



雅思

机经题源大全

口语分册

IELTS

SPEAKING

丛书主编 / 北京外国语大学 江涛

本书主编 / 江涛 孟飞

审订 / Eve Bower Mathew G. Gower Niall McDonagh

朗读 / 大中华区雅思考官 Abigail Howell Toby Robinson

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前言

《雅思机经题源大全 口语分册》以近几年雅思真题为基础,以雅思机经话题和考生回忆为依据,结合雅思口语课堂教学经验,针对考生的实际问题,对历次频繁出现的雅思口语考试话题、典型词汇和句式的实战应用进行归纳总结,去粗取精,是真正意义上的“雅思口语话题资料大全”。

本书按照雅思口语考试流程分为两大部分,第一部分介绍雅思口语第一阶段(Part 1)问题与回答,按照话题将常考问题分为23类,并提供高分答案;鉴于雅思口语考试第二阶段(Part 2)与第三阶段(Part 3)的关联极为紧密,本书第二部分特将这两个阶段结合在一起,为考生剖析常考话题,由易至难,使考生在循序渐进的练习中逐步找到自信。

本书第二部分特设以下栏目,便于考生参照书中资料结合自身情况,模拟雅思口语考试场景,体验实战:

考题出现时间、地点: 根据考核时间,由近到远地罗列话题的考核时间和地点,让考生做到心中有数。

题源分析: 剖析话题关键词,由关键词引出考官可能涉及的话题,并进一步拓展、引申话题,为考生备考提出相关建议。

Part 2卡片大全: 借助机经整理、汇总相关问题,模拟雅思口语考试抽签所用的话题卡制作真题卡片,每个卡片中用有色字体标出话题的关键词汇,即题眼。

Part 2话题总结: 汇总与特定主题相关并可能出现在雅思口语考试第二阶段的问题,中英文对照,同时给出必备的英文话题资料,即参考回答。

Part 3常考问题和回答: 根据机经和Part 2的内容进一步引申问题(中文问题),同时给出对应的英文问题和英文参考答案,帮助考生拓展思路,积累口语答题储备。

必备词汇表达汇总: 精心挑选口语中该话题常用或可能用到的词汇,标注音标、常用词性以及单词和词组的含义,帮助扩大词汇量,帮助考生远离因词汇量缺乏而“张不开嘴”的尴尬。

本书是编者汇聚多年授课经验编写的倾情之作,是引导考生走出雅思应试误区不可多得的必备教材。相信本书定能帮助广大考生高效、有的放矢地备考雅思口语,使口语成绩有一个新的飞跃。

预祝所有雅思考生应试成功!

编者

2009年7月

言 萌

目 录

第一章 雅思口语第一阶段问题与回答

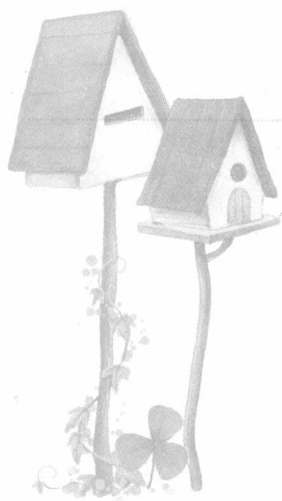
一、寒暄与个人信息确认	2
二、关于家乡	4
三、关于天气	7
四、关于饮食	9
五、关于节日	12
六、关于变化	15
七、旅行与假日	19
八、关于学习	22
九、关于工作	25
十、关于着装	28
十一、未来规划	31
十二、外语学习	33

十三、关于交通	35
十四、居住环境	37
十五、关于家庭	39
十六、兴趣与休闲	42
十七、关于阅读	45
十八、体育运动	47
十九、电视与电影	50
二十、关于音乐	52
二十一、关于朋友	55
二十二、关于购物	58
二十三、关于婚礼	61

第二章 雅思口语第二、第三阶段题源大全

一、地点场所篇	66
Topic One Sightseeing 观光游览	66
Topic Two Commercial Places 商业场所	82
Topic Three Study and Life 学习与生活	92
二、人物形象篇	103
Topic One Celebrity 名人	103
Topic Two Special People 特别的人	112
Topic Three Acquaintances 熟悉的人	128

