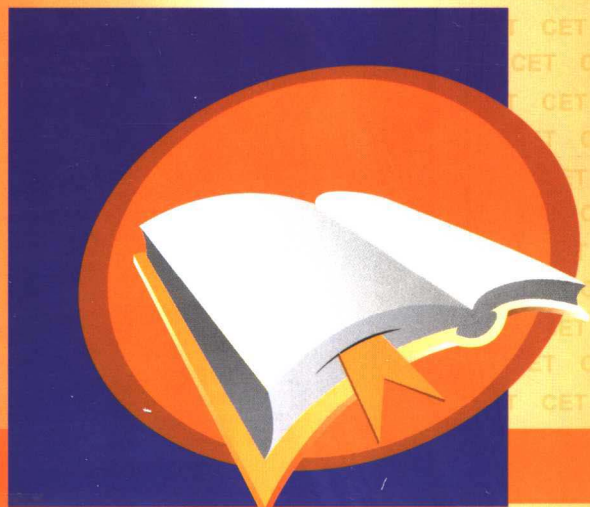


大学英语 四、六级口语 考试辅导

主编：席红梅
主审：陆军



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

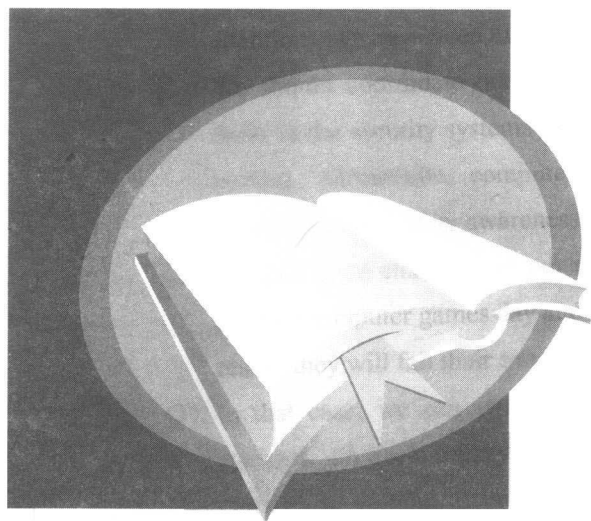
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前言

大学英语四、六级口语考试自 1999 年开始实施以来，大学生们已不满足于仅仅通过笔试，还希望通过口语考试来证明自己的英语实力和水平。学生常常向我们教师讨教提高英语口语能力的方法和准备口语考试的应试技巧。带着学生们的企盼，也带着我们对事业的追求，我们开始了为期两年多时间的准备：认真剖析考试大纲，分析考试现场考生们常出现的问题，总结切实可行的应试策略和技巧，探求短期内提高考生口语能力的制胜法宝，并将我们的经验应用于平时的教学之中和考生的考前辅导当中，不断加以完善，将之形成文字。与市场上其他同类书相比，本书具有如下特色：

1. 紧扣大纲，分析透彻

本书以《大学英语四、六级考试口语考试大纲》为依据，全面介绍了大学英语口语考试的测试目的、测试要求、测试形式、测试评分标准及成绩描述等考生所关注的问题，并对测试要点进行了深入分析，以帮助广大考生尽快了解大学英语四、六级口语考试。同时针对大量考生在口语考试中的实际表现，指出考生应试时常出现的问题，并对影响口语成绩的因素从表达能力、心理素质、表达技巧等方面进行了分析，从理论和实践两方面探讨了应试策略和技巧，以期帮助考生提高临场发挥的能力。

2. 内容详实，切实有效

大学英语口语考试要求考生参与不同形式的口头交际，其语言能力将根据其在考试中的表现进行测定。为了使考生在语言准确性、语言范围、话语的长短、连贯性、灵活性和适切性等几个方面有最佳表现，我们精心归纳总结了考生在进行口语考试时必须掌握的语言功能和意念表达法、常用英语口语句型和话题常用展开方式等方面知识，并对每部分内容选配典型例句、假

