

IELTS

雅思直快

—— 口语

Speak Yourself

王 旭 编著



内附模拟口试实况光盘1张

修订版



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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修订版说明

近年来,雅思考试已经成为进入英联邦国家甚至许多欧美国家的门槛。与其他国外英语考试相比,雅思考试不仅题量大,而且题型多样化,因此试题难度较大,许多考生在备考时感到十分困难。尽管不少人做了大量练习和模拟试题,但成绩提高的幅度和速度并不理想。原因往往在于缺乏正确的指导,训练不得法。要提高语言技能,特别是提高应对雅思考试的语言技能,大量的训练是必要的,但这种训练必须遵循特定的语言学习规律,必须使用科学的技能训练方法,才能获得理想的训练效果。

《雅思直快》的五位编者均为北京语言大学出国留学人员培训部的资深雅思培训专家,在近20年的雅思教学实践中积累了丰富的成功经验。《雅思直快》最突出的特点就是在于它对雅思考试的各项具体要求和应试技巧进行了非常细致、深入的剖析,为考生指明了科学、有效的训练方法,使考生能够在正确指导下进行有效的训练,在训练的同时不断得到有针对性的指导,以保证取得最佳的备考效果。该系列共含5个分册,即听力、阅读(学术类)、阅读(培训类)、写作和口语。自2002年出版以来,《雅思直快》受到了广大雅思考生和雅思培训第一线上的教师们的普遍欢迎。

为了使《雅思直快》更好地为考生服务,最近,五位编者根据雅思考试的最新要求和在教学实践中反复使用该系列的经验总结对各分册进行了修订,修改和补充了其中的一些讲解,替换、增加了部分练习和模拟试题。相信修订后的《雅思直快》一定能够指导考生们更加高效地备考,帮助他们登上通向成功的直达快车!

北京语言大学出版社

引言

多数 IELTS 考生在口试中目前存在的主要问题是：不流利，现有的英语不能有效地用于口头表达，回答问题不能“脱口而出”；不准确，对词汇意思把握不准，用词经常大而不当，表达受第一语言（中文）干扰较大；语言缺乏组织，单句尚可，而整体性差。此外，不自然是很多考生的又一大问题，无法以一个相对平常的心态看待口试，口试中所说的话不像日常交流人们所讲的英语（哪怕是 non-native speaker 所讲的蹩脚英语）；考生准备的现成“答案”、套路，让明眼人一眼看透。

在以上诸多问题中，我认为“不自然”或者说“套路”是目前 IELTS 考生在口试时存在的最为严重的问题（这方面的问题，我将在本书第四章“IELTS 口试六十问”问题 22 的回答中比较深入地探讨）。考生的回答往往言不由衷，不合乎情理。请看我和一位学生就口试第一部分进行训练时的一次问答：

Interviewer: Would you talk about a person in your family you feel very close to?

Student: My father. He is a hotel manager and I also work in a hotel. We often talk about hotel management at home.

父女之情 (You are supposed to talk about someone very close to you) 就在于谈工作、谈饭店管理？真实的感受在哪里？把这种感受用英文讲出来会很困难吗？如果困难，是由于哪方面的问题？是否是脑子里的既定模式在作怪？是否在小学做作文时就建立了这种模式，以至今日用另一种语言表述出来都浑然不觉？

再如，谈论春节，会听到这样的说法（取自某培训学校口语教材的 Answer Key）：

During the Spring Festival, we eat delicious food, visit relatives and friends, and watch TV to welcome the New Year.

如果考官对中国的事情不甚了了，他的疑惑就可能是：Why watching





TV can be part of it? 不同文化间的交流,有可能因为差异引起不适感或误解。如何找一些有共性的话题来谈,是 IELTS 辅导教师和考生需要共同考虑的。

又如,当考生被要求 Describe a place of attraction / interest (描述一个名胜),比如颐和园时,一些现成的“答案”可能会这样告诉考生:

Yiheyuan, or the Summer Palace, is a place of extraordinary beauty. The Long Corridor and the bridges are the crown jewels of this masterpiece of traditional Chinese landscaping and architecture. This public park, once an imperial garden, has attracted many visitors from China and around the world. It is usually crowded, but you can still manage to find peace and quiet in Xiequyuan, literally the Garden of Harmony and Enchantment.

