

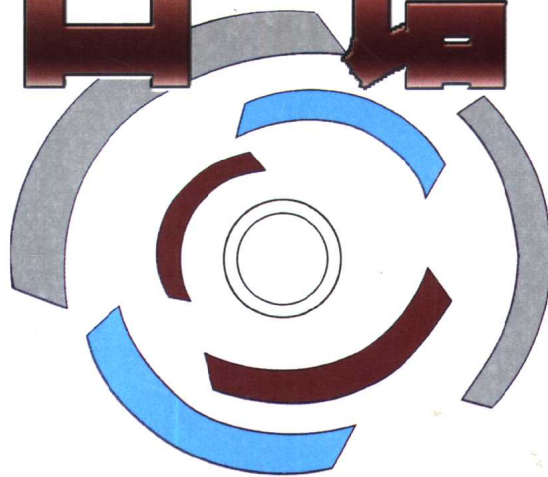
IELTS
(雅思)



名誉顾问 李英书
主 编 孔 暄 辛书伟

IELTS

口语



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IELTS
(雅思)



接触

IELTS

口语

主编：孔 暄 辛书伟
编委：夏元生 李燕容 孔 明
 宁淑琴 刘泽锋 樊 立
 李颜欣 张 敏 陈树元
 聶 升 王 俊 杨 晨
 赵亚厚 郑振华 张 凤



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P R E F A C E

前 言



本书为“IELTS(雅思)全接触丛书”的口语分册,主要是为参加IELTS口语考试人员编写的。本书本着由易到难,以迅速、高效、实用、准确为原则,旨在帮助考生熟悉并掌握IELTS考试的主要内容及形式,并为顺利通过考试提供技巧和方法。本书通过浅显细腻的讲解,结合大量实用型英语句型以及全真模拟试题,以使学习者在短期内迅速提高口语应试能力和扩大英语交际能力为目的。通过本书的学习,能使考生在口语考试中流畅表达,顺利通过考试。

本书共分四个部分。第一部分为IELTS口语考试的简介及应试指南,帮助考生了解口语考试的基本内容和须知,为口试做好准备。第二部分为IELTS口试的五个阶段,在每个阶段中本书都列出本阶段应注意的问题、应对方法与技巧以及典型实例。第三部分为考生口试中常用的64种句型,此部分是根据历次IELTS口试的程序及内容总结出的考生在口试中可使用的句型,供考生参考。第四部分为IELTS口语考试全真模拟题,本书给出了98个考题,让学生能得到更为全面的训练。本书最后的附录包括“自我评定表”和“自我审定表”。

限于时间及编写者水平,本书难免存在许多不足及错漏,望专家、学者及广大读者批评、指正。

在此特别感谢海外学者Mond Alfred先生的支持和帮助。

编者

2002年元月

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第一部分

有关 IELTS 口语考试

IELTS (International English Language Testing System) 的口语考试部分主要是为了测试应试者是否能准确而流畅地使用语法和词汇去进行交流。考试涉及的内容大多是具有普遍性的事物，当然也和每个来应试的考生的个别情况有关。口语考试一般被安排在第二天的上午或下午，具体情况要根据考生和考官的人数而定。口语考试与其他三项不同，以一对一的形式展开，考官由经过特殊训练的专业英语教师担任。整个考试大约历时 20 分钟。

第一章 IELTS 口语考试简介

IELTS 口语考试是考生与考官通过面对面进行交谈。在考试过程中,考官将整个考试分成五个阶段。

第一阶段: 个人情况介绍(Introduce Yourself)

此阶段采取考官提问、考生回答的形式。内容主要是有关个人的情况,如:姓名、出生、爱好、学习、孩子、婚姻状况、工作等。主要考查考生使用社交语言、提出个人信息和陈述事实的能力。

第二阶段: 现实问题讨论(Talk about Possible Questions)

这是就个人情况介绍中某一话题的引申。在前一阶段对话的基础上,考官自然接过一个话题,让考生较详细地描述某一事物,或发表对某一事物的看法,或讲述某一事物的制作过程。如:让考生描述家乡的情况,并和其他城市相比较;或让考生就社会生活和社会问题提出合理性的意见或建议;或让考生讲述某个节日的由来和习俗等。

