



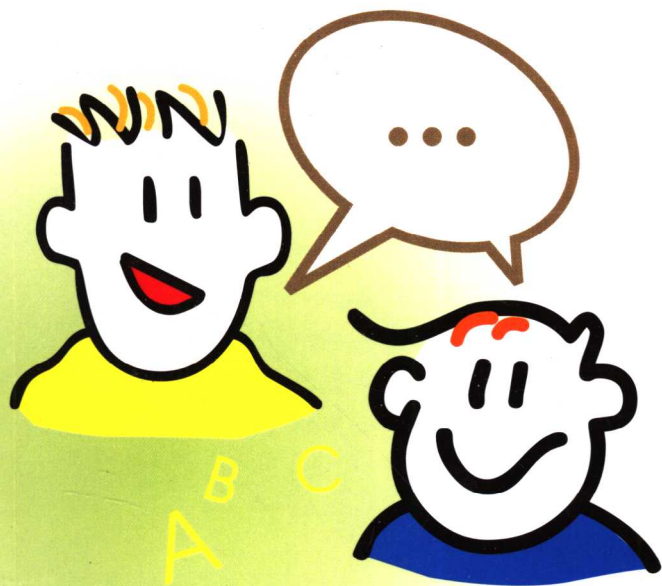
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大学英语四六级考题研究组 主编

二八法则 说口语:

齐春平
李健莉 编著

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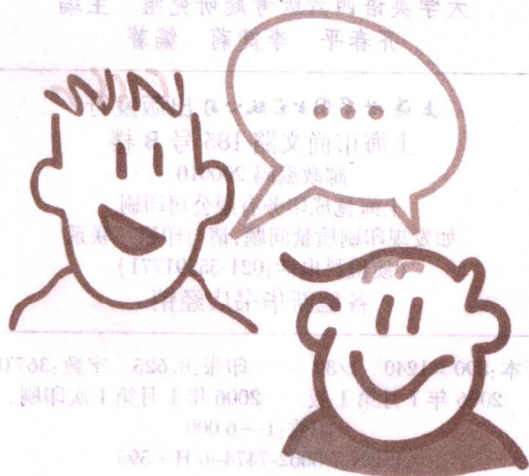
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序 言

面对中国经济的快速发展,改革开放的不断深化,及加入 WTO 和举办 2008 年奥运会,我们已意识到掌握英语交流技能、进行流利的口语表达的必要性和紧迫感。为了培养社会应用性人才,经教育部高等教育司批准,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会自 1999 年起开始施行大学英语四、六级考试口语考试。那么考生应如何在最有限的时间内,获得更强的英语口语交际能力,最有效地准备四、六级口语考试呢?

世界著名的管理大师帕雷托建立的 80/20 原则认为,在原因和结果、投入和产出以及努力和报酬之间,存在着某种不平衡性:80% 的产出,来自于 20% 的投入;80% 的结果,归结于 20% 的起因;80% 的成绩,归功于 20% 的努力。这种不平衡性广泛地存在于经营管理、投资理财、交流沟通、教育学习、人生幸福等人生、社会的方方面面。80/20 法则,不仅是分析问题的方法,而且是一种思维方法。如果我们能够知道,产生 80% 收获的究竟是哪 20% 的关键产出,那么我们就能够事半功倍了。

通过对实际教学及考试的研究,我们发现:

1. 考试中,在考试给定的范围里面,可以命题考试的点是有限的;
2. 考试中,是有考查重点的,这些重点是必考或是常考的。

我们对历年四、六级口语考试真题的分析发现:适合四、六口语考试命题题目,一般都具备一些共同的特点。题目的内容都是考生熟悉和关心的,一般不会出现知识性狭窄或冷僻的题目。考生无论口语水平高低,都有话可说,不会因为缺乏背景知识而影响口语表达。考试中所涉及的话题大致可以分为四大部分:校园话题、课外活动、社会热点以及科学技术。根据以上特点,我们编写了此书。

本书第一部分为四、六级口语考试简介及技巧说明。对四、六级口语考试形式、评分标准、具体打分标准、能力等级标准等进行了详尽说明。同时对口语考试的各个部分进行了分析,提供了考试的一些技巧,并举了一些例子。