定场景的对话和大段话题展开论述。考生若能对其仔细领会揣摩，不仅有助于提高口语考试应试能力，而且有助于从根本上提高口语表达水平。为方便考生进行中英语言对照训练，加强口语表达的准确性和快捷性，我们还为例句和对话加注了中文翻译。

3. 模拟试题，覆盖面广

口语能力的提高离不开大量有效的实际训练。为此我们依据大纲样题和历年考题的样式和难度，撰写了 60 套可供考生自我训练或教师对考生进行考前强化训练的模拟试题。每套试题都是围绕一个话题以不同形式测试考生的英语口语能力和水平。具体包括三个部分：考官与考生问答交流部分、图片描述部分和小组讨论部分。话题贴近大学生的学习、工作、生活，涉及教育、工作、娱乐、健康、经济、政治、校园生活和社会问题等诸多领域，具有真实性、实用性与时效性的特点。

4. 参考题解，实战性强

为了方便考生自我训练，我们为每套试题撰写了口语考试参考应答，使考生的应试备考更具实战性和可操作性。同时我们还提供了谈论每个话题时可供参考的词汇和句型，以提高口语表达效率。总之，本书集指导和实践于一体，可以有效提高考生的口试现场表现能力和英语口语水平。

本书既可作为口语考试培训用书，也可作为考生自我训练用书。同时还可供大学英语教学过程中口语培训练习使用。

由于编者水平与经验有限，加之日常教学任务繁重，本书定有疏漏与不足，恳请专家学者和广大读者批评指正。

席红梅

2007 年 2 月

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第一章

大学英语口语考试简介

一、测试目的和要求

(一) 测试目的

经教育部高等教育司批准，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会自 1999 年起开始施行大学英语四、六级考试口语考试（CET Spoken English Test，简称 CET-SET），用于测试我国大学生运用英语进行口语交际的能力。其目的是进一步推动我国大学英语教学，适应国家改革开放的需要，提高非英语专业的学生实际运用英语的能力，使大学生更加重视英语口语的学习，提高英语口语交际能力。口语考试每年举行两次，分别在 5 月和 11 月举行。

(二) 测试要求

CET-SET 考试要求考生参与不同形式的口头交际，其语言能力将根据其在考试中的表现进行测定。具体体现在：准确性、语言范围、话语的长短、连贯性、灵活性和适切性等几个方面。考生需要掌握的语言功能和意念在《大学英语教学大纲》中已明确列出，如：友好往来、相互交流、态度、劝说、感情、存在与否、空间描述、时间、发表意见和看法、争辩等。

二、测试形式和要点分析

(一) 测试形式

四、六级口语考试的每场考试都由两名主考主持、三名考生参加，时间为 20 分钟。考试由三部分组成。

第一部分主要是“热身”练习，先由每位考生作一个简短的自我介绍，目的是使考生进入良好的应考状态，以利于考生发挥出自己的英语口语水平；然后，主考对每位考生逐一提问，所提的问题根据每次考试的话题而定，每位考生回答一个问题。时间约 5 分钟。

第二部分是考试的重点部分，主要考核考生用英语进行连贯的口头表达的能力，以及传达信息、发表意见、参与讨论和进行辩论等口头交际能力。主考先向每位考生提供文字或图片等形式的提示信息，让考生准备一分钟，然后要求每位考生就所给信息作一分半钟时间的发言。此后，主考要求考生根据发言的内容，就规定的话题进行小组讨论，尽量取得一致意见。时间共约 10 分钟。

第三部分由主考再次提问以进一步确定考生的口头交际能力。时间约 5 分钟。

(二) 要点分析

自我介绍部分：要求简洁（30 秒），条理清晰。考生可以事先准备并背熟（这样可以给考官留下一个比较好的第一印象）一段自我介绍，可以简单介绍一下自己的姓名、专业、学习、生活、业余爱好等。作自我介绍时注意发音要准确，吐词要清晰，语速不要太快，要让别人听懂，用良好的语音语调给考官留下深刻的第一印象。

