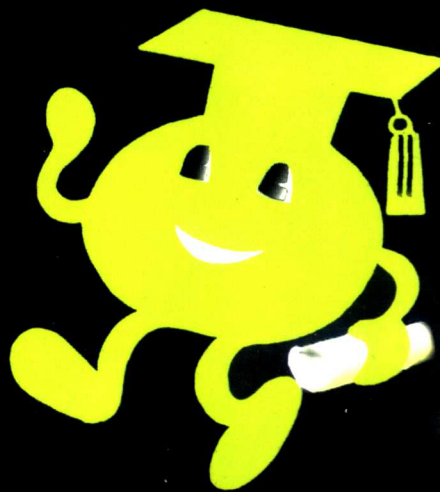


英语考试丛书

SPEAKING STRATEGIES FOR THE IELTS TEST

IELTS



北语“雅思”

IELTS 考试技能训练教程•口语
(第三版)

田静先 编著

北京语言文化大学出版社

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田 静 先 编著

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《IELTS 考试技能训练教程·口语》第三版

出 版 说 明

《IELTS 考试技能训练教程》(以下简称《教程》)是北京语言文化大学出国人员培训部的教师积多年 IELTS 培训教学的经验、对 IELTS 考试进行细致分析之后编写而成。1997 年出版以来,《教程》以其内容丰富广泛、练习形式多样、编排科学实用、能恰到好处地把握考试的重点和中国考生的难点等优点,受到了广大 IELTS 考生的好评。

经过几年的使用之后,我们在 2000 年对《教程》进行了修订。修订工作主要包括:1)增加针对 IELTS 考试新题型的内容;2)删去原《教程》中内容陈旧的材料,代之以新材料;3)修改、补充、完善原《教程》中的保留部分,使之更便于 IELTS 考生使用。

2001 年 7 月,IELTS 的口语考试题型有了改变,为此我们针对新题型对《教程》的口语分册做了再次修订。相信几经修订的《教程》定能帮助广大考生高效、有的放矢地备考 IELTS,使考生的考试成绩有一个新的飞跃。

《IELTS 考试技能训练教程·口语》编写说明

《IELTS 考试技能训练教程·口语》主要是为准备参加 IELTS 口试的应试者编写的,同时也适用于要参加其他各种口试、面试和想提高英语口语流利程度及连续表达能力的各类出国人员,以及具有中等英语水平的大专院校学生。

本书编写目的是通过大量真实的英语口语材料和多样化的口语操练形式,使学生通过实践掌握在各种语境中需要使用的不同的口语语言技能,提高他们使用各种口语技能的实践能力,从而使他们能流利、连贯、准确地进行表达,以适应将来在国外生活、学习和工作的需要。

本教材分学生用书(共 18 个单元)和教师用书(练习答案);对话、第 17 单元的练习问题、第 18 单元的模拟口试配有录音。每课内容基本上由三部分组成:

对话(Conversations)

语言重点(Language Focus)

练习(Tasks)

对话:通过真实的对话向学生展示如何在不同的语境中使用不同的口语语言技能。如:如何介绍自己,如何开始交谈,如何把对话进行下去,如何提问、回答问题及参加讨论,如何表示邀请、道歉、不满等等。

语言重点:是学生应掌握的具体口语语言技能。除对话中出现的一些表达法外,在每课中又补充了其他的各种表达法,从而扩大了学生的口语语言知识。

练习:根据在国外生活、学习和工作的需要,并结合 IELTS 口试形式,每个单元中都提供了大量的口语练习,特别侧重于连续表达和流利表达方面。练习形式多样,如:对子练习(问答,在具体情景中各自扮演一定的角色)、小组练习、全班活动、个人专题演讲、趣味游戏等。

为了满足 IELTS 口试应试者的需要,本书还特别介绍了 IELTS 口试内容和形式,以及如何准备口试,并提供了三套模拟口试以及大量类似口试中各部分的练习,如谈论的专题(topics)、提示卡(topic cards in pair work)和在口试中有可能被问到的问题。

