

IELTS

解密雅思

口语新技能与高分突破

主编 陈美华



- ◆ 深入剖析口语测试
- ◆ 详细列出常考话题和问题
- ◆ 雅思考官点评考生样题
- ◆ 考生常犯典型错误例析
- ◆ 全面解密语言性、非语言性技巧



东南大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书从一名“雅思”培训官的角度来剖析“雅思”口语测试,揭示“雅思”口语测试的真谛,详细列出“雅思”口语测试可能考及的每一类话题且分析了应对策略和技巧。本书还引用了3名典型“雅思”考生的口试以及考官对他们的评价、给出的分数,对“雅思”考生有很强的参考价值。本书还选编4套 Part 1 和5套 Part 2 & Part 3 的口试题,资料权威,可有效帮助“雅思”考生获得口语考试的高分。

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使用说明

《解密雅思:口语新技能与高分突破》试图从一个全新的角度,即一位多年从事“雅思”培训工作的培训官的角度来剖析“雅思”口语测试,揭示“雅思”口语考试的真谛,有效帮助考生获得“雅思”口语考试的高分。

全书共分7章,每一章的具体内容如下:

第一章:口语考试的测试目的与评分标准。本章简要概述了“雅思”口语考试到底要“考什么”以及评分细则。

第二章:口语考试的模式与技巧。本章分为两节:

第一节:Part 1 的考试模式与技巧。概述了 Part 1 的考试模式及应试技巧,详细列出了 Part 1 中可能考到的8类话题以及每一类话题中可能问及的问题。

第二节:Part 2 和 Part 3 的考试模式与技巧。用例题演示了 Part 2 和 Part 3 的考试模式并概述了它们的应试技巧。将“雅思”口语考试第二和第三部分最可能考到的主题,按“人物”、“实物”、“事件”三大类详细列出了43个“雅思”口语考试中最可能考到的话题。每一话题下提示卡上为口试第二部分内容,“Related questions”为第三部分可能问及的问题。每一主题下绝大部分话题都给出了第二部分的范例和第三部分的可能回答。这一节对准备“雅思”口语考试的考生有很强的指导作用。

第三章:考生样题点评。本部分是“雅思”考官对3名口语考试得分分别为5分、6分、4分的考生测试后给出的评价、得分及评分细则。这部分内容对于考生在考前准备时应着重注意、强化的地方有很强的指导意义。

第四章:考生常犯典型错误例析。引用“雅思”考生在口语考试中常犯的错误,分析产生错误的原因,指出规避错误的方法。

第五章:口语考试中常用表达方式。详细列出了在应对“雅思”口语考试时,考生应掌握的各种表达方式。

第六章:口语考试中非语言性技巧。分析了“雅思”口语考试中非

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语言性技巧,帮助考生树立自信,更好地进行考前备战。

第七章:模拟口试题。提供了4套Part 1、5套Part 2和Part 3的试题,具有很强的预测性、前瞻性。

本书资料来源于以下几个方面:

1. 本书编者多年来一直在“雅思”考点从事培训工作,因此搜集了大量的资料;

2. 本书很多资料来自于“雅思”考生在测试后的反馈意见、经验之谈;

3. 本书有一部分资料直接来源于考试中心的指导性样题。

《解密雅思:口语新技能与高分突破》可以有效地帮助考生更加有的放矢地备考,一定会为“雅思”考生获取口试高分助一臂之力。

编 者

2004年3月



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第一章

口语考试的测试目的与评分标准

1. 考试方式

The Speaking Module takes between 11 and 14 minutes. It consists of an oral interview between a candidate and an examiner. (口语考试是一个考生和一个考官之间的口头访问,大约 11 至 14 分钟。)

2. 考试目的

The purpose of part 1 is to see whether the candidate can talk about himself / herself in a relaxed, friendly manner and to see whether the candidate can engage in some small talks about himself, the important people, objects, places, and future plans in his / her life.