28	三、人生历练篇	143
58	Topic One Wonderful Memory 美好回忆	143
98	Topic Two Life Experience 人生经历	153
54	Topic Three Leisure Overview 休闲大观	165
24	Topic Four Colourful Life 多彩人生	180
74	四、学习工作篇	192
02	Topic One Study in Class 课堂学习	192
32	Topic Two Extracurricular Studies 课外学习	202
22	Topic Three Work 工作	213
82	五、社会发展篇	226
10	Topic One Things of Special Meaning 私人物品	226
	Topic Two Science and Technology 科学技术	241
	Topic Three Media 传媒	254
	六、兴趣喜好篇	265
00	Topic One Immaterial Preference 无形喜好	265
00	Topic Two Material Preferences 物质喜好	276
82	七、社会生活篇	286
32	Topic One Social Life 社会生活	286
103	八、文化经济篇	303
103	Topic One Economy and Culture 经济文化	303
112	九、自然奥妙篇	316
151	Topic One The Mystery of Nature 自然奥妙	316



第一章

雅思口语第一阶段 问题与回答

2. 你叫什么名字?
Q: What's your name?
A: My surname is Liou.
3. 你的全名是什么? 我要怎样称呼你?
Q: What is your full name? How should I address you?
A: My full name is Han Ting, but I've a more naturally pronounced English name, if you prefer. Please feel free to call me Holly. Holly I like.
4. 你的名字有什么特殊意义吗?
Q: What is the meaning of your name?
A: Chinese names often do bear an additional meaning that accords to the character their parents select. I'm no different in that respect. My parents gave me the name "Ying", which means roughly "bright" or "enlightened". Of course, this was wishful thinking on their part.
5. 你曾经改过名字吗?
Q: Have you ever changed your name?
A: No, I haven't, really. While I do think carrying the name "beautiful" around raises

一、寒暄与个人信息确认



常考问题和回答

1. 可以出示一下身份证么？

Q: Can I see your identification card, please?

A: Certainly. Here you are.

2. 你姓什么？

Q: What's your Surname?

A: My Surname is Hou.

3. 你的全名是什么？/我要怎样称呼你？

Q: What is your full name? /How should I address you?/ What should I call you?

A: My full name is Hou Ting, but I've a more naturally pronounced English name, if you prefer. Please feel free to call me Holly. Holly Hou.

4. 你的名字有什么特殊意义吗？

Q: Does your name have any special meaning or significance?

A: Chinese names often do bear an additional meaning that accords to the character their parents select. I'm no different in that respect. My parents gave me the name "Ming", which means roughly "bright" or "enlightened". Of course, this was wishful thinking on their part.

5. 你曾经改过名字或有过这个念头吗？

Q: Have you ever changed your name or considered changing it?

A: No, I haven't, really. While I do think carrying the name "beautiful" around raises

people's expectations, I suppose it's no worse than a person named "Tom" or "Nancy". I mean the point to remember is that a person's name ought not to define him or her completely, though one should recognize the cultural or familial patterns behind it.

6. 中国人喜欢改名字吗？为什么或为什么不？

Q: Do Chinese people like changing their names? Why or why not?

A: I haven't come across many that have changed their names—likely because Chinese parents typically aren't given over to an ironic or dark sense of humor when naming their children. Much like other peoples, unless the name their parents gave them are not particularly objectionable, Chinese people will likely hold to tradition and simply accept the name they've been given. There are also legal considerations that make name changing a slightly complicated process.

7. 人们改名字的目的是什么呢？

Q: What are people's purposes in changing their names?

A: It seems that some people simply want a name that sounds more appealing, whether through the meaning conveyed or the sound. There is a smaller degree to which some people feel their name affects how they see themselves and therefore what destiny they will have. Those who feel so may wish to improve their destiny by selecting a more auspicious name, however they may define that. In this respect there certainly are cultural constraints, particularly attitudes toward luck, which may determine whether a person changes his or her name. Yet it would not be accurate to claim that all or even a majority of Chinese select "attractive" names. Get to know people and you'll be surprised how many odd or at least potentially humorous names are out there.

