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RFACE NIP

竟怎么努力,才能让雅思口语在短期之内提高分数?这是一个真命题还是伪命题?多少年来,几乎所有的考生都在追问这个问题的答案,也付出了各种各样的努力,但路径大致都差不多:背诵素材,熟知题目,自己写下问题的答案后不断背诵,然后"祈求上苍",盼望考场上能遇到自己提前准备过的题目;备考时一般将重点放在 Part 1 和 Part 2 上,因为好下手啊;至于 Part 3,无非是高级版和 it depends 版本的Part 1,到时候就凭感觉吧,反正自己也抓不到重点,索性也就不准备了。这样一来,你就不会奇怪这么多年来,我一直会被问到以下的问题了:

- 1. Simon, 你给一些素材吧, 我背一背。
- 2. 我还有两周就考试了,还什么都没准备呢,你觉得我应该干点什么?
- 3. 我明天就要上考场了,你有什么可以交待我一下吗?或者我现在应该做点什么?
- 4. Simon 你告诉我, 短期内提高雅思口语最快的方式是什么?
- 5. 我有两个月的时间,四级考试刚刚过,我的口语该怎么列个学习计划啊?
- 6. 我是一个在家的全职妈妈,平时只有宝宝睡着了才有时间复习,我该怎么办啊?
- 7. 我工作好多年了,大学毕业后就没有碰过英语了,平时也没开口说英文的习惯, 该怎么准备啊?
- 8. 我最近考试特别多,但是国外大学又急着要雅思成绩,我只有两个月了,好着急啊。
- 9. 我看到歪果仁就紧张啊,考试时我都不知道自己说的是什么。
- 10. 我背了好多素材,但是考场上什么都想不到啊,大脑一片空白。
- [1]. 我平时和歪果仁聊天都是谈笑风生啊,为什么到了考官这里,他给我这么低的分数呢?
- 12. 我们宿舍的老王都没有怎么复习,口语发音还没有我好呢,为什么分数出来比我还高?
- 13. 我要去复议, 你觉得我从5分复议到6分可能性大吗?
- 14. 我看到考官的纸上写了两个7, 两个6的数字, 这意思是不是我会得6.5啊?
- 15. 那个考官看起来无精打采的,还一直打断我,是不是我表现不好啊?
- 16. 我已经考了3次雅思了,口语每次都是5分,我真的不知道该怎么准备第4次了!

- 17. 我现在的主要问题是回答问题时老是停顿,另外我也不会用高级的词汇。哦,还有, 我发音时有些语音有点拿不准,语法也都是凭感觉说的,我怎么学才能够在考试的时 候同时兼顾这些问题?
- 18. 我考完啦,但是 Part 3 的部分有几个地方有些停顿,这样会不会扣分啊?会扣 0.5 分吗?

这样的问题,Simon 可以说上三天三夜,究其原因,只有一个:我们没有努力去实现那些我们能力范围之内的,同时我们没有勇气去接受那些在我们能力范围之外的。

具体点来说,首先,我们需要问自己以下几个问题:

- 1. 我们的目标是考9分吗?
- 2. 为了让自己的回答听起来很有深度,考试时总是在脑海中苦苦搜寻好的思想内容,不断地出现 um ... er ..., you know ... 等停顿和犹豫,值得吗?考试四项评分标准有哪一项是考内容深度呢?
- 3. 你能背下来雅思口语题目所有的素材和答案吗?
- 4. 考试考到了你准备过的一模一样的题目,一定会拿高分吗?
- 5. Keep talking、高级词汇、精确的语法、地道的发音,这四项如果只能满足一项或只能做到一项,你觉得哪项是最重要的?
- 6. 假设你从来都没有在伦敦生活过一天,却一定要 Simon 教你如何讲一口女王腔调的英音 (Upper class posh English),认为自己就是要 speak like native speakers,这样现实吗?又或者认为,我们是中国人,本来就应该说有 Chinese accent 的英文,这没什么问题,反正考官也不考 accent。这样的想法可取吗?

是不是感觉自己膝盖中枪,隐隐作痛? 其实,我只想讲一句话: If it is important to you, you will find a way. If not, you will find an excuse.