卡片描述部分：根据考试要求，口头表达的信息通过画面提示或文字提示这两种形式的信息输入来产生。每个考生都会拿到一张卡片，卡片上可能是一幅图或一段文字，内容均围绕一个具体话题，以便考生展开讨论。考生拿到卡片后，应认真阅读并理解卡片内容，按照要求进行阐述。卡片描述部分的发言要求条理清晰，首先应尽量用一句话把卡片上的信息归纳出来，然后再展开具体阐述。阐述时，要注意把卡片里涉及到的环境、人物、事件等因素交待清楚，但不要过分局限于卡片中所提供的内容，应充分开阔思路，发挥适当的想象力，合理地拓展卡片内容的外延，尽量把卡片内容阐述得详尽、生动。尤其需要注意的是，在对卡片内容进行阐述后，要根据个人理解作适当的评价，对卡片中出现的事物或观点提出自己的看法或客观公正的评价。在卡片描述过程中，考生要注意同考官的眼神交流，适当运用手势，不要给考官留下与听众缺少沟通、自说自话的印象。

小组讨论部分：这是整个考试最重要的部分。小组讨论部分不是考生一个个轮流发言，而是要根据当时的情形，既要有考生之间的合作、礼让，又要有适时适度而礼貌地插话、抢话，尽可能多地为展示自己的口语表达能力寻求机会；在尽可能清楚地阐述自己观点的同时，还要争取说服别人认同自己的观点和看法。在讨论中要注意充分利用两点论，用矛盾的方法看待事物，既要看到事物有利的一面，又要看到其不利的一面，不要偏激、极端。考生在讨论过程中要做到注意力集中，思路开阔，反应敏捷，认真理解同组其他考生的观点，寻找其与自身观点的相同与不同之处。只有如此，考生才有机会插话，有机会附和，有机会表示赞同或反对，才不会出现彼此间“你讲你的，我说我的”这种互不衔接的局面。

三、测试评分标准及考试成绩描述

(一) 评分标准

大学英语口语考试要求考生参与不同形式的口头交际，并从如下几个方面对考生的语言能力进行评定：

- A. 准确性——指考生的语音、语调及所使用语法和词汇的准确程度。
- B. 语言范围——指考生使用的词汇和语法结构的复杂程度和范围。
- C. 话语的长短——指考生对考试中的交际所作的贡献、讲话多少。
- D. 连贯性——指考生有能力进行较长时间、语言连贯的发言。
- E. 灵活性——指考生应对不同情景和话题的能力。
- F. 适切性——指考生根据不同场合选用适当确切的语言的能力。

评分标准描述如下：

- 5分——语法和词汇基本正确，表达中词汇丰富、语法结构较为复杂，允许有母语口音；能进行较长时间的、语言连贯的发言，允许偶尔的停顿；能自然、积极地参与讨论，总体上与语境、功能和目的相适应。
- 4分——语法和词汇有一定错误但不严重影响交际，词汇较丰富，发音尚可；发言连贯但较短，组织思维和词语时频繁停顿，有时会影响交际；能积极参与讨论但有时不切题或不能与同组成员直接交流，总体基本适应语境、功能和目的。
- 3分——语法和词汇有错误，词汇不够丰富，语法结构较为简单，发音有缺陷；发言简短，经常出现停顿，影响交际，但能基本完成任务；不能积极参与讨论，有时无法适应新话题或讨论内容的改变。
- 2分——上述各项均较差。

(二) 考试成绩描述

口语考试的能力等级标准分 A、B、C、D 四个档次，具体描述如下：

A+ (14.5-15 分)，A (13.5-14.4 分)，能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口头交际，基本上没有困难。

B+ (12.5-13.4 分)，B (11-12.4 分)，能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口头交际，虽有些困难，但不影响交际。

C+ (9.5-10.9 分)，C (8-9.4 分)，能用英语就熟悉的题材进行简单的口头交际。

D (7.9 分以下)，尚不具有英语口语交际能力。

四、模拟样题

第一部分 (5 分钟)

E = Examiner C = Candidate

E: *Good morning, everybody. Could you please tell me your name and the number of your admission ticket?*

C1: My name is Wang Hong. My number is 2006020211.

C2: My name is Zhang Wei. My number is 2006020212.

C3: My name is Wang Li. My number is 2006020213.