8. 在你们的文化中，女性结婚后是不是要改名字？

Q: In your culture, do women change their names when they get married?

A: While it may be common in many cultures for women to take their husbands' family names when they get married, it rarely happens in modern China. After marriage, women almost always keep their maiden names as a symbol of their family line. Children will typically use their father's surnames, though on occasion you'll find those who follow their mother's family name as well. Family differences in China are still considered critical enough that the lines of the two parents are often kept separate but equal.

二、关于家乡

常考问题和回答

1. 我们来谈一谈你的家乡或村庄。它是一个什么样的地方呢？

Q: Let's talk about your hometown or village. What kind of a place is it?

A: My hometown is a laid-back village on the outskirts of Beijing. It's a pretty appealing place—quiet, low-key—which dates back hundreds of years but was never known for anything special, so far as I'm aware. The immediate environment is relatively good and the soil is rather fertile. Small fields surround the village, separated here and there orchards. Most people from the village work the land. They're farmers and their ancestors have always been farmers, which naturally creates a certain mindset and character. Of course, many young people are unsatisfied with this type of life and its corresponding outlook, so some of them have chosen to leave. The village is aging rapidly and the population is decreasing.

2. 你的家乡因什么而闻名？

Q: What is your hometown famous for?

A: Well, if you listen to the residents of my hometown, it's apparently famous for innumerable things. Having traveled about, and spoken with people from many regions, I'd like to say the primary thing my hometown is famous for is the peculiar dialect of its people. Yangzhou has played a critical role in the history of China, and the people there still speak as though that history is still living—literally. There are forms of pronunciation and intonation that in the Yangzhou dialect that haven't been used in most parts of China since the Tang dynasty 1300 years ago. Needless to say, this causes some people who are accustomed to speaking standard mandarin considerable difficulty communicating with the residents of my hometown.

As a result, Yangzhou has gained a reputation as a city of intense but indecipherable garrulity.

3. 游客或外国人喜欢游览你家乡的哪些地方,原因是什么?

Q: What places in your hometown might visitors/foreigners be interested in visiting, and tell me why?

A: Typically visitors to my hometown are interested in the grandeur of ancient China, though some are drawn to more personal and engaging cultural events and attractions. For those of the prior persuasion, I suppose the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace are two of the most enticing attractions Beijing has to offer. In each case the architecture and historical atmosphere is nearly overwhelming. For those visitors who want a more intimate engagement with Beijing, I suspect a trip to 798 art zone, the Art District and Exhibition area, or Gu Lou—a street possessing a lively night life here and there marked by quaint architecture—would be far more inviting.

4. 你热爱你的家乡吗?为什么或为什么不?

Q: Do you like your hometown? Why or why not?

A: Naturally I love my hometown. Small towns like mine are apt to produce really distinctive characters among the people. Local residents are familiar enough with one another that everyone finds a slightly different social role and takes her role seriously, as it is a form of her identity that allows him to deeply engage her neighbors. This, in some ways, is similar to the formation of a family, where we notice difference among each other more clearly. As a result of this phenomenon, in my view, it's often easier to find a broader range of personalities and interests in small towns than in large cities, where interaction is frequently more impersonal. I've learned more about humanity and the unique ways social life can nourish a person's character from the varied personalities that inhabit my hometown.

5. 你的家乡和香港有什么区别?

Q: What are the differences between your hometown and Hong Kong?

A: The differences are quite numerous and noticeable, so the real question is where to begin. My hometown is a small city in the southern China, while Hong Kong is a modern metropolis and an international financial centre. Thus, as one might expect, the range of industries and job prospects in Hong Kong completely dwarfs anything in my hometown. With regard to another aspect, my hometown has been around for thousands of years and has a deep sense of place, what some simply call a history, that generations of families who inhabit it take pride in. In contrast, Hong Kong is a

relatively recent settlement which has attracted a large number of immigrants, where the sense of place is likely as much a part of the film industry as it is part of any lived history local residents have experienced.