记住——根据自己的偏好记下所有雅思口语中最高频的 words/phrases/sentences/structures/organization, 不断地变换用法和 paraphrase,做到心里面想什么,都能使用准确、地道的语言表达出来。

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雅思口语简介及 评分标准

口语考试形式一览

| 阶段 | 时间和形式 | 考题范围 | 考查目的 |
|--------|--|---|--|
| 确认 | 30 secs | What's your full name? Where are you from? Can I see your identification? | 个人介绍 |
| Part 1 | 4~5 mins (每 问回答时间 大概是 20~30 secs,依问题 类型情况而定) | 从以下四个话题中抽出 3 个,然后每个 topic 会问 3~4 道小问题,其中第一个话题是必考范围(问题方向是 what, where, when, who, why, how, etc.) 1. Must-have questions 必考问题 (major/work, hometown, accommodation) 2. Hobbies & interests 兴趣爱好类 (movie, music, sport, travel, etc.) 3. Lifestyle 生活方式类 (clothing, food, housing, transportation, colour, etc.) 4. Abstract & school 抽象、学习类 (time management, being in a hurry, subject, language, etc.) | Part 1 属于热身(warm-up) 阶段,考查考生就一般性 爱好类和经历类问题能否 做到理解问题、组织答案 和回答问题,考查重点是 流利度和连贯性(fluency & coherence),是 否 出 现基本语法错误(basic grammatical errors)。 |
| Part 2 | 1 min 做笔记 1~2 mins 个人 陈述 | 从考官手里接过话题卡片之后,首先花 1 分钟在白板上做笔记,然后开始一个 1~2 分钟的陈述,问题类型可以分为: 1. 地点类 Places 2. 物品类 Objects 3. 人物类 People 4. 媒体类 Media 5. 抽象类 Abstract 6. 事件类 Events | Part 2 要求考生能够在 1 分钟之内有效地写下陈述 的重点,包括对象、时态、 关键句型、主要观点、支 持等。 在 1~2 分钟的时间里,能 够进行 6~7 句话的完整陈 述,在不跑题的情况下保 证流利度和连贯性。 |



Part 2

典型题目为:

Describe a restaurant

- What kind of restaurant it is?
- How often do you go to this restaurant?
- What food selections do they offer?
- Why do you like this restaurant?
 后续会有一道一句话回答的小问题

5 mins 左右

对于 Part 2 给出的 topic 进行一系列更加抽象和具体的延伸,提问主体由 Part 1 的"你"变成了"你们国家的""人们的想法"等,主要出题类型有:

- Listing 列举
- Personal opinion 个人意见
- Make a comparison 作比较
- Changes 改变类
- Reasons 原因类
- Speculation 臆想,猜想

Part 3 所需要的核心能力是:听懂题目——辨别问题类型——用对应的回答结构对问题进行解析,除了观点之外,需要从多角度进行支持,包括解释、举例、强调、对比、反证等。

雅思口语考官给你打分的唯一参考标准 ——Marking Criteria

* Fluency and Coherence

流利度和连贯性

★ Lexical Resource

词汇

* Grammatical Range and Accuracy

语法掌握范围和准确度

* Pronunciation

发音

针对这四项,考官会分别给予考生相应的分数,然后取平均分得出最终的分数;考官会准确地从考生的回答中找到给分和扣分的证据,来保证分数的客观公正性。因此,我们需要从考官的"作业守则"出发,找到自己口语表达的不足,以及准确、有效地提高口语分数的最佳途径。

在这里,各位要有一个 Checklist (清单)的概念。我们以目标为 7 分的考生为例,如果把 7 分评分标准的每一句话拿出来做成一个清单,考官就会在考生做到的每一条旁边打上对号,每一条都做到就是 7 分,做到一半就只有 6.5 分,只做到 20%~30% 就只有 6 分,以此类推。

因此我们的目标是清楚地认识 7 分里面每一句所对应的标准并且查漏补缺,尽最大努力做到"新技能全部 get"。

准备清单 Checklist

Fluency and Coherence

流利度和连贯性

speaks fluently with only occasional repetition or self-correction; hesitation is Band 8 usually content-related and only rarely to search for language develops topics coherently and appropriately speaks at length without noticeable effort or loss of coherence may demonstrate language-related hesitation at times, or some repetition and/or Band 7 self-correction uses a range of connectives and discourse markers with some flexibility is willing to speak at length, though may lose coherence at times due to occasional

Band 6

- repetition, self-correction or hesitation
- uses a range of connectives and discourse markers but not always appropriately