本书第二部分为历年四、六级口语考试真题。通过口语考试真题,考生可以对考试形式、考试流程、考试内容有一个感性的认识。

本书第三部分为专项强化训练,这是本书的核心部分。本部分分为校园话题、课外活动、社会热点以及科学技术四大块。每一块有 25 个题目,总共有 100 个题目。这些题目都是我们熟悉和关心的,有的是以前考过的话题的不同角度分析。每一个题目的基本模式是话题介绍,3~4 个容易考的问题,对话及 2 篇供考生参考的阅读材料。许多考生英语口语能力差的根本原因在于他(她)们头脑里的语言素材太少,没话可说。本部分为考生提供了大量的、良好的练习素材,使考生在有限的时间内最有效地准备四、六级口语考试,顺利通过此考试,真正达到 20% 的投入,80% 的产出。

本书第四部分为综合强化训练。本部分有 15 套完全按照四、六级口语考试现场模拟试题,供考生进行模拟训练。

本书虽是针对四、六级口语考试而编,但也可作为硕士、博士研究生入学英语口语考试练习的素材,也可作为在外资企业求职的各层次毕业生及有志青年提高口语能力的练习素材。

编者

2005. 10

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第一章 四、六级口语考试 简介及技巧说明

一、四、六级口语考试简介

为了推动大学英语教学改革,使大学生更加重视英语口语学习,获得更强的英语口语交际能力,经教育部高等教育司批准,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会自1999年起开始施行大学英语四、六级考试口语考试(CET Spoken English Test,简称 CET-SET)。口语考试每年举行两次,分别在5月和11月举行。

(一) 报考条件

大学英语四、六级考试口语考试的报考条件是已经获得大学英语四、六级考试证书且六级成绩在75分及以上、四级成绩在80分及以上的在校大学生。

(二) 考试形式

四、六级考试口语考试的每场考试都由两名主考主持。两名考官中一位是主考,负责与考生进行交流,发放考试材料,并同时对考生进行评分;另一位在考试中不发言,只负责监听和打分。每组考试一般有3名考生参加。考试时间为20分钟,由3部分组成。

第一部分是考生与主考间的交谈,形式为问答式,时间约5分钟。这部分主要是“热身”练习,目的是使考生进入良好的应考状态,以利发挥自己的英语口语水平。先由每位考生作一个简短的自我介绍,然后,主考对每位考生逐一提问,所提的问题根据每次考试的话题而定,每位考生回答一个问题。

第二部分由考生个人发言和小组讨论两小部分组成,时间共约10分钟。主考先向每位考生提供文字或图片等形式的提示信息,让考生准备1分钟,然后要求每位考生就所给信息作1分半钟时间的发言;此后,主考要求考生根据发言的内容,就规定的话题进行约4分半钟时间的小组讨论,尽量取得一致意见。第二部分是考试的重点部分,主要考核考生用英语进行连贯的口头表达的能力,以及传达信息、发表意见、参与讨论和进行辩论等口头交际能力。

第三部分由主考再次提问以进一步确定考生的口头交际能力,时间约5分钟。所提的问题仍基于第二部分的讨论,尤其要给在第二部分考试中感觉表现不佳的考生弥补的机会,以进一步使其表现出自己的语言能力。

(三) 考试内容

1. 语言功能

CET-SET 考试要求考生参与不同形式的口头交际,其语言能力将根据其在考试中的表现进行测定。考生需要掌握的语言功能和意念在《大学英语教学大纲》中已明确列出。以下作为举例列举其中部分语言功能和意念。

1) 友好往来

问候,介绍,告别和告辞,祝愿和祝贺,感谢和应答,道歉和应答,提议、邀请和应答。

2) 相互交流

开始交谈,继续交谈,改变话题,停止交谈。

3) 态度

愿意,希望,意向,决心,责任,能力,允许,禁止,同意和不同意,否定,喜欢和不喜欢,偏爱,责怪和抱怨,判断、决定和意见。

4) 劝说

命令,劝告和建议,承诺,提醒。

5) 感情

焦虑,惊奇,兴趣,加重感情色彩。

6) 存在

存在和不存在,有和没有。

7) 空间描述

位置,方向,运动,距离。

8) 时间

时刻,时段,时间关系,频度,时序。

9) 发表意见和看法

询问意见和看法,发表意见和看法,对意见和看法的反应,同意,不同意,要求澄清,澄清意见和看法。

10) 争辩

讨论,讨论观点,反驳论点,提出进一步论证,劝说和对劝说的反应。

2. 命题题目

适合四、六级口语考试命题题目,一般都具备一些共同的特点。题目的内容都是考生熟悉和关心的,一般不会出现知识性狭窄或冷僻的题目。考生无论口语水平高低,都有话可说,不会因为缺乏背景知识而影响口语表达。考试中所涉及的话题大致可以分为四大部分:校园话题、课外活动、社会热点以及科学技术。其中校园话题及课外活动是历年口语考试中常考的内容。题目一般都是具有论说性质的,考生可就此题目进行讨论、发表看法等。

