



考官高分秘笈

**考官指引**

口语话题基准解答

**考官经验**

解题技巧精准分析



源自雅思口语真题常考**35**类话题  
延伸话题阐述**121**个

# 雅思口语 话题点睛

[新西兰] Martin Renner◎著 檀琦◎译



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



考官高分秘笈

# 雅思口语 话题点睛

[新西兰] Martin Renner◎著 檀琦◎译



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书结合雅思口语考官多年考试经验,针对雅思口语考试近 5 年的话题阐述部分进行编写。内容涉及雅思口语考试常考 35 类话题,延伸话题阐述 121 个,并给出地道而又准确的回答,同时对于不同的口语考题,考官指导考生如何把握其中的联系和区别、如何在限定时间内灵活运用并准确地拓展这些回答,从而最终获得考官的加分。

本书不仅适合雅思考生深入阅读并仿照考官解答方式对口语考试题目进行解答,也适合其他出国考试的考生参考使用。

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

雅思口语话题点睛/ (新西兰) 马丁·伦纳 (Martin Renner) 著; 檀琦译. —北京: 机械工业出版社, 2016. 7  
(考官高分秘笈)

ISBN 978-7-111-54379-4

I. ①雅… II. ①马… ②檀… III. ①IELTS—口语—自学参考资料  
IV. ①H319. 9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 166919 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑: 唐绮峰 责任编辑: 唐绮峰

版式设计: 悠米兹 责任印制: 常天培

北京机工印刷厂印刷 (三河市南杨庄国丰装订厂装订)

2016 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

184mm × 260mm · 16.75 印张 · 1 插页 · 406 千字

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-111-54379-4

定价: 42.80 元

凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换

电话服务

网络服务

服务咨询热线: 010-88361066 机工官网: [www.cmpbook.com](http://www.cmpbook.com)

读者购书热线: 010-68326294 机工官博: [weibo.com/cmp1952](http://weibo.com/cmp1952)

010-88379203 金书网: [www.golden-book.com](http://www.golden-book.com)

封面无防伪标均为盗版

教育服务网: [www.cmpedu.com](http://www.cmpedu.com)

## 推 荐 序

根据雅思考试组织机构官方公布的评分标准，雅思口语考试达到 9 分意味着考生能够使用英语流利而连贯地表达意思，同时能够自然地、灵活地且准确地运用多变的语法结构以及广泛的词汇和习语；当然，考生的语音也要体现出英语的音韵特征，即恰当的节奏、语调和重音。换言之，9 分考生确实称得上“Expert User”——专家级的使用者。

那么在历年的雅思考试中，我国大陆考生能达到 9 分的比例是多少呢？以 2011 年为例，官方统计数据表明：A 类综合成绩 6 分的考生占参考总人次的 21%，7 分考生只占到 7%，8 分考生则为区区的 1%，而 9 分考生因比例极小而被约略为 0%。由此可见，获得 9 分实属不易，而在口语和写作单项获得满分则更加是一种传奇。

这即为本书问世的原因——我们希望考生都能通过本书而获得 9 分的高分！

首先，本书为广大的考生提供了一个全面而权威的“完美答案”数据库，囊括了口语第二部分考试所有具有代表性的卡片题，完整覆盖了“人”、“物”、“地点”、“经历”四大类题材。因此，它是一本备考雅思口语不可或缺的工具书。

此外，本书的灵魂人物之一——Martin Renner 令书中的内容充满了灵动与机智。Martin 从一个考官的视角，披露了考官们的“所爱”与“所恨”；同时，他还凭借自己在中国生活、教学的多年经历，将中国学生喜闻乐见的人物、故事融入到了答案中，让人读起来倍感亲切。特别值得一提的是，为了传递出真实的临场感，每道题的答案都是 Martin 完全根据考试流程——1 分钟准备时间，2 分钟答题时间——自己即席作答后抄录到书中的，堪比古代文人墨客的即兴赋诗。因为少了人为的斧凿之痕，答案读起来朗朗上口，流畅而自然。本书也正得益于此，成为了 Martin 的又一扛鼎力作，并当之无愧地成为同类图书中的臻品。