以7分这一栏进行说明,我们需要做到的是:

- Speak at length without noticeable effort or loss of coherence 不需要刻意努力或损失连贯性就能够出口成章
- Only a few instances of hesitation, self-correction or repetition 很少出现犹豫、自我纠正和重复等现象
- Use a range of connectives and discourse markers 使用一系列的连接词和话语标记语

但如果你出现并纠结于以下问题:

- No willingness to speak at length 答案过于简短
- Speak with noticeable efforts 回答问题时非常吃力
- Hesitation/Self-correction/Repetition 犹豫 / 自我纠正 / 重复
- Not coherently linked with connectives 没有用连接词体现句子的连贯性
- What is a "discourse marker"?什么叫作"话语标记语?"

那么, Simon 就强烈推荐你学习以下新技能:



Speak at length without noticeable effort; maintain a flow of speech.

不需要刻意努力就能够出口成章, 能够维持讲话的流利性。



(在以下解读中, Candidate A 同学的分数在口语考试中将不超过 5~5.5 分, Candidate B 同学给出了成绩为 6+ 的高分示范)

Part 1 > Are you a student or do you work?

- Candidate (A) I am a student. (有效信息太少, 答题的欲望不够强烈)
- Candidate
 Well, currently, I am still a student in my junior year of study at Central University of Finance and Economics, majoring in business studies and specializing in accounting.

 (努力从 what/where/when/who/why/how 方面给出相关信息)

Part 2 Why do you want to go to Milan?

- Candidate (A) I love to go to Milan very much, because, because there are many kinds of delicious food and I can, I can watch a soccer game as well, um ... and I want to see the buildings there too. (回答没有预设的组织和结构,只是凭借临场发挥罗列观点,缺乏依据)
- I think that Milan is a perfect vacation destination for the following reasons: (使用总分结构) The biggest reason is that I am able to taste a wide range of original Italian cuisines, including pizza, spaghetti, pepperoni and so on. (用 listing 扩展观点) Besides, as a die-hard fan of Italian professional soccer team, A.C. Milan, watching a live soccer game at San Siro stadium has always been my dream (给出贴近个人生活的解释). Another reason I want to go is to see the magnificent architecture like cathedrals and opera houses that would be breathtaking to see in person (给出具体地点体现支持). That's why Milan is a place worth expecting (给出结论).

Part 3 What is the most popular sport in your country?

- Candidate ① The most popular sport in my country is Ping Pong (没有对问题进行 paraphrase), because it is the national sport of China. There are so many people playing it and you can see PingPong tables everywhere in schools and parks. (支持观点过于简单,没有体现出 Part 3 所要求的对比说明,例如 Man vs. Woman, Old vs. Young)
- Regarding to the most widely followed sport in my country, I guess there are many possibilities; basically, the popularity of a sport depends on different age groups (Part 3 先用连接句回应考官的问题). The youth in my country prefer something dynamic and competitive like basketball or soccer (不只是一种运动); whereas seniors prefer sports that tend to be relaxing and less physically-demanding (费体力的) such as playing Taiji, climbing mountains or just walking (分为两种不同的情况,可以增加回答长度).

出现此类问题的症结:

- ★ 对雅思口语考试认识不充分,不清楚问题的类型;
- ★ 不知道说什么,没有思路,不懂得怎么去支持观点;
- ★ 只会从单一角度去考虑问题, 不知道一分为二;
- ★ 连接词和回答结构使用得不熟练, 对于难题没有防守句型。

Key point 2

Only a few instances of hesitation/self-correction/repetition 很少出现犹豫 / 自我纠正 / 重复

Part 1 > Do you like music?

Yes, I like music, because ... um ... (犹 豫) it is very relaxing ... and ... it can help me relax (重 复), when I feel tiring ... no, when I feel tired (意 识 到语法错误后自我纠正), I always listen music, listen to music, so ... um ... it is a good way to relax (重复,能想到的扩展点太少).

I guess everyone enjoys music, and I am no exception (接考官的问题,同时给出个人观点). Normally speaking, I'd like to listen to a variety of music, including pop, rock, light music and so on(类型), especially (强调) when I take a ride on subway(时间), I always listen to music with my earphones(工具) to kill time(原因) and have a relaxing mindset. (用 what/when/who/where/why/how 的方式尽可能多地去扩展)

Part 2 Why do you want to talk about this restaurant?

