

新东方国外英语考试培训教材

雅思口语

○ 新东方教材决策委员会审定

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雅思(IELTS)

口语教程

○ 新东方教材决策委员会审定



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE IELTS SPEAKING TEST

第一章

雅思口语考试介绍

The IELTS examination, designed and co-sponsored by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), the British Council and IDP Education Australia, is different from any other English proficiency tests in that it includes a face-to-face interview between an interviewer and a candidate. The speaking test focuses on the candidate's survival English instead of his/her academic English.

由剑桥大学考试委员会,英国文化教育处和澳大利亚国际教育开发署共同主办的雅思考试与其他英文水平考试的最大区别在于雅思考试包括一项考官和考生一对一,面对面的口语面试。口语面试侧重于考核考生的生存英语而不是他/她的学术英语。

The IELTS Speaking test is divided into three stages:

Stage 1: Introduction & Interview (4-5 minutes)

Stage 2: Personal Long Talk (3-4 minutes)

Stage 3: Two-Way Discussion (4-5 minutes)

雅思口语考试分为三个阶段:

第一阶段: 有关个人问题的问答 (4 - 5 分钟)

第二阶段: 个人陈述 (3 - 4 分钟)

第三阶段: 双向讨论 (4 - 5 分钟)

各阶段程序

Stage 1:

第一阶段

这一阶段主要涉及有关考生个人背景信息的问答,主要包括考生的故乡,家庭,职业,教育背景,个人兴趣与爱好,未来计划和梦想等考生熟悉的话题。一般不会出现考生感到困难的或奇怪的话题。通常大部分考生会觉得第一阶段的问题很轻松,很象跟一位新朋友的日常闲谈。

Stage 2:

第二阶段

From the title of this stage we can clearly see stage 2 is a candidate's personal talk. That means the interviewer will be quiet and the candidate is supposed to keep talking for some time on his/her own. So it's not a dialogue any more but rather a monologue or a short presentation, which is of course a guided one. The candidate cannot talk about anything for any length of time he/she likes. The interviewer's job is to give the candidate a card with the topic and guideline together with a piece of paper and a pencil, tell him/her what to do and time his/her talk with a watch. The candidate does not have to start talking immediately after receiving the card. He/she is allowed one-minute time to think about what to say or write some quick notes to remind him/herself of what to be talked about. When one minute is up, the interviewer will remind the candidate to start talking before he/she is expected to keep talking for between one and two minutes about the card topic. The interviewer will have to interrupt him/her talk when it lasts for two minutes no matter it is finished or not. After that the interviewer will ask the candidate one or two simple questions about the same topic just to round up stage 2.

从这个阶段的题目我们可以清楚的看出第二阶段是一个个人谈话过程。就是说考官会基本保持沉默，而考生需要单独持续讲一段时间。所以这不是对话而是独白或一次简短的描述。当然考生讲话的内容和长度都是有要求的。考官的任务是交给考生一张印有题目和提纲的卡片，一张白纸和一支铅笔，向考生讲明要求并为考生的谈话计时。考生拿到卡片后不必马上开始讲话，他/她有一分钟的考虑时间，也可以快速做一些简单的笔记以便提醒自己要讲的内容。考官会在一分钟时请考生开始讲话，之后考生需要就卡片上的话题连续讲1-2分钟。考官将在2分钟时打断考生的谈话，无论是否讲完，然后向考生提出一两个简单的问题结束第二阶段。

Stage3:

第三阶段

The title of stage 3 “Two-way Discussion” tells us that the interviewer will join in the conversation again. The conversation involves a discussion of more general and abstract questions that are thematically connected to the topic the candidate has just talked about in stage 2. That's why it's often said that Stage 3 is actually a further extension stage of stage 2. Here are some typical examples of how stage3 questions are related to stage2 topics:

第三阶段的题目“双向讨论”意味着考官将重新加入与考生的对话，谈话内容涉及到针对一些更加广泛和抽象问题的讨论。这些问题在内容上与第二阶段卡片上的话题紧密相关，所以我们经常说第三阶段是第二阶段的延伸。请看一些它们之间相互联系的典型例子：

S2 friend → S3 friendship

S2 child → S3 childhood or childcare

S2 old person → S3 pension or care of old people/generation gap

S2 gift → S3 value of gifts and occasions of giving gifts

S2 river → S3 water resources in your country

S2 city/town → S3 urban problems/differences in life between cities and countryside

S2 news story → S3 media

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Look at this improved dialogue:

I: What do you do?