6. 你认为你的家乡适合年轻人居住吗？

Q: Do you think your hometown is a good place for young people to live in?

A: In some respects I do. While the opportunities for education and jobs in industries are perhaps not quite as numerous currently as they are in certain large cities, there are stronger demands for growth and improvement in these areas in small towns in China, to which youth and vitality could capable contribute. Additionally, because the big cities are filled with students and young workers of relatively equal abilities, they often do not get the kind of nourishing attention instrumental to the successful advancement of their skills and aptitude. My hometown certainly provided that for me, and I believe it has done the same for quite a few of my peers.

7. 你在你的家乡住了多久？

Q: How long have you lived in your hometown?

A: I lived there for a majority of my life. My father moved our family to Chongqing to follow a career opportunity when I was 14.

8. 你家乡最有趣的事情是什么？

Q: What is the most interesting thing in your hometown?

A: My hometown has a great deal of traditional entertainment that remains fascinating. Among these I believe the puppet shows are of terrific interest. The puppets themselves are intricately designed to reveal a great deal of the visual complexity that we associate with traditional theater, yet regardless of whether dialogue may be common or elevated, the art form is far more accessible and appealing to youth than traditional theater might be. While other traditional art forms seem to be yielding their hold over people's interest, puppet shows are rightly being given their due as a marvelous small art. My hometown has held street-side puppet shows every weekend for generations.

9. 你家乡周围的地形如何？

Q: What kind of landscapes surrounds your hometown?

A: The landscape surrounding my hometown is a large plain fed by the Yangtze River. It is rather lush and inviting. In the distance one can see a small mountain chain that provides a dramatic backdrop.

三、关于天气



常考问题和回答

1. 中国人通常喜欢什么样的天气?

Q: What types of weather do Chinese people usually like?

A: Considering the large amount of territory and the diversity of climates China encompasses, I think it would be fair to say Chinese people do not prefer a single type of weather. There are factors related to traditional medicine that lead Chinese people to be cautious of their exposure to wind and rain, but obviously that's a basic condition for health, not an indication of a people's interests in weather types. Heavy rains are common in some parts of the south of China, and they've been made a significant part of Chinese poetry. The same might be said of strong winds in the northern regions. More active youth, perhaps not as finely attentive to literary tradition, tend to prefer sunny, clear weather, though.

2. 你通常在晴朗的天气里做什么?

Q: What do you often do on sunny days?

A: I enjoy playing sports like badminton and basketball outside. Occasionally I go out for a walk in the countryside or go mountain-climbing. Sunny days are also great for checking out some local street-side shops with my friends.

3. 请比较一下你家乡和其他城市的气候。

Q: Please compare the climate in your hometown with that in other cities.

A: Harbin lies in far in the northeast of China and has a near arctic climate, the temperature occasionally reaching as low as 30 degrees below zero during the winter months. While to the west there are wetlands, annual rain and snowfall is not excessive. Strong winds sweeping down from Siberia keep the area relatively dry. Now if we compare this to

cities in the south of China, say in AnHui or GuangDong, we'll find it is virtually a polar difference. The climates of those provinces are regularly swept by heavy rainfall and have mild or—in the case of GuangDong and the province immediately to its south, Hainan—near-tropical temperatures for much of the year.

4. 你所在城市的天气有哪些优缺点？

Q: What're the advantages and disadvantages of the weather in your city?

A: Perhaps the most advantageous aspect of weather in my city is that it promotes constant comfort. As I mentioned, the weather in Kunming has a mildly warm spring-like character all year round. The average annual temperature is around 15 degrees Celsius. The air is not humid, but droughts are uncommon. It has, in the eyes of many of its residents, perfectly balanced weather. If there are disadvantages to this, I suppose the most obvious one would be the fact that all of the seasons are basically the same. There is something to be said for experiencing the seasonal changes that other cities do. It creates a feeling of yearly order, a security in the passage of time.

5. 中国常下雨么？

Q: Does it often rain in China?

