

I E L T S S P E A K I N G

雅思口语 大卫王



[澳] 大卫·古拉斯
(David Gulasi) 编著

专门针对“有话说不出”
的基础薄弱考生设计

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谁是大卫?

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Internet Celebrity

网络名人

Comedian

搞笑博主

Family Man

居家男人

David's online class



David's microblog



I grew up in Sydney Australia. I went to Redeemer Baptist High School in Sydney and then moved on to the University of Sydney in 2001 studying computer science at first but later changing it to psychology and then moving on to completing my master's degree in human behavioural science.

我从小在澳大利亚悉尼长大，高中就读于悉尼的救世主浸礼会中学，2001年高中毕业之后去了悉尼大学，刚开始我想当个程序员，后来转去了心理学专业，硕士时主修人类行为学。

After graduating I worked for DELL computers as a sales manager and then promoted to a sales director for NSW. After working for Dell for over 5 years I decided to then go abroad and broaden my horizon. So I decided to come to China.

大学毕业之后我在戴尔做了五年销售经理，在当上新南威尔士州销售主管后，我决定出国开阔眼界，然后就辞职来了中国。

Originally I was going to work in Dong Bei, where I would live in a city called Fuxin but the company that brought me to China picked me up at the airport and said "Oh, we don't need you to work in Fuxin anymore. Now we have a new contract for you in Inner Mongolia". So I ended up staying in Hohhot, the capital of Inner Mongolia.

刚开始我本来打算在东北的阜新工作，没想到刚到机场，公司来接机的同事就告诉我说：“阜新的工作不需要你了，我们现在要派你去内蒙古，那儿有个新合同。”万万没想到，我就这样来到了内蒙古的省会呼和浩特工作。

I first worked for a small school to gain some experience and then I got my IELTS examiner license, and then afterwards I decided to open my own IELTS training school with a different teaching style.

我刚开始在一家规模比较小的学校教书来积攒经验，之后我拿到了雅思考官的证书，决定自己开所雅思培训学校，搞出一套不一样的教学风格。

At our school we believe that every student has the ability to accomplish their goals. We give them all realistic goals and we make sure that they don't receive too much pressure from our school, but at the same time we make sure the students reach a goal higher than what they thought they could achieve.

在这所学校里，我们坚信每个学生都能达成目标。我们不光给他们制定现实的目标，保证避免给予同学太多压力，同时还要确保他们能取得比原定目标更好的成绩。

This book is designed to help you to build great answers for the IELTS speaking examination. As you may already know that the exam is designed to test your ability in the English language and is constructed in such a way that it's very difficult to get a high score. So this book will teach you all the tricks that you need to know in order to score 6-7 in the IELTS examination and is designed for those students that have mid-high level English.

这本书旨在让你在雅思口语考试中给出优秀答案。想必你们知道，雅思是测试英语能力的考试，正因为如此，得高分挺难。本书适合中高级水平的考生使用，它教授必备的小技巧，能让你的雅思口语达到6~7分。

前言

Having been an ex IELTS examiner and teaching IELTS for over years in China, I'm here to help you understand that the IELTS speaking examination is very similar to a game, and I want to teach you how to 'beat' the game.

作为一个在中国教了好多年英语的前任雅思考官，我认为雅思口试就像一场游戏，而我，就是来教你怎么打赢它！

With this book by your side I am hoping that it will help you to achieve your dream score of 6-7 without having to memorise one million words.

我希望这本书能让你在口语上拿到6~7分，不用整天背一堆单词。

My style of teaching is very different from other teachers where students feel that the IELTS exam is serious so they also need to be serious. I believe that life is already serious enough and we do not need to make the learning side anymore serious than it is.

我的教学风格和其他老师不同，他们太严肃太没劲了，整得学生也很严肃。人生都已经这么艰难了，咱就别再把学习也整得这么无聊了吧。

I use humour as a tool to help your brain use its imaginative side rather than only using logic to answer questions. Some of the answers that I provide in this book are somewhat non-traditional answers. Use your sense of humour as a tool in order to pass the IELTS examination. Remember if you want to pass the IELTS exam you should win over the examiner with awesome English and an amazing personality.