第三阶段: 虚拟角色表演(Play Roles)

考生将得到一张卡片(Cue Card),卡片上描述某一特定的情景。考生和考官分别扮演不同的角色。考生主要根据卡片的提示在这个特殊的场景中向考官所扮演的角色询问信息,这一点要比回答问题更难。如:考生要根据提示假定自己是一个新到澳大利亚的外国学生,在学校的学生处询问有关学校的情况。这一阶段主要由考生提问考官回答。

第四阶段: 未来的打算和态度(Plan for Future and Attitude)

此阶段将谈论一下你对未来或长期的个人学习、生活、工作、家庭等方面的计划和打算。如:让考生谈 IELTS 考试之后、移民之后、毕业以后的打算。考官在此阶段也会问到一些难以对付的问题,根据不同的考官可能会涉及政治、经济、文化、宗教、人文、社科等领域的问题。这不仅要求考生掌握应试技巧、策略,而且应该事先详细准备一下。

第五阶段: 结束语表达(Draw a Conclusion and Farewell)

考官用简短的语言概括考试,同时会感谢考生的合作并给考生询问一两个小问题的机会,最后以祝福的话结束考试,并互道珍重。

总之,口语考试不仅考核考生在日常生活情景中的实际语言交际能力,而且考核学生回答、提问、阐述等实际解决问题以及熟练运用各种时态进行会话的能力。同时,考查考生是否能用得体的语气来询问、请求等。这也正是与 TOEFL、GRE 等国外考试的主要区别之处,它较好地避免了考生“高分低能”的现象。

第二章 IELTS 口语考试应试指南

IELTS 各项考试中惟有口语考试是考生与考官进行面对面交流的测试。其中，主观因素较大。考试中的五个阶段由易至难，主要侧重考查考生的英文表达和交流的流利程度。因而，本书提出一些实用技能、技巧，以帮助考生顺利度过口语考试关。

第一节 心理准备



考前尽量放松，也不必再去背诵所准备的问题，短短的几个小时也不会使你的口语突飞猛进，带来质的飞跃。有些考生没有调整好心理状态，考官说什么没听懂，以致更加紧张，使应有的水平根本没发挥出来。建议考生出去放松放松，以期在面对考官时达到最佳状态。另外，须提醒的是，别忘记带上你的身份证或私人护照及两张护照照片。

第二节 考前须知



在报名考试时，你将被要求填写一份个人情况调查表，其大致内容包括：你个人的工作情况、学习经历和爱好等。考前几分钟，你需重温表格中所填写的内容，以免发生由于记忆错误而导致回答内容与表中所填内容不符的情况。然后，安静等候考官的“点名”。考官在送走前一个考生与迎接下一个考生之间大约需要5分钟的准备时间。考生所填的 CV 表如下。

(样表)

| CV 表 | |
|---|-------|
| Fill in this sample CV. This is similar to the CV you will be required to fill in before the interview. | |
| FAMILY NAME: | _____ |
| GIVEN NAME: | _____ |
| NATIONALITY: | _____ |
| FIRST LANGUAGE: | _____ |
| OTHER LANGUAGES: | _____ |
| YEARS OF ENGLISH STUDY: | _____ |
| ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSES: | _____ |
| EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS: | _____ |
| PROFESSIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE: | _____ |

(续表)

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE: | |
| REASONS FOR TAKING IELTS TEST: | |
| INTENDED COURSE OF STUDY: | |
| OTHER FUTURE PLANS: | |
| HOBBIES AND INTERESTS: | |

第三节 考试须知



日语考试从你被考官有礼貌地请进考场开始。请注意,你此时此刻的一举一动都会影响接下来的考试,尤其会影响你与考官谈话的自信心。因此,第一印象是极为重要的。请注意你的表现。首先,在你坐定后,你应有礼貌地主动向考官问候,表现出你的风度与修养。此时,你会发现一个小录音机正在被考官按动。别紧张,这个录音不是为检查你日语考试的表现而准备的,它是为监督考官对你日语考试所打分的正确度而设的。另外,在正式日语考试之前,考官将用简短的语言用录音机记录下你这次考试的年、月、日、时、分,以及考官和你的姓名等。接着,考官与你的对话正式开始,你们之间的对话大致持续15分钟。在这里,我们将考试中应特别注意的事项提出,仅供大家参考。

