. Describe a gift that you gave someone recently 描述一件你最近给别人的礼物	67
3. Describe a family photograph that you like 描述你喜欢的家庭照片	67
4. Describe an antique or an old object that your family has kept for a long time 描述一个你的家庭保存很久的古董或者旧物件	68
5. Describe one of your childhood toys that was special to you 描述一个对你来说特别的儿童时代的玩具	69
6. Describe something you bought but you were not happy with 描述你购买的不满意的商品	69
7. Describe something you shared with others, such as food or accommodation 描述你与他人分享的东西	70
8. Describe a painting or a work of art in your school 描述在你学校的一幅绘画或者一件艺术品	71
9. Describe your first mobile phone 描述你的第一部手机	72
10. Describe a kind of flower that you like 描述你喜爱的一种花	72
第三节 Describe Places 描述地点	73

1. Describe a tall building in your hometown you like/dislike 描述一个你家乡喜欢或不喜欢的高大建筑 73
 2. Describe a garden you have visited and liked 描述一个你去过并喜欢的花园 74
 3. Describe a small business you want to have in the future 描述一个你将来想要开的小公司 75
 4. Describe a large company that you are interested in 描述一个你感兴趣的大公司 76
 5. Describe a place where you go to relax 描述一个你放松的地方 76
 6. Describe a sport stadium that's important in your city 描述你的城市中一个重要的体育场馆 77
 7. Describe a natural landscape of your country that you would suggest foreign visitors to visit 描述一个你推荐外国游客去参观的你国家的自然景点 78
 8. Describe a historic building that you have visited 描述一个你去参观过的历史建筑 79
 9. Describe a street that you know well 描述你熟悉的一条街 79
 10. Describe a shop you like to go to 描述你喜欢去的一个商店 80
 11. Describe an area of your hometown that has recently changed 描述你家乡最近变化过的一个区域 81
- 第四节 Describe Events 描述事件 82
1. Describe a time you needed to use imagination 描述一次你需要用想象力的经历 82
 2. Describe a time when you are very busy 描述一次你很忙的经历 83
 3. Describe a time you missed an appointment for something 描述一次你为某件事情错过预约的经历 84
 4. Describe an interesting or unusual thing you did recently (in your free time) 描述一件你最近(在业余时间)做的令人感兴趣或者不同寻常的事情 85
 5. Describe a bicycle/motorbike/car trip you would like to take 描述一次你想要去的自行车/摩托车/汽车旅行 85
 6. Describe an activity you do to keep fit 描述一个你保持健康的活动 86
 7. Describe an activity that you do in your school after school 描述一个你课后在学校做的一个活动 87
 8. Describe an occasion you got up extremely early 描述一次你早起的经历 87
 9. Describe a positive change in your life 描述你生命中的一次积极变化 88
 10. Describe a wedding you have been to 描述你参加过的一个婚礼 89
 11. Describe a situation that made you a little angry 描述一个让你有点生气的经历 89

12. Describe a short journey that you disliked 描述一个你不喜欢的短途旅行.....	90
13. Describe a happy family event from your childhood 描述一个你儿童时期快乐的家庭事件.....	91
14. Describe a game or sport that you enjoy playing 描述一个你喜欢的比赛或者体育.....	92
15. Describe the best experience of your school/university life you have had 描述你在大学或学校中的最好的一次体验.....	92
16. Describe a situation you waited for something 描述你等待某样东西的经历.....	93
17. Describe a time that you and your friend had a disagreement 描述你和你的朋友意见不一致的一次经历.....	94
18. Describe a time when you felt surprised to meet someone 描述你很惊讶遇到某人的经历.....	94
第五节 Describe Other Topics 描述其他内容	95
1. Describe a film about a real person or event that you have watched 描述一部关于真人真事的电影	95
2. Describe a kind of wild animal 描述一种野生动物.....	96
3. Describe a special meal you would like to invite your friends to eat with you 描述你邀请朋友和你一起吃的一顿饭	97
4. Describe a special meal you have had 描述你吃过的一顿特别的饭	98
5. Describe an interesting song you like 描述一首你喜欢的令人感兴趣的歌 ...	98
6. Describe an area of science that you are interested in 描述一个你感兴趣的科学领域	99
7. Describe an advertisement you have seen/heard recently 描述一个你最近看到或者听到的广告.....	100
8. Describe a difficult decision that you once made 描述一个你曾经做出的困难决定.....	101
9. Describe an important skill you learned when you were a child 描述一个当你还是小孩子的时候学过的一个重要技能.....	101
10. Describe a method that helps you save money 描述一个帮你省钱的方法	102
11. Describe a program or App in your computer or phones 描述你电脑里或者手机里一个程序或者应用	103
12. Describe a character or personality of yours 描述一个你的个性	104
13. Describe a television program that you like to watch 描述一个你喜欢看的电视节目	104
14. Describe a sport that you would like to learn 描述一个你想学的体育运动	