为了让 Martin 的思想能够充分地传递给天下的学子，本书的内容均以双语形式精彩呈现，字里行间浸透了译者檀琦老师的心血。严复曾谈及译事有三难：信、达、雅。在本书中，檀老师凭籍她深厚的中英双语的底蕴淋漓尽致地再现了 Martin 的教育思想与理念，从而也见证了她作为一名资深译员的综合素养。

在本书所带来的自然、清新之风中，广大的读者如能仔细研读书中的答案，揣摩其中的技巧与手法，同时辅之以模拟演练，那么我相信，以 9 分的高标准进行雅思口语考试准备的你，一定能够成为同辈中的佼佼者，在雅思口语考场中斩获高分、缔造传奇。

最后，预祝天下所有的学子、考生，所有对未来心怀憧憬的人们美梦成真！

爱考易教学团学术总指导  
爱考易教师团创始人

# Introduction

As an IELTS Examiner, I conducted the IELTS Speaking Test for thousands of students over about a two and a half year period. I often wondered what it would be like to be sitting in the other seat, i.e. as a student taking the test. (Currently there is no Chinese equivalent of the IELTS test!)

For this book, I decided to put myself “in the hot seat,” so to speak. I collected all of the reported Part 2 IELTS Speaking Topics from the past five years and recorded my response for each topic.

All of these model responses would get a score of ‘9’ in the actual test, as they display high levels of fluency (being natural and being clear), pronunciation (including intonation), grammar (accuracy and range) and vocabulary.

## Why only Part 2?

My previous books have focused on all three parts of the speaking test: Part 1: Familiar Topics, Part 2: The Long Talk and Part 3: Extended Discussion. For this book I decided to focus solely on Part 2, for a couple of reasons:

Firstly, Part 2 is the most important part of the speaking test. Here’s how it breaks down:

Part 1 easiest      Part 2 most important      Part 3 hardest

Part 2 of the speaking test is the most important because it’s generally during this time that the examiner will decide your score. In Part 3, the questions which the examiner asks you (questions which have been provided for the examiner or the examiner’s own questions—this part of the test is quite flexible) are largely used to check the score you’ve already been given.

For example:

Part 2	Part 3
The examiner decides you are a ‘6’	The examiner will ask you level ‘6’ questions, and also some level ‘7’ questions

# 前言

作为一名雅思口语考官，我在两年半的时间里，教授过成千上万名学员。我常常想，假如我与他们互换角色，去参加考试，那会是怎样的情形呢？（目前，尚无类似雅思的中文考试。）

可以说，为了这本书，我决定让自己承受巨大的压力。我收集了过去5年来雅思口语第二部分的所有话题，并为每一个话题都写出了回答。

在实际考试中，所有这些参考答案都将得9分：它们在流利程度（包括自然度和清晰度）、发音（包括语调）、语法（包括语言准确度和多样性）和词汇方面都会显示出极高的水准。

## 为什么只列举 Part 2?

我以前写的书，将笔墨重点放在雅思口语考试的三大部分，即 **Part 1**：熟悉的话题；**Part 2**：长对话；**Part 3**：话题拓展。由于多种原因，我决定将这本书的侧重点只放在 **Part 2** 上。

首先，**Part 2** 是雅思口语考试中最重要的一部分。它的框架由三个部分组成：

**Part 1** 最容易

**Part 2** 最重要

**Part 3** 难度最大

在口语考试中，由于考官通常是根据你在 **Part 2** 中的表现而给分，所以这部分最重要。在 **Part 3** 中，考官对你提的问题很大程度上是对你的成绩做进一步的检验。（这些问题含考官收到的问题或是考官自己的随兴提问——这部分测试非常灵活。）

例如：

第2部分	第3部分
考官给你评6分	考官会问你一个6分的问题，也会问你一个7分的问题

The reason why the examiner will ask you level '7' questions in this example is to push you to your limits; perhaps a score of '6' is too low. This is why students always feel Part 3 is too difficult for them. Effectively, be too difficult!