E: *Now would you please briefly introduce yourselves to each other? Remember, you should not mention the name of your university. (1.5 minutes)*

C1: My name is Wang Hong. I'm a student of computer science, in the third grade. I come from Liaoning Province. Glad to meet you.

C3: My name is Wang Li. My major is international finance. And I'm a senior student now. My hometown is Ha'rbín. It's a beautiful city and I love it very much.

C2: My name is Zhang Wei, a senior student. Accounting is my major. English and math are my favorite subjects. I also like playing basketball in my spare time. Thank you.

E: *OK, now that we know each other we can do some group work. First of all, I'd like to ask each of you to say something about advertisements. What do you think of advertisements? Wang Hong, please.*

C1: People need advertisements in daily life because advertisements disseminate information on commodities, services, culture, employment, student enrollment and even marriage. Advertisements provide the most direct, comprehensive and detailed information. We get to know about household goods from advertisements. Advertising can be beneficial to customers if it is true to its claims. Advertising creates mass markets. Without advertisements, manufacturers may find it difficult to sell their products. Without advertisements, newspapers, commercial radios and television companies could not survive. With advertisements, people save a lot of time in shopping, looking for jobs, etc. As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of advertisements because most of them are interesting and informative.

E: *And you, Zhang Wei? Do you think advertising can influence your purchase?*

C2: Yes, I think advertisements can influence people's purchase. In most countries in the world,

advertising is common. You can see posters on doors, signs on buses, pictures in magazines, and commercials on TV. Though these signs of advertising are often disliked, I feel that, overall, advertising has very positive results and I believe what most of the advertisements say. I think that the positive results of advertisements are beneficial to society and individuals. When I do shopping, I can use advertisements in newspapers to compare prices, features, and qualities of the product I want to buy. By being well informed, I can buy something that will benefit me in the long run. So advertisements can influence people's life.

E: *Now, Wang Li, do you think a well-known brand of product still needs advertising?*

C: Nowadays advertisements are very common. Whenever you turn on TV, you are likely to see ads. Advertisers are trying to inform you of many different sorts of up-to-date products on the market. There are two reasons, I think, for advertising a well-known brand of product. First, by advertising, each producer tries to convince the potential consumers that its product is preferable. Thus, they can keep competitive in the market. Second, most consumers are interested in ads. They want to get from ads the firsthand information about new products, which enables them to choose the one they like best. Because of the above reasons, I think that even a well-known brand of product still needs advertising.

第二部分 (10 分钟)

E: *Now let's move on to something more specific. The topic for us to discuss today is "advertisements". Each of you will be given a card. I'd like you to give a brief description according to the card. You'll have one minute to prepare and each of you will have one and a half minutes to make your presentation. Don't worry if I interrupt you at the end of the time limit. Now here are your cards.*

C1: Please discuss the reasons for the rapid development of advertising industry in China.

C2: Please discuss the benefits advertising has brought about.

C3: Please discuss the negative effects of advertising.

[1 minute later] Now, Wang Hong, would you please start first? Zhang Wei and Wang Li, please put your pictures aside and listen to what she is to say.

C1: The topic on my card is "Please discuss the reasons for the rapid development of advertising industry in China". Nowadays, advertising industry has developed rapidly in China. The reason may be that it can bring profits and interests to manufacturers, consumers and advertisers as well. To begin with, manufacturers make their products known to the public through advertising in order to make larger profits by promoting sales and occupying large markets. In today's fierce market competition, there are many kinds of brands on the same products or on the similar exchangeable products. If manufacturers do not spend money on ads for their products, they will lose competitive advantages to other rivals. As for consumers, they can be well informed about the products of different brands and thus have more choices when they want to make a purchase. With regard to advertisers, making ads for the manufacturers is the most important way for them to gather capitals to support the running of mass media, such as TV, radio, newspapers and magazines.

E: OK. Zhang Wei, now it's your turn.