英语很标准,问题是这完全不像我们平时讲话,听起来倒是像导游背的解说词。请比较下面的回答:

Let me talk about the Summer Palace. I've visited this park many times. The Long Corridor and the bridges there are all very famous. It is a world cultural heritage site now. The place I like best is called Xiequyuan (谐趣园). It's a small garden with a pond in it. There is a nice teahouse by the water.

因为口试是一个面对面的交谈,又是在陌生人之间进行,作为考生应考虑到听者的感受。日本初学汉语的学生常常会把“有很多”说成“很多有”,不符合汉语的表达习惯。比如要表达中午放学时路上人多,他会说“人很多有”,但依照他的汉语水平,他这样说是自然的,我们听了恐怕不会有什么特别的感受。倘若他说路上“人潮涌动”那就不自然了。

口语需要组织,但全然不同于 IELTS 写作。某些培训班的教师指导考生或替考生把口试的“答案”像写作文一样一一写下来。不管怎么样,用写文章的路子,或通过背诵别人写的“标准答案”去准备口试,说话时就一定会带写作味儿,就像许多电视主持人的文艺腔一样,听者会觉得很滑稽。不怕犯错误,只要你犯得自然。语言的错误也不一定妨碍理解与交流。至于有的口语教材专辟一章,罗列名人名言供考生在考试中背诵,但考试能否“出彩”、“锦上添花”,恐怕只能是一相情愿吧。

对于考官,考生是外国人。如果对方差不多能听懂你的话,能据此做出



反应,尽管你的语法、词汇不够扎实,谈话有阻塞感,但谈话仍能进行下去,双方没有什么特别的不适,说明交流基本有效 (effective communication — Band 5 或 6),应该是一个不错的结果。记得有一次模拟口试,一位考生说他喜欢游泳,我问道:“What style are you good at?” 这个考生找不到合适的词,情急之下,用手比划出自由泳姿势。这当然也反映了他语言的局限,但我很高兴他能这样做,因为在这种情形下,这种反应是很恰当、很自然的。这种积极的、不轻易放弃的态度达到了交流。

可以说中国教育的很多弊病都能体现在 IELTS Interview 的准备上来。就我个人而言,应该说听了太多人云亦云的话。故每当模拟口试时有考生说话不带模式,十分本色时,作为听者,我简直是心存感激。本来我们的生活经历各不相同,脾气秉性各有千秋,怎么一到考试就变得如此相似? 对北京人的看法除了 very kind, very friendly, very warm-hearted 以外,还能不能有点别的呢?

最后我想针对口语培训讲点儿自己的想法。考生的口头表达局限大部分是不能通过 IELTS 考前培训解决的。培训的作用在于使考生熟悉考试形式,明白考官期望自己做什么,怎样去做。口语教师的作用在于帮助考生通过熟悉考试形式“梳理”其现有的语言,将其调理到尽可能舒展的状态。培训班不是广义上的英语学习班,而是熟悉考试的地方。有英语不错的人因不熟悉考试形式而考不好;水平不高的人因得了“窍门”而通过考试的例子至今未能得见。

对于很多想考 IELTS 的人士而言,当务之急是提高自己的“一般英语”(general English)。一头扎到 IELTS 专项培训,期望能学到英语,效果就如同一个厨师怎么也做不好酱爆肉丁,竟不得已转攻“满汉全席”一样。

我真切地希望本书能够使大家意识到:1) 英文要自己说(口语主要是说出来的,而非课堂上学出来的);2) 英文要说自己(别总发主旨宏大的概论,讲讲身边的具体事)。这就是本书名为 SPEAK YOURSELF 的缘故。

王 旭



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第一章

IELTS 口语考试



本章介绍 IELTS 口语考试(IELTS Interview)的总体情况,并提供一次模拟口试全过程的文字材料。然后介绍 IELTS 口语考试的评分标准。

第一节 IELTS 口语考试

IELTS 口语考试共分三个部分:

第一部分:彼此介绍;一般性话题 (**Introduction and Interview**), 时间为 4~5 分钟。考官介绍自己,确认考生身份,然后从日常生活中选取一般性话题向考生提问。

第二部分:个人表述 (**Individual Long Turn**), 时间为 3~4 分钟 (包括 1 分钟准备)。考生将拿到提示卡 (Verbal Prompt, 即 cue card) 及纸笔。花 1 分钟准备后,用 1~2 分钟表述题卡所涉及的问题。考官可能再问 1~2 个与话题直接相关的问题 (Follow-up questions)。