And the purpose of part 2 and 3 is to see whether the candidate can talk about an abstract topic, what's more, whether the candidate can have a two-way discussion with the interviewer. (第一部分的测试目的是看考生能否轻松地谈论自己,能否就一些方面如自己生活中的人、物、地和未来计划展开对话。第二部分和第三部分是看考生能否就一个抽象的话题进行叙述,更重要的是能否与考官进行双向讨论。)

3. 考试项目

There are three main parts. Each part fulfils a specific function in terms of interaction patterns, task input and candidate output. (口试分三部分。第一部分:介绍与访问[交互形式];第二部分:详细叙述某个话题[任务输入];第三部分:讨论[考生表述]。)

In Part 1 the candidate answers general questions about himself, his home / family, his job / study, his interest, and a range of similar familiar topic areas. This part lasts about four to five minutes. (第一部分[自我介绍],考官自我介绍,核实考生身份,考生回答一些有关家庭、工作、学习、个人兴趣等相关问题[4~5



分钟]。)

In **Part 2** the candidate is given a verbal prompt card and is asked to talk on a particular topic. The candidate has one minute to prepare before speaking at length for between one and two minutes. The examiner then asks one or two round-off questions. (第二部分[考生讲述], 考官给考生一张提示卡片, 考生准备1分钟, 然后就卡片上的话题进行阐述[1~2分钟], 然后考官根据考生的回答内容提出1~2个问题[3~4分钟]。)

In **Part 3** the examiner and the candidate engage in a discussion of more abstract issues and concepts which are thematically linked to the topic in Part 2. The discussion lasts between four and five minutes. (第三部分[互相讨论], 考官与考生就提示卡的内容进行非正规的问答及对更抽象的问题和概念的讨论[4~5分钟]。)

The overall structure of the test is summarized below(口语测试结构图):

Part	Nature of Interaction	Timing	Ability Tested
Part 1 Introduction and interview	Examiner introduces him/herself and confirms candidate's identity. Examiner interviews candidate using verbal questions selected from familiar topic frames.	4~5 minutes	Give general and specific information
Part 2 Individual long turn	Examiner asks candidate to speak for 1~2 minutes on a particular topic based on written input in the form of a general instruction and content-focused prompts. Examiner asks one or two questions to roundoff the long turn.	3~4 minutes (incl. 1 minute preparation time)	Talk at length
Part 3 Two-way discussion	Examiner invites candidate to participate in discussion of more abstract nature, based on verbal questions thematically linked to Part 2 topic.	4~5 minutes	Express opinions and ideas



4. 评分标准

Detailed performance descriptors have been developed which describe spoken performance at the **nine IELTS bands** on four analytical subscales: **Fluency and Coherence; Lexical Resource; Grammatical Range and Accuracy; and Pronunciation**. Scores are reported as whole bands only. (口语考试评分标准包括:流利程度和连贯性;词汇量;语法的正确运用;发音。

这种评分标准明确了 IELTS 考试的目的及检测考生对所给题目所表现的口语表达能力,通过考生针对某一问题进行个人阐述,以便达到在短时间内构思并表达出来。考官语言标准的规范化,导致考官提问的固定化。考生可根据固定化的提问方式进行充分的准备以提高考分。)

(1)**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.

a. The key indicators of fluency are speech rate and speech continuity.

b. 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.

(2)**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.

(3)**Grammatical Range and Accuracy** refers to the range and the accurate and appropriate use of the candidate's grammatical resources.

a. 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.

b. The key indicators of grammatical accuracy are the number of grammatical errors in a given amount of speech and the communicative effect of error.

(4)**Pronunciation** refers to the ability to produce comprehensible speech to

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fulfill 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.

Candidates are assessed on:

* How accurately and appropriately they use the language (the grammar and vocabulary).

(考生使用语法和词汇的准确率)

* How well they develop the conversation and organize their ideas.

(考生参与对话、组织和表达自己观点的能力)

* How fluently they speak.

(考生语言的流利程度)

* How comprehensible their pronunciation is.

(考生发音可被理解的程度)

* How positively they contribute to the conversation.

(考生是否积极地参与讨论)

* How much help they need to participate in the conversation.