一、认真审读口试申请表

填好考试的报名表是你给考官的第一印象,考官和你的谈话内容很大程度上取材于此表。所以,你应小心填写表中的各项内容,仔细斟酌,把你的学历、阅历等如实生动地写在表上,使考官顺着你事先准备好的内容提出不同问题。避免把那些自己都不了解和不太熟悉的事情搬到表上。一旦考官问这方面的问题,你会陷入困境。如有可能,请专业人士先看一看你的申请表,让他给你一些参考性的意见。不过,你所填的申请表并非会对你的口语成绩产生直接影响。

二、注意自己的身体语言

身体语言是人借助身体来表现自己的意愿、感情等,是一种无声的“语言”,它在某种情况下“说”出了你不愿意讲的话。所以在口试中,要特别小心自己的BODY LANGUAGE。在考试时,你要表现得从容大方、亲切得体,始终保持一种平静的微笑,并聚精会神地用眼睛和考官交流。不要眼睛总往下看或往两边看,更不要有挤眉弄眼、抓耳挠腮等不雅动作。另外,还需注意的是:



1. 不要颤动双腿;
2. 避免经常性的眨眼睛;
3. 不要用食指横擦鼻子, 或用手捂着嘴讲话和大笑;
4. 两腿不要交搭;
5. 两腿不要叉得太开。

三、巧妙运用独白表达

在交流过程中, 如果遇到一个不知怎样回答的问题, 不要长时间沉默, 而应用独白表达法去缓解时间, 而考官认为你在犹豫、在思考, 而不是因为你理解或没听懂他所说的话。

下面是总结一些犹豫表达, 希望可以在交流过程帮助组织你的思想。

Let me see.

Let's see.

Well.

Well, let me see now.

How can I put it?

How shall I put it?

I am not sure.

I mean ...

Although ...

... and another thing ...

Well now ...

Um ...

Well, in fact ...

... sort of ...

Er ...

Actually ...

You see ...

The thing is ...

It is like this, you see ...

You know ...

Yes, I agree ...

I am not sure if I entirely agree ...

I will have to think about it if ...

Well, let me think ...

Oh, let me think for a moment ...

You know, I have never really thought about that before. Let me think ...

I am not sure. I will just have to find out ...

That is interesting ...

That is a very interesting question.

That is a difficult question.

That is a rather difficult question.

That is a very big/interesting/difficult question ...

Yes, as I was saying, it is very difficult to generalize.

Well, it is quite simple. First ...

There are two main reasons. I suppose.

There are two/three points I would like to make ...

There are two main differences, really ...

Oh, it is fairly simple: there are only a few things you have to do.

First ... Then ... After that ... And then finally ...

Yes, there really are many reasons.

There are two main differences, really ...

Well, it is quite simple. First ...

Well, you know. I am really not sure ...

I am not expert on this, but I think ...

That is a very difficult question. I am not sure about the answers, but there might be three solutions. First, ... Second, ... Third ...

Well, that is a quite interesting question, although I have never thought about it, I think there are some reasons ...

What a wonderful question it is! However, I can hardly give you any idea of that ...

Sorry, I am not good at ...

Computers, um, what's it called, robots?

Er, let me see, it's ...

I did it, er, let me think, for ...

I simply can't, you see, fit myself to the new job.

It was during the, er, what's it called, French Revolution.

It's a bit dangerous, you know, to drive fast.

It's like this, you see, ...

... what I mean is, ...

I am ready, as a matter of fact, ...

Oh, yes we — well, that's to say ...

The situation is, now shall I put it, taking a good turn?

Well, er, maybe you ...

Well, I'm not sure. I'll have to think it over.

Well, let's see now, ...

Well, the thing is, ...

Well, you know, er, I want ...



Yes, I mean, no.

You don't like being a, now what's the word, immigrant?