第三部分:深入交谈 (**Two-way Discussion**), 时间为 4~5 分钟。考官请考生回答与口试第二部分的话题有关的问题。本部分是第二部分的延展和深入,问题趋于概括、抽象。

有两点需要说明:

1) 考试中只有第二部分考生按 cue card 准备的 1 分钟是严格计时的。每一部分的时间分布大致遵从规定时间,由考官自行掌握。





2) 严格地说第三部分不是讨论,考官只是提出问题供考生回答(请参见本书第四章“IELTS 口试六十问”问题3的回答。)

下面是一次模拟口试全过程的文字材料,参加者为本书作者:

Sample IELTS Interview

Part 1

Interviewer: (After greeting and sitting candidate down) **This is the interview, International English Language Testing System, conducted on MONTH / DATE / YEAR in Beijing. The interviewer's name is John Knopf.**

Candidate: (Speaking into microphone) My name is Wang Xu.

I: How should I call you?

C: Please call me Wang Xu, W-A-N-G, X-U. It is not rude in this culture to call people by their full name.

I: OK. I'll call you Wang Xu. Where is your hometown?

C: Well, I was originally from a town in northeast China. I was born and brought up there until ten. Then I moved to Beijing with my family.

I: What was it like living in your hometown?

C: Basically, it was a mining town, I mean coal mining, with a small population. I like its rural atmosphere.

I: What do you remember best about your hometown?

C: Trees, a lot of pine trees. We have nothing like it here in Beijing. It was like a forest. I remember collecting pinecones when I was a small boy. That was fun. And ... yes, steam engines, too. You can still see them on some railroads in my hometown nowadays.

I: What did you do in your spare time?

C: I remember swimming in a reservoir. The area is quite cold; it is covered by snow all through the winter. So we could go skating and we had the kind of sledge, ... that's not like the horse-drawn sledge in the West. I also had two rabbits. They were good company.

I: What do you think of the life there?





C: I wouldn't recommend living there if you want to live comfortably. Even now the standard of living is low. A lot of state-owned enterprises are going out of business, and there're a lot of laid-off workers there.

I: Do you have any hobbies?

C: I do a lot of things in my spare time. I'm an amateur photographer, printing my pictures in black and white and sharing them with friends. I don't make money out of my photography though. Another hobby is watching sports. English football is my favourite. I support Southampton FC.

I: How did you become interested in photography?

C: Well, that was ... that was about 12 years ago when I bought a book by a French photographer. His name is Bresson, Henry Bresson. You know the name? (Interviewer shakes head) Amazing pictures he took, especially his photos taken in China before the Liberation, and I'd say he is the one who inspired me. From then on I began to take photography a bit seriously.

I: Where do you go in the holidays?

C: For weekends, I usually go out with my family and friends. We go on short excursions to places around Beijing. During longer holidays, I prefer going to far-off places in western China, travelling off the road, trekking.

I: Where do you want to go this year?

C: Well, I plan to go to the south of Gansu Province, which is in northwest China. The area is in between Gansu and Sichuan, inhabited by Tibetan nomads and Muslims. Fabulous landscape and people. I want to revisit it, ... I was there two years ago.

I: All right. Let's talk about festivals. What is the most important festival in your country?

C: Spring festival is of course the most important and traditionally the celebration lasts for 15 days. It is like Christmas in the West.

I: What special things do you do during this festival?

C: Making and eating Jiaozi ...

I: Jiaozi?

C: It's a kind of dumpling. It symbolizes good luck.

I: Oh, good luck, that's interesting. Anything else?





C: And when I was a child, I liked firecrackers. I was so fascinated by fireworks that I experimented with different kinds of explosives and caused quite a few small accidents.

I: (Laughs) Do you think people need festivals?

C: Absolutely. People need to take some time off their normal duties and relax. There is always a holiday atmosphere during these times and that's important. Also it gives an opportunity for people to socialize. And it's a time for families to get together. Family reunion, in my opinion, is one of the most charming and exciting things about traditional festivals.