With this in mind, it's vital to get a good score in the second part of the speaking test.

(Examiners occasionally change their minds in Part 3, however more often than not they don't, so speak to impress in Part 2!)

Another reason why I decided to focus on Part 2 topics in this book is to give students some ideas and suggestions regarding possible responses.

Students often tell me: "I don't know what to talk about for the 'new law' topic!" and so on.

I should point out that the responses I have given in this book are general enough so that a student from anywhere in China can give a similar response.

Also, although I'm a Kiwi (from New Zealand), I have given my responses as if I was a Chinese student. For example, I've used such expressions as "in my country" (meaning China) and for the "wild animal from your country" topic, for example, I've talked about a panda bear.

## This book was made in "real time"

To make this book as authentic as possible, I approached each topic in the same way as an IELTS student would in the actual test. Meaning, initially I gave myself one minute to prepare my talk (using a paper and pen to make notes—make sure you do this in the real test! Students who don't do this almost always get a lower score!), then I gave myself a 2-minute time limit to speak, recording my responses and then transcribing them into this book.

As a result, you will see that my responses contain natural pauses, "um"s and "ah"s, as well as some false starts (when you start to say something, stop, and then say something else).

Remember that this is normal and natural and that you should do this in the real test—it actually helps your fluency score!

考官之所以问你一道 7 分的题是为了让你突破自己的极限；或许给 6 分太低了。这正是学员们总是觉得 Part 3 对他们来说太难的原因。确实，它非常难。

记住：在第二部分的口语考试中，取得一个好成绩至关重要。

（考官有时会在 Part 3 里变换话题。然而他们多半不会这样做，因此，重点还是在 Part 2。）

在这本书里我把重点侧重于 Part 2 的另一个原因是：我想针对话题中可能存在的答案给学员们一些思路和建议。

学员们经常告诉我：“对于 the ‘new law’（新法律）或类似的话题我不知道怎么展开”等等。

我需说明：为了使中国各个地方的学生能做出类似的回答，我在本书中所给出的答案是大众版。

另外，我是新西兰人，但我要假定自己是一名答题的中国学生。举例说，我使用过这样的短语：“in my country”（在我的国家，指中国）；在讨论 “wild animal from your country”（你的国家的野生动物）的话题时我谈论过一只熊猫。

## 本书恰到好处

为力求本书的权威性，我以雅思考生的身份，用同样的方法处理每个话题。我是说，起初我给自己一分钟来准备我的陈述，（用纸和笔来做笔记——请学员们确保在真实考试中这样做到！没这么做的学生无一例外地得低分！）然后我给自己一个限时 2 分钟的陈述，再将我的答案写入这本书里。

结果你将会看到我的作答，包含自然的停顿，如 “um”s 和 “ah”s 等，一些错误的开头也是这样（当你开始说某件事时，停一下再说其他事情）

记住这是正常的和自然的，你应在真实考场中做到这一点——实际上它有助于你在句子的流畅度上拿分！



## Using this book

I should note that I don't expect anyone to memorize all of the model responses in this book. Frankly, that's impossible (and also not a good idea; examiners are trained to spot responses which are purely memorized).

Instead, my intention in writing this book was to provide students with examples of the types of responses they should give to achieve a high score. It would be a good idea, however, to practice using parts of my responses, or certain phrases I often use, in addition to the key words and phrases I have emphasized.

I'm aware that there are other books on the market which provide model responses, however these books all feature local students in mock interviews, and—while useful—tend to focus on what not to say, i.e. the mistakes.

The example responses in this book should provide you with an accurate representation of what you should be saying to achieve a high score in the Speaking Test.

## What is level 9?

Also, keep in mind that "Level 9" does not mean "native speaker." A Harvard or Oxford student (English native speaker) would probably get IELTS Speaking Level 19, if that existed! It's not about using the *largest* words you can think of or the most complex grammatical structures. Rather, it's largely about being natural and clear, and using words in context—throwing out "BIG words" just for the sake of it won't necessarily improve your score! The words and expressions I have highlighted in this book are all high-level and natural as well as common to native speaker's everyday vernacular.