C: I'm a college student right now. I'm going to graduate in six month's time.

Look at the following pairs of examples and feel the difference:

1) I: Where are you from?

**C: { (Bad answer): Beijing.
(Good answer): I'm from Beijing. I've been living here all my life.**

2) I: What do you like to do in your spare time?

**C: { (Bad answer): Traveling.
(Good answer): I like traveling very much. I enjoy meeting different people and seeing different places.**

3) I: Have you ever been abroad?

**C: { (Bad answer): Yes.
(Good answer): Yes, I visited Australia last year and I really liked it there.**

4) I: Do you like your major?

**C: { (Bad answer): No.
(Good answer): Not really. It was not my decision to study this but my parents' decision. I just followed their advice.**

Stage2:

第二阶段

There are basically 4 steps the candidate has to follow after receiving a topic card:

考生拿到提示卡后需要做四件事:

1) Read the card carefully and quickly. Make sure you understand every detail including the main topic and the subtopics

仔细并迅速阅读和理解卡片上的标题和小标题。

2) Quickly come up with an idea in mind of what exactly you are going to talk about. For example, if the card requires you to describe a friend of yours, you have to quickly decide which exact friend you would like to talk about. This step shouldn't take too much time, usually no longer than 15 seconds, otherwise you might not have enough time to write your notes, which is very important for a successful talk.

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迅速想好要讲的线索。例如,如果卡片要求你讲一个朋友,则必须迅速决定要讲那位朋友。这一步不能占用太长时间,最好不要超过15秒,否则你可能没有足够的时间写笔记,这对下一步能否讲好至关重要。

Here are some examples of ideas based on the topics on the cards:

请看下面随意想出的例子(不是标准答案):

Friend:	David
Child:	my nephew Tom
Famous person:	Bill Gates
Animal:	dolphin
River:	the Yellow River
Room:	my living room
Film:	Titanic
Advertisement:	the one on Coca cola etc.

- 3) Write simple notes quickly in the rest of the one-minute preparation time. It is advisable to just write some key words, abbreviations, and symbols or even to draw a simple picture instead of writing full sentences so that you can cover as much information as possible in this limited time. You don't even have to write in English if you find it more comfortable to write in your first language. No one will see your notes except yourself.

在一分钟剩余的时间里迅速记下尽可能多的笔记,使用关键词,缩略语,标记甚至画草图的方式比试图写下完整句子节省时间,也不一定用英文,可以用自己的母语记。

- 4) Talk about the card topic based on your notes for one to two minutes. It is not so difficult as some students think to keep talking for one or two minutes. Many candidates prepare so much information that they haven't even touched the most important part of the topic before the interviewer has to interrupt them when



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two minutes is up. What's more difficult and important than talking for the required length of time is to talk clearly in a logical way with good choice of words and expressions as well as correct pronunciation and grammar. For example, it is a good idea to describe a person in the order of his/her appearance, personality, activities or achievements and the reason why you choose to talk about this person. Similarly, it will make good sense to describe the operation of a piece of equipment in the order of steps while it may sound confusing to mention the middle step first before having to come back to the beginning of the process from time to time.

依照笔记连续讲1-2分钟。这并不象有些考生想象的那么难。很多考生准备的内容太多,以至于还没讲到最重要的部分时间已到,考官不得不打断他们。其实更重要和更难做到的不是讲到一分钟或两分钟,而是讲话的逻辑性和语言的准确性。比如描述一个人可以从他的外表,性格,从事的活动或取得的成就以及为什么选择这个人的原因几个方面展开,同样,讲一件设备的使用过程可以按操作步骤的顺序描述。

Look at the following two examples:

请比较下面两个例子:

Example1:

If you want to make a long distance call on the IC card phone, you should dial the number first. Then you uh uh...Sorry no, first you have to insert your IC card into the phone. Oh no, sorry, I forgot the first thing is to pick up the receiver, then you can dial the number, but you have to dial the area code before that. Next you can talk to your friend, and maybe someone else answers the call. After you finish talking you say goodbye and leave. Oh sorry no, you have to take your card back, uh uh oh, and before that you should hang up the phone first. Then you can get your card back.

