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鸭圈雅思教研组 编译



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# IELTS



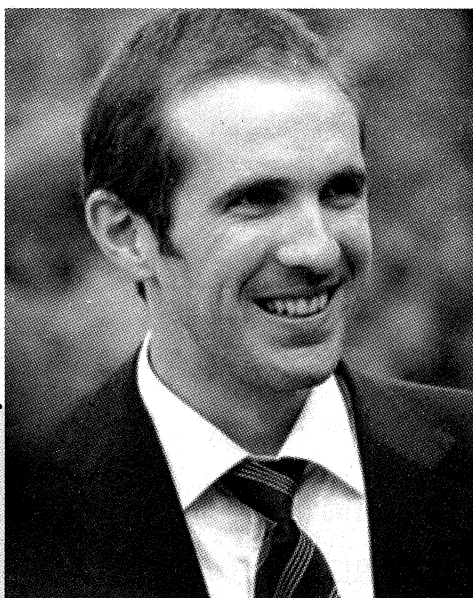
## 作者简介

### 西蒙·科克伦 (Simon Corcoran)

英国曼彻斯特雅思前考官，  
负责雅思官方的口语面试与写作审阅。

于 2011 年建立个人网站 [www.ielts-simon.com](http://www.ielts-simon.com)。

他将个人关于雅思教学的技巧，官方的学习方法分享给全球的  
“烤鸭”，深受亚太考生的欢迎。







# 雅思口语 评分标准

## 评分标准 9分

流利性与连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 表达流利，极少出现重复或自我纠正的情况；出现犹豫是基于思考内容，而非寻找合适的词汇或语法</li><li>· 表达连贯，衔接手段的使用完全恰当</li><li>· 完全且恰当地展开话题</li></ul>
词汇多样性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 准确自如地使用词汇来谈论任何话题</li><li>· 自然且准确地使用习语</li></ul>
语法多样性与准确性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 自如得体地使用语法结构</li><li>· 除了出现以英语为母语者也会犯的口误外，始终使用准确的语法结构</li></ul>



## 评分标准 8 分

发音	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 准确运用丰富多样的发音特点，能表达微妙差异</li><li>· 表达过程中始终灵活地使用各种发音特点</li><li>· 听者理解时毫无障碍</li></ul>
流利性与连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 表达流利，偶尔出现重复或自我纠正的情况，出现犹豫通常是基于思考内容，在少数情况下是寻找合适的语言</li><li>· 连贯且恰当地展开话题</li></ul>
词汇多样性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 词汇使用丰富，运用灵活自如，表达意思准确</li><li>· 熟练地使用常见的词汇以及习语，偶尔欠准确</li><li>· 按需进行有效的改述</li></ul>
语法多样性与准确性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 灵活地使用多种语法结构</li><li>· 除极其偶然情况下出现的不当或简单的 / 非系统性的错误外，大部分语句准确无误</li></ul>
发音	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 使用多样的发音特点</li><li>· 表达过程中灵活地使用多种发音特点，但偶尔出现偏差</li><li>· 表达易于听者理解，母语的口音对听者的理解影响极小</li></ul>



## 评分标准 7分

流利性与连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 表达详尽，并无明显困难，不失连贯</li> <li>· 有时出现与语言相关的犹豫或出现重复及 / 或自我纠正</li> <li>· 具有一定灵活度地使用一系列连接词或语篇标记</li> </ul>
词汇多样性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 灵活地使用词汇讨论各种话题</li> <li>· 使用一些非常常见的词汇及习语，对语体及词汇搭配有所认识，但有时词语选择不甚恰当</li> <li>· 有效地进行改述</li> </ul>
语法多样性与准确性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 较灵活地使用一系列复杂的语法结构</li> <li>· 虽然反复出现一些语法错误，但语句通常无误</li> </ul>
发音	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 表现出 6 分水平中所有的积极表现，也表现出 8 分水平中的部分积极表现</li> </ul>

## 评分标准 6分

流利性与连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 表现出充分交流的意愿，但有时由于偶尔的重复，自我纠正或犹豫而缺乏连贯性</li> <li>· 能使用一系列连接词及语篇标记，但无法保持一贯恰当</li> </ul>
词汇多样性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 有足以详尽讨论各种话题的词汇量，虽然有时使用不当但意思表达清晰</li> <li>· 基本上能成功地进行改述</li> </ul>
语法多样性与准确性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 结合使用简单复杂的句型，但灵活性有限</li> <li>· 使用复杂结构时经常出现错误，尽管这些错误极少造成理解困难</li> </ul>
发音	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 使用多种发音特点，但掌握程度不一</li> <li>· 展现出某些有效使用发音特点的能力，但不能持续表现这一能力</li> <li>· 表达过程中听者基本能理解，但有时部分单词或者发音不准确导致清晰度下降</li> </ul>



