

雅思单项进阶-口语

整理 | 沪江留学

一、雅思口语考试简介

1. 考试形式

雅思考试口语部分通过考生与考官之间进行一对一交流的形式对考生的英语口语水平进行考察。考官将在口语考试全程对考生表现进行评分。口语考试分为三个部分，考生可以以此使用不同的口语表达技能。雅思考试口语部分将被录音。

二、雅思口语话题分类

雅思口语话题类型众多，特别是第一部分，常见话题涵盖家乡、工作&学习、天气、兴趣爱好、旅游交通等日常交流的各个方面。如：

Can you tell me something about your hometown?

What do you like to do in your spare time?

Do you like eating at home or eating out?

第二部分为卡片题，每个卡片一般设有四个小问题。话题基本可以分为四个大的类别：人物类、地点类、事件类、物品类。如：

人物类话题：

尊敬的长辈

Describe someone who is older than you that you admire

You should say

Who this person is

How you know this person

What kinds of things you like to do together

And explain how you feel about this person

地点类话题：

最喜欢的城中之地

Describe your favourite part in your city (town)

You should say:

What it is called

Where it is

When you like to visit
And explain why it is your favourite part.

事件类话题：

早起

Describe an occasion you got up extremely early

You should say:

What time you had to get up;

What you got up for;

Who you were with that day;

And explain your feelings about getting up early that day.

物品类话题：

APP

Describe a program or application in your computer or phones

You should say:

What the app/program is

When, where you found it

How you use it

And how you feel about it

一般情况下，第二部分卡片题中前三个小问是 facts，陈述事实，最后一个小问是 opinion，谈一下自己对这个话题的看法。

第三部分是延展话题，内容建立在第二部分卡片题的基础上。常见的第三部分问题类型有对比类、分析类、选择类、解决方案类等等。如：

对比类：

Do you think old people and young people spend their leisure time in the same way?

What are the differences between male' s favourite sports and female' s favourite sports?

分析类：

What do you think of celebrity endorsement?

What influences does tourism have on a country?

Do you think it' s reasonable for athletes to earn a high salary?

选择类：

Do you prefer shopping online or shopping in a store?

Which do you think is more important, work experience or academic qualifications?

解决方案：

Are there any effective ways to deal with traffic problems?

What can we do to protect endangered animals?

三、各题型具体分析+示例

1. 第一部分

雅思口语第一部分属于聊天性质，说话应尽量自然，简单，随意一些，不可成段背诵从书上抄来的书面语。其次，one-word answer 应避免。考生应首先对考官的问题做出回应，然后再说上两三句话。考官随时可能打断你，因为他必须控制考试的时间，所以你不用担心，静静听下一个问题就是了。

如：

Q: Can you tell me something about your hometown?

A: Sure. I' m a local citizen of Beijing, which is the capital of China. Beijing is a place where you can experience traditional Chinese culture and the unique charm of a modern metropolis.

Q: What do you usually do at weekends?

A: If the weather is nice, I' ll go out for a short trip with my family or friends. There are lots of options like camping, hiking or cycling. But if the weather is lousy, I might just stay at home and play computer games.

2. 第二部分

这个部分是考试的重点，卡片由考官选择，不是考生自己选择。在一分钟的准备时间内可以做笔记，做笔记记下关键词就好，没有时间去写一整句话。如果卡片看不懂，可以问考官，但考官可以不作答。一分钟结束后，考官会告诉你可以开始讲了。在你说话的过程中，考官只听不说。你说完后，考官一般会接着问一两个后续问题，只需简单作答即可。

第二部分结束后，考官将收回卡片，笔和草稿纸。

我们以一个近期考题为例，来看一下第二部分应该如何回答：

Describe a wild animal in your country.

You should say:

what animal it was

what it looked like

where you saw it

and explain what people in your country feel about this animal.

Sample answer:

The wild animal I' d like to talk about is Red-crowned Crane. It inhabits mainly in the northern part of China. It is snow white with a black neck and black wings, and red stain on top of its head. It stands almost five feet tall and has a long pointy beak. I had a chance to see it in a Natural Reserve when I travelled to Yancheng.

Cranes are regarded as a bird of good luck and longevity in China. In Chinese culture, there have been a lot of legends and stories about cranes. But to me the most interesting story is that

although the cranes have so many good meanings, the red stain on its head is considered to be the most dangerous/deadly poison in Chinese legends, especially in Kong Fu stories.

Nowadays it is not common to see cranes in wildlife due to pollution and human activities, I think we need to take actions to protect such a beautiful and precious wild animal.

其中前三个小问题是 facts，描述时可将时间控制在一分钟之内；另外一分钟用于描述 opinion，即最后一问，此处应该包含 2-3 个 supporting details.