我用幽默这个工具帮考生使用想象力而不是单靠逻辑来回答问题，所以这本书里很多答案模板没那么老套，用你的幽默感来通过考试。记住，如果你想通过考试，用极棒的英语和人格魅力打动考官才是上策。

Think of the IELTS speaking exam like going on *America's Got Talent*, where you're judged on your ability to perform. Let me teach you how to perform well.

你就想着去考雅思口试和上《美国达人秀》是一回事儿，你表现得好就能通过。让我来告诉你怎么样表现得出彩。

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Chapter 1

IELTS speaking examination background

Test structure, question types, section descriptions, examiners requirements

Test format—Speaking

考试形式——口语

11–14 minutes

共 11 ~ 14 分钟

The speaking component assesses your use of spoken English. Every test is recorded.
口语部分测试你的英语口语水平。每场考试都将被录音。

• Part 1—The examiner will ask you general questions about yourself and a range of familiar topics, such as home, family, work, studies and interests. This part lasts between four and five minutes.

第一部分：考官会问你一些有关个人和常见话题的基本问题，比如家庭、家人、工作、学习和兴趣爱好，时长为 4 ~ 5 分钟。

• Part 2—You will be given a card which asks you to talk about a particular topic. You will have one minute to prepare before speaking for up to two minutes. The examiner will then ask one or two questions on the same topic.

第二部分：你将会拿到一张卡片，根据卡片所载内容做一个特定话题的演讲。你有一分钟的准备时间，演讲最多两分钟。然后考官会就此话题追问 1 ~ 2 个问题。

• Part 3—You will be asked further questions about the topic in Part 2.

第三部分：考官会根据你在第二部分谈论的内容延伸提问。



Speaking

Examiners use assessment criteria to award a band score for each of the four criteria:

考官将根据下列四个标准给你打分:

- Fluency and Coherence
流利度和连贯性
- Lexical Resource
词汇
- Grammatical Range and Accuracy
语法
- Pronunciation
发音

The examiner will evaluate each candidate according to five linguistic areas.

考官将会从语言的五个方面来评估每个考生的水平。

1. Fluency 流利程度



You should be able to speak at length. You must develop your answers without hesitating too much or pausing too often. Always go into detail and explain everything to the examiner.

你应该详尽地谈论并且扩展你的回答，不要过多犹豫或太频繁地停顿。每个问题都要向考官详细阐述。

DO NOT SPEAK TOO QUICKLY! Fluency is not the same as speed. But you need to **THINK FAST!**

语速切勿太快！流利不等于速度。但你需要快速思考！

In order to gain confidence and fluency, **YOU MUST PRACTICE!** I can't emphasise enough how necessary it is for you to get to speak as frequently as possible before you take the exam. You should be able to **REACT QUICKLY** to questions. Foreigners hate it when the student takes forever to say one sentence: "I like... I like... hmmm... I like football... because... because, because, it is... hmmm... what's the word?" (Be careful: "how to say?" = Chinese English!!! In English we say "what's the word?")

为了获得信心，达到流利，你必须不断练习！我不得不再次强调，在你参加考试前不断练习有多么重要。你必须快速对提问做出反应。当学生支支吾吾地说 "I like... I like... hmmm... I like football... because... because, because, it is... hmmm... what's the word?" 而始终说不出一个完整的句子时，听者会厌烦。（请注意：“how to say?” 是中式英语！英语中我们说 “what's the word?”）



2. Coherence 前后一致



First you must make sure you are answering the question the examiner asks you. If you don't, it's probably because your listening is not good enough. In addition, **YOUR ANSWERS MUST BE LOGICAL.**

首先,你必须确认你回答的是考官所提的问题。如果答非所问,可能是因为你的听力不够好。另外,你的答案必须符合逻辑。

“Do you like sports?” “No, I don't like sports because it makes me tired.” And then 20 seconds later (20 秒之后): “Do you ever play basketball?” “Yes, I often play basketball with my friends. It's a lot of fun.” =**ILLOGICAL!** (不符合逻辑!)

