

口语

挑战雅思
丛书

Challenging IELTS Series

Speaking

丛书主编：李 芳 郑奇民

本册主编：李 芳

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武汉大学出版社
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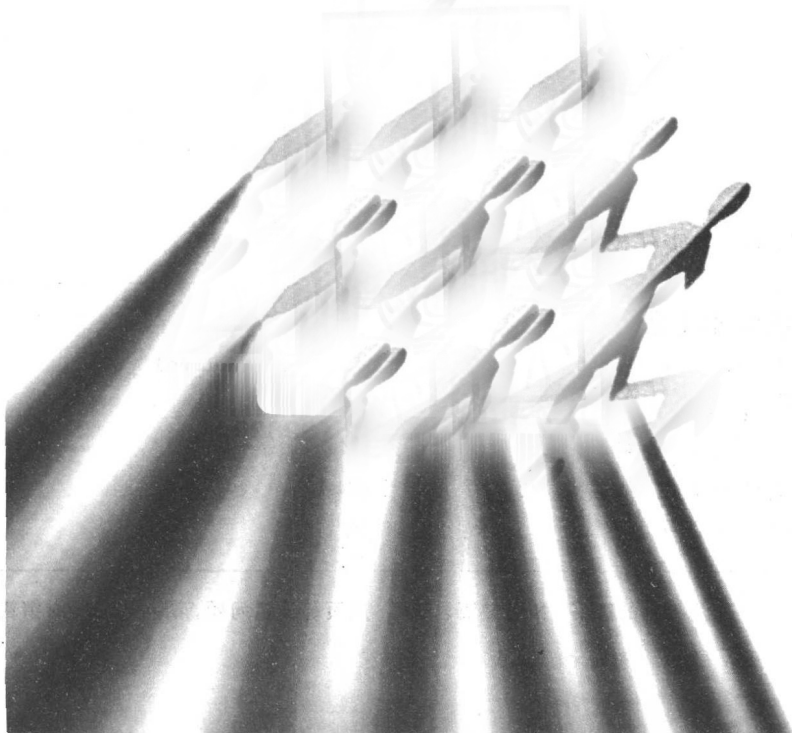
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序

“雅思”(IELTS)考试在四五年前尚不为广大的国人知晓,即便偶尔听人说起,“雅思”考试在人们心目中的分量和地位远不如当时在中国大陆十分流行的“TOEFL”和“GRE”考试。这项被称作“国际英语测试体系”(International English Language Testing System)的考试于1999年4月才正式出现在湖北武汉地区,成为了当时华中地区的一件既令人感兴趣但又令人困惑的新鲜事。说它令人感兴趣,是因为“雅思”考试给人带来的一种潜在的商机已经在中国这块巨大的人才市场中初显端倪;说它令人困惑,是因为“雅思”考试给人带来的全新的测试理念和体系已使我国英语教学界开始了一番新的思考和探索。

时光流逝,弹指一挥间。如今的“雅思”考试热度一升再升,不仅报名参加考试的人数成几何数字增加,而且“雅思”考前培训的市场也在不断扩大。由此而带来的“雅思”图文声像市场似乎也在一夜之间骤然“火”了起来。许多考生在报考“雅思”的同时,常常希望能在琳琅满目、品种繁多的“雅思”考试参考书堆中,选出那些既有益于学习语言技能,又有助于掌握“雅思”考试技巧的图文声像信息,进行有效地学习和训练。近年来,湖北武汉地区的一批长期处在“雅思”教学第一线的英语教师,经过细心探索,认真总结经验,开始了面对“雅思”的教学研究和冷静思考,这种思考的基点是“雅思”考试在中国大陆发展壮大的过程对我国英语教学和测试现状所带来的直接和间接的影响。他们已不再有“雅思”考试初临湖北时所表现出的困惑与迷茫,他们也不仅仅只注重“雅思”考试的商业价值,相反却本着一种求索和奋进的态度,从旧有的、过去熟悉的教学方法中挣脱出来,在不断学习和研究的过程中,总结和归纳教学中的深切体会,并借助当今世界的英语教学新理念,逐步形成自己的一套有效的“雅思”教学体系。《挑战雅思丛书》就是这种从实践中苦苦探索出来的一剂良药,它将为那些踌躇满志

的人们赋予踏入国际社会大门的一把钥匙，也为“雅思”教学参考书的宝库中添加一页华丽的篇章。

衷心祝愿《挑战雅思丛书》给广大考生带来好运！

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of three stylized Chinese characters: '杨' (Yang), '春' (Chun), and '平' (Ping).