## 评分标准 5分

流利性与连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 通常能保持语流，但需通过重复、自我纠正或降低语速来维持表达</li><li>· 过度使用某些连接词及语篇标记</li><li>· 能用简单的语言进行流利的表达，但在进行更为复杂的交流时则表达不畅</li></ul>
词汇多样性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 能谈论熟悉和不熟悉的话题，但使用词汇的灵活度有限</li><li>· 尝试进行改述，但有时成功、有时失败</li></ul>
语法多样性与准确性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 能使用基本句型，且具有合理的准确性</li><li>· 使用有限的复杂句式结构，但通常会出错且造成部分理解困难</li></ul>
发音	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 表现出4分水平中所有的积极表现，也表现出6分水平中的部分积极表现</li></ul>

## 评分标准 4分

流利性与连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 作答有明显的停顿，且语速有时缓慢，出现频繁重复及自我纠正</li><li>· 能连接简单句子，但重复使用简单的连接词，有时缺乏连贯性</li></ul>
词汇多样性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 能谈论所有熟悉的话题，但对不熟悉的话题仅能表达基本意思，且经常用词不当</li><li>· 很少尝试改述</li></ul>
语法多样性与准确性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 能使用基本句型并正确使用一些简单句式，但极少使用从句</li><li>· 常出现错误，且会造成误解</li></ul>
发音	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 使用有限的发音特点</li><li>· 尝试表现多种发音特点，但频繁出现偏差</li><li>· 经常出现发音错误，对听者理解造成一些困难</li></ul>





## 评分标准 3分

流利性与连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 表达过程中出现长时间停顿</li> <li>· 连接简单句的能力有限</li> <li>· 仅能简单作答，且经常无法表达基本意思</li> </ul>
词汇多样性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 使用简单词汇表达个人信息</li> <li>· 讨论不熟悉的话题时词汇匮乏</li> </ul>
语法多样性与准确性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 尝试使用基本句型，但准确度有限，或依赖预先背诵的几句话</li> <li>· 除预先背诵的内容外，错误很多</li> </ul>
发音	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 表现出 2 分水平中的部分表现，以及 4 分水平中的部分积极表现</li> </ul>

## 评分标准 2分

流利性与连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 部分词汇发音时出现长时间停顿</li> <li>· 几乎无法进行交流</li> </ul>
词汇多样性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 仅能说出零散的单词或预先背诵的几句话</li> </ul>
语法多样性与准确性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 不能使用基本句型</li> </ul>
发音	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 表达通常无法理解</li> </ul>

## 评分标准 1分

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 无法进行沟通</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 无可供评分的语言</li> </ul>

## 评分标准 0分

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 缺考</li> </ul>
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# 雅思口语 考试的 3个误区

## 1. 不要背诵别人的范例素材，要用自己的真实素材

同学们平时都是怎么准备雅思口语的呢？让我来猜一下：首先，去网上找到最新一季的口语题库，打印下来。然后，找淘宝卖家或者线下班的老师拿到最新一季的口语素材答案，part 1, part 2, part 3 都有，紧接着就是背背背——齐活了。这说的是不是你？

准备了二十几个口语素材上考场，个个背得滚瓜烂熟，刚好考官考到了一个你准备的——一个你喜欢的公园，So easy，开始背吧。奇怪，为什么你说得这么溜，考官眉头却皱起来了？考官说：“同学，停一下，我想问一下，这个公园里有哪些设施？你是跟谁一起去的？门票多少？”完了，你傻眼了。背的范例里根本没写这段啊，咋办？随便应付一下，编一下吧。来到了 part 3 更是傻眼，让你谈谈城市的快速发展导致公园减少，这有哪些弊端？歇菜了，这个素材里没有，但考官的这个问题就是针对你 Part 2 里所说的内容来提的。

这其实就是考官对你的小聪明见招拆招——你不是喜欢背范例吗？那我就针对你的范例来提问，你背得了范例，却背不了真实场景，最终狐狸尾巴在 part 2 的提问环节和 part 3 露了出来。那你应该怎么做呢？Simon 提到的是“用你的素材去应对考官”，而不是“用素材”，这个“你”非常重要。

用自己真实的故事和经历作为话题素材，然后套用到其他同类型的话题上，是雅思口语备考的核心方法之一。本书中，part 2 每个范例结束后会有串题思考，要求你进行话题转变思维的练习，以训练这种能力。

## 2. 不要使用大词、生僻词，要地道表达

很多“烤鸭”认为，口语得分高，一定要用很多高分词汇、俚语等，他们会在自己准备的素材中间添加很多这样的“加分词”，妄图上了考场一鸣惊人。而这样做的结果往往适得其反，由于掌握词汇的能力还不达标，经常会出现词不达意或与语境不符的情况。这有点像你在下一碗面，油、盐、酱、醋、辣椒、花椒、芝麻、小葱、“老干妈”，不管是