动	105
15. Describe a language other than English that you would like to learn 描述 一门除了英语之外你想学的语言	106
16. Describe a piece of good news you received 描述一个你收到的好消息 ...	106
17. Describe a law about the environment you would like to see in the future 描述将来你想看到的关于环境的法律	107

第四章 IELTS Speaking Part 3 Topics and Sample Answers

雅思口语 Part 3 分类话题真题和范文	109
第一节 Advantages & Disadvantages 优势与劣势	109
第二节 Questions about Changes 关于变化	110
第三节 Questions about Difference 关于区别	111
第四节 Questions about the Future 关于将来	112
第五节 “Why” Questions 关于“原因”	113
第六节 Giving Suggestions 给出建议	114
第七节 Buildings 建筑	115
第八节 Communication 沟通	116
第九节 The Elderly 老年人	116
第十节 Young People 年轻人	117
第十一节 Furniture 家具	117
第十二节 Gift 礼物	118
第十三节 History 历史	119
第十四节 Holidays & Travelling 假期和旅游	119
第十五节 Jobs and Working 工作	121
第十六节 Losing Things 遗失东西	122
第十七节 Money 钱	123
第十八节 Music 音乐	123
第十九节 News & Media 新闻和媒体	124
第二十节 Photographs 照片	125
第二十一节 Relaxing 放松	125
第二十二节 Sports 体育	126
第二十三节 Extreme Sports 极限运动	127
第二十四节 Teamwork & Leadership 团队协作和领导力	129
第二十五节 Toys 玩具	131
第二十六节 Volunteering 义工	132
第二十七节 Organizing 组织	132
第二十八节 Old Things 旧物件	133
第二十九节 Colour 色彩	134

第三十节	Cooking 烹饪	136
第三十一节	Ambition 抱负	137
第三十二节	Traffic 交通	138

第五章 IELTS Speaking Vocabulary

	雅思口语分类话题词汇	141
第一节	Types of Music 音乐类型	141
第二节	Types of Movies 电影类型	142
第三节	Types of TV Shows 电视节目类型	142
第四节	Types of Advertising 广告类型	143
第五节	Things to Read 读物	144
第六节	Types of Clothing 服装类型	145
第七节	Electrical and Electronic Appliances 电器和电子仪器	147
第八节	Methods of Storing Memories 存储记忆方法	149
第九节	Things That Some People Collect 人们所收集的东西	149
第十节	Environmental Problems 环境问题	150
第十一节	Housework 家务活	151
第十二节	Secondary School 中学	151
第十三节	Leisure Time and Relaxing 休闲时间和放松	152
第十四节	Rain 雨	152
第十五节	Restaurants and Food 餐厅和食物	153
第十六节	Letters 信件	154
第十七节	Daily Routine 日常生活	154
第十八节	Animals 动物	155
第十九节	Parks 公园	157
第二十节	Describing People 描述人	159
第二十一节	The Sections of a Newspaper 报纸的各个版块	162
第二十二节	Types of Magazines 杂志类型	162
第二十三节	Law 法律	164
第二十四节	Water 水	167
第二十五节	Games 游戏	167
第二十六节	Playgrounds 游乐场	168
第二十七节	Sports Facilities 体育设施	168
第二十八节	Time Management 时间管理	172
第二十九节	Bags 包	173

第一章 IELTS Speaking Analysis

雅思口语考试解析

第一节 IELTS Speaking description

雅思口语考试简介

Paper element	Description
Paper format	The Speaking test consists of an oral interview between the test takers and an examiner. All Speaking tests are recorded.
Timing	11 - 14 minutes
Task types	There are three parts to the test and each part fulfils a specific function in terms of interaction pattern, task input and test takers' output.

第二节 IELTS Speaking in detail

雅思口语测试流程详解

Part 1 — Introduction and interview

Task type and format	<p>In this part, the examiner introduces him/herself and checks the test takers' identity. Then the examiner asks the test takers general questions on some familiar topics such as home, family, work, studies, interests. To ensure consistency, questions are taken from a scripted examiner frame.</p> <p>考官会向考生进行自我介绍,并核对考生的身份。之后,考官会就考生熟悉的话题(如朋友、兴趣、习惯或饮食)进行询问。为保证题目的一致性,这些问题都是从一个事先拟定的范围内抽取的。</p> <p>Part 1 lasts for 4 - 5 minutes.</p>
Task focus	<p>This part of the test focuses on the test takers' ability to communicate opinions and information on everyday topics and common experiences or situations by answering a range of questions.</p> <p>考生就日常性的观点和信息、常见的生活经历或情形以回答问题的形式进行交流的能力。</p>
No. of questions	Variable