湖北大学外国语学院副院长

2002 年 6 月

一、雅思简介

雅思考试 (International English Language Testing System) 是目前申请进入英联邦国家留学及移民的惟一英语语言测试手段, 总成绩由听力、阅读、写作和口语四个部分之平均分构成, 从 1 分到 9 分共分为 9 个等级 (band), 其中写作和口语是整分, 但听力和阅读可能会出现 0.5 分。雅思分学术类和普通类 (移民) 两种, 主要区别体现在阅读和写作两个部分, 听力和口语并无差异。7 分为较好成绩, 实际上也是英联邦国家主要大学接受留学生 (for tertiary study 研究生) 的基本要求。加拿大 2002 年 2 月通过的新移民法要求技术移民的语言 (英语) 水平应在 7 分以上。

雅思于 1987 年进入中国, 当时称为 ELTS, 1988 年由于澳大利亚和新西兰的加入, 故在之前加上 “I” (International) 以表明其国际性。加拿大从 1998 年初开始把雅思作为评判移民英语水平的惟一手段; 澳大利亚从 2001 年 7 月 1 日起只接受雅思成绩; 随之美国也开始承认雅思的公正性, 越来越多的高校承认雅思成绩, 其中包括纽约大学, 加州大学, 波士顿大学和马里兰大学等名校。在中国, 随着出国留学和移民人数的猛增, 尤其是前往英联邦国家人数大有超过留美之势, 雅思已成为继 TOEFL 和 GRE 之后又一大型国际英语测试。

中国加入 WTO 之后, 随着国际交际日趋频繁, 英语的重要地位也不断提高。由于雅思着重测试语言使用能力, 特别是交际能力, 因此, 雅思事实上已成为一种比较理想的英语水平测试手段。

雅思与 TOEFL、GRE 以及国家四、六级考试题型和侧重点都有所不同, 因此, 不经过专门训练, 绝大部分应试者很难获取高分。

二、《挑战雅思丛书》

1994年雅思考试开始进入武汉，雅思考试中心设在湖北大学。一大批从事“雅思”教学第一线的骨干教师，通过潜心学习和总结，逐步形成了一套“雅思”教学的新体系，并将自己多年潜心教学和研究之心得浓缩而成《挑战雅思丛书》，该丛书由五个部分组成：《听力》《阅读》《写作》《口语》《词汇手册》。

读者对象 该丛书充分体现了雅思英语考试新题型的基本思想和语言要求，是普通类雅思考试全程教辅教材和留学类雅思考试的好帮手，亦有助于广大英语爱好者提高英语实用能力。

编写特点

1. 循序渐进：针对雅思考试题型多、变化大，又不同于其他英语考试的特点，在编写过程中本着循序渐进的基本原则，集近年来雅思考试各种题型之大全，由浅入深，使读者能在不断提高英语水平过程中，熟悉题型，确保考试成功。
2. 取材广泛：内容涉及自然科学、社会科学、文化、生活和常识等。
3. 汉语提示：发挥母语优势，简明扼要的提示为读者指点迷津，使其收到事半功倍的效果。

《挑战雅思丛书》：口语简介

一、雅思口语考试

雅思口语考试为一名考官对一名考生的面试，所有考试内容都做了有声记录。整个考试大约持续 11—14 分钟，由自我介绍 (Introduction)、小演说 (Long-Turn Talk)、讨论 (Two-Way Discussion) 三个部分构成，其目的在于考察考生是否能在英语国家中生活、学习和工作，即用英语与人交流，以获取必要的信息和提供他人所需要的信息。因此，考生在备考时不仅要掌握一定的词汇、语法知识，而且要了解 and 掌握相应的交际常识。此外，对中西方文化差异也应该有所了解。

第一个阶段开始时，考官通常会主动与考生打招呼、自我介绍，然后根据考生的雅思考试申请表的有关信息，就考生姓名、家庭、学习、工作、兴趣等话题提问。总之，本阶段问题相对简单，也比较容易回答，大约需要 4 至 5 分钟。**重点：**克服紧张情绪，听懂问题，争取主动，渐入佳境。