(考生所需的帮助)

5. 评分细则

Scoring system of the IELTS oral exam:

A score of 1 is a basic recognition that the candidate has basically no speaking ability in English. It rarely occurs, and if it does, it usually occurs because the candidate has just started to study English or he becomes so nervous that he cannot say anything. This is an extremely rare case because most people will not even try the test if they know their level is so low, and it is rare that anyone will be struck by a case of nerves so drastically that they cannot even utter a sentence. (1分:无英语会话能力。这个分数极为罕见,除非考生才开始学习英语或由于紧张一句话也说不出。)

A score of 2 indicates that the candidate can say a few words, but not in complete sentences and cannot really get his or her message across without a translator. This is also very rare because most Chinese have studied enough



English to communicate beyond such a level. (2 分: 考生可以说一些单词, 但是无法组成一个完整的句子, 无法真正让考官理解他的意思。这个分数也很罕见, 因为中国学生的英语水平大多超过这个分数。)

A score of 3 means that the candidate can form some general sentences, but if the conversation gets too specific, it will break down. The candidate is likely to stutter and stall so much that the interviewer only expects very simple answers. This score does happen occasionally and it is usually due to nerves or a lack of verbal practice in English. (3 分: 考生可以组成一些简单的句子, 但是当谈话变得具体时, 交流中断, 考生经常停顿或结巴, 考官只能听懂很简单的句子。这个分数有时会出现。)

A score of 4 is more common. It probably occurs about 2 or 3 times out of 10 candidates here in China. These candidates are able to speak in some areas, but have a lot of problems using English in a variety of topics or questions. They typically are unable to use complex sentences and there is so much stalling and so many grammatical errors that communication is slow and cumbersome to listen to. (4 分: 口试中比较常见的分数。考生的语言能力仅限于表达熟悉的内容。考生最典型的问题是不能用复杂的句子, 会犯很多语法错误, 语言粗糙, 交流缓慢。)

A score of 5 means that the candidate can communicate his or her message and be understood without the interviewer straining to understand the meaning. However, the candidate makes many errors in pronunciation and grammar, and struggles to remember vocabulary. On average, probably about 3~4 out of 10 candidates are in this range, usually the most common score. (5 分: 口试中最常见的分数。考生可以表达自己的意思, 可能犯一些语法上和发音上的错误, 词汇量不够。)

A score of 6 uses English competently, and often can handle speaking complex sentences. There is usually no trouble understanding the message, but there are a number of inappropriate expressions. Some are either too formal or informal; others are not suitable for the conversation. The candidate often has the ability to speak well, but is nervous or lacks confidence, preventing him or her from a 7 score. Also, some grammatical errors are made, although usually

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small errors do not change the meaning of what he/she says drastically. A score of 6 is also quite common for Chinese candidates, and typically 2~3 out of 10 candidates receive this score. (6分:考生可以有效地运用语言,可以使用并理解较复杂的句子。但考生的一些语言不准确,不得体,在某些场合会产生误解。考生也会犯语法错误,但这些错误一般来说比较小,也不影响句子的大意。)

A score of 7 is a candidate who is very comfortably speaking on a variety of topics, not just the ones that are easy to predict. This score demonstrates that the candidate is smooth when he or she speaks barely with any hesitation. From time to time, mistakes and sloppy sentences occur, and there are some problems with certain vocabulary, but a native speaker would have no trouble communicating with this kind of candidate, as long as he or she were tolerant of some weaknesses. A key issue is the degree to which a candidate can handle deeper topics. Typically, a band 7 speaker can talk in some depth about an issue, but a band 6 speaker will usually provide more shallow response, even though the response are often grammatically correct. Typically, Chinese candidates are given 7 scores about 2~3 times out of 20, a score that is getting tougher and tougher to get. (7分:考生可以运用自如地谈论许多话题,并且语言流利,但有时会犯一些错误,有时语言不精确,但不影响与考官的交流。获得这一分数的关键是考生能够对一些问题有比较深刻的见解。一个获7分的考生能对一个话题进行深入讨论,而获6分的考生一般只能提供一些空洞的回答,虽然这些问题语法正确。能达到这一分数的考生一般不会超过10%。)

An 8 score is not common, but it does occur occasionally. These are exceptional speakers barely with any mistakes. Often they have spent time overseas, and they are interpreters, translators, or teachers. The mistakes they make are usually when they are discussing unfamiliar topics. They may have some pronunciation differences with a native speaker that relate to the rhythm and stress of the language, but they are quite easy to understand. Their vocabulary is highly developed although a few words may be lacking. Perhaps it occurs in 1 out of 20 applicants. (8分:这一分数很少见。8分的考生基本不犯错误。一般他们都有在海外生活的经历,或从事口译、笔译的工作,或当老师。考生常犯的错误或造成的理解偏差会出现于不熟悉的领域。他们可能会在发音上与母语为英语者有一些差异,例如语调和句子重音。考生的不足之处主要体现在对词汇的把握上,如对“小词”的把握。能获得这一分数的考生不会超过5%。)