为了使学生在使用这本教材时收到更好的效果,编者建议应首先掌握好书中介绍的各种口语表达技能,反复实践,在各种真实的语境中正确地使用这些技巧,流利、准确地进行表达。

编者

III

IELTS 口试简介

IELTS 口试非常注重考生的语言交际能力,口试中主要看考生能否流利而准确地用英语进行交流,评分时流利程度和语言的准确性被视为最重要的评分依据。自 2001 年 7 月起,IELTS 口试形式有所改变,新的 IELTS 口试大约 11~14 分钟,共分三部分。

第一部分: Introductions and Questions about General Topics (约 4~5 分钟)

该部分开始时为一般性对话,内容主要是考官问考生的基本个人情况,如姓名、出生地、家庭、工作等。然后考官要求考生将上述谈话中涉及的部分话题加以引申、发表看法或描述某一事物。如考生的家庭及婚姻;工作内容、工作经历;教育背景、学校生活及教育改革;考生的家乡及其变化;家乡与另一城市相比较之区别;城市生活、城市变化和存在的问题及如何解决;中国传统节日及庆祝方式;旅游;业余爱好;运动规则;近期在中国和世界发生的重大事件等等。

该部分是原口试题型中的第一和第二部分,其形式和内容均无变化。主要是考官提问,考生回答。

第二部分: Talk on a Particular Topic (约 3~4 分钟)

在该部分,考生先抽取一张提示卡,卡上写有要求考生叙述的题目。叙说前给考生一分钟时间准备,考生可打个简单的草稿。叙说时间为 1~2 分钟,然后考官再问 1~2 个概括性问题。例如:

Describe a teacher who has greatly influenced you in your education.

You should say:

where you met your teacher

what subject he/she taught

what was special about him

and explain why this person influenced you so much.

该部分相当于原口试题型的第三部分,但形式和内容均有变化。原来这部分是考生根据 Cue Card 上的提示和情景向考官提问题,考官回答。现在这部分是考生根据 Topic Card 上的要求回答问题,然后考官再向考生提一两个概括性的问题。

第三部分: Discussion (约 4~5 分钟)

根据第二部分的谈话,考官在该部分要向考生提出一两个与第二部分有关的抽象的问题。或就某一项内容进行讨论。例如:谈谈中国的教育制度和存在的问题。要求考生连续不断地发表自己的看法,以显示自己的语言表达能力。因此考生在叙述时应尽量扩展,不能只给一个简单的回答,因为 IELTS 口试主要是考考生的语言表达能力。即使考生对某个问题了解不多,不能给考官一个满意的回答,也应用英语表达出这一点。

如: That's a rather difficult question. Let me think...

That's a very big question. I've never thought about that before. I think there are two main reasons.

该部分相当于原口试题型中的第四部分,但也有变化。原来的这部分内容较固定,都是考官请考生谈出国的学习计划或移民后的打算。现在这部分是考官根据第二部分的谈话内容,向考生提出一两个与第二部分有关联的抽象性的问题,请考生回答并共同讨论。这部分要比原来的难,因问题比较难预测,而且又抽象,同时要求考生能连贯地表达自己的思想。

IELTS 口试新、旧题型对比

新(2001 年 7 月后)	旧(2001 年 7 月前)
第一部分: 关于考生个人情况的对话,考官提问、考生回答。	第一、二部分: 关于考生个人情况的对话,考官提问,考生回答。
第二部分: 1. 考生根据 Topic Card 上提示的情景回答问题(大约 3~4 个)。 2. 考官问考生一两个概括性的问题。	第三部分: 考生根据 Cue Card 上的提示向考官提问,考官回答。
第三部分: 考官向考生提一两个与第二部分有关联的抽象性问题,考生回答,并共同讨论。	第四部分: 考官向考生提出一两个有关出国留学或移民后的计划问题,考生回答。

在口试结束时,考生要向考官表示感谢,并说再见。如:

Thank you very much for your time.

I enjoy talking with you. Goodbye.