Part 2 — Long turn

Task type and format	<p>Part 2 is the individual long turn. The examiner gives the test takers a task card which asks the test takers to talk about a particular topic, includes points to cover in their talk and instructs the test takers to explain one aspect of the topic. Test takers are given 1 minute to prepare their talk, and are given a pencil and paper to make notes. Using the points on the task card effectively, and making notes during the preparation time, will help the test takers think of appropriate things to say, structure their talk, and keep talking for 2 minutes.</p> <p>The examiner asks the test takers to talk for 1 to 2 minutes, stops the test takers after 2 minutes, and asks one or two questions on the same topic.</p> <p>考官会交给考生一个答题任务卡、铅笔和草稿纸做笔记。答题任务卡上会给出一个话题和需要在个人陈述中包含的要点,并在最后提示考生解释这个话题的某一个方面。考生有一分钟的准备时间(如笔记),然后需就此话题进行1—2分钟的陈述。考官会在2分钟后打断考生,并在最后提问一两个问题作为结束语。</p> <p>Part 2 lasts 3 – 4 minutes, including the preparation time.</p>
Task focus	<p>This part of the test focuses on the test takers' ability to speak at length on a given topic (without further prompts from the examiner), using appropriate language and organising their ideas coherently. It is likely that the test takers will need to draw on their own experience to complete the long turn.</p> <p>考生(在没有任何其他提示的情况下)就一个特定的话题进行较长时间的陈述的能力,考察考生是否能恰当地运用语言、是否能连贯地组织自己的观点。考生有可能需要联系自己的经历来完成这部分内容。</p>
No. of questions	Variable

Part 3 — Discussion

Task type and format	<p>In Part 3, the examiner and the test takers discuss issues related to the topic in Part 2 in a more general and abstract way and — where appropriate — in greater depth.</p> <p>考官将与考生就第二部分中出现的话题中较为抽象的部分进行双向讨论。</p> <p>Part 3 lasts 4 – 5 minutes.</p>
Task focus	<p>This part of the test focuses on the test takers' ability to express and justify opinions and to analyse, discuss and speculate about issues.</p> <p>考生表达和论述看法、分析、讨论以及深入思考问题的能力。</p>
No. of questions	Variable

第三节 IELTS Speaking — How it's marked

雅思口语考试评分

Marking and assessment

Speaking performances are assessed by certificated IELTS examiners. All IELTS examiners hold relevant teaching qualifications and are recruited as examiners by the test centres and approved by British Council or IDP; IELTS Australia.

Fluency and coherence

This criterion 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

This criterion refers to the range of vocabulary the test takers 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

This criterion refers to the range and the accurate and appropriate use of the test takers' 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

This criterion 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.

考官评分依据

得分	流利度与连贯性	词汇资源	语法结构的准确性	发 音
9	发言时极少有重复或自我更正, 偶尔的停顿也是由于在思考内容, 而非搜寻合适的词汇和语法; 发言连贯, 语言中上下文流畅, 联系自然而充分; 全面而得体地围绕话题展开发言	面对任何话题都能灵活、准确地使用词汇; 自然、准确地使用习语	自然、准确地使用多样语法结构; 语法结构的使用自始至终保持准确, 虽然偶尔犯一些英语为母语者也会犯的“口误”	灵活运用精确的语言交谈, 很容易理解所表达的含义

(续表)