3. 第三部分

这部分的考试模式和第一部分是一样的，一问一答。不同于第二部分可以看到题目，所以一定要注意听考官的问题。所问问题不再是关于你个人的情况了，通常是一些常见的社会话题。问题的主题是由第二部分决定的。如果第二部分你描述的是一首歌，那么第三部分问的问题都会和音乐有关。如果第二部分描述你最近学的一项运动，第三部分有可能问到男女从事运动项目的不同，做运动有什么好处等等。

这部分属于讨论性质，所以考官很可能会接着你的话茬往下问，或者对你的观点提出反驳。有时候会出现听不懂问题的情况，因为单词及内容难度增加了，这时候不要慌，你可以让考官重复一遍，或者用更简单的方式解释这个问题。

常见的第三部分问题类型有对比类、分析类、选择类、解决方案类等等。

第三部分最常见的对比通常有：男性与女性；老年人和年轻人；过去现在和未来；东方和西方等等。

下面以男性与女性为例，看一下第三部分的题目如何回答。

Q: What are the differences of shopping habits comparing men with women?

A: I have to say there are a lot of differences between men and women in terms of shopping habits. Men tend to rush into the store, get what they need and leave straight away. They don't care much about sales and promotions. However women are more likely to be shopaholics, they would spend hours in the shop, try on different items and still cannot decide which one to buy. And women are more easily attracted by various promotions. What's more, men are more into cars, sports facilities and electronic devices while women are more sensitive to fashion, cosmetics and food.

而分析类题目通常可以从同一事物的不同方面入手，常见的就是谈优点与缺点，好的方面和不好的方面。当然也不一定两方面都要说，从同一个层面进行细节的拓展也可以。如：

Q: How do you feel about celebrity endorsement?

A: It has distinct benefits and certain drawbacks. Research has indicated that customers are more likely to choose goods and services endorsed by celebrities than those without. For the bright side, celebrities with a positive image make consumers, especially their fans believe that what their idols endorse is the best, so the product will be the cash printer for the company. And the endorsement can also make the celebrity even more popular. It is definitely a win-win situation.

But of course, we can't ignore its down side. It is extremely costly to hire an icon, and no one can guarantee the endorsement works successfully. What's worse, if the product is of bad quality, it would have a negative impact on the celebrity oneself and the society as a whole.

选择类题型主要是二选一或三选一，我们尽量做到对每个方面都分析到位、深入，并选取其中一个方面，解释为何 it outweighs other aspects. 如

Q: Do you prefer eating at home or eating in a restaurant?

A: I prefer eating in a restaurant. Indeed eating at home is very comfortable and much safer, however as I'm busy with my work every day, I don't have much time to prepare the ingredients and do the cooking, so I still go for eating out for its convenience.

有时候考官希望考生能对某些问题提出解决方案或改善办法。如果是社会问题，我们可以从政府角度进行分析；如果是日常生活中的一些小问题，我们可以从自身经验来总结回答。如：

Q: Are there any effective ways to deal with traffic jam?

A: I think there are several effective methods to deal with the situation. From the government's perspective, a series of rules and regulations should be carried out to ease the traffic burden. For example to control the traffic by issuing the odd-and-even license plate rule. The government can also encourage citizens to use public transportation rather than private cars. And everybody should do whatever it takes to comply with all the relevant rules and regulations.

四、考试注意事项

1. Keep the conversation going.

当你和某人谈话时，你都会希望对方完整回答你的问题。口语考试也是如此，首先要保证谈话持续进行，不要只回答一个单词或者因为太过担心语法词汇错误而陷入迷之停顿。

2. Do not recite prepared answers

不要背模板。可以适当积累一些好的词组短语句型，但不要全文背诵。背得太多在考试时反而会使你分心，甚至大脑一片空白。与考官保持自然的眼神交流。不要有太多的小动作。

3. Don't be too nervous

保持一定的紧张感有助于考试的发挥，但是太过紧张就很影响发挥了。有的考生会抱怨考官面无表情，考官也是人，一整天甚至一整个周的考试下来他们也会很累。所以无论考官微笑与否，亲切与否，都应该放平心态，淡定面对，当做一次和老外唠嗑的经历。要是实在紧张，就把考官想象成一个土豆。

五、口语答题原则

1. 语调一定要抑扬顿挫，不要平铺直叙。用带有丰富感情色彩的词语，还可以相应的做点表情，叹叹气什么的。

3.即使发现了自己说错了也不要纠正。如果你不纠正，GZ 到后来也就可能忘记了你犯的错误，而你一旦纠正后，他们就回明白无误的记住你犯的各种各样的错误。

4.记住要"keep talking"

5. 一定要把椅子坐满，保持目光接触。保持自信的微笑。



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