什么作料都往里面放一点，认为这样会麻辣鲜香，但实际上，本来一碗只需要加点麻酱和小葱的拌面，被你做成了难以下咽的怪味面。

那什么是地道表达呢？其实就是 native speaker 会怎么说，咱们就怎么说，这就是地道。可能你会重复考官问题里的词，可能你会用一些很简短、很平常的短语，这些词你都认识，但你绝对不会想起来去用。可能没有任何的复杂结构，但言简意赅，这便足矣。考官想吃的是面，不是佐料。

### 3. 写作得高分的同学口语已经成功一半

口语与写作有关系吗？一个动嘴，一个动手，看上去似乎没什么关系，但实际上它们的关系非常紧密。何以见得？从中国雅思考生得分最低的两项就是它们这一点便可窥见一斑。口语和写作都是输出，而中国学生不怕背、不怕抄，就怕动脑筋。这导致咱们的学生上了考场，口语无话可说，写作无话可写，脑子很空。在书里，Simon 老师提到的另外一个重要的方法，即《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》里的各类话题可以大面积地适用于 part 2 的答案，只需稍加修改即可。很多口语话题，特别是 part 2 话题都可以变通为写作主题，而用写作句式说出来是完全没有问题的！一个写作有话写的同学，在口语 part 2 也能做到滔滔不绝。

其实，大家对于雅思口语的误区又何止这三点。你们会慢慢发现本书中很多观点与你已知的相悖，而这便是我们想要引导的方向。

本书音频由我的好友澳大利亚籍 TESOL 教师 Natalie Gu 女士朗读。她的 ABC 口音纯正，语速偏快且流利，希望大家可以跟她好好学习一下发音与语调。因为不是专业录音，难免有些杂音和停顿，还请同学们多多见谅。当然最后更要感谢本书的作者，英国曼彻斯特前考官 Simon Corcoran 老师，没有他连续 6 年的笔耕不辍，就不可能有这本书。他的网站 <http://ielts-simon.com/> 也一直是中国“烤鸭”喜欢的雅思备考网站之一，希望大家有时间多看看老师的文章来启发自己。

鸭圈雅思教研组

2018.1

\* 本书中所提及的“句伙”“词伙”指针对特定写作话题进行相关的词组或句意表达。



# 使用说明

本书分为几个部分，我逐一给大家介绍一下。

首先是口语评分标准表格，这两张纸很容易被大家忽略，但又是极其重要的。特别是对于其中 6 分和 7 分的四项具体内容，我希望大家可以做到深刻理解，理解不了的就死记硬背。不了解游戏规则，你永远也不会得分。

然后，我们就进入了正文部分，分为 part 1, part 2, part 3，先技巧篇，再范例篇。同学们要“重技巧，轻范例”（意思是如果没时间，范例可以不看，但技巧一定要看和理解）。技巧告诉你如何开阔思路，如何将抽象问题简单化，如何延伸答案，如何做到不卡壳以及了解一些口语备考的误区，需要大家活学活用。本书并不是将口语范例堆砌起来，我们不要求也不提倡同学们去背诵范例。你可以参考范例的答题思路（如何延长答案，如何举例，说另一方面，答案的层次等）。范例里的俚语都不是大词、难词，是你认识但从来想不起来用的，一定要好好地记住它们，用到自己的素材里面，你才能记住它们。本书每篇范例都配有音频，由 native speaker 按照正常语速朗读，方便同学们进行模仿和跟读练习。

在本书 part 2 范例的结尾部分会有一个小环节，叫“串题”，请一定不要忽视它！在“雅思口语考试的 3 个误区”中我已提到，雅思口语备考的核心就是需要你准备一定的真实素材，然后根据口语题目进行串题，进行一些细节的修改或改编，使其符合其他问题的要求。例如一篇关于沃伦·巴菲特的素材，仅人物类就可以改编成为“一个受人尊敬的人”“一个你想见到的人”“一个你想在新闻里见到的人”“一个著名的外国人”“一位尊敬的长辈”等多个口语话题的答案。你一定要在平时练习的时候就训练这种思维（而不是上了考场临时抱佛脚），而本书 part 2 范例后的串题即是这种练习。希望一个个的串题思考题能培养起你的这种口语思维习惯——碰到任何题目都想想如何改编成地点类、人物类、经历类、媒体类的口语素材。

最后，一定要练习！一定要练习！一定要练习！Practice makes perfect！重要的事情说 3 遍，口语每天练习不到 1 小时，你拿什么来应付紧张情绪和各种问题呢？不要怕开口，不要怕说错，不要怕打结，这些都是正常现象，试着多说说多练练，去克服它们。最后，祝大家都能在雅思口语考试中取得理想的分数！