Example2:

Before you make a long distance call on the IC card phone make sure your IC card is valid. First you should pick up the receiver of the telephone and insert your card in the slot. Then you may have to wait for one or two seconds before you hear the dialing tone, which means it's ready for dialing. Next you dial the country code, area code and the telephone number of the person you are phoning. Later you just need to wait for a short while until someone answers your call. After that you can talk. Finally hang up the receiver after you finish your talk. Don't forget to withdraw your card from the slot before you leave.

Which one do you think is a better description? You are right. Definitely the latter one gives a clearer idea of the sequence of the steps.

哪一个描述得更清楚?显然是后一个。

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Stage 3:

第三阶段

This is obviously the most difficult stage of the whole interview. It's a challenge for most Chinese students because the questions are likely to involve unfamiliar topics the candidate may have never thought about before. The interviewer is allowed more freedom to challenge those candidates with potential by asking more flexible questions. So it seems that the more difficult questions you receive in stage three, the more opportunities the interviewer is willing to give for you to obtain a higher band of score. Therefore it's very important to take the chance and express whatever ideas you have, however simple, unreasonable or even irrational they are. Your English is more important than the ideas you are talking about. You are more likely to get a higher band of score with little idea but good English than with abundant idea but poor English. Then how can we develop little idea into a full-length answer? Giving examples could be a good idea. Giving an example is much easier than discussing abstract ideas while it often makes the answer sound more convincing as well.

这显然是整个面试中最难的一个阶段,对多数中国考生构成挑战,因为它有可能涉及考生从未想过的不熟悉的话题。考官在这一阶段有更大的自由度向具有潜力的考生提出更有难度的问题来挑战他/她的英语极限。得到的问题越难,挑战高分的机会越多。因此利用这个机会充分表达自己的观点是非常重要的。不要担心你的观点是否正确,是否能被考官接受,你的英文永远比观点更重要。用地道的英文讲浅显的观点比用蹩脚的英文讲丰富的观点更容易拿到高分。那么怎样在简单的观点基础上拓展答案呢?举例说明是个有效的办法。用事实讲话比论述抽象的观点更容易,也更有说服力。

Look at the following example:

看下面的例子:

I: How do you think advertisements influence people's shopping habits?

C: I think most advertisements provide correct information about things or services we need. They help us make choices from a wide range of options. They tell us what is on sale, what it is used for, where it is available and other helpful information. But on the other hand, there are some advertisements that give people wrong or misleading

information. People who produce them always exaggerate the uses of the things they are trying to sell. For example, I bought a mobile phone after seeing it advertised on TV. I liked it very much at first because it looked beautiful and had some interesting new functions. But later I found that I couldn't input any Chinese names in the phone book. And this was not mentioned in the advertisement at all. So I think some advertisements make people buy things they don't really want.

As you can see, the example of buying the mobile phone helps the candidate expand on the topic easily because it's always easier to talk about specific facts than abstract arguments. It sounds more interesting as well!

显而易见, 买手机的例子帮助考生轻易拓展了答案, 也使谈话显得更生动有趣。

3. Evaluation System of the IELTS Speaking Test

雅思口试的评分标准

The IELTS speaking test employs a nine-band scoring system. The following is how each band level is defined:

雅思口语考试采用九分制评分体制。以下是各分值的具体定义:

Nine band levels of candidate's performance in the IELTS speaking test

雅思口语考试的九个分数段

BAND 1 Non User

Essentially has no ability to use the language beyond possibly a few isolated words.

1分 不能使用语言

除了几个孤立的词语以外基本没有使用语言的能力。

BAND 2 Intermittent User

No real communication is possible except for the most basic information using isolated words or short formulae in situations and to meet immediate needs. Has great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.

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2分 基本不能使用语言

除了使用孤立的词语和短句表达最基本的信息外没有真正的交流能力。理解口语和书面语均有很大困难。

BAND 3 Extremely Limited User

Conveys and understands only general meaning in very familiar situations. Frequent breakdowns in communication occur.

3分 语言能力极其有限

只能在自己熟悉的领域表达和理解大意。交流经常中断。

BAND 4 Limited User

Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Unable to use complex language.

4分 语言能力有限

基本语言能力仅限于熟悉的领域,理解和表达经常出现问题。不能使用复杂语言。

BAND 5 Modest User

Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.