A: Rainfall varies greatly according to the place and season. Southern and coastal areas receive rainfall more regularly and in greater quantity than regions of the North and Northwest, which are dangerously arid. Generally speaking, winters are drier throughout China, while spring and summer months produce increases in rainfall over much of the country.

6. 降雨对人们的生活产生了怎样的影响？

Q: How does rain affect people's life?

A: From a macro-view with regard to human survival, the amount and type of rainfall determines the growth of crops and the kind of crops which may be planted in a certain region, the state of the local environment, and potential disasters. From a micro-view with regard to personal choices, it affects the types of activities we choose to perform, the clothing we wear, how we commute to work, and, to a certain degree, our states of physical and mental health.

7. 你喜欢下雨天吗？为什么或为什么 not？

Q: Do you like rainy days? Why or why not?

A: I love rainy days because they offer me an opportunity to reflect. An American poet named Wallace Stevens once wrote of “the concentration of a cloudy day”. I believe that refers to the feeling of immediate sensitivity that surrounds us on cloudy and, even more so, rainy days.

四、关于饮食

常考问题和回答

1. 在你们国家，大家最喜爱的食物是什么？

Q: What is the favourite food in your country?

A: Traditional foods that have been prized for their connections to warm family engagements—what some people call “comfort food”—are probably what many people consider their “favourite foods”. Of course I’m speaking about Dumplings and Beef Noodles, pork barbecue and Stuffed buns, relatively simple dishes that we associate with personal warmth and are everywhere in Chinese society. Many dishes that are somewhat more complex but still may be considered “simple”, like KungPao Chicken and Fish-flavored pork, would have to be considered favourites, as well, otherwise I wouldn’t know how to account for why they appear on every restaurant’s menu in China. It should also be noted than many children today seem to love western foods.

2. 你家乡的人吃什么样的食物和菜肴？

Q: What kinds of food do people eat in your hometown?

A: The dishes in Chongqing are characterized by their spicy flavor and strong smell. They make extensive use of chili and Szechuan pepper, which leaves the mouth feeling slightly numb. Virtually every dish will contain a certain large measure of such ingredients, in addition to the basic mixture of garlic, ginger, and scallions. Most people in Chongqing like spicy dishes because the weather there is quite hot and humid, and the food can aid perspiration. Some of the more popular dishes, such as ChongQing fish and frog legs, are renown throughout China.

3. 你喜欢做饭吗？你多久做一次饭？

Q: Do you like cooking? How often do you cook by yourself?

A: Actually yes, I like cooking a great deal, although I wouldn't say I'm especially competent in the kitchen. I cook for myself frequently in order to save money and to give myself time to wind down every day when I return from school or work. Cooking is a terrific way to regulate your eating habits and get creative in ordinary circumstances.

4. 中国的主食是什么？

Q: What is the main food in China?

A: The staple food of much of China is rice, though there are some areas in the North and Northwest in which people consume more wheat-based foods such as noodles and steamed bread. Generally speaking, however, even in these areas rice is still commonly consumed. It matches virtually any dish and can be easily flavoured with various ingredients.

5. 在你家中谁做饭？

Q: Who cooks in your family?

A: In many Chinese families, the mother is the person who cooks most, and my family is no exception. My mother is good at cooking. She can make different kinds of delicious dishes. Specially in festivals, she always cooks some traditional foods for us. When I live in the dorm, I often miss my mother's cooking.

6. 你有不喜欢的食物么？

Q: Are there any kinds of food that you do not like?

A: I find junk food of virtually all kinds disgusting. I can't understand why people choose to eat something filled with preservatives and chemicals completely absent of nutrition. I also dislike on principle any food which people say requires hours and hours to cook, but which doesn't really offer any obvious compensation in flavour for your time and effort. There are hundreds of such foods in Chinese cuisine.

7. 你认为什么是健康的饮食？

Q: What do you think is the healthy diet?

A: I think a healthy diet should include all essential nutrients for people's daily requirements. Additionally, it should be low in fats, which can lead to obesity and heart disease. Certain foods which are quite full of nutrients, peanuts for example,