

Speaking Strategies for the

IELTS

Test

考试技能  
训练教程

田静先 编著

第5版

口语

“黑眼睛”

雅思经典,

销量突破 100 万册



北京语言大学出版社  
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE  
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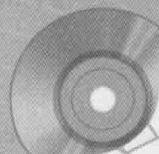
## 口语

**“黑眼睛”** 雅思经典,

销量突破 **100** 万册



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## 修订说明

《IELTS 考试技能训练教程》(以下简称《教程》)是北京语言大学出国人员培训部的教师根据积累多年的 IELTS 培训教学经验,对 IELTS 考试进行细致分析后编写而成的。自 1997 年首版出版以来,《教程》以其内容丰富广泛、练习形式多样、编排科学实用、能恰到好处地把握考试的重点和中国考生的难点等特点,受到广大 IELTS 考生和培训教师的好评,被公认为 IELTS 考试辅导书之经典。

《教程》第 5 版的修订设计充分听取了读者和使用教师的反馈意见,包括读者来信和网评,修订工作主要体现在以下改动:

1) 更换了上一版中的陈旧内容,使之能够反映考试的新趋势、新变化、新要求。

2) 修改、补充、完善了保留部分,使之更便于使用。

3) 增加了基础词语表达与基础知识的学习内容,利于考生夯实英语基础,在考场上以不变应万变。

4) 写作和口语分册增加了真题选编,帮助考生提前熟悉真实的考试环境,了解考官的出题思路,从而在考场上应对自如。

5) 听力分册由单册改为上、下两册,上册侧重于 IELTS 听力基础训练及与 IELTS 听力考试相关的基础知识学习;下册侧重于 IELTS 听力实战训练,训练涵盖了 IELTS 听力考试的最新题型,提供模拟试题。

6) 对版式进行了重新设计,并改为双色印刷,使版面更加清晰悦目。

相信新版《教程》定能帮助广大考生更加高效地备考 IELTS,取得如意的考试成绩。

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## 编写说明

《IELTS 考试技能训练教程·口语》主要是为准备参加 IELTS 口试的应试者编写的，同时也适用于要参加其他各种口试、面试和想提高英语口语流利程度及连续表达能力的各类出国人员，以及具有中等英语水平的大专院校学生。

本书编写的目的是通过大量真实的英语口语材料和多样化的口语操练形式，使学生通过实践掌握在各种语境中需要使用的不同的口语语言技能，提高他们使用各种口语技能的实际能力，从而使他们能流利、连贯、准确地进行表达，以适应将来在国外生活、学习和工作的需要。

本教材共两大部分，包括 17 个单元。第一部分，即前 14 个单元，为 IELTS 口语技能训练；第二部分，即后 3 个单元，为 IELTS 口试训练及模拟口试。1～14 单元中的对话、第 15 单元 IELTS 口试训练中 Part 1 的练习问题和第 17 单元的模拟口试配有录音。1～14 单元中每单元内容基本上由三部分组成：

对话 (Conversations)

语言重点 (Language Focus)

练习 (Tasks)

对话：通过真实的对话向学生展示如何在不同的语境中使用不同的口语语言技能。如：如何介绍自己，如何开始交谈，如何把对话进行下去，如何提问、回答问题及参加讨论，如何表示邀请、道歉、不满，等等。

语言重点：是学生应掌握的具体口语语言技能。除对话中出现的一些表达法外，在每课中又补充了其他的各种表达法，从而扩大了学生的口语语言知识。

练习：根据在国外生活、学习和工作的需要，并结合 IELTS 口试形式，每个单元中都提供了大量的口语练习，特别侧重于连续表达和流利表达方面。练习形式多样，如：对子练习、小组练习、全班活动、个人专题演讲、趣味游戏等。

为了满足 IELTS 口试应试者的需要，本书还特别介绍了 IELTS 口试内容和形式及如何准备口试，并提供了大量类似口试三个部分的练习（第 15 单元）、口试真题话题卡（第 16 单元）和三套模拟口试。

为了使学生在使用这本教材时收到更好的效果，编者建议应首先掌握好书中介绍的各种口语表达技能，反复实践，以便在各种真实的语境中正确地使用这些技巧，流利、准确地进行表达。

编者

## IELTS 口试简介及口试注意事项

IELTS 口试非常注重考生的语言交际能力，口试中主要考查考生能否流利而准确地用英语进行交流，评分时流利程度和语言的准确性被视为最重要的评分依据。目前的 IELTS 口试形式是自 2001 年 7 月开始实施的题型，口试时间大约为 11 ~ 14 分钟，共分三部分。