Part 2

I: Now let's move to the second part of the interview. (Handing Verbal Prompt card, a pen and a piece of paper to the candidate) **You are going to talk about questions based on the situation in the cue card. You can make some notes, and you'll have one minute to think about what to say.**

Verbal Prompt

Describe something you own which is important to you

You should say

how long you had it

where you got it

whether you would like to replace it

and explain why it is important to you.

C: Shall I start?

I: Yes.

C: I'm going to talk about a camera. That's a very sophisticated German camera with two good lenses. It cost 6,000 yuan and I've had it for ... about 6 years. I bought it from a camera dealer in Beijing. It is a second-hand SLR but it works fine. It is a great camera for landscape photography. This present is important to me, because it was from my wife, well, I





mean she paid for it. She knows nothing about cameras, but she paid for it. The time was round our wedding anniversary.

I: So you don't want to replace it.

C: Not at all. I won't, simply because I see it as a gift from my wife.

(事实上, 口试第二部分的“独角戏”经常只有这么短就结束了。参见 IELTS 口试六十问)

Part 3

I: Let's talk about values. What is the thing that people own that suggests status?

C: Today, the status symbol in China might be ... say, a Mercedes. Five or six years ago, people were happy to sit in a modest car that was made in China. People get so crazy about cars nowadays. I sometimes find it rather incomprehensible when I look at the traffic in the street.

I: How about a status symbol before?

C: Well, fifteen years ago, perhaps it would be a telephone. Telephone wasn't common back then, but now people have cell phones. And ... and when I was a boy, it was basically a very poor economy. You would need to have coupons to buy certain things. For example, you would need 30 plus coupons to buy a bicycle. They were issued by state employers. People in the countryside didn't have coupons because they were not employed by the state. So a coupon was a status symbol in a way.

I: Very interesting. For the future, how can people's status be shown? Would there be any change?

C: Definitely. I think in the future, a status symbol would be something like moon travel or an Oxbridge degree for a child from an average Chinese family.

I: Interesting. Now I think it's about time we come to the end of our interview. Thank you.

C: Thank you. Thank you for your time.





第二节

IELTS 口试评分标准

IELTS 口试得分为 Band 1~Band 9, 即九种不同的分数段, 从最高的 9 分到最低的 1 分。下面分别介绍这九个级别的具体标准和要求。

一、IELTS 口试的九个分数段

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。能够自如地运用语言; 语言得体、准确、流利; 理解无误。

【说明】 不应将得 9 分者理解为讲的英语和母语为英语者的一样。但这类人士能够脱口而出, 掌握多义词的不同用法, 思维全然摆脱了母语的干扰; 语言自然、连贯, 符合英语习惯。

Band 8: Very Good User. Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well.

8 分: 语言能力甚好。能够自如地运用语言, 但个别时候语言欠准确和不够得体 (非习惯性)。理解偏误可能会出现于不熟悉的领域; 能用复杂详尽的方式表述己见。

【说明】 打个比方, 8 分的考生的语言好到能用英语做梦。比起 9 分的考生, 欠缺主要体现在对语言细处的把握上, 如对“小词”的把握。语言偶有不够符合习惯的地方。

Band 7: Good User. Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning.





7分：语言能力好。能把握语言。在某些情况下，语言欠准确，欠得体；有理解偏误；大致能处理复杂的语言和详尽的推理。

【说明】 十分有效地运用语言；母语有时会起干扰作用，对语言的理解仍有局限，但是还是一个外国人在讲（不错的）英语。能达到此分数以上的考生通常不会超过10%。

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：有使用语言的能力。基本可以有效地运用语言；有一些语言欠准确、欠得体，某些场合会产生误解；能使用并理解较复杂的语言，特别当涉及自己所熟悉的领域时。

【说明】 口试常见的分数。考生说话时无太多的停顿，对问题的回答能做到基本准确，错误多出现于对较难理解、较难把握的问题的回答。

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。对语言的掌握不全面；多数情况下大致可表达己意，可能出现很多错误；对于自己熟悉的领域，在交流上应无大问题。

【说明】 口试常见的分数。比起4分考生，出错相对少，也相对流利些。第三部分考试一旦深入，考生即感吃力。

Band 4: Limited User. Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Is not able to use complex language.

4分：语言能力有限。语言能力仅限于基本表述熟知的内容。听、说经常有困难；不能使用复杂的语言。

【说明】 考官经常听不清、听不懂。考生出相当多的错误，无法有效地组织语言。考试进入第二部分，考生的困难即开始显现。

