

英语考试丛书

SPEAKING STRATEGIES FOR THE IELTS TEST

IELTS



IELTS 考试技能训练教程·口语

SPEAKING STRATEGIES FOR THE IELTS TEST

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

北京语言文化大学出国人员培训部

北京语言文化大学出版社

(京)新登字 157 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

IELTS 考试技能训练教程: 口语/田静先编著. —北京: 北京语言文化大学出版社,
1997. 4

ISBN 7-5619-0554-8

I. I...

Ⅰ. 田...

Ⅱ. ①英语—高等学校—入学考试—美国—自学参考资料

②英语—口语—高等学校—入学考试—美国—自学参考资料

Ⅳ. H31

W76/B4
02

(16) IELTS 考试技能训练教程

责任印制: 汪学发

出版发行: 北京语言文化大学出版社

(北京海淀区学院路 15 号 邮政编码 100083)

印 刷: 北京语言文化大学出版社印刷厂

经 销: 全国新华书店

版 次: 1997 年 5 月第 1 版 1997 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

开 本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 9.625

字 数: 178 千字 印数: 1—3000 册

定 价: 15.00 元

前 言

《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数名教员对 IELTS 考试进行细致分析之后、以七年多的对 IELTS 考生进行应考培训的经验为基础编写而成的。《教程》共分四册:

《听力》

《口语》

《阅读》

《写作》

《教程》具有如下特点:

1. 针对性强:《教程》针对 IELTS 考试而编写,读者对象为准备参加 IELTS 考试的人。通过做练习可熟悉 IELTS 试题的模式,同时发现自己的弱点,做到知己知彼。

2. 练习形式多样化:IELTS 考试与其他几种英语考试(如 TOEFL、EPT)相比,具有题型更加多样化的特点。这些题型并不统一地存在于各次 IELTS 考试中。因此,熟悉各种题型是在考试中取得理想分数的一个关键。《教程》为读者提供了有针对性的、系统的训练,可使读者在考试中更好地发挥自己的能力。

3. 练习经过多年试用:《教程》中所有练习均在北京语言文化大学出国人员培训部经过使用和改进,在教学中收到良好的效果,受到学生的普遍欢迎,并得到英、美专家的指正,是作者多年辛勤工作的结晶。

4. 练习题材广泛:《教程》练习内容涉及生活中的许多方面以及自然科学和社会科学的多个领域,适用于从事各类工作的人。

5. 亦适用于参加其他考试的人:近年来语言教学理论强调语言能力而不是语言知识,强调语言的使用而不是用法。这些理论对语言测试亦有颇大影响。《教程》遵循 IELTS 考试的指导思想,注重培养学生使用英语,特别是以英语为工具从事专业学习和研究的能力。这种能力对参加任何英语考试都至关重要。

《教程》经过七年的孕育终于和读者见面,了却作者的一桩心事。但因恐“误人子弟”之怨,心情并未由此而轻松许多,因为书中难免有失误和不妥之处。欢迎读者提出意见。

《IELTS 考试技能训练教程·口语》简介

《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际能力，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 16 个单元）和教师用书（练习答案）；对话部分配有录音。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：介绍自己、如何开始交谈、如何把对话进行下去、提问题和回答问题的技巧、参加讨论的技巧、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它的各种表达法，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，并提供了大量类似口试中各部分的练习，如谈论的专题（Topics）、提示卡（Cue cards in role-play）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
1996 年

CONTENTS

Student 's Book

Unit One	Introductions and Greetings	2
Unit Two	How to Start a Conversation	9
Unit Three	Leaving – Signals and Saying Goodbye	17
Unit Four	Games (I)	23
Unit Five	Question Techniques and Answering Techniques	30
Unit Six	Conversation Techniques	39
Unit Seven	Role-Play (I)	47
Unit Eight	Discussing	53
Unit Nine	Apologising	61
Unit Ten	Role-Play (II)	67
Unit Eleven	Complaining	72
Unit Twelve	Invitations and Suggestions	77
Unit Thirteen	Games (II)	85
Unit Fourteen	Describing People and Objects	92
Unit Fifteen	Role-Play (III)	103
Unit Sixteen	The Speaking Test of IELTS	107