## Key words and phrases

In addition to each model response, I have also isolated key words and phrases which you should try to remember and use in your speaking test. These words and expressions can be used for any part of the speaking test, not just Part 2. For example, if you are asked to talk about television (whether in Parts 1, 2, or 3) you could use the expression "the box" (slang for "T.V.").

## 会用本书

我应该指出，我不期望你们能够记住这本书里面的所有答案示范。坦白地说，那是不可能的（也不是一个好的复习思路；考生会被训练成遵从纯粹背诵的现场应答模式了。）

相反，我写本书的目的是为考生们提供一些能够获得高分的回答范例。然而，如果考生们能够运用我提供的范例、某些我常用的短语以及我强调的关键词和短语进行练习，这会是不错的复习思路。

我觉察到市场上也有其他的一些给出标准答案的书，然而这些书全部介绍当地学生在模拟面试中的场景（虽然有用），侧重讨论“not to say”，亦即“不要出错”。

在雅思口语考试中，本书为你提供“你应该说什么”而能获得高分的准确表达。

## 什么是9分水准？

要牢记，“9分”并不等于“母语水平”。假设成立，那么一名以英语为母语的哈佛或是牛津的学生可能在雅思口语水平测试获得“19分”。它不是您想当然地使用最大的词或是使用最复杂的语法结构，反之，重在表达上要自然清晰、根据上下文来选词。若只是为了突出大词，它未必使你的考试分数提高！我在本书里用高亮标记的词与短语都是高级的、自然的——说母语的人用的就是这样的词与短语。

## 关键词和重要的短语

除了我在书中列举的每一个答案模板，我还会单独列举一些在口语考试中的关键词和短语，你们要记住并且在考试中会使用。这些词和短语会在口语考试中的任何一部分被用到，而不仅限于 Part 2。例如，如果你被问到电视话题（无论是在 Parts 1, Parts 2 还是 Parts 3）你都可以用这样的短语“the box”（俚语，指“电视机”）。

# Speaking points

## Using the card

All Speaking Cards have four prompts. These are commonly mistakenly referred to as “questions,” but are in fact only there to give you some ideas and suggestions of things to talk about. The truth is you don’t have to use the prompts at all, as long as you don’t change the subject. However, I recommend that you do use the prompts, as this will make your response much more structured and logical (which is important for your fluency score).

Describe a place where you often go to eat lunch.

You should say:

where it is

what it looks like

what you usually eat there

and explain why you like to go to this place.

Always include the first prompt in your introduction.

On a similar note...

## The fluency structure

For each of the responses in this book, I have used variations on a basic structure I recommend for Part 2. This structure is:

“Okay the topic on my card is to describe (the topic), and the one I’ve chosen to talk about is (your answer), which is (describe it including information related to the 1st prompt).

As to (the 2nd prompt on the question card—just read it aloud), the best way to answer that is (your answer). By that I mean (more information).

Regarding (the 3rd prompt), what I would like to say is (your answer). Case in point, (more information).

# 口语考试要点

## 活用卡片

所有的口语卡片题都有四个提示，它们通常都被学生误认为是问题，但是事实上它们仅是为你提供一些回答思路和建议。只要你不改变主题，你根本不必使用这些提示。然而，我建议大家要使用这些提示，因为它们会使你的回答更具有组织性和逻辑性！（这将对你在“流畅性”得分环节起重要作用。）

描述你经常去吃午饭的某个地方

你应该说：

在哪里吃饭

它看上去怎么样

你经常在那里吃什么

并且解释你为什么喜欢去那里吃

在你的介绍里第一句提示不可或缺。

类似的注解如下：

## 构建流畅结构

针对这本书中的每一个题目答案，我使用了我在 **Part 2** 中介绍的基本结构的变化形式，结构如下：

“我的卡片上的话题是描述（列举话题），我选择的话题是（列出答案），即（参照第一个提示进行描述）。

至于（卡片上的第二个提示——只是大声朗读提示语即可），最佳回答为（说出你的答案）。我的意思是（列举详细信息）。

至于（卡片上的第三个提示），我想说的是（说出你的答案）。恰当的例子如（详细信息）。

Finally you'd like me to explain (the 4th prompt) and what I should highlight here is (your answer). For example, (more information). So that's why (I decided to talk about this topic).