不过，口试的重头戏在第二阶段，但是，考官不会提醒考生何时或已经进入第二阶段。如果考官出示一张卡片 (verbal prompt card)，那就说明第二阶段已经到来。考生有一分钟的准备时间，而且可以用笔写出要点或提纲。该阶段话题更广，既涉及到第一阶段话题，也可能出现有关风俗、文化的话题，或虚拟的情景，并且在一个标题之下有三四个副标题，要求考生能描述过程，陈述事实或观点和比较差异。考生“演讲”时，考官只听不提问。本阶段大约需要 3—4 分钟。**重点：**根据要求拓展话题，做到有系统、有层次。

对大多数考生而言，最富有挑战性的部分是第三阶段。本阶段的问题与第二阶段的话题有密切联系，目的在于判断考生是否能用英语讨论比较抽象的话题。考官会参与讨论，也可能持不同观点，需要 4 至 5 分钟。**重点：**自圆其说、据理力争，但提出异议和反驳时注意有理有据，礼貌、得体。

评分标准分为九个等级 (band), 从 1 分到 9 分, 不设 0.5 分。总分由 4 个子标准决定: 1) 表达流利和连贯; 2) 用词得当和词汇量的大小; 3) 语法准确以及句型的多样性; 4) 语音语调。

1 分: 基本上没有英语口头表达能力, 除了会说 yes 和 no。口试 1 分极少出现。

2 分: 仅能说几个无法成句的单词, 无英语交际能力。

3 分: 该考生能就某些话题说几个非常简单的句子, 但很不流利, 而且因不能深入而中断。此类考生通常缺乏训练而导致临场紧张。

4 分: 中国考生中 4 分频率较高, 他们的主要困难在于表达面窄且不流畅, 句子过于简单, 时有语音语调不准和语法错误, 交际困难。

5 分: 有一定的听说能力, 偶尔出现语音、语法错误, 口语词汇量有限, 表达不够流利和连贯。30% 的考生很难突破 5 分大关。

6 分: 能用比较复杂的句子流利地谈论广泛的话题, 但在运用词语的多样性方面尚有不足, 偶尔也会犯点语法错误。30% 的中国考生能得 6 分。

7 分: 7 分获得者的优势在于, 表达更有深度和广度, 尽管会出现一些口误, 或偶有语法不当之处, 但毫不影响交流。极少考生能得 7 分。

8 分: 通常只有在英语国家工作或生活过的人士, 翻译工作者或英语教师才可能获得 8 分, 其英语口语几乎达到母语水平。

9 分: 与以讲英语为母语的人士的口语表达水平相当。中国人几乎无法获此满分, 尽管理论上是可行的。

二、《挑战雅思丛书》: 口语高分好帮手

本书针对雅思新题型, 由三个阶段的内容组成。三个阶段各有其侧重点, 每个阶段所收集的问题不仅详细、表达方式多样, 而且按内容分块, 提供有效的语言素材, 以及答题技巧, 使读者能在丰富语言知识的同时, 更能学会口头交际的技巧和策略, 从而在实战中以不变应万变。

如何将中国文化用英语表达出来, 是英语学习者最感棘手的问题, 而中国文化又是西方人士最感兴趣的话题, 是雅思考试中的必考部分。本书在提供详细的与中国文化有关的英语语言素材的同时, 深入浅出地阐释了中西文化的不同点。所以, 本书是跨文化知识和交际技巧的完美结合。

三、你的口语其实很不错

中国人的聪明是世界公认的, 在各种考试中都能独占鳌头, 中国人的英语

应试水平叫美国人叹为观止,但除了口头表达能力以外。受传统文化的影响,中国人不喜欢公开表达自己的观点,因此在雅思英语考试中,对口试望而生畏。事实上,并非我们不擅长于口头交际,而是由于错误观念和自信心不足造成的。所以,若想用英语侃侃而谈并非难事,以下几点建议会助你一臂之力:

1. 过分谦虚并非美德。英语毕竟是我们的外语,在语音、语法、思维、表达方式方面难免打下母语的烙印,因此,你完全没有必要开口便说 I'm sorry for my poor English, 而你的谦虚会给面试官留下自信心不足的印象,或者给面试官留下你的英语的确欠佳的暗示。
2. 失败乃成功之母。当然,失败最好发生在考试以前的训练之中。害怕错误会让你失去许多练习机会,所以,不要放过任何学习的机会,要学会从失败中获取经验,使自己的英语口语能力不断提高日臻完善。
3. 自信心会使你事半功倍。自信心会使你大胆展示自己的才能,会使你目标明确、思维清晰、声音洪亮、气度不凡。其实,你的口语的确不错。Come on!