Teacher 's Book

Answer Key	116
Appendix	
A Brief Introduction to the IELTS Test	112

STUDENT 'S BOOK

9. A) To have a big dinner. B) To try a new restaurant.
 C) To see an Italian friend. D) To stay at home.
10. A) They are polite. B) They are rude.
 C) They are forgetful. D) They are disapproving.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) , B) ,C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Less than 200 years ago. B) More than 20 years ago.
 C) About 200 years ago. D) More than 1000 years ago.
12. A) On the eastern coast of North America.
 B) On the southern coast of North America.
 C) On the northern coast of North America.
 D) On the western coast of North America.
13. A) Mexico got California and New Mexico from the United States after a war.
 B) The United States got California and New Mexico from Mexico after a war.
 C) The United States bought Alaska from Mexico after a war.
 D) Mexico defeated the United States in the war.
14. A) In 1860. B) In 1851. C) In 1865. D) In 1861.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Her aunt. B) Her uncle. C) Her father D) Her niece.
16. A) To persuade the girl to postpone getting married.
 B) To interfere in the girl's affairs.
 C) To criticize Ellen.
 D) To ask the girl to finish her studies next term.
17. A) Ellen wants to get married this summer.
 B) Ellen doesn't like studying.
 C) Ellen has one more year of school left.
 D) Ellen is 21 years old.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) It came from the white snow. B) He forgot to turn the light off.
 C) He was very late that morning. D) He overslept.
19. A) It often snows. B) It often rains.
 C) It is clear. D) It is blue in the sky.
20. A) In Scotland and in the north of England. B) In north of Scotland.

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...		a colleague of mine.
	May I introduce you to...		from France.
	I'd like to introduce...		our tutor.
<i>Informal:</i>			
Mr. Jaeger,	Can I introduce...		He's with the British Council.
	This is...		a friend of mine.
	I want you to meet...		He's over here on a course.
	Have you met...		from the United States.
	Do you know...		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...		of Trumpington College.
(Formal)		
Allow me to introduce myself.		
My name is... (Formal)		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: Whereabout?

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.

- 2) Peter: Hello, David.

David: Hello, Peter. _____ a-
gain. _____ since last

year. _____ things?

Peter: Okay. And yourself? _____ got a new job yourself. How _____ it?

David: Okay, so far. _____ smoothly and I'm enjoying the challenge.

5. Pairwork: Match the greetings (a, b, c, d) to the situations (1, 2, 3, 4). Then take on the roles in the situations given and try to continue the conversations as far as you can.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) You have just arrived at work.
Greet a colleague of yours, Alan Grey. | a. Hello, (name). How was your trip to New York? |
| 2) A colleague of yours, Bob Smith, has just got back from a business trip. Greet him and enquire about the trip. | b. Hello, (name). I haven't seen you for a while. How's the new job going? |
| 3) You have just met an ex-colleague of yours, Mary Black. She was transferred to another department a few weeks ago, and you haven't seen her since then. Greet her and enquire about the new job. | c. Hello, (name). Nice to see you again. Did you have a good flight over? |
| 4) You are meeting Peter Brown at the airport. He is on a routine visit to your workplace. Greet him and enquire about the flight. | d. Good morning, (name) How's everything? |

Unit Two

How to Start a Conversation

Starting conversations with strangers is easy, if you know how to go about it. Your major goal in the beginning is just to interest or involve the other person and then move the conversation to a more personal level.

Thinking up openers is important. Basically, you only have three topics to choose from:

- the situation
- the other person
- yourself

and only three ways to begin:

- asking a question
- giving an opinion
- stating a fact

The best way to start a conversation is usually by asking a question. Close-ended questions are fine. Stating an opinion also works well, certainly better than just stating a fact.

I. Conversations

1. Talking about the Situation

Starting a conversation by talking about the situation you are both in is usually the best and easiest of your three options. To begin a conversation, look around and find things that interest or puzzle you. Use a dual perspective: find something to say that the other person is also likely to want to talk about.

Here are some examples of openers. Look at the following short dialogues and see how Peter starts up casual conversations with people.

- 1) (*Outside Peter's hall of residence another student is trying to fix his bi-*

cycle.)

Peter: Hi. You look as if you've got your hands full. Can I give you a hand?

Student: Oh, alright. Thanks. Can you hold that spanner?

Peter: Sure. There you are.

Student: Are you new around here, then?

Peter: Yes. I've just come from China.

Student: Oh, yeah? What do you think of Leeds?

Peter: Well,...

2) (*Peter is sitting on a park bench. He speaks to the person next to him.*)

Peter: Nice weather we're having.

Stranger: Yes. Lovely, isn't it? Grass could do with a bit of rain, though.

Peter: Yeah. Is it normal for this time of the year?

Stranger: Not really. Last year it was much cooler. Are you not from around here, then?

Peter: No. I'm from China.

Stranger: Really? What's it like there, then?

Peter: Well,...

3) (*Peter has an appointment to see his tutor. He is waiting in the secretary's office, where a lot of people are coming and going. He speaks to the secretary.*)

Peter: You're busy today.

Secretary: Yeah. Been rushed off my feet all morning. It's always like this on Mondays.

Peter: Oh, really? Why's that?

Secretary: Well,...

4) (*Peter is waiting at the bus stop. He speaks to the person in front of him in the queue.*)

Peter: Has the Number 380 been yet?

Stranger: No, not yet.

Peter: Been waiting long?

Stranger: Yeah. About 20 minutes.

Peter: It's always late, this one, isn't it?

Stranger: Yeah. I was here for half an hour yesterday. Are you going to