Of course it's not necessary to use a structure like this, however particularly for students who are having trouble getting a score higher than 5.0, this structure can do wonders. If you use this structure the examiner will almost be forced to give you a higher score!

All of the expressions in this structure relate to your fluency coherence score (hence, examiners refer to structures such as this as "fluency structures"). Simply put, if you use a structure like this your overall fluency score will be higher, especially if you punctuate it with pauses and "um"s and "ah"s, which make it sound more natural.

If you're aiming at a score higher than, say, 6.0, you may feel that talking freely without set structural phrases might be the way to go. It's possible, however I recommend using at least some of my recommended phrases in your response, in order to give your response some structure (coherence) and gain some valuable fluency and grammar points.

All of the responses in this book are variations on the fluency structure.

## The topics

The Part 2 topics in this book are topics which have been reported by students over the past three years. It's not necessary to go back beyond that time, as previous topics are almost all no longer being used or are variations on current topics (for example, the current topic "Your perfect climate" is a variation on the old topic "Your favourite weather").

As the IELTS organizing board is very secretive, the actual wording on many of these cards is unknown, however for the most part the content of these cards is correct, based on reports from students who have taken the test. However, if you find that the card in your exam is slightly different from the card you have prepared for, don't panic! Remember that the prompts on the card are only suggestions, and you can respond to the topic in any way you see fit.

最后,你让我解释(卡片上的第四个提示),我在此应该强调(说出你的答案),例如(详细信息)。那 是为何(我决定谈这个话题)。

当然,大可不必这样说,但是尤其对于得 5 分以上有难度的学员来说,用这样的结构可能创造奇迹。如果采用的是这种结构,考官几乎不得不给你高分!

此结构里的所有短语关系到你的流畅连贯度得分(所以,考官针对的是结构,比如像“结构清晰”)。简单而言,如果你用这种结构,你的总体流畅度的得分就会较高,尤其是如果你加了“um”和“ah”等表示停顿的词,会使人听起来更加自然。

如果你的目标是 6 分以上,那么不用使用设定好的一些短语结构可能会使表述更自如一些。然而,若有可能,为了使你的答案具有体系(有条理)、表达流利自然和具备语法点,我建议大家回答时至少要用到我推荐的短语。

本书中的所有答案在结构清晰度上呈现出多样化。

## 话题要点

本书中的 Part 2 话题是近三年来已经被考生告知已考的话题。因为以前考过的题几乎不再考,或者旧话题已演变成新话题(例如,当前的话题“Your prefect climate”是“Your favourite weather”的变量),因此你没有必要追溯三年前的旧题。

由于雅思考试委员会是一个非常保密的机构,很多卡片上的词都无人知晓。据已参加考试的学员透露,这些卡片上的大部分内容已修正过。然而,如果你在考试中发现卡片上的题和你平时准备的内容有细微差别时,不必慌张!牢记卡片上的提示只是建议,你不妨用你认为合适的任意形式来答题。

Regarding the topics, note that for subtle variations (example: “an animal” and “a wild animal”) I have only provided one model response, whereas for other similar topics I have provided several examples. It’s important to add that although many of the topics in this book are not being used at this moment, they (or variations on) are bound to be resurrected at some point in the future. You should be prepared for any eventuality!

## Grammar

Grammar range is an area where many students lose points. Grammar accuracy—the thing students worry about most—is actually much less important. Showing a range of different grammatical tenses and structures is necessary if you want to get a score of 5.5 or higher. In particular pay attention to how I have used past tense in my responses, as well as how I have mixed tenses—meaning that I’ve tried to use a combination of past, present and future tenses. I recommend that you use past perfect tense (I like to call it “past past”) if you can. It’s a bit hard to use but with practice you’ll find it a lot easier and very useful. Example:

“I didn’t go to the park because I d stayed up late the night before.”