C2: My topic is "Please discuss the benefits advertising has brought about". As we all know, one of the main symbols of modern market economy is advertising for products or services, which promotes the development of economy. Advertising has brought about great benefits to our lives. To begin with, we may get more information about the products or services so that we may have more choices for our purchasing. Also, in order to attract consumers' attention, TV commercials, for example, are usually well done. Sometimes it is fun to watch them. Moreover, the most important thing is that advertising connects the sellers and buyers and makes them get what they need. When we complain about the inconvenience that advertising has brought about, we cannot forget the benefits we get from them.

E: OK. Wang Li, now it's your turn.

C3: The topic on my card is "Please discuss the negative effects of advertising". Advertising has given great benefits to our life, but it also has negative effects on consumers. To begin with, consumers may be persuaded to buy what they don't need or to buy what they can't afford, which will plunge them into awkward situations. Moreover, not all advertisements tell the truth. It is quite common that the qualities or functions of some products are exaggerated and they appear so fantastic that consumers can't help purchasing them. The results sometimes can be depressing. The sad thing is that consumers who have been cheated are usually simple-minded people. You can imagine how they would feel after knowing the fact. In the long run, these products of false advertising would lose their market. Therefore, it is

necessary to impose official restrictions or laws of some sorts to guarantee the accuracy and good taste of advertisements.

E: Right. Now we all have some ideas about advertisements. I'd like you to discuss this topic further and see if you can agree on the topic: Do you think advertisements can actually influence consumers' purchasing? During the discussion you may argue with each other or ask each other questions to clarify a point. You will have about four and a half minutes for the discussion. Your performance will be judged according to your contribution to the discussion.

C2: In my opinion, advertisements can influence consumers' purchasing to some extent. Because advertising can provide some information about products, such as models, prices, functions, manufacturers, etc., which may help consumers make a wise decision.

C3: I agree with you. To some extent but not totally. As a mature consumer, you can't believe what is described on an ad is completely true. If you totally believe the ad, perhaps you will have trouble. What do you think, Wang Hong?

C1: I think advertisements can't actually influence consumers' purchasing. Because the consumers are becoming more and more mature. If I want to buy a TV set, for example, I will probably go to several stores to have a look before actually taking an action.

C2: I don't think advertisements play no part in your decision at all. If you really have no idea about the TV set you'd like to buy, how can you choose? You know, even in one store, there are so many brands and so many models. So I think before going to any store to have a look, you must have got a slim idea about TV set.

C1: You are right. I've got some information from advertisements about TV set, but they play no part in my purchasing.

C2: Believe it or not, you have been influenced by ads to some extent. In other words, they have helped you in choosing brand and model. Your going into the store to have a look, is just like what the proverb goes: Seeing is believing.

C3: In this sense, you are a mature consumer, but we can't say that you haven't been influenced by ads when making a purchase.

C1: You insist to say that advertisements can influence consumers' purchasing?

C2: Yes, but just to some extent.

第三部分 (5 分钟)

E: Now I'd like to ask you just one last question on the topic of "Advertisements". Would you like to predict the future of advertising?

C1: I think, the future of advertising would involve a higher degree of public participation and manufacturers must behave by law. I intend to act on behalf of consumers to protect them

from being misled. I believe in the future, consumers will become more conscious of their rights. When more and more people care about the true quality of goods, maybe advertisers will begin to care more about what they are trying to sell.

E: Wang Li, suppose you have bought a fake product due to ads, what would you do?

C3: I must be very angry and most probably I will go back to the store where I bought the fake product to let the sellers change it or refund it. If they refuse to do so, I will complain to some organizations about it in order to protect my rights as a consumer. I think everyone in our society should be honest, including manufacturers and advertisers. It is not allowed for them to cheat consumers in one way or another according to the law. As consumers, we should strengthen the awareness of protecting our rights.

E: Zhang Wei, would you like to be interrupted by ads when enjoying a good program on TV?

C2: Of course not. I'll feel annoyed when I am interrupted by ads when enjoying a good TV program, because my good mood to enjoy it after watching several pieces of ads will no longer exist and the influence of this program will get less and less. It is not unusual for me to change channels when ads occur. I really want to complain about ads inserted into a good program on behalf of TV audience. Those who run the TV programs should take viewers' interests into consideration when they want to play ads for commercial reasons.

E: Now, that's the end of the test. Thank you, everybody.