在 IELTS 口试中,考生说话的时间比例至少要在 75%~80%。因此考生在口试中应尽量积极主动,回答问题时不要只说“Yes”或“No”,或太简短,要尽量扩

展。在谈论问题时,应用简单的语言去解释复杂的概念和专业词汇,说错了可以更正。口试中应尽量避免太长或太多的停顿。

在口试中给考官的印象很重要。考生要自然、大方,着装要得体,谈话时要用正常语速和音量。考试中要注意身体语言,要坐正坐直,正视考官,面带微笑,双手不要有过多的手势。

口试结束后,说完感谢和再见即可离场,不要向考官问你的成绩。

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Student's Book

Unit One

Introductions and Greetings

A man is introduced to a woman, unless he is much older and more senior. Young men are introduced to older men, and young women to older women. When you meet people for the first time on a personal or business basis it's usual to shake hands. This is when the greeting phrase 'How do you do?' is appropriate, but it is *only* used on *first* meetings.

I. Conversations

(1)

- A: David, I'd like you to meet my brother, Peter.
B: How do you do?
C: How do you do?
B: What do you think of life in England?
C: I'm still feeling pretty homesick.
B: It's bound to be strange at first.

(2)

- A: Mr. Brown, this is Wendy Smith.
B: Pleased to meet you.
C: How do you do?
B: How do you find things over here?
C: If it wasn't for the climate, I'd like it very much.
B: It won't take you long to settle down.

(3)

- A: Father, this is Sam's brother, Joe.
B: Hello.
C: Nice to meet you.

B: How do you like London?
 C: It 's quite different from what I expected.
 B: Don 't worry. You 'll soon get used to it.

(4)

A: Mrs. Smith, I 'd like to introduce my Chinese friend, Bing.
 B: I 'm very glad to meet you.
 C: It 's a pleasure to meet you.
 B: What are your first impressions of England?
 C: Well, it 's much colder here than it is at home.
 B: Never mind, you 'll be all right in a week or two.

II. Language Focus

1. Introducing People

When introducing people it is often necessary to give not only their names but also other relevant information, e.g. nationality, company, department, job, etc.

Phrase of introduction	+	relevant information
<i>Formal :</i> Mr. Jaeger, { I 'd like you to meet... { may I introduce you to... { I 'd like to introduce...		a colleague of mine. from France. our tutor.
<i>Informal :</i> Mr. Jaeger, { can I introduce... { this is... { I want you to meet... { have you met... { do you know...		He 's with the British Council. a friend of mine. He 's over here on a course. from the United States. David 's brother.

2. Introducing Yourself/Identifying Yourself

When identifying yourself to someone you often need to give not only your name, but also any other relevant details about yourself or the situation.

Identification(name)	+	relevant information
Hello, I 'm...		from...
Hello, my name is...		I work for/with/in...
Hello, let me introduce myself. I 'm...		I 'm in charge of...
Hello, first name + surname		I 've got an appointment with...
Good morning. My name is...		I 've got an appointment to see...
I don 't think we 've met. I 'm...		I 'm responsible for...
Excuse me. Are you Mr. Wilson? I 'm...		from...
May I introduce myself ? I 'm... (<i>formal</i>)		of Trumpington College.
Allow me to introduce myself. My name is... (<i>formal</i>)		I 'm from University College.

3. Greetings

Although handshakes are not very common in Britain, it is quite common to shake hands when meeting a friend one has not seen for some time.

A: We haven 't seen you for ages. Have you been away?

B: Yes, I 've been up north for a month.

A: Where was that?

B: Glasgow. I got back yesterday.

A: How nice to see you again. Where have you been? Home?

B: No. I 've been visiting relations.

A: Whereabouts?

B: I went to London to see an aunt of mine.

A: Come in and sit down. We haven 't seen much of you lately.

B: No. I 've been away on holiday.

A: Where exactly?

B: Italy. I 've got a friend there.

A: Well, hello. Have you moved or something?

B: No. I 've had a few weeks in Scotland.

A: Where did you go?