## Don’t tell the truth

Please don’t tell the truth in Part 2! Actually, I don’t call it “lying”, I call it “stretching the truth”. Don’t worry—the examiner doesn’t care if what you tell him or her is true or not, they only care about the level of your English!

You shouldn’t tell the truth, because:

- a) The truth is usually simple. You’ll probably use simple words to describe it.
- b) You may get stuck on a word. Because you are trying to describe something that actually exists, you might find that you don’t have the necessary vocabulary! This will, in turn, hurt your fluency.

If you use your imagination you can say anything you want and a whole world of possibilities will open up for you! All of the responses in this book are imagined, and you’ll notice that certain characters such as “my cousin” will pop up in different topics. Cross-using ideas and information is a great way to make your life a lot easier in terms of preparing for numerous different topics!

至于话题，注意我只列出一个答案模板的细微变化（例如：“an animal”和“a wild animal”），而其他类似话题我则给出了多种例子。需要补充的一个要点是：尽管本书中很多话题“现在”不用了，但是它们（或它们的变量）一定会在未来某个时刻再度流行，所以你得防患于未然！

## 语法要点

语法多样化是很多学生容易失分的环节。语法准确与否是学生们最担心的，实际上更不用说它的重要性了。如果你想获得 5.5 分或更高一点分数，向考官展示语法上的各种时态和结构必不可少，尤其要注意在我的答案里是怎样使用过去时态的，还要注意我是怎样使用混合时态的，即我尽量将过去、现在和将来等时态结合在一起。我建议你用过去完成时（我喜欢称它为“过去的过去”）。虽然它有点儿难度，但是你发现通过练习一番后，它既非常简单又很实用，

例如：“I didn't go to the park because I'd stayed up late the night before.”

（“我没有去公园，因为前天晚上我没睡觉。”）

## 不要实话实说（不要说出实情）！

在 Part 2 中，请不要实话实说！事实上我没有称之为“lying”（说谎），而是称之为“stretching the truth”（夸大事实）了。不用担心，因为考官不会在意你是否告诉他们实情，他们只关注你的英语水平！

你不应该实话实说，因为：

- a) 实话实说通常简单，你可能使用简单的词来描述它。
- b) 你可能因某个词卡住了。由于你试图描述一些真实存在的事情，你可能发觉自己缺乏必要的词汇，从而使你的语言流利度大受影响。

如果你发挥自己的想象力，你可以畅所欲言，全世界的机会之门将为你敞开！本书中的所有答案都是虚构的，你将注意到书中的某些典型人物形象，比如“my cousin”（我的表哥）将会出现在不同的话题中。在准备很多不同问题时，交叉使用各种观点和信息会让你感觉轻松得多。



# Index of Topic Cards

## 卡片话题索引

### Activities (活动)

Topic 1	A Group Activity (similar to: A Project).....	1
	一个集体活动 (类似于: 一项计划) .....	2
Topic 2	A Job You Did Quickly .....	3
	你快速完成的一份工作 .....	4
Topic 3	Something You Made by Yourself.....	5
	你自己制作的东西.....	6

### Advice (建议)

Topic 4	Some Advice You Received .....	7
	你收到的一些建议.....	8

### Animals (动物)

Topic 5	A Wild Animal .....	9
	一个野生动物.....	10

### Books (书籍)

Topic 6	A Well-known Story from Your Country .....	11
	一个出自你的国家的著名的故事.....	12
Topic 7	A Type of Book You Like to Read .....	13
	你喜欢读的一类书.....	14
Topic 8	A Book You Would Like to Read Again.....	15
	一本你想再读一遍的书 .....	16
Topic 9	A Book You Read When You Were a Child .....	17
	你孩提时读的一本书 .....	18

### Buildings (建筑)

Topic 10	A School or University Building .....	19
	一所中小学或大学的建筑.....	20
Topic 11	A Modern Building .....	21
	一所现代的建筑.....	22
Topic 12	A Hotel.....	23