(四) 考试评分

1. 评分标准

- A. 准确性——指考生的语音、语调及所使用语法和词汇的准确程度。
- B. 语言范围——指考生使用的词汇和语法结构的复杂程度和范围。
- C. 话语的长短——指考生对考试中的交际所作的贡献、讲话的多少。
- D. 连贯性——指考生有能力进行较长时间的、语言连贯性的发言。
- E. 灵活性——指考生应付不同情景和话题的能力。
- F. 适切性——指考生根据不同场合选用适当确切的语言的能力。

2. 标准描述

5分——语法和词汇基本正确,表达中词汇丰富、语法结构较为复杂,允许有母语口音;能进行较长时间的、语言连贯的发言,允许偶尔的停顿;能自然、积极地参与讨论,总体上与语境、功能和目的相适应。

4分——语法和词汇有一定错误但不严重影响交际,词汇较丰富,发音尚可;发言连贯但较短,组织思维和词语时频繁停顿,有时会影响交际;能积极参与讨论但有时不切题或不能与同组成员直接交流,总体基本适应语境、功能和目的。

3分——语法和词汇有错误,词汇不够丰富,语法结构较为简单,发音有缺陷;发言简短,经常出现停顿影响交际,但能基本完成任务;不能积极参与讨论,有时无法适应新话题或讨论内容的改变。

2分——上述各项均较差。

(五) 能力等级标准

口语考试的评分标准分A、B、C和D 4个档次。C等以上将获得由教育部高教司颁发的口语考试等级证书。

A+(14.5~15分),A(13.5~14.4分),能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口头交际,基本上没有困难。

B+(12.5~13.4分),B(11~12.4分),能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口头交际,虽有些困难,但不影响交际。

C+(9.5~10.9分),C(8~9.4分),能用英语就熟悉的题材进行简单的口头交际。

D(7.9分以下),尚不具有英语口头交际能力。

二、四、六级口语考试技巧说明

(一) 进入考场前

1. 与小组组员的交流

在考试开始前5~10分钟,计算机机会随机分组,将考生划分为三人一组。此时,要尽量找到自己的小组,相互认识一下。小组成员可先模拟一下考试过程,让自己进入状态,同时也可彼此摸摸对方的底。而后可谈一些其他话题,放松一下。

2. 进入考场

入室前要敲门,虽是小节,但关系到你给考官的第一印象。其次应该衣着得体,落落大方,表现出充分的自信,要有礼貌。不要忘了说句“Good morning (afternoon)”。

(二) 考试过程中

1. 自我介绍

要求简洁(30秒)、有新意、条理清晰,能够让考官记住你。考生可以事先准备并背熟一段自我介绍,谈谈自己学习、生活、业余爱好等情况,但一定不要介绍自己是哪所大学的,否则以舞弊处理。作自我介绍时要注意发音要准,不要太快,以别人听懂为目的(在整个考试中,都要遵循此原则)。下面举个例子:

I am a third-year college student. I think my college life is exciting and colorful. Each day I have so many things to do. I attend various lectures, most of which are enlightening. I read lots of books, which really increased my horizons. I work in the Student Union, which benefited me a lot.

I learned to deal with many kinds of problems and students. I also took part in the Calligraphy Association, where I made lots of friends and improved my calligraphy. In spare time, I often go to see a film and do some sports like swimming and playing table tennis. These activities really kept me relaxed. In summer or winter vacations, I often took some part-time jobs. By doing these part-time jobs, I earned some pocket money to pay for my daily expenses and got some working experience, which may be useful in my future job-hunting.

2. 回答考官问题

这部分是不给考生准备的时间,但每位考生的回答必须有一分钟左右。这就要求考生回答中,千万不要只回答“YES”或“NO”,或者只说一两句话就结束了,而是还要陈述一下细节、理由或举例说明,一般要说上10句话左右。考生一定要听清问题,回答问题要切题。如果没听清问题,可以要求考官重复一下,这是不会扣你分的。

由于没有准备时间,当考生不能很快对问题做出反应的时候,可以在句首重复一遍考官的问题,这样可以使自己能在重复问题的同时快速思考下面要说的话。在陈述中也可以使用一些英语中的惯用表达方式为自己争取一些时间思考。如:

Well,

You know ...