I like the food in this restaurant because they are very delicious (没有规划和组织的答案的典型开头)... um ... (想出一句是一句的节奏, 出现 hesitation) and I also think the environment is very comfortable, many people say their noodle is recommend (逻辑性差, 前面在讲环境, 现在又说回食物), is recommend-able (此词拿不准, 调整一下, 出现 self-correction), I like it too; also I want to talk about their price (没有连接词), it only takes me, no, only costs me (语法不熟练而出现的 self-correction) around 50 yuan per meal, which is very nice compared with other restaurants, so that is why I want to talk about this restaurant (通篇词汇和句型过于简单).

Candidate 图 This restaurant is really my cup of tea for the following reasons (总分总结构). The primary reason is that it offers a wide range of food selections, which is really authentic and tasty (代替 delicious); in addition to their noodles, I would also recommend (用自己拿得准的词性造句) the rest of the menu, like side dishes, dumplings as well as the traditional homemade yoghurt (给名词来论证). Additionally, the other aspect I'd



like to mention is their cozy and comfy environment, which is decorated with Yunnan decor (云南元素的风情), like banana leaves and bamboo (具象描述更加符合西式思维习惯); when I am there, I feel as if I am in Yunnan (主观感受,身临其境的感觉). Last but not least, I consider the price to be rather reasonable and affordable (词串而不是单词), which only costs around 50 *yuan* per meal; surprisingly, when I present my student card, an unbelievable 20% discount is given to the already low cost meal (推荐别人来,要有具体的点); how amazing is that (用语气表示强调)! Generally, that's why this restaurant is worth recommending (结论句).

Part 3 Why do some people enjoy playing soccer so much?

(假设自己完全不喜欢足球,或者被问到了自己一点都没有兴趣或者认识的话题)

Candidate (1)

Um ... (从来没想过,我该怎么办?) um ... (继续沉默) I don't like soccer, so I don't know why other people like them (出现消极心理暗示), probably they find this game is really ... um ... exciting (寻找形容词,出现停顿), and ... or they can keep fit when they play soccer, and they think watching soccer game is very fashionable; um ... something like that. (5~6 分考生的典型答法,没有连接词和逻辑关系,仅仅是靠本能堆砌词句,用简单句给出观点)

Candidate (B)

Well, speaking of soccer, I have to say this is really a challenging question for me, simply because I am not a fan of it at all and I can only guess as to why others like it (同样是不喜欢,把心里的想法用英文表达出来,避免空白和停顿); nevertheless (对连接词的把控), I guess their sentiments are no more than the following aspects (无非就只有几个方面): the most common reason is likely to be their strong interest and passion in this game, surely soccer can bring them surprise and excitement (用惯了形容词,试试名词); besides, as a sport that requires teamwork, soccer might provide them with a chance to cooperate with each other or even make friends; one more possible point might be the motivation of working out to keep fit (同样的观点用不同的句型来表达).

出现此类问题的症结:

- ★ 不知道从哪些角度去分析问题,只会用 because 正着说这一条;不会使用 for example 举例, especially 强调,otherwise 反证等,从不同角度论证;
- ★ 平时缺乏练习,面对考官的 why 问题无所适从;
- ★ 缺乏对问题类型和相应回答结构的掌握, 也不能产生相应的结构和组织;
- ★ 不习惯用英文语言习惯去表达,只有中文的思维方式和表达方式。





Key point 3

Use a range of connectives and discourse markers with flexibility.

灵活使用各种连接词和话语标记语。

我们首先来看连接词的概念(source:http://www.ieltsreview.com/conjunctions-coordinating-correlative): In grammar, a conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, sentences, phrases or clauses. A discourse connective is a conjunction joining sentences. In general, a conjunction is an invariable grammatical particle.

连接词又称连词,是用来连接词语、短语、句子和段落的词,表示了被连接的语言单位之间的联系。连接词在句子中表达不同的逻辑关系,不同的连接词可以起到不同的作用,我们来看以下表达:

I am happy AND proud about myself.

I am happy BECAUSE I win the competition.

I am happy DESPITE the previous failures.

I am happy EVEN IF I have failed for so many times.

I am happy WHILE my friend is depressed.

I am happy FOR winning this competition.

I am happy BUT worried about my friend.

I am happy WHEN I win the competition.