第一部分 (Part 1): Introductions and Questions about General Topics (约 4 ~ 5 分钟)

该部分开始时为一般性对话，考官就考生的基本个人情况，如姓名、出生地、家庭、工作等进行提问，考生回答。然后考官要求考生将上述谈话中涉及的部分话题加以引申、发表看法或描述某一事物，如考生的家庭及婚姻，工作内容、工作经历，教育背景、学校生活及教育改革，考生的家乡及其变化、家乡与另一城市相比较之区别，城市生活、城市变化和存在的问题及如何解决，中国传统节日及庆祝方式，旅游，业余爱好，运动规则，近期在中国和世界发生的重大事件，等等。

该部分主要是考官提问，考生回答。

第二部分 (Part 2): Talk on a Particular Topic (约 3 ~ 4 分钟)

考生先抽取一张话题卡，卡上写着要求考生叙述的题目。叙说前给考生一分钟时间准备，考生可打个简单的草稿。叙说时间为 1 ~ 2 分钟。例如：

Describe a teacher who has greatly influenced you in your education.

You should say:

where you met your teacher

what subject he/she taught

what was special about him/her

And explain why this person influenced you so much.

### 第三部分 (Part 3): Discussion (约 3 ~ 4 分钟)

考官向考生提出一两个与第二部分的谈话内容有关的抽象的问题, 或就某一项内容进行讨论, 例如: 谈谈中国的教育制度和存在的问题。要求考生连续不断地发表自己的看法, 以显示自己的语言表达能力。因此, 考生在叙述时应尽量扩展, 不能只给一个简单的回答, 因为 IELTS 口试主要是考查考生的语言表达能力。即使考生对某个问题了解不多, 不能给考官一个满意的回答, 也应用英语表达出这一点。

如: That's a rather difficult question. Let me think...

That's a very big question. I've never thought about that before. I think there are two main reasons.

该部分相对来说比较难, 因为问题比较难预测, 而且又抽象, 同时要求考生能连贯地表达自己的思想。

在口试结束时, 考生要向考官表示感谢, 并说再见。如:

Thank you very much for your time.

I enjoyed talking with you. Goodbye.

在 IELTS 口试中, 考生说话的时间比例至少要占 75% ~ 80%。因此建议考生在口试中要注意以下几点:

1. 应尽量积极主动, 回答问题时不要只说 “Yes” 或 “No”, 或过于简单地只用一个字或一句话回答, 而要尽量扩展, 给出你的观点, 对人物、地点进行描述或举例说明。
2. 考前可做准备, 要多练习说, 但口试时不能背诵事先准备好的答案, 否则考官会提出更多问题来考你即兴回答问题的能力。
3. 语音、语调、发音不是首要的, 但仍很重要。语言流利程度最重要, 但语速快并不等于流利, 发音要清晰, 用词要准确, 语法要正确 (如时态、单复数等)。
4. 要用英语思维, 而不能先用中文想, 然后再翻译成相应的英文。
5. 应避免有太长或太多的停顿和沉默, 不会说的词语可用其他词解释或代替。犹豫时, 可用一些小词来争取时间构思, 如: um, well, you know, how shall I put it, in fact...
6. 拿到 Part 2 的话题卡后有 1 分钟的准备时间, 要组织好自己的思路, 要写好要点。回答问题时要简明, 时间要安排好, 每个要点都要说几句, 不要时间到了才只说了一个要点。
7. 如果听不懂, 可客气地要求考官重复。
8. 回答时说错可以改正, 不要怕说错。

9. 遇到大的或难的问题不好回答时，可说 “That’s a very difficult question. Let me think.” “Well, let me see. I think. . .” 来赢得时间，组织思维。口试不是考你的知识，而是考你的表达、交流和应付能力。
10. 给考官的印象很重要，考场上要自然大方，着装得体。谈话使用正常语速和音量。
11. 要注意肢体语言，要坐正坐直，正视考官，面带微笑。不要紧张，双手不要有过多的手势，不要玩弄铅笔等。
12. 口试结束时要向考官表示感谢，并说再见，即可离场。不要向考官询问你的成绩，或送小礼物。
13. 口试前别忘关手机。
14. 口试前应多练习说，可以找别人一起练习，也可以自己练习，自己说给自己听。每次找一个题目，坚持连续说2~3分钟，以练习连贯表达的能力。



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## 第一部分

## IELTS 口语技能训练

### Unit One

#### Introductions and Greetings

A man is introduced to a woman, unless he is much older and more senior. Young men are introduced to older men, and young women to older women. When you meet people for the first time on a personal or business basis, it's usual to shake hands. This is when the greeting phrase 'How do you do?' is appropriate, but it is *only* used on *first* meetings.