Well, you know ...

As everyone knows ...

That is to say ...

As far as I am concerned ...

在陈述中还要注意切题,逻辑思维清晰,表达连贯流畅。在陈述中,考生可以用一些表举例、过渡、总结、因果等连接词,增加叙述的逻辑性和条理性。下面是回答中常用的连接词。

表列举: First(ly), second(ly), third(ly), one, two, three/a, b, c, next, then, finally, last(ly), in the first/second place, for one thing/for another thing, to begin with, subsequently, eventually, finally, in the end

表递增: Again, then again, also, moreover, furthermore, in addition, above all, what is more, additionally, besides, not only ... but also, what's more

表总结: So, therefore, thus, in conclusion, to summarize, in summary, in brief, generally speaking, in general, all in all, at last, altogether, overall, in short, to sum up, to conclude, to summarize

表同位: Namely, in other words, that is to say, that is, or I say, or rather, perhaps I can put it this way

表举例: For example, for instance, such as, just as, as follows, take ... for example, like, as

表因果: so, thus, therefore, as a result, consequently, for this reason, so that, due to, because of, on account of, owing to, thanks to, in consequence

表对比: rather than, on the one hand, on the other hand, otherwise, however, nevertheless, but, yet, though, even though, whereas, while, conversely, instead, then, on the contrary, by contrast, in contrast, in spite of (that)

我们现在以第四套真题中的一个问题来举个例子,使考生更清楚应如何回答这类问题:

Q: You've already finished quite a number of courses in the university. Which course do you think is

most interesting? Why?

A: Well, of all the courses I've studied, I think English is the most interesting course. In the English class, we always do some discussions on some topics. Most of the topics are closely related to our life. These discussions made me better understand my life, my classmates and myself. It's really amazing to see how differently others think on the same question. Besides discussions, we often listen to English songs, most of which are so beautiful. Sometimes we learn to sing these songs. So now I can sing several English songs. Also we see many English movies. From these movies I learn many Western cultures, which really fascinated me. In short, in the English class, we are involved in all kinds of interesting activities and the class is really active, so I like it best.

考试中的一些问题是经常涉及的,考生可以对这些常考的问题预先做好准备。本书第三章共100个经常涉及的题目,每个题目都有3到4个问题,考生可以对这些问题及回答熟读、熟记。

3. 图片描述及观点陈述

根据 CET-SET 的考试要求,信息以画面提示或文字提示两种形式的信息输入来产生。每个考生都会拿到一张卡片,卡片上可能是卡通画,或是图表,或是一段文字,内容是围绕一个具体话题,以便展开讨论。考生拿到卡片后,要认真阅读卡片,按照要求来阐述。

图片描述和观点陈述的开场表达模式比较固定。根据具体情况,恰当地使用一些开场语句,将有助于引出适合自己语言表达水平的话题。

图片描述常用的表达语句有:

The picture shows/tells/reveals that ...

According to the picture, we can see/conclude that ...

As is shown/can be seen in the picture ...

We can see from the picture ...

It can be seen from the pictures that ...

图表描述常用的表达语句有:

As is shown/can be seen in the chart/table/figure ...

According to the table, we can see ...

The table shows that ...

The table is about ...

The figures in the table clearly bring out the differences between ...

From the differences of the figures in the table, I can infer that ...

根据文字提示陈述自己观点的常用表达语句有:

The subject of my card is ...

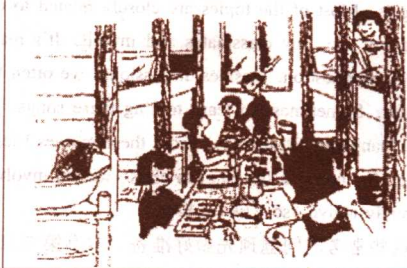
There are three points that are involved in the subject. The first one is ...

This subject involves two problems. One is ... The other is ...