# Part 1 技巧

## 雅思口语的基本信息

口语考试时间 11 ~ 14 分钟。一个口语考官来面试你，他会用录音笔记录你们之间的谈话。

考官会严格控制时间，所以如果他打断你的谈话，你也不要觉得奇怪。

口语分为三个部分：

1. 自我介绍：大概 10 个问题，4 ~ 5 分钟
2. 话题卡：1 分钟准备时间，2 分钟陈述时间
3. 讨论：大概 5 个问题，4 ~ 5 分钟

想在口语部分拿高分，准备必不可少。这部分考察了你很多不同的能力，所以你一定要知道怎么去做。考试正式开始前，考官会录一段简短的介绍，包含考试日期、考试地点、你的姓名以及考官的姓名。你应该利用这个机会放松自己，并准备熟悉考官的声音。我们可以预测考官将会问到的问题。你需要整理思路、可能的答案以及会涉及的口语词汇。



## 口语三个部分的实战指导

### Part 1

尽量简单，在这个部分不要过于炫技。给出一个简短直接的答案，外加一句解释。因为如果你 keep talking，考官是会打断你的。不要害羞，Part 1 就是一个热身赛，说出你脑子里那个一闪而过的想法即可。

### Part 2

考前一定要准备好口语六大类素材。专注于词汇，而不是语法或连接词。在拿到话题卡准备的 1 分钟内，尽量多地把你的想法写在纸上，一定要用准备好的素材，现编是绝对不行的。没有必要把话题卡上的每一个点都说到，可以把某一点说透。尽量用你的亲身经历举一些例子，这样也可以凑一些时间。在这一部分，建议大家 keep talking 直到考官喊停为止。

### Part 3

在回答这一部分问题时，建议大家按照给出答案、解释答案、举例的结构来回答，平时练习时还可以加上另一种选择、对立面等。具体请参考本书中 Part 3 技巧。

## 哪一部分更重要？

口语的三个部分在评分时是同样重要，还是有轻有重呢？

答案是，它们不是分开评分的。考官是根据学生的整体表现来打分的，从这个意义上说，三个部分一样重要。

Part 1 一般问题比较简单（有点像热身），所以如果你只有这部分答得很好的话，是拿不到高分的。

Part 2 是考官评价你水平的重要部分，这时他对你的口语水平已经有一个整体的印象了。

Part 3 是考官最后做评分决定的部分。如果你这部分表现得非常棒，绝对可以给自己加分。

所以，总的来说，part 1 是你给自己预热的环节，part 2 是考官考察你最重要的环节，part 3 是你加分的环节。



## 各部分最应当关注的是什么？

影响你口语得分的因素有以下几个：

- 1) 流利度
- 2) 连接词
- 3) 答案的结构 / 是否有组织
- 4) 内容
- 5) 词汇
- 6) 语法
- 7) 发音

哪一个是最重要的呢？实际上口语的不同部分中，你需要关注的重点是不同的，具体如下。

### Part 1

建议把重点放在流利度上。在这个部分，不需要过度展示你的词汇或语法，只需要给出简短直接的答案即可，不要结结巴巴。

### Part2

重点放在内容与词汇。Part2 是向考官展示你的语言能力最好的一部分，特别是当你准备了一些与话题相关的主题词时，考官往往会被它们打动。

### Part3

重点放在答案的结构上。关于如何组织答案和结构，我在 Part3 技巧部分会有重点讲述。它们会帮助你把 Part3 的答案变得更有逻辑，内容也更长。在这一部分，你不必过多关注词汇和语法，重点放在结构上就可以了。

心细的读者可能发现了，我压根就没提到语法和连接词，主要是因为它们没有办法在短期备考中实现跳跃式的提高，关于这一点，我会在后面进一步解释。

## 关于口语考官你不知道的事

**Q:** 考生可以要求考官重复问题吗？



**A1:** 是的，可以。你可以说：“Sorry, can you repeat that, please?” 这不会影响你的最后得分。

**Q2:** 考生可以要求考官解释问题吗？

**A2:** 在口语 Part 1 和 Part 2 中不行。考官在 Part 1 中只会重复问题，不会解释，在 Part 2 中会让你再看答题卡，也不会解释问题。但是在 Part 3 中，考生是可以要求考官解释问题的，比如 “Sorry, I’m not sure what you mean by that.” 考官就会换一种方式再问你一遍。这也不会影响你 Part 3 的分数。但是切记，不要每个问题都要求重复或改述，这肯定会影响分数的！（考官会对你的听力表示怀疑）

**Q3:** 考生可以要求考官解释某一个词吗？

**A3:** 在 Part 1 和 Part 2 中不行，只有在 Part 3 中可以。考生可以问：“Sorry, could you explain what you mean by...?”

**Q4:** 考生可以要求多想一会吗？

**A4:** 我不建议这么做。如果你迟疑太久，就会被扣分。勤加练习、反应迅速才是王道。

**Q5:** 考生可以要求在 Part 1 和 Part 3 中跳过某个问题吗？

**A5:** 可以的，但是这样会被扣一些分，所以我不太建议你这么做。你最好还是答一下，哪怕是勉强应答。

**Q6:** 考生可以要求 Part 2 换题吗？

**A6:** 不行，你必须回答考官给的话题卡上的题。

## Part 1 到底长啥样？

咱们先来看两段视频，我先不告诉你他们的分数，请你边看视频（可以多看几遍）边对照本书首页的“雅思口语评分标准”，然后给他们两个打分。（在鸭圈公众微信号“ieltsquan”上回复【Part 1 长啥样】收看视频）