#### I Conversations

(1)

A: David, I'd like you to meet my brother, Peter.

B: How do you do?

C: How do you do?

B: What do you think of life in England?

C: I'm still feeling pretty homesick.

B: It's bound to be strange at first.

(2)

A: Mr. Brown, this is Wendy Smith.

B: Pleased to meet you.

C: How do you do?

B: How do you find things over here?

C: If it wasn't for the climate, I'd like it very much.

B: It won't take you long to settle down.

(3)

A: Father, this is Sam's brother, Joe.

B: Hello.

C: Nice to meet you.

B: How do you like London?

C: It's quite different from what I expected.

B: Don't worry. You'll soon get used to it.

(4)

A: Mrs. Smith, I'd like to introduce my Chinese friend, Bing.

B: I'm very glad to meet you.

C: It's a pleasure to meet you.

B: What are your first impressions of England?

C: Well, it's much colder here than it is at home.

B: Never mind, you'll be all right in a week or two.

## II Language Focus

### 1. Introducing People

When introducing people it is often necessary to give not only their names but also other relevant information, e.g. nationality, company, department, job, etc.

Phrase of Introduction		+	Relevant Information
<i>Formal:</i>			
Mr. Jaeger,	I'd like you to meet. . .		a colleague of mine.
	may I introduce you to. . .		from France.
	I'd like to introduce. . .		our tutor.
<i>Informal:</i>			
Mr. Jaeger,	can I introduce. . .		He's with the British Council.
	this is. . .		a friend of mine.
	I want you to meet. . .		He's over here on a course.
	have you met. . .		from the United States.
	do you know. . .		David's brother.

## 2. Introducing Yourself/Identifying Yourself

When identifying yourself to someone, you often need to give not only your name, but also any other relevant details about yourself or the situation.

Identification (name)	+	Relevant Information
Hello, I'm. . .		from. . .
Hello, my name is. . .		I work for/with/in. . .
Hello, let me introduce myself. I'm. . .		I'm in charge of. . .
Hello, first name + surname		I've got an appointment with. . .
Good morning. My name is. . .		I've got an appointment to see. . .
I don't think we've met. I'm. . .		I'm responsible for. . .
Excuse me. Are you Mr. Wilson? I'm. . .		from. . .
May I introduce myself? I'm. . . ( <i>formal</i> )		of Trumpington College.
Allow me to introduce myself. My name is. . . ( <i>formal</i> )		I'm from University College.

## 3. Greetings

Although handshakes are not very common in Britain, it is quite common to shake hands when meeting a friend one has not seen for some time.

A: We haven't seen you for ages. Have you been away?

B: Yes, I've been up north for a month.

A: Where was that?

B: Glasgow. I got back yesterday.

A: How nice to see you again. Where have you been? Home?

B: No. I've been visiting relations.

A: Whereabouts?

B: I went to London to see an aunt of mine.

A: Come in and sit down. We haven't seen much of you lately.

B: No. I've been away on holiday.

A: Where exactly?

B: Italy. I've got a friend there.

A: Well, hello. Have you moved or something?

B: No. I've had a few weeks in Scotland.

A: Where did you go?

B: Edinburgh. I stayed with my sister.



## 1) Greetings Used when You Meet Somebody for the First Time

How do you do?	Delighted to meet you.
Glad to meet you.	Good morning/afternoon/evening.
Pleased to meet you.	Hello/Hullo! ( <i>informal</i> )
Nice to meet you.	Hi! ( <i>informal</i> )

## 2) Phrases for Greeting People You Already Know

I'm pleased to meet you again.  
 It's nice to meet you again.  
 Good to see you again.  
 Nice to see you again.  
 I haven't seen you for a while/ages.  
 I haven't seen you since. . .  
 It's been a long time.  
 Hello, John!  
 I hear you. . .  
 I heard you. . .  
 Did you have a good journey/holiday/time/trip?  
 Is everything all right?  
 I don't know if you remember me. I'm Philip Brooks. We met at. . .  
 Fancy meeting you here.  
  
 How are you?  
 How are things?  
 How are you doing?  
 How are you keeping?  
 How have you been getting on?  
 How's it going?  
 How's it all going?  
 How are you enjoying life there/the new job?  
 How was it?  
 How did you enjoy your holiday?  
 How was the flight/trip/journey?  
 How was the film/movie?  
 How did you enjoy the film?  
 How did it go?