这部分的发言要求有条有理,需要用一句话把卡片信息归纳出来,然后进行阐述。阐述时,要注意把画面里的环境、人物事件交待清楚,但不要过分局限于图中的内容,而应充分开阔思路,尤其注意的是在讲述完图中内容后做适当的评价,对图中的事物或观点提出自己的看法或客观公正的评论。在此过程中,要和考官进行眼神交流,不要低头只顾自己说。

我们现以第四套真题中的图片来举个例子,使考生更清楚应如何描述图片:

eight students sharing a room in the dormitory
No.1 20元/人/月



living in a students' apartment on the campus
No.2 向明学生公寓300元/人/月



renting a room outside of campus
No.3 600元/月



four students sharing a room in the dormitory
No.4 40元/人/月



Candidate 1:

This picture shows that eight girls sharing a room in a dormitory on campus. It seems that these girls are happily talking about something. In this type of dormitory, everyone pays only 20 Yuan per month. Most of college students live in such type of dormitory, including me. In the dormitory, we often talk about our teachers, classmates, our happiness, our sorrow, and everything. Sometimes we have different opinions on something, but after discussing and arguing, we usually have a better understanding. Also we listen to each other's favorite music and read each other's favorite books. This really extends our horizons. What's more, we have learned how to deal with people. We come to see that we should be friendly, considerate and tolerant to each other if we want to get along well with each other. We have learned to compromise. Furthermore, this type of dormitory only takes 20 yuan per month, so most of us can afford it.

Candidate 2:

This picture shows that there are two boys sharing a room in a students' apartment on campus. The living condition is much better than that in the dormitory. There are two beds, a TV set, a bookshelf, a telephone and some beautiful flowers in the room. There is more space in such type of room. Each student should pay 300 yuan per month. I think living in such a room is really comfortable. It is quiet and spacious. The two students can pleasantly study in the room without too much disturbance. They can talk about something or watch TV in their spare time. So on the one hand, they enjoy comfortable

living conditions, and on the other hand, they won't feel lonely most of the time. They will also learn to care about each other and to get along well with each other. But I think the monthly payment of the room is a little high. Most students rely on their parents to finance their education tuition and monthly expenses. So many students will not choose this type of room. But as for me, my parents really have a great expectation on my school performance and they'd like to pay for such a room, so I will choose this type.

Candidate 3:

This picture shows a comfortable room rented by a student off campus. In this room, there is a large bed, a sofa, a computer on a table, a TV and a wardrobe. The boy sitting in the sofa is reading a book. Living in such type of room is really comfortable. You can study without any disturbance from others. You can arrange everything at your own will. For example, you can sleep when you want to. Also you don't have to tolerate others' habit. But there are also some disadvantages of such type of room. First living off campus is not very convenient. You have to get up early and rush to the university. You have to prepare the meals yourself. Sometimes living off campus is not that safe. There may be some burglars hanging around. Second, if you live alone, you may not learn how to deal with others and miss the joy of sharing a room with others. Third, the rent is pretty high. If you have to pay 600 yuan per month for the rent, most likely you have to take a part-time job to earn enough money.

Candidate 4:

In this picture, there are four students sharing a room in a dormitory on campus. In the room, there are two bunk beds, four desks, four cupboards and drawers, and four bookshelves. The room is tidy. Each student only pays 40 yuan per month. I think this kind of dormitory is what most college students want to have. Such type of room is not very crowded and not very noisy. Every one has his own place to put things away and to study. Besides, they can discuss with each other and share things and feelings with each other. They can help and care about each other. They will learn to get along well with each other, which will be every important in their future life. What's more, they only pay 40 yuan per month. That's not a large sum of money and I think most students can pay for it without problems.

4. 讨论

这一部分是整个考试最重要的部分。考官的评分主要依据这个部分来确定。小组讨论部分不是一个轮流发言,要根据当时的情形,既要有合作、礼让,又要有插话、抢话,尽可能多地为自己寻求机会,在尽可能清楚地阐述自己观点的同时,还要争取说服别人相信自己的观点和看法。在讨论中要注意充分利用两点论,用矛盾的方法看待事物,既要看到事物有利的一面,也要看到其不利的一面,不要偏激。思路开阔,反应敏捷。

讨论中要注意认真听取同组考生的谈话。只有如此,你才有机会插话,有机会附和,有机会表示你的赞同或反对,才不会出现彼此间你讲你的,我说我的互不衔接的局面。在陈述观点、同意别人的观点或有保留地同意别人观点、不同意别人观点、插话、打断别人说话或引出新话题等时,是有一些表达句式的。对这些表达句式的掌握,可以使别人倾听你的发言,同时也为自己赢得思考和理清思路的时间。下面的表达句式可供参考。

陈述自己的观点:

Well, in my opinion, I think ...

The point is ...