好了，你给的分数是多少呢？请说出你的理由。

第一位考生是 7 分，第二位考生是 6 分。请根据口语的评分标准四项说一下是为什么。

接下来咱们再来看一下一段 Part 1 的 9 分范例。





(在微信上回复【Part 1】收听音频)

**Q1:** Now, first, tell me something about yourself. Tell me about where you live in your country. Is the place you live in large or small?

**A1:** I live in Hamilton, which is what I suppose you would call a small city. It has a population of about 140,000 people, and it's a quiet little place which services the local farming community. We don't have any heavy industry in Hamilton, but there is a university.

**Q2:** Is it a beautiful place?

**A2:** To me it is. There are some people who would say it's not beautiful, but I like it. There aren't any big mountains or anything, but it has lots of green trees and grass, and there's a beautiful big river running right through the centre of it...flowers everywhere, and lots of gardens. I think it's lovely.

**Q3:** Is there anything you don't like about this city?

**A3:** Well, the fact that it's small, of course, means that you don't get a lot of the amenities that you'd find in a bigger city. If you're interested in art galleries, or the symphony, or opera, which I am, Hamilton is not exactly a good place to be. You have to jump in a car and drive for an hour or so to the big city for those kinds of things.

**Q4:** Next, we'll talk about numbers. Are any numbers considered to be lucky or unlucky in your culture?

**A4:** I would say there are an awful lot of individuals who consider that some numbers are lucky, or unlucky, but if you mean society-wide, sure, there are few. The number 13, for example, is widely regarded as being unlucky particularly if it refers to a date when something will happen, and especially if it's Friday the 13th.

**Q5:** Do you think that some numbers are luckier or unluckier than others?

**A5:** No, I don't think any numbers are lucky or unlucky.

**Q6:** Why not?

**A6:** Well, it's difficult to imagine any number having any influence at all on the physical world. But, I guess it could affect someone's emotional state if they thought a number was lucky or unlucky.



**Q7:** Let's talk about motorbikes now. Have you ever owned a motorbike?

**A7:** Well, I haven't actually owned a motorcycle, but I did have possession of one **at one time**. When I was a younger man, I **swapped** my 2-seater sports car **for** my friend's motorbike. He had a girlfriend at the time and he really wanted to take her on a date, so I lent him my car and I had his bike **for a while**. **That was a lot of fun**.

**Q8:** What are some of the advantages of motorbikes in the city?

**A8:** I think there are a lot of obvious advantages: fuel efficiency, easy parking, being able to **get around** in traffic easily and quickly, but they **come with** a number of drawbacks too, of course. You are vulnerable not only to the weather but to injury.

**Q9:** Do you think motorbikes are a safe form of transport?

**A9:** **Absolutely not!** Not in the society we live in, where people love their cars, and have no respect for others on the roads.

本书大部分的范例都配有口语词汇的摘抄，它们大部分是你认识但想不起来用的词。请记住，雅思口语考试并不是词汇量测试，不需要你掌握很多“大词”，但一定要了解常用的口语词汇！不要略过它们，把它们摘抄到本子上并用到自己的口语中去：

the fact that 事实上

those kinds of things 类似这样的事

...particularly if... 尤其是当……

swapped A for B 拿 A 和 B 换

for a while 有一阵子

that was a lot of fun 这太有趣了

get around 到处逛逛

come with 有很多

absolutely not 绝对不是 / 不行

## 如何延伸 Part 1 的答案?

我们不需要在 Part 1 回答很长的内容，但是你也绝不能仅仅只答是或否，喜欢或不喜欢（就一两个单词）。

仔细看一下下面的这几个问题，看看我是如何延伸答案的。

**Q1:** Have you ever cooked a meal for your family?



**A1:** Well, I haven't actually. My mum tends to do all the cooking in our house. But I did bake some biscuits once. They were terrible! No-one would eat. (举例说明)

**Q2:** Which do you prefer, getting an email or a text message?

**A2:** Oh, I prefer emails, because I work in front of a computer all day long so this is easy for me. I'm not very good at texting. I know I'm a bit old-fashioned. (进一步阐释)

**Q3:** When did you watch your first movie in a cinema?

**A3:** I can't really remember; it was so long ago. But I do remember very clearly I'm going to see *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle*. I was so scared that my mum had to take me out of the movie. (举例说明)