B: Edinburgh. I stayed with my sister.

1) Greetings used when you meet somebody for the first time

How do you do?

Glad to meet you.

Pleased to meet you.

Nice to meet you.

Delighted to meet you.

Good morning/afternoon/evening.

Hello/Hullo! (*informal*)

Hi! (*informal*)

2) Phrases for greeting people you already know

I 'm pleased to meet you again.

It 's nice to meet you again.

Good to see you again.

Nice to see you again.

I haven 't seen you for a while/ages.

I haven 't seen you since...

It 's been a long time.

Hello, John!

I hear you...

I heard you...

Did you have a good journey/holiday/time/trip?

Is everything all right?

I don 't know if you remember me. I 'm Philip Brooks. We met at...

Fancy meeting you here.

How are you?

How are things?

How are you doing?

How are you keeping?

How have you been getting on?

How 's it going?

How 's it all going?

How are you enjoying life there/the new job?

How was it?

How did you enjoy your holiday?

How was the flight/trip/journey?

How was the film/movie?

How did you enjoy the film?

How did it go?

III. Tasks

1. Below are a number of greetings. Classify them into three columns according to the following headings.

Used when you meet somebody for the first time	Used when you meet somebody you already know	Used when you meet somebody you have not seen for some time
--	--	---

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1) Hello. | 15) How are you keeping? |
| 2) What 's new? | 16) Nice to see you again. |
| 3) Hi. | 17) Pleased to meet you. |
| 4) Alright? | 18) How are you doing? |
| 5) Hiya. | 19) How 's everything? |
| 6) Hullo. | 20) Nice to meet you. |
| 7) How are you? | 21) Delighted to meet you. |
| 8) How are things? | 22) Good morning/afternoon/evening. |
| 9) How do you do? | 23) Is everything all right? |
| 10) How 's it going? | 24) I haven ' t seen you for ages/a while. |
| 11) (How) nice to see you. | 25) (It 's) good to see you again. |
| 12) Long time no see. | 26) Hi. Fancy meeting you here. |
| 13) Hello, stranger. | |
| 14) Glad to meet you. | |

(Some of the greetings can be used in more than one kind of situation.)

2. Practise the dialogue with a partner, using your own personal information.

A: Good morning. Let me introduce myself. My name is Wang Ping. I am a postgraduate student studying chemistry.

B: Pleased to meet you. My name is Peter Brown and I am researching into computer. Are you Chinese?

A: Yes, I am. I 'm from Beijing, in the north of China.

B: Really? I am from Exeter in the southwest of England.

A: Oh, what is Exeter like?

B: It's a small ancient cathedral city, but it's quite lively, and the weather isn't too bad. Very different from Beijing, I expect.

A: Oh, yes. Beijing is very big, and most of it is modern. It's very crowded and very busy, and it can be very cold in winter. But it doesn't rain much.

B: Oh, it rains a lot in Exeter. Anyway, nice meeting you, Mr. Wang. I hope you enjoy yourself in Leeds, and good luck with your research.

3. Practise the phrases of introduction and make dialogues according to the following situations.

- 1) Introduce two friends at an informal party.
- 2) Introduce your husband/wife to your boss/supervisor at a formal social event.
- 3) You're at a conference and you have just seen someone you've been wanting to meet for ages. Go up to him/her and introduce yourself.
- 4) You have an appointment to see Mrs. Higgins at 3:30. Introduce yourself to the secretary at the reception desk.
- 5) You have arranged to pick someone up at the airport and take him to his hotel. You've never met him before so you're not sure what he looks like. You see someone who might be him. Speak to him.
- 6) You are introduced to someone at a party.

4. Complete the following conversations using phrases for greeting people.

(1)

Peter: Hello, David.

David: _____, Peter. Good to _____ . It's been a long time. _____ going?

Peter: Okay. We've been extremely busy and it looks as if it's going to continue. _____ you? _____ you've been transferred to the headquarters. How's _____?

David: Okay, so far. Everything's _____ and I'm _____ the challenge.