5分 语言能力一般

不能全面把握语言,多数情况下能表明大意,但可能错误较多。在熟悉的领域可以应付基本交流。

BAND 6 Competent User

Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations

6分 有语言能力

总体上能有效掌握语言,尽管会出现一些不准确,不恰当的表达和误解现象。可以使用和理解较复杂的语言,特别是在熟悉的领域。

BAND 7 Good User

Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstanding in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detail reasoning.

7分 语言能力好

能有效掌握和使用语言,但在某些情况下偶尔会出现不准确,不恰当的表达和误解现象。总体上能把握复杂的语言和理解详尽的推理。

BAND 8 Very Good User

Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstanding may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well.

8分 语言能力很好

能充分掌握和运用语言,仅偶尔出现非习惯性的不准确和不恰当表达。在不熟悉的领域可能出现误解。能很好地表达复杂详尽的论证。

BAND 9 Expert User

Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding.

9分 语言有专长

能充分掌握和运用语言,恰当,准确,流畅,理解无误。

Four Analytical Subscales in Evaluation

四个单项评分标准

The interviewer will mainly examine the following four aspects of the candidate's performance in evaluating his/her English speaking skills:

考官主要考查考生以下四个方面的表现:

1) Fluency and coherence

流利与连贯程度

Fluency refers to the way a candidate communicates in English. It doesn't mean the faster the candidate speaks, the better. Fluency means a steady flow of speech. Another

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key issue is how well ideas are put together, and what kind of structures are used to connect one idea or one sentence to another.

流利程度指考生用英语交流的方式。这不等于是考生讲得越快越好。流利指的是讲话平稳流畅的感觉。另外考生遣词造句的能力也很重要。

2) Lexical resources

词汇能力

Lexical resources refer to the vocabulary the candidate uses. The interviewer will see if the candidate uses a wide range of or limited vocabulary in his/her speech and if he/she uses the words in the correct way or not. The interviewer also examines the flexibility and variety of the candidate's vocabulary, i.e. if he/she has different choices of words to use or has to repeat the same limited number of words from time to time.

考官将考查考生使用词汇的广度、准确性、多样性和灵活性。考生是否能使用不同的词汇还是不断重复有限的词汇。

3) Grammatical range

语法

The interviewer will be looking to see if the candidate uses English grammar properly in speech. Does he/she use the correct tense when talking about things in different time? The interviewer will also examine the variety of sentence patterns the candidate uses, i.e. if the candidate demonstrates the ability of using both simple and complex sentence structures.

考官会留心考生使用语法的准确性,时态的变化和句式的多样性。考生是否能同时使用简单和复杂的句型。

4) Pronunciation

语音

The interviewer will see if the candidate speaks with reasonably understandable English pronunciation and how close his/her pronunciation, intonation and rhythms are to those of a native speaker of English.

考官会注意考生的语音是否容易听懂,跟以英语为母语的人的语音、语调和节奏感的相近程度。



4. Sample interview

面试实例

Here is the tape script of a sample interview that you can hear from the tape. Do **not** try to imitate the candidate's answers in this interview because all her mistakes are included in the program so that you can see what a real interview is like. The mistakes are all printed in **bald** and underlined letters with the correct versions in the brackets after them.

下面的面试实例包括在录音带中。为了达到真实的效果考生的回答中包括一些错误。不要模仿。所有错误都用黑体画线字体印刷并在随后的括号中附有正确答案。

Sample Interview

(Stage 1)

I: Good afternoon. My name is David. May I have your full name please?

C: My name is zhouqi.

I: What shall I call you?

C: You can call me Sandy.

I: And can you tell me where you are from?

C: I'm from Wuhan in Hubei province of China.

I: Can I see your identification please?

C: Ok Here you are.

I: That's fine. Now, in this first part, I'd like to ask you some questions about yourself.

Let's talk about your hometown. What kind of place is it?

C: I was born and **grow**(grew) up in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province. It is **a**(an) **industrial big**(big industrial) city in the middle of China. The city is actually divided into three towns by two big rivers. Have you ever **gone to** (been) there before?

I: No. I haven't. What is the most interesting part of your hometown?

C: I think it's the climate. It's very hot and humid in summer. The temperature sometimes reaches 40 degrees and **it is often rains**(it often rains).

I: Are you a student or do you have a job?

C: I'm a college student. I study in Wuhan University.

I: And what's your major? What do you study?

C: My major is accounting.

I: Why did you choose to study this as your major?

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