**Q4:** Do you like shopping for clothes?

**A4:** Oh, yes. I LOVE it! It's my favourite free time activity. I think I spend far too much money, though, and I'd spend more if I had it! (进一步阐释)

**Q5:** Do you think that we spend too much time sitting in front of a computer?

**A5:** Well, I suppose we do, but I think it's OK as long as we make sure we get exercise as well. I think we're all probably too sedentary nowadays. (相反的方向)

Well, I haven't actually 额, 事实上我没有	all day long 一整天
old-fashioned 过时的	oh, yes. I LOVE it! 喔, 大爱啊!
far too much 太多了	

## 我是否应该背口语答案?

很显然, 答案是否定的。

近年来, 有一种很流行的口语备考方法, 就是提前把口语题库里的口语答案一字不落地背下来。这是一个不用动脑子、死记硬背的“良好”的学习习惯。但实际上, 雅思口语考试是一个你与考官自然谈话的过程, 说简单点儿, 就是你跟一个外国朋友的聊天, 非常放松、随意(至少你要让考官感觉到)。如果考官发现你提前背诵了答案, 他们有权打断你, 并更换问题。



进入 2015 年后，雅思对于提前背诵答案的“打击”也越来越多，我经常看到很多“烤鸭”在考后回忆中说，考试时考官会打断自己，然后问一些与话题相关的问题，来检验该话题是否是考生真实经历的事件。比如你正在描述喜欢去的公园，考官会打断你，然后问你是什么季节去的，里面都有哪些设施，你是跟谁一起去的，在公园里有什么奇妙的发现等。如果是提前背诵的口语答案，你可能会当场语塞。（这很容易理解，但凡是背答案的同学，口语能力都不高，自然对突发问题也没有好的应变能力）

口语考试的题目数不胜数，你不可能准备得面面俱到。这些话题都是日常话题，考官也没有期望你对任何话题都展现出专家级的知识。如果能针对广泛的话题练习自然地说话，而不是背诵答案，你就会有信心灵活应对其他话题。

## Part 1 的答案一定要简短

口语 Part 1 一般持续 4 ~ 5 分钟。考官会问 10 个关于你的日常生活或爱好的问题。常见的问题是爱好、家庭、朋友、食物、音乐等。Part 1 的问题一般比较简单，而且考官必须在 5 分钟内问完，所以差不多是 30 秒一个问题。如果你给的答案太长，考官就会打断你。不要试图在 Part 1 中 show off，记住，口语考试是一个很自然的谈话过程，不是 speech 或 presentation。我建议尽量把 Part 1 答得简单一些。

**Q:** Do you prefer home-cooked food or food from restaurants?

**A:** I prefer home-cooked food because I think it's healthier and you know exactly what you're eating. I also enjoy cooking for family and friends.

像这样两句话足矣——给出理由，最多再加一句。说完就不用说了，看着考官，准备下一个问题。我很反感很多老师或口语书在这一部分误导了同学们，认为 Part 1 就应该答成一篇小短文，堆砌词组，生怕剩下的 10 分钟里考官看不到你的口语才华，一定要说到考官喊停再停，这是错误的。我再重申一遍：Part 1 尽量简短，一两句话足矣，除非必要，切莫长篇大论，再给一点解释或举例即可。

## 说完就停下，然后微笑

国内有一些雅思老师会给大家传达这样一个观点：Part 1 是展示自己的机会，所以要利用每一分每一秒 keep talking，考官没喊停你不要停。





我想跟大家说，这个观点是错的，在 Part 1 请把内容说得简短直接。当你说完答案，你完全可以停下来等考官问你下一个问题。

当我在做口语考官的时候，我发现很多“烤鸭”喜欢在 Part 1 不停地讲。可能是因为他们比较紧张，或觉得不能冷场，所以一直干聊。但实际上，他们这样 keep talking，往往都是重复同样的内容，并且会犯一些语法错误，把本身一个高质量的内容活生生降低了一个档次。

所以我经常跟我的学生说，停下来，笑一个！当你回答好你的问题，自信地停下来，对考官笑笑，示意可以开始下个问题的提问。微笑当然不会给你加分，但会让你整场考试更加有节奏。

## 万能否定回答

很多“烤鸭”问我，如果考官问一些他/她不知道或不喜欢的东西，该怎么办。拿音乐这个话题举例，大部分人都会说我喜欢音乐或舞蹈。但也有一些人不喜欢音乐或舞蹈，那这个问题对他们来说就难了。让我们来想象一下，假如你不喜欢音乐或舞蹈，对其一无所知，你该怎么回答。

Q1: Do you like music?

A1: No, I don't really like music, and I don't listen to it. **It's not something that I've ever been interested in.**

Q2: What kind of music did you listen to when you were young?

A2: I can't remember listening to much music as a child either. I suppose I must have heard some traditional music at festivals or parties, but **I didn't take much notice of it.**

Q3: When was the last time you went to a concert?

A3: I've never been to a music concert. Maybe I should try going to one; perhaps it would be interesting to see an orchestra playing classical music.

Q4: Would you like to participate in a live music show?

A4: **No, definitely not.** I don't play a musical instrument and I don't sing, so I can't imagine that I'd ever find myself performing to an audience.



Q5: Do you like dancing?

A5: No, I don't like dancing. I'm not a big music fan, and dancing just makes me feel uncomfortable and self-conscious.

Q6: Has anyone ever taught you to dance?

A6: No, I've never been interested in learning to dance, so I've never taken any lessons or asked anyone to show me how to do it.

Q7: Do you think that traditional dancing will be popular in the future?

A7: I'm afraid I have no idea because I don't follow what's happening in the dancing world! I suppose it will always be popular with some people.

咱们再看几个不喜欢体育的例子。

Q8: What sports or physical activities do you regularly do?

A8: Unfortunately, I don't have time to do any sports or physical activities because of my work commitments. I'd like to find more time for regular exercise.

Q9: Which sport or game would you like to be good at?

A9: I'd like to be good at tennis. It must be great to be able to hit the ball as hard as you can and watch it land exactly where you wanted it to.

Q10: Do you prefer watching or playing sports?

A10: I don't watch much sport on TV and I'm not a big sports fan, so I think I would probably enjoy doing sports more than watching them.

Q11: Do you think children should be encouraged to do more sport?

A11: Yes, I think that sport is really important for children. Sports and games teach children to play together and try their best.

关于照相。

Q12: What type of photos do you like taking?



**A12:** Well, I don't usually take photos **to be honest**. I prefer to enjoy whatever I'm doing, rather than stop to take a photograph.

**Q13:** What do you do with photos you take?

**A13:** I rarely take photos, but if I occasionally use my mobile phone to take a picture of something, I just leave the photo there; I don't do anything special with it.

**Q14:** When you visit other places, do you take photos or buy postcards?

**A14:** I don't really do either. I leave it to my friends or other family members to take photographs; I'm usually with someone who likes taking photos and can share them with me later.

**Q15:** Do you like people taking photos of you?

**A15:** No, I prefer not to be in photos. I always feel awkward when someone asks me to smile for the camera, and I don't think I'm very photogenic.

It's not something that I've ever been interested in 我对它从来就没有兴趣

I didn't take much notice of it 我并没太在意

No, definitely not 不, 绝对不会

I'm afraid I have no idea 我对……一无所知

unfortunately 可惜的是

I'm not a big...fan 我不是……迷      ...to be honest ……实话实说

**注意** 请大家注意一下回答里的灰底词句, 事实上利用这些词组和句子你可以否定回答任何一个 Part 1 问题, 你不可能知道或喜欢所有的东西, 否定回答是完全没问题的(就像我, 我就不喜欢音乐)。

不过, 我们在平时可以刻意给出很多 Part 1 问题的否定回答, 多练习, 以防在考场上遇到一些自己不熟悉的问题。

## 遇到奇怪的问题怎么办?

在 part 1 考试中, 考官一般问 10 个问题。有时候学生会被问到一些奇怪的问题。



Q1: Do you like parks?

Q2: Do you think different colours can change our moods?

Q3: When do people give flowers in your country?

不要觉得奇怪，给出一个简单的答案即可。不要尝试在 Part 1 秀任何的语法结构或词汇，因为没这个必要。毫不犹豫、直截了当给出答案就可以了。

A1: Yes, I like parks because they are great places to relax. I think all cities need green areas.

A2: Yes, I think bright colours, like red, can make you feel energetic. Some greens and blues can be more relaxing.

A3: People give flowers on special occasions like birthdays or on Valentine's Day. In my country, giving flowers is seen as romantic.

## 5 个 Part 1 的小技巧

Part 1 的问题一般比较简单，你不需要回答一个很“难”的答案，因为你要避免犯错。下面是我的 5 个 Part 1 小技巧，会对你有所帮助。

- 1) 回答尽量简短，不要怕短而被扣分。
- 2) 使用完整的句子来回答问题。
- 3) 在答案里用考官问题里的单词。
- 4) 如果有必要，给出你的理由。
- 5) 别忘了回答 “yes” 或 “no” （如果有必要）。

请看下面这个例子。

Q: Do you like parks?

A: Yes, I like parks because they are great places to relax. If you live in a city, a park is often the only place where you can escape from the noise and the traffic.

## 简化你的 Part 1

在 Part 1，你的第一要务是展现口语的流利度，而不是复杂的语法和词汇。提升流利度最好的方法就是尽量用简短的答案。我用几个例子给大家说明一下。（提示：学生的范



例中有错误,你能说出来吗?)

学生的答案:

Logically, people from different generations will have taste variation. Depending upon the maturity, music stars of their own age, impact of globalization as well as technological development in music industry will divide younger and older generation.

我的答案:

Of course, people from different generations have different tastes in music. Popular music changes all the time, and most of us are influenced by whatever style of music is popular when we are growing up.

学生的答案:

Yes, I am fond of music. It is simply the medicine for my mind. When I am stressed, music removes my stress. When I am happy, music inspires me to be more. It always in the centre of all my parties with friends. When I am sad, music takes me out of blue and move forward.

我的答案:

Yes, I love music, mainly because it helps to put me in a better mood. When I'm stressed or sad, music picks me up and puts me in a positive frame of mind.



# Part 1

## 范例

### Work or study 工作或学习

雅思口语 Part 1 往往会以工作或学习来开始考察。（在微信里回复【work】收听音频）

Q1: Do you work or are you a student?

A1: Before I came to England I was working as an accountant, but at the moment I'm studying English because I hope to do a Master's here.

OR: I'm a qualified doctor, but at the moment I'm studying English so that I can work in this country.

Q2: Do you like your job? Why / why not?

A2: Yes, I really like my job because it's interesting and I work with a great team of people.

OR: Yes, I really enjoy my job. Ever since I was a child I have always wanted to be a doctor; I've always wanted to be able to help people.

Q3: Do you like studying? Why / why not?

A3: Yes, I enjoy studying English, but my real aim is to do a Master's and then find a job in an international company.

OR: Yes, I like studying because it's the best way to gain a deeper insight into any subject. I like reading, learning from others, and trying to understand difficult concepts.



Q4: What's the best thing about your job?

A4: The best thing about my job is that I can make a difference in people's lives. It's a great feeling to see someone recover after an illness because my colleagues and I were able to help.

Q5: Do you prefer working alone or with others? Why?

A5: In a hospital you have to work as part of a team. I've got used to working with others, and I think you can achieve a lot more as a team than you would alone.

Q6: Do you prefer to study alone or with others? Why?

A6: I prefer to study alone because I need to be able to concentrate fully. Other people are a distraction.

Q7: Where do you prefer to go when you need to study? Why?

A7: I like to find a quiet corner in my local library; being in an old building and surrounded by books seems to help me to focus on my work.

Q8: How do you feel if someone disturbs you when you are studying?

A8: It frustrates me because it breaks my concentration. I prefer to avoid distractions by going somewhere where nobody will interrupt me.

Ever since I was a child I have always wanted to be...

在我还小的时候我就想成为一个……

gain a deeper insight into 获得更深入的了解

It frustrates me 它可害苦我了

**注意** 千万别问考官 “Do you mean in my country or here in England?” 这种傻问题，毕竟这不重要。不要担心你同时谈论你在学习和工作，你是学生还是已经工作，到底是不是学金融的，家是别墅还是茅草屋，考官真的无所谓。

## House or apartment 别墅还是公寓

Q1: Do you live in a house or an apartment?



**A1:** I live in a semi-detached house with three bedrooms in a suburb of Manchester. I've lived there for just over a year.

**OR:** I live in a semi-detached house with three bedrooms and a small garden.

**Q2:** Which is your favourite room in your home? Why?

**A2:** I don't really have a favourite room. But if I had to choose, I'd say the living room because that's where I go to sit and relax.

**OR:** My favourite room is the kitchen because it looks out onto the back garden, and it's on the side of the house that catches the afternoon sun.

**Q3:** Would you change anything about your home? Why / why not?

**A3:** Yes, I've been **meaning to** redecorate it since I moved in last year. It needs a new kitchen, so that's what I'd change first.

**OR:** Well, it would be nice if it were a detached house so that we could have windows on the wall that we currently share with our neighbours.

**Q4:** Would you like to move to a different home in the future?

**A4:** Yes, I'd definitely move again **at some point** if I could afford to. I'd like to live in the countryside, or maybe in a different city or country.

**Q5:** Tell me about the kind of accommodation you live in.

**A5:** I live in a house that has a living room, a kitchen, two bedrooms, a bathroom and a small garden. It's not a very big house, but **it's just right for me**.

**Q6:** How long have you lived there?

**A6:** I've lived there for about five years. It's the first house that I've owned; before that I was renting an apartment.

**Q7:** What do you like about living there?

**A7:** I like living there because I think the house reflects my personality: I decorated it myself, I chose all the furniture, and everything is where I want it to be.

**Q8:** What sort of accommodation would you most like to live in?





A8: If I could, I'd buy a bigger house near a beach or in the mountains, preferably somewhere with a warm climate.

Q9: Tell me something else about your house.

A9: The previous owners converted the loft into an extra bedroom; that's the quietest room in the house, and the best place to go to do some work.

meaning to 打算

at some point 在某时 / 在某刻

it's just right for me 对我来说正正好

If I could 如果我可以

## Hometown 家乡

Q1: Where are you from?

A1: I'm from Manchester, which is a city in the north west of England.

Q2: Do you like your hometown? (Why?)

A2: Yes, I like living in Manchester because it's