### III Tasks

1. Below are a number of greetings. Classify them into three columns according to the following headings.

Used when you meet somebody for the first time	Used when you meet somebody you already know	Used when you meet somebody you have not seen for some time
--	--	---

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1) Hello.                  | 14) Glad to meet you.                    |
| 2) What's new?             | 15) How are you keeping?                 |
| 3) Hi.                     | 16) Nice to see you again.               |
| 4) Alright?                | 17) Pleased to meet you.                 |
| 5) Hiya.                   | 18) How are you doing?                   |
| 6) Hullo.                  | 19) How's everything?                    |
| 7) How are you?            | 20) Nice to meet you.                    |
| 8) How are things?         | 21) Delighted to meet you.               |
| 9) How do you do?          | 22) Good morning/afternoon/evening.      |
| 10) How's it going?        | 23) Is everything all right?             |
| 11) (How) nice to see you. | 24) I haven't seen you for ages/a while. |
| 12) Long time no see.      | 25) (It's) good to see you again.        |
| 13) Hello, stranger.       | 26) Hi. Fancy meeting you here.          |

(Some of the greetings can be used in more than one kind of situation.)

2. Practise the dialogue with a partner, using your own personal information.

A: Good morning. Let me introduce myself. My name is Wang Ping. I am a postgraduate student studying chemistry.

B: Pleased to meet you. My name is Peter Brown and I am researching into computer. Are you Chinese?

A: Yes, I am. I'm from Beijing, in the north of China.

B: Really? I am from Exeter in the southwest of England.

A: Oh, what is Exeter like?

B: It's a small ancient cathedral city, but it's quite lively, and the weather isn't too bad. Very different from Beijing, I expect.

A: Oh, yes. Beijing is very big, and most of it is modern. It's very crowded and very busy, and it can be very cold in winter. But it doesn't rain much.

B: Oh, it rains a lot in Exeter. Anyway, nice meeting you, Mr. Wang. I hope you enjoy yourself in Leeds, and good luck with your research.

3. Practise the phrases of introduction and make dialogues according to the following situations.

- 1) Introduce two friends at an informal party.
- 2) Introduce your husband/wife to your boss/supervisor at a formal social event.
- 3) You're at a conference and you have just seen someone you've been wanting to meet for ages. Go up to him/her and introduce yourself.
- 4) You have an appointment to see Mrs. Higgins at 3:30. Introduce yourself to the secretary at the reception desk.
- 5) You have arranged to pick someone up at the airport and take him to his hotel. You've never met him before so you're not sure what he looks like. You see someone who might be him. Speak to him.
- 6) You are introduced to someone at a party.

4. Complete the following conversations using phrases for greeting people.

(1)

Peter: Hello, David.

David: \_\_\_\_\_, Peter. Good to \_\_\_\_\_ . It's been a long time. \_\_\_\_\_ going?

Peter: Okay. We've been extremely busy and it looks as if it's going to continue.

\_\_\_\_\_ you? \_\_\_\_\_ you've been transferred to the headquarters. How's \_\_\_\_\_ ?

David: Okay, so far. Everything's \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm \_\_\_\_\_ the challenge.

(2)

Peter: Hello, David.

David: Hello, Peter. \_\_\_\_\_ again. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ since last year. \_\_\_\_\_ things?

Peter: Okay. And yourself? \_\_\_\_\_ got a new job  
yourself. How \_\_\_\_\_ it?

David: Okay, so far. \_\_\_\_\_ smoothly and I'm enjoying  
the challenge.

5. Pair work: Match the greetings (a, b, c, d) to the situations (1, 2, 3, 4). Then take on the roles in the situations given and try to continue the conversations as far as you can.

1) You have just arrived at work.  
Greet a colleague of yours, Alan Grey.

a. Hello, (name). How was your trip to New York?

2) A colleague of yours, Bob Smith, has just got back from a business trip. Greet him and enquire about the trip.

b. Hello, (name). I haven't seen you for a while. How's the new job going?

3) You have just met an ex-colleague of yours, Mary Black. She was transferred to another department a few weeks ago, and you haven't seen her since then. Greet her and enquire about the new job.

c. Hello, (name). Nice to see you again. Did you have a good flight over?

4) You are meeting Peter Brown at the airport. He is on a routine visit to your workplace. Greet him and enquire about the flight.

d. Good morning, (name). How's everything?