“Are you very busy with your studies?” “Yes, you know, school in China is always busy.” Later on (稍后): “Do you have a lot of classes every week?” “No, not so many. My schedule is quite good.” =**ILLOGICAL!** (不符合逻辑!) **YOU SAID YOU WERE BUSY WITH CLASSES!** (以上回答前后矛盾)

3. Vocabulary (Lexical Resources) 词汇量



First you should be able to talk about a wide range of topics. Try to learn a few words for each topic given in this book. Practice **DESCRIBING EVERYTHING** around you: people, places, objects around you.

首先你必须能够谈论各种话题。学习本书中给每个话题提供的几个单词。练习描述你周围的一切:人物、地点和身边的事物等。

The best way for you to improve your vocabulary is to **LEARN SYNONYMS** (=2 words which have similar meanings. Example: rich=wealthy=well-off). By learning synonyms, you will avoid repeating yourself.

扩大词汇量最好的方式就是学习同义词(即两个有着相似含义的单词,比如 rich=wealthy=well-off)。学习同义词可以避免重复。

In addition, be very careful with the different forms of words: students often get confused between verbs, adjectives and nouns. (Example: to succeed, to be successful, to meet with success; to communicate, communicative, communication)

另外,要注意词的不同形式。考生经常分不清动词、形容词和名词。(例如: to succeed, to be successful, to meet with success; to communicate, communicative, communication)



4. Grammar (Grammatical Range and Accuracy)

语法 (语法结构的广范度和精确度)



Pay attention to tenses (PAST TENSE!!! I went, I did, I gave, I wrote... Come on! You have been studying grammar every day at school since middle school! You have NO excuse!) and TRY TO USE MODALS as much as possible (might, may, should, have to, can, could).

留意时态! (过去时: I went, I did, I gave, I wrote 等拜托!从中学开始你们每天都在学习语法!你没有任何借口!)并且尽可能多地使用情态动词 (might, may, should, have to, can, could)。

5. Pronunciation 发音



DON'T SPEAK TOO FAST! You will make mistakes, and the examiner might find it hard to follow you. OPEN YOUR MOUTH; BE CLEAR! Don't try to be too American by mumbling your words. You were born in China; the examiner knows you have an accent: everyone does. Don't think about it. JUST FOCUS ON CLARITY!

语速切勿太快!语速太快你会出错,考官或许无法跟上你的思维。张开嘴,说清楚!请勿尝试学习嘟嘟啾啾的过于美式的发音。你出生在中国,考官知道你有口音:每个人都有口音。所以别担心这个问题。把精力集中在发音清晰上!

This is from the official IELTS.ORG website and it shows the specific skills that students need in order to get their IELTS scores.

该部分选自雅思官网,说明了为考取雅思高分,学生们应具备的具体技能。

Chapter 2

Basic do's and do-not's in the speaking examination

Some psychological tricks, do's, do-not's, dangers

Don't memorise answers! 不要背答案!



Lots of people think that the best way to do well in the speaking test is to remember scripted answers and simply use these in the test. This is a bad idea because memorised answers are very obvious and examiners are trained to spot them. You will not only lose marks, the examiners may also ask you more difficult questions to test your English and establish your real level.

很多人认为要想做好口语测试，最好的办法是记住固定答案，在考试中照着背出来就可以了。这是个坏主意，因为固定答案非常明显，考官接受了发现这些答案的训练。考生会丢掉分数，考官也有可能问你更难的问题来测试你的英语水平，以期发现你的真实水平。

Don't worry about the examiner's opinion! 不要担心考官的观点!



I was surprised when some students told me that you can only do well on the speaking test if the examiner agrees with your opinion. Nothing could be further from the truth. Examiners are not concerned with your opinion; they just want you to demonstrate your speaking ability. Focus on giving a fluent answer that responds to the question and is grammatically correct.

我很惊讶，有些考生告诉我只有考官同意你的观点你才能在口语考试中取得好成绩。