It's from, I've nearly got it, er, ...

It's the, hang on a sec, yes, ...

... no, oh, it's on the tip of my tongue ...

I'll have to think about it.

May I think about it for a moment?

Now how can I best say it, ...

Now how should I put this, a great achievement?

That's not, well, excuse my hesitation, not to the point.

That's too, well, what I'm trying to say is, too far fetched.

Well, you'll have to let me think about it.

四、正确理解题意

IELTS 口语考试的目的,是为测试考生的口语表达能力而设,它不是检查考生的听力。考官在考试过程中,将尽可能地说得清楚明了,从而使应试者完全理解题意,并准确回答问题。基于这种目的,你需尽可能地在答题之前弄清题意,并应大胆地向考官询问你所不明白的问题,这样做非但不会影响你的成绩,你正确的英语提问还会使考官了解你的积极应试态度,并对你的快速反应和流利的语言表达产生良好印象。请特别注意,如果你没听懂考官的问题,应迅速地做出反应,而不要坐在那里像是正在思索考官的问题,然后再突然问: What?

下面是一些可向考官询问的不明白的问题,希望你能合理地运用。

You are asking me about the Union Flag, aren't you?

Excuse me, but do you happen to know ... ?

I am sorry, could you explain what you mean by ... ?

Pardon?

I am sorry?

I do not quite see what you are getting at.

I do not quite see what you mean, I am afraid.

I would rather not answer that, if you do not mind.

I cannot answer this question, but I will tell you where you can find out the answer.

I am afraid I am not really very clear about what you mean by ...

I cannot tell you now, I am afraid.

I have no idea, I am afraid.

Sorry to press you, but could you tell me ... ?

Could you tell me a bit more about ...

I am terrible sorry, I really do not know.

I am sorry, I do not know.

I am sorry ... I am afraid I do not know the answer to that.

Sorry. I do not know what you mean by "Union Jack".

I am sorry, could I ask you to repeat that word, please?

Could I ask you to speak more loudly please?

You are asking me if I like traveling on the Tube?

You are asking me about underground trains, aren't you?

What do you mean by ... ?

Do you mean underground trains?

I am sorry, could you rephrase that?

Would you repeat what you said, please?

Could you repeat that, please?

Could you repeat the question, please?

I would like to know some more about ...

Something else I would like to know is ...

This may sound a stupid question, but I would like to know ...

I am sorry, would you mind saying it again?

I am sorry, could you mind repeating that, please?

Would you mind explaining "Tube"?

I hope you don't mind my asking, but I'd like to know ...

Would you mind telling me ... ?

I wonder if you could tell me ...

I was wondering if you could help me. I would like to know ...

I am sorry, but I did not quite catch what you were saying.

I'm sorry, I did not quite catch that.

Sorry but I did not catch that. **Would you please repeat what you just said?**

I did not catch that. Would you mind repeating it?

I am sorry, I did not hear that/what you said.

I am sorry, I could not hear what you said.

I am afraid I did not quite hear what you said.

I am afraid did not hear it clearly.

Sorry, what did you say?

Say that again, please.

Please say it once more.

I am sorry, what did you say?

Could you say that again, please?

I did not quite follow what you were saying about ...

I did not quite follow what you said about ...

Sorry. I do not follow.

I am not really sure.



I'm not sure what you mean by "X"?

I am not quite sure what you mean. Could you explain it to me?

I am sorry, I do not quite understand what you mean by ...

Sorry, I do not understand that ...

Sorry, I do not quite understand, could you tell me ... ?

I am sorry. I do not understand.

五、尽量将问题回答详尽准确

回答问题时过于简单,或者只用 Yes 或 No 来回答,然后等待考官的下一个问题,这并没有展现自己英文表达能力,同时也给考官留下了一个不好的印象。这样仅是在回答问题,而不是在进行交流。也就是说,切勿将彼此之间的谈话转化成一问一答式。另外,对任何问题切忌用一两个简单的单词,可以用一两句话补充说明,但也不必长篇大论。需要指出的是,如果考官询问的是事实性的问题,请详细说明;如果是个人观点问题,请进一步解释和说明,并给出原因。

六、把握考场节奏

首先,你尽可能地多说,让考官少说,但也不要走上极端,把两个人的交谈变成一个人的演讲,要注意分寸。我们每一个考生并不应期望着考官会问到我们已准备的问题,但是如果遇到,不要 word-for-word 把自己准备好的答案滔滔不绝地背诵出来,给人一种明显在背书的感觉。这是一种最危险的做法,当他知道你在背诵事先准备好的答案,他会打断你而改变另一个话题。你可能会失去这个好机会而陷入困境。考生应该巧妙地运用一些犹豫表达,好像在边想边说,同时也可以询问一两句考官的想法。另外,在交谈过程中,考生也会被问到自己不熟悉的话题。有些考生过于紧张,会出现冷场现象,这时千万不要沉默,没反应,或苦思冥想。这样不仅没有解决问题,反而给考官留下一种不会表达自己的印象。考生应尽量控制谈话,试着改变题目;对比较难回答的问题,尽量偏离它。

下面是考生把握考场节奏的一些技巧:

1. 打断谈话。当你需要打断对方的谈话时,请特别小心插入点,寻找最适合的机会切入。一般来讲,一个有礼貌的打断时机应是句子的结尾处,如果你不适当地打断别人的谈话,将被视为无礼和粗暴。下面是一些打断别人谈话的表达方式,供你参考。

Can I say something here? / May I say something?

I would like to say something, if I may.

If I could just come in here ...

Sorry to interrupt, but ...

Can I add something?

Can I add here that ...

Excuse me for interrupting, but ...

That reminds me of ... / that ...

I would like to comment on that.

Can I ask a question?

May I ask something?

Sorry, but ...

Un ... Um... (*repeated until the speaker lets you speak*)

By the way ... (*to change the subject*)

2. 返回主题。日语考试中，常常会遇到这样的情况：被问及细节，被转移话题，被问及原因、意见等。若你认为原来的话题很重要，希望继续下去，你可以在回答插入的问题后，巧妙地使用下面的转换句，从而把主题拉回。

To return to the topic ...

To come back to the point that ...

Anyway, ...

To get back to what I was saying, ...

Where was I?

About income, I think most people deserve more than what they get.

It's interesting you should say so, because ...

It's strange you should say that, because ...

On the subject of music, people nowadays love pop music rather than classical one.

Sorry to interrupt, but did I hear you say ...

Talking of honesty, I know ...

To go back to what you were saying about ...

You mentioned ... just now. Well, ...

Funny you should say that. I'm going to ...

Hang on, can we stick with that point about ...

Sorry to butt in, but did I hear you say ...

If I may just go back for a moment to the point you made, I should say ...

If I might refer back to the problem we were discussing, I think ...

To take up ... remark about ... I think ...

3. 询问意见。在交谈中，你如要询问对方的意见和看法，以示你的礼貌和尊重，比较得体的表达方式有以下几种。

What is your opinion of ... ?

What is your opinion?

What do you think of ... ?

What do you think?

How do you feel about ... ?

I was wondering if your opinion of ... was?



I was wondering where you stood on the question of ... ?

What about?

I think you know more about this than I do.

Don't you agree?

I expect you will agree with me when I say ...

How do you like ... ?

What are your feelings about ... ?

What are your views on ... ?

What do you feel?

What do you feel about ... ?

What your view?

How do you feel about ... ?

How do you find things over ... ?

How do you see things like this?

That's all right with ... ?

What do you make of it?

What do you reckon?

What do you reckon the price increases?

What do you say?

Will that do?

Could I know your reaction to ... ?

Do you have any opinion on ... ?

Do you have any particular views on ... ?

Do you see any advantage of ... ?

Have you got any comments on ... ?

How would you react to ... ?

I'd be glad to have your opinion on ... ?

I'd be grateful to have your view on the event.

What is your reaction to ... ?

What would you say to ... ?

4. 表明观点。当考官询问你对某事的意见、态度、观点时，你可以这样表达：

I do not know what you think, but ...

I would like to point out ...

As far as I am concerned, ...

In my opinion, ...

From my point of view, I think ... ?

Personally, I would like to say that ...