常见的逻辑关系有以下一些类型和常用表达

| Adding | & | Sequencing | 叠加 |
|--------|---|------------|----|
| | | | |

also, as well as, moreover, furthermore, additionally, other than that, plus, meanwhile, subsequently

Comparing & Contrasting 比较,对比

compared with, unlike, similarly, likewise, while, whilst, whereas

Illustrating 举例

for example, for instance, such as, in the case of, illustrated by

Qualifying 让步,转折

but, however, on the other hand, conversely, alternatively, although, even if

Cause & Effect 因果关系

because, because of, due to the fact that, therefore, thus, hence

Emphasising 强调

especially given that, considering that, it is the case when, above all, more importantly

除了表达逻辑关系,在口语实战当中连接词发挥着更加重要的作用,那就是让你的口语表达更加流畅和自然,特别是对于英语表达能力比较弱的考生,如果嘴巴的表达总是落在大脑的后面,心里各种想法嘴上却说不出,就肯定会出现"um ... er ... , you know ..."等停顿的口头语;而每一个停顿的瞬间都可以用合适的连接词来填补。

This is because your brain works faster than your mouth can speak! Using a range of connectives



will help you to link your ideas and fill up those blank moments.

Part 1 question Who is your favourite singer?

- Candidate My favourite singer is Adele. I love her music very much, her song is really ... is really ... (想词中······想表达中文"有穿透力"的意思)... you know (我们最擅长的插入语), she is very young, and she now is a mum, and ... and she is good at singing and ... (在想 compose 这个词,想不到就凑一个)... making the song too (总之,有的说就不错啦).
- Well, speaking of my favourite singer (接过考官的问题), I suppose there are many names I can think of, but the first one (铺垫答案) that always comes to my mind is Adele. Although she is pretty young, she is rather talented (这里是一个让步的逻辑). Apart from singing (表示另外的连接词), she is also a genius in other areas of producing a song (避免由于不会一个难词而出现的停顿). Additionally, her music is very powerful; by this I mean (换句话说,替代 um等情况), I feel excited every time I listen to her music (表达出意思即可).
- 点评 在单词积累差不多的情况下,B 考生仍然凭借良好的口头语习惯做到了游刃有余,在尽量不停顿的情况下,实现了"keep talking with connectives"。

AND: What is a "discourse marker?"

A "discourse marker" is a sign posting interviewers with a direction. (为考官指引话语中的逻辑方向,比如解释、举例、对比、假设等)

Part 1 question Do you prefer eating at home or at a restaurant?

- Candidate I like restaurant, because it is very convenient (中式习惯, 先抛出一个抽象笼统的总结词, 类似的还有 comfortable, fantastic 等). I can get my food very quickly; but sometimes I eat at home too, because I want to save money (话锋一转又开始说也喜欢另外一边,逻辑性上就偏离了原题的意图), so it is really hard to say.
- Well, personally, I guess eating at a restaurant is a better option, simply because I can have a range of food selections (解释), such as pizza, hot pot, steak, Peking roast duck and so on (举例); conversely, if I chose to eat at home, probably I could only have some Chinese homemade food (反证和虚拟语气), which is kind of monotonous (千篇一律的,始终还在说食物的种类,顺便秀一下 less common words); therefore, eating at a restaurant is my preference (效果和结论).

除了逻辑连接词之外, discourse markers 很多时候还用在表达一大段的个人观点问题中, 特别是 Part 2 的个人陈述中, 我们需要不断地叠加观点, 勾勒出一个总分总的结构, 下面我们以

1

"Describe your favourite mode of transportation"为例 (讲一辆自行车)。

There are so many reasons for me to view cycling as my favourite mode of transportation.

In the first place, riding a bike can be a good opportunity to burn calories, since we can use it to replace walking. This not only provides us with a good form of exercise in itself, but also can motivate us to exercise more in general.

In addition, it is affordable for students to choose riding a bike. By this I mean, in contrast to buying a car, the price of a bike is much less than a car and presents less of a strain on a person's budget. Moreover, it is free to park a bicycle and there are no major additional expenditures for daily maintenance.

On top of that, cycling is the response to the ecological call for a low-carbon lifestyle. I believe traffic jams and air pollution issues will be eased if more people turn to riding a bike, **rather than** driving private cars. To conclude, that's why it is my preferred choice.