四、雅思口语考试样卷及分析

1. Overall Structure of IELTS Speaking

Part	Nature of interaction	Time
Part I Introduction	Examiner introduces himself/herself and confirms candidate's identity. Examiner interviews candidate by asking questions about familiar topic frames.	4—5 minutes
Part II Individual Long Turn	Examiner asks candidate to speak for 1—2 minutes on a particular topic based on written input in the form of a general instruction and content-focused prompts. Examiner asks one or two questions after the candidate's presentation.	3—4 minutes

Part	Nature of interaction	Time
Part III Two-way Discussion	Examiner invites candidate to participate in discussion of more abstract topic, based on verbal questions thematically linked to Part II.	4—5 minutes

2. 口试试卷及分析

<p style="text-align: center;">Examiner Frame</p> <p>Stage One—Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check name, place of origin and identification. 2. Ask questions about personal information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese name and English name Hometown 3. Ask questions about work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of job Time in the position Challenging aspects 	
<p>Stage Two—Long-Turn Talk</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce Topic and Requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbal Prompt Card: Chinese Cuisine Types 2. Offer pencil and paper. 3. One minute's preparation. 4. Ask follow-up questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preference for food Like cooking or not Who cooks 	
<p>Stage Three—Two-way Discussion</p> <p>Ask questions about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housework Women's role Double-role difficulty for women Effective ways to change the situation 	

3. Sample

Candidate: C

Examiner: E

(Stage One)

E: Good afternoon. I'm Fleming.

C: Good afternoon. My name is Liu Yongan, and here is my ID Card. I had an English name, Charels.

E: You were once named Charels. Why did you give it up?

C: Because I was often asked where Diana was.

E: Very interesting. How did you answer them?

C: At first, I was at a loss to find a proper answer, so I always felt awkward. But I gradually realized the more embarrassed I was the more jokes they would have with me. So I simply told that I happened to lose her.

E: You mean humour is helpful?

C: Yes. It often helps me when I am not in a good mood. I am a chemist. My work demands exactness and devotion. If I couldn't find something cheerful I would feel tired.

E: I quite agree with you. Now, will you tell me what the most challenging aspect of your current occupation is?

C: Well, as a chemist in a large pharmaceutical company, the most difficult thing is how to formulate medicine which can be safe, effective and economical. Last year we developed a new anti-bacteria tonic. It brought little side effect, the clinical examination demonstrated it was very effective in curing bacteria in respiratory tract. But at last we stopped producing the medicine.

E: For what?

C: Because a major raw material was introduced from America at very high price. After the September Eleventh Event, it became so expensive that added much to the cost. We knew the tonic price would be too high for the common Chinese people to afford.

E: Have you found out a substitution?

C: Not yet. But we are working on the project.

E: How long have you been working in the company?

C: For six years. When I graduated from college I got the job.

E: Did you ever think of a change? I find the job mobility is a little bit higher than before in China.

C: I am now considering a very big change. To be honest, I take IELTS in order to further my study in the Great Britain.

(Stage Two)

E: OK. Now I'll give you a topic. I hope you can talk about it for one or two minutes. Here is the card and the topic is on it. You have one minute to get prepared. You can make some notes if necessary. When time is up, I'll have to stop you. Understand?

Verbal Prompt Card

Talk about the Chinese cuisine types

You have to cover:

- 1) What are some of the famous cuisine types in China?
- 2) What is each of these cuisine types like?
- 3) What is your opinion about these cuisine types?

(In one minute the candidate finishes a brief outline on a piece of paper.)

To begin with a saying about our reputation for cooking.

contents: geographical division

South: sweet

North: salty

East: tart

West: hot

comment: peculiar features

E: Are you ready ?

C: I think I can have a try now.

It is said that you can enjoy variety of delicious food in China. In other words, China has a reputation for attachment to food. Our festivals are usually connected with food. For example, we have Yuanxiao on Lantern Day, Zongzi is the seasonal food for Dragon and Boat Day, we eat Mooncake on Mid-Autumn Day. On the lunar New Eve we treat ourselves with a big

feast.