得分	流利度与连贯性	词汇资源	语法结构的准确性	发 音
8	发言时很少有重复或自我更正,偶尔的停顿也多是由于在思考内容,极少情况下是为了搜寻合适的语言; 连贯而得体地围绕话题展开发言	能自然、灵活地使用多样词汇来准确表达思想,尽管偶尔有不准确;能按要求有效使用同一语言的其他表达方式	灵活使用多种结构;大部分语句无误,极偶尔情况下出现错误,或个别简单错误	易于理解,母语语音对英语的影响极小;使用多种语音手段来有效达意
7	能充分展开,且不会有刻意思考的痕迹,没有语言上的不连贯;能较灵活地使用连接词或语言中的信号词;有时出现由于语言水平而带来的重复或自我更正	能灵活使用词汇讨论多种话题;对语体和搭配有所了解,尽管有时不准确;能有效使用同一语言的其他表达方式	较灵活地使用多种复杂结构;多数语句无误,但有些错误一直存在;	发音自然,偶尔出现发音错误,考官已经开始享受与你交谈的过程
6	有充分交流的意识,但有时由于重复、自我更正或停顿而导致说话不连贯;能使用连接词或语言中的信号词,尽管有时不准确	有足够的词汇来充分讨论话题,清晰达意,尽管有不准确;大致可使用同一语言的其他表达方式	能使用简单和复杂结构,但缺乏灵活性;复杂结构经常出现错误,尽管这些错误很少导致交流障碍	自始至终可以被理解,尽管发音错误偶尔有一点费解
5	通常能维持流利,但需要通过重复、自我更正或放慢语速才能实现流畅;能流畅表达简单语言,复杂语言会导致语言不畅	能讨论相关话题,但词汇使用缺乏灵活性;尝试使用同一语言的其他表达方式,但未必都能成功	能使用基本的句子结构,且使用基本正确;复杂结构的使用有限,且通常包含错误,有时导致交流障碍	可听懂所说的内容,个别地方需要仔细分辨才能听懂
4	回答时有明显停顿,语速可能较慢,时常有重复、自我更正;能把基本句连接起来,但重复使用某些简单连接词,语意上多有不连贯之处	词汇的选择上时常犯错;很少尝试使用同一语言的其他表达方式	能使用基本的句子结构;错误频繁,可能导致误解;	可以发出某些语音,但总体较差,给听者带来严重理解困难
3	发言时停顿过长;连接简单句的能力有限;只给简单答复,时常难以表达基本想法	使用简单语言表达个人信息;词汇匮乏	明显背诵事先准备的语言;句子表达中错误很多(背过的表达除外)	能发出某些语音,语言经常无法识别
2	说大多数词前都要长时间地思考停顿;最简单基本的交流	只能说只言片语或事先背过的语言	不能使用基本的句子形式	语言经常无法识别
1	无法交流语言无法评估			
0	缺席考试			

第四节 IELTS Speaking Tips 雅思口语技巧

IELTS Speaking Part 1 - Dos and Don'ts

Do # 1 - Know What to Expect

You will probably be a little nervous and you don't want any surprises that will make you even more anxious, so you must be aware of exactly what will happen when you walk into the room.

Before Part 1 begins four things will happen.

The examiner will introduce themselves and ask you what your name is. You can simply reply "My name's ". Make sure that you use the contraction "name's" rather than "name is". This will remind you to use contractions (e.g. I'm, We'd, they'll) in the rest of the test.

The examiner will then ask you "What can I call you?" You can simply say "You can call me ". If you have an English name, it is fine to use it, but make sure that you pronounce it correctly. If you can't say your own name properly, it does not create the best first impression. If unsure, just use your normal name.

They will then ask you where you are from. Simply state "I'm from ". There is no need for you to give any extra information about your answers at this stage.

The examiner will finally ask to see your identification. Show it to them and then the test can begin.

By knowing these four things will happen you will be more confident and start the exam well.

Do # 2 - Create a Good First Impression

My students often ask me, if they smile, are friendly and give the examiner good eye contact, will they get a higher mark. The answer is no and yes.

There is nothing in the marking criteria which says that being nice, or looking the examiner in the eye will improve your grade. However, being confident helps you because it will have an effect on your answers.

If you look at the floor and give the impression that you would rather be anywhere in the

world apart from in the room with the examiner, you will normally give very short monotone answers and this will lower your score.

However, if you are open and friendly with the examiner, you are more likely to give natural sounding answers.

Don't overdo the eye contact thing. It feels really strange when someone looks you straight in the eye for 15 minutes. Pretend that you are having a normal conversation with a friend. If you were looking at the floor the entire time, a friend would ask you if you were OK. If you were staring them dead in the eye, they would get a bit freaked out.

Pretend it is just a normal conversation and you will be fine.

Do # 3 - Pretend You're Interested in the Questions

Let's face it, most IELTS questions are really boring. If you listen to someone answer a boring question you will notice one thing — their voice is monotone i.e. it does not go up or down in pitch at all, it sounds very flat. If you speak like this you will get a lower mark for pronunciation because one of the crucial factors you will be tested on is intonation.

When native English speakers talk, their voice naturally falls and rises depending on how they feel about what they are saying.

Imagine you are late for class, you walk into the room and the teacher says to you in a falling tone "Sit down, please." They are probably telling you, through their intonation, that they are not very happy with your lack of punctuality. However, if they said it with a rising tone at the start, they would probably be telling you they don't mind that you are late and are happy to see you.

Similarly, if you pretend that you are interested in what the examiner is saying your intonation should become more varied. However, be careful not to overdo it and make your voice really high, or really low because you will sound like a crazy person.

Listening to native speakers talk and copying their intonation will give you a good idea of what natural intonation sounds like.

Do # 4 - Extend Your Answers

There is no set amount of words or sentences that you should use in Part 1.

They shouldn't be too short because you want to show the examiner that you can actually