在下表中, 我们给出了口语当中最常见的用于起承转合的逻辑表达习惯(在 Part 2 和 Part 3 答题过程中极其常用)

起

Commencing Arguments

- * In the first place, ...
- * As I see it, ...
- ★ From where I stand, ...
- ★ I hold a strong opinion that ...
- ★ Even if it is beyond my knowledge, I still consider that reasons are nothing more than the following ones...
- ★ The first point in my mind is that ...
- ★ It is needless to say that ...
- ★ It is believed that ...
- ★ One of the biggest reasons is that ...
- ★ I can take it or leave it ...
- ★ I guess everyone enjoys ... and I am no exception.
- ★ The reasons can be manifold, and the first one coming up into my mind is that ...

承

Furthering Arguments

- ★ In addition to that ...
- ★ Besides/Plus/Also
- ★ Apart from that ...
- * Moreover, ...
- ★ Likewise/ Similarly, ...
- * For example, ...
- ★ What's more, ...
- ★ The other relevant point I still want to mention is that ...
- ★ The other point I still want to add is that ...
- ★ Just as the old saying goes, ...
- ★ It is also true when it comes to ...
- ★ In the same way ...
- ★ The last but not least important argument is that ...
- ★ It is also the case while people have the opinion that ...

转

Countering Arguments

- ★ But conversely speaking, ...
- ★ Alternatively, ...★ Whereas/
- ★ Whereas/ Whilst/While ...
- * On the contrary, ...
- ★ Nevertheless/ Admittedly, ...
- ★ In comparison, ...
- ★ Corresponding with this ...
- * In spite of this ...
- * Although ...
- ★ But when it comes to downsides, I have to say ...
- ★ It is not always the case under all sorts of scenarios.
- ★ But for everything, there should be an exception.
- ★ As much as I want to do ..., it is also necessary to do ... first.

合

Concluding Arguments

- ★ In conclusion, it is obvious
- that ...
- ★ Naturally, the point can be made that ...
- ★ Considering all factors mentioned above, ...
- ★ All possibilities considered, ...
- ★ Therefore/
- Thus, ...
- * As a result, ...
- ★ Consequently, it ...
- ★ There is no doubt that ...
- ★ The point I am trying to make is that ...
- ★ Let me wrap up by stating ...
- ★ It can be concluded that ...



Simon 的战术板 (Fluency and Coherence)

- ★ 只用一种方法就解决任何常规话题的思路和观点问题;
- ★ 熟练使用六种论证角度去支持自己的观点并体现出逻辑关联(详见"第二章 Part 1 & Part 3 十四道考官高分公式"):
- ★ 大量和多样地替换口语最常用的连接词表达:
- ★ 对于不同题型给出自己喜欢用的回答结构和组织;
- ★ Practice makes perfect! 通过 8 词 / 六边形练习完善和增强自己的语言表达体系(详见其后高分公式篇)。

各位是不是在此条评分标准中多多少少找到了自己考试时候的影子? Simon 也特别想通过本书告诉各位考生——老是停顿、犹豫和没有连接词的表达是最令人痛苦的; 这也是 Simon 写这本书要解决的主要问题之一。以上我们战术板里展示的技术要点也是本书的核心技术和理念之一,那就是只用一种方法就解决所有话题"观点+支持"的难题,附之大量总结性强的真题练习,最终让大脑形成听到问题——浮现结构——填充"观点+支持"的高分表达,最终屠鸭成功!

准备清单 Checklist 2

Lexical Resource

词汇资源

Band 8

- uses a wide vocabulary resource readily and flexibly to convey precise meaning
- uses less common and idiomatic vocabulary skilfully, with occasional inaccuracies
- uses paraphrase effectively as required

Band 7

- uses vocabulary resource flexibly to discuss a variety of topics
- uses some less common and idiomatic vocabulary and shows some awareness of style and collocation, with some inappropriate choices
- uses paraphrase effectively

Band 6

- has a large enough vocabulary to discuss topics at length and make meaning clear in spite of inappropriacies
- generally paraphrases successfully

以7分这一栏进行说明, 词汇方面我们需要做到的是:

- Use vocabulary resource flexibly to discuss a variety of topics 词汇使用丰富,运用自如,可讨论不同类型的话题
- Use some less common and idiomatic vocabulary 使用高级词汇和惯用表达
- Show awareness of style and collocation