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A 9 score is the top score and rarely occurs, unless the candidate has grown up in an English speaking environment. Essentially it means you are fluent and if there are any mistakes they are no different from the ones that native speakers make from time to time. This score is rarely given to Chinese candidates, although it is possible. (9分:最高分,很罕见,除非考生成长在英语环境中。考生的语言流利,得体,符合英语习惯。考生所犯错误同母语为英语者偶尔所犯的错误一样。)

Most scores given are from 4~7. The differences between these band levels (4,5,6 and 7) are, of course, related to a candidate's English level, but they are also often related to how well prepared the candidate is, how well the candidate has analyzed and corrected his or her weaknesses, how much confidence and trust the candidate has in his or her English, and how comfortable the candidate is with a variety of topics that come his or her way. (大部分考生得分在4~7分之间。考生得分的差异固然体现了考生的英语水平,但与以下几个方面也有密切联系:考生是否准备充分;考生对自己的不足之处是否已有充分的分析和改正;考生对自己的英语水平是否自信;考生对各种话题是否熟悉。)

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第二章

口语考试的模式与技巧

Opening (口语考试开始)

Greeting

The examiner will:

Greet you and invite you to sit down

Cheek your ID card

Ask you to tell him or her your full name

I — interviewer; C — candidate

I: Good morning / afternoon. I'm...

C: Good morning / afternoon.

I: Can you tell me your full name, please? Or: What shall I call you?

C: Sure. My full name is... (simply repeat your full name, or your English name. Don't have to explain it unless you are asked.) Or: You can simply call me...

I: Can I see your ID card please?

C: Sure. Here you are.

I: That's great, thanks.



第一节 Part 1 的考试模式与技巧

(一) 考试模式

In this part, the interviewer will introduce himself / herself and will check your identification. Then he may begin the interview by asking you some questions about the information you gave on your application form. This form has information of **your educational and work background as well as your plans**. Essentially, you have to answer a number of questions about yourself, your home / family, your job / study, your interests, and a range of similar familiar topic areas, some speculations of the future and perhaps some rather shallow questions. Although this part does not require a series of speeches and monologues, the interview forms the first impression and theory of your English. So it is vital that you should show confidence and a relaxed posture in English. And don't force yourself into long speeches about your background. For in part 1 the interviewer is expecting one or two complex sentences, no more than four. (考官会在口试一开始介绍自己及检查考生的身份证,然后会对考生的申请表中所提及的信息进行提问,问题围绕考生的个人情况、教育和工作背景及未来计划。)

(二) 应试技巧

1. 考生在回答第一部分问题时需要简单明了,一般一至两句即可;
2. 第一部分主要测试考生是否能够轻松自如地回答一些有关自己的简单问题;
3. 第一部分会给考官留下深刻的印象,对口语测试的分数有影响,所以考生应该自信、得体。

(三) 常考话题和常问问题

I. Home / Family

Questions possibly asked:

- Could you tell me something about your family?
What do your parents do now?
Do you have any brothers or sisters?





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口语考试的模式与技巧



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Who takes the greatest responsibility for bringing up children in your family?

Do you have any children?

What is your child's name?

What is your son / daughter like? / Tell me something about his/her personality.

What does your wife / husband do for a living?

Is motherhood a career? Would you want your wife to continue with her career?

When did you get married?

Tell me something about your wedding ceremony, please.

What did you / your wife wear on your wedding day?

Where did you go for your honeymoon?

Did you ask for permission from your parents before you got married?

Could you tell me what happens at a wedding in your country?

How have weddings changed in recent years?

Are there any special customs of wedding in your region?

Describe a traditional wedding ceremony.

Is it acceptable for couples to live together without marrying?

Where do you think a newly couple should live, with their parents or on their own?

What responsibilities should a couple take?

What kind of parent do you intend to be?

What hopes or fears do you have for your children?

What sort of culture do you hope your child will grow up in?

As a parent, do you plan to raise your child differently from how your parents raised you?

How different is your life from the lives of your parents?

Are you going to bring up your child differently? How?

What do you think of One-Child Policy in China?

Do you enjoy shopping?

Who does most of the household shopping in your family?

What about other shopping?

Do you enjoy cooking?

Are you a good cook?