There are lots of cuisine types, some are nationally famous while others are locally popular. But generally people divide Chinese cuisine into four types, i.e. South Flavour, North Flavour, East Flavour and West Flavour. The south flavour (Cantonese Flavour) is characterized by sweet food, while in the north type more salt is used. The east flavour is famous for its cooking with vinegar, and the west type is also called hot flavour because great quantity of pepper is the necessary ingredient.

Of the four types I like the west flavour best, because it is not only to my taste but also beneficial to my health. Too much salt is harmful, so is heavy sugar, that is why I recommend neither the north flavour nor the south flavour. Although vinegar is a kind of beauty-enhancing food, many people are not quite accustomed to it.

(Stage Three)

E: Thank you very much for the excellent talk. Do you cook a lot?

C: I like cooking, but I seldom cook because I am a bad cook.

E: Who do you think should cook, wife or husband?

C: In my opinion, it depends. In my family my wife is good at cooking, so she is the cook.

E: Does she have her own career?

C: Yes, she is a teacher, a good Chinese teacher. Besides, she is a good wife and a good cook.

E: I see your point. She is actually playing double roles.

C: Yes, I admit most women are under more pressures than men. On the one hand, they have to work hard in order to get promotion in the society, on the other hand, they are doing more housework at home such as cooking, washing, taking care of children.

E: Have you thought of how to change the situation, say, just in your family?

C: I love my wife and I really hope she can live a happy life free from domestic burden. But you see, we can't get rid of housework. We have three meals a day at least. We had once employed a nursemaid to do the housework for two years. It was very costly, and besides my wife believed she herself could take better care of our child.

E: What do you do when she is busy in the kitchen?

C: Well, my work is very exhausting or something, though I wish to help her. What if I could make enough money to support the family with a housekeeper.

E: Are many Chinese families employing domestic helpers?

C: Yes. It shows we are richer than before. It means the Chinese society is developing quickly as well. We pay more attention to life quality and personal fulfillment. I hope it will be a good way to liberate the double-role women.

E: I hope it can work. That's all for the interview. Thank you very much.

C: Thank you for the pleasant time with you. Goodbye.

E: Goodbye

4. 样卷分析

毋庸置疑,该考生具备了高超的谈话技巧,英语应用能力也达到了一定层次。该考生语音语调准确,语言流利,语句连贯,能就指定话题深入讨论。

第一阶段面试一开始,该考生充分调动一切积极因素,使面试朝着有利于自己的方向发展。考生在与考官寒暄之后,主动提及自己的英语名字,以查尔斯与戴安娜的关系制造轻松幽默的气氛,使整个对话轻松、自然,为整个口试的顺利进行铺平了道路。考官无法也无需考证考生是否使用过 Charels 这一英语名字,显然,此举对广大考生可能会有一定的提示作用。因此,正如简介中所强调的,克服紧张情绪,听懂问题,争取主动,方能渐入佳境。考生特别提及自己的工作,看来是有备而来。不过,面试官不会让考生在精心操练过的话题上大做文章,因此,话锋一转直指工作中最难点 (the most challenging aspect),之后提及中国人工作的流动性等话题,看来,时事不可不关心。这说明平时多读报、多听英语广播是大有好处的。

第二阶段的 Long-Turn Talk,该考生以“吃在中国”这一广为流传的说法开头,紧接着提及中国人喜欢将节日与饮食联系在一起这一让西方人士颇感兴趣的话题,列举 Yuanxiao on Lantern Day, Zongzi for Dragon and Boat Day, mooncake on the Mid-Autumn Day 等。中国菜谱本来是很复杂、很专业的话题,可该考生利用南甜、北咸、东酸、西辣的常识,对中国的烹饪作了一个条理清楚、层次分明的概述,并且比较了各主要菜系的特点。“演讲”结束时还专门提到自己的口味爱好——西部的辣味,谈得非常成功。

看来，多讲一些传统的民间习俗不仅能给人启发，而且还能提供良好的语言素材。

第三阶段讨论妇女双重角色紧张的问题，该考生自始至终没有与面试官发生意见分歧，整个对话在愉快的气氛中进行，取得了较为圆满的效果。口试结束时，考生没忘与面试官说再见，这既体现了考生的语言能力，又展示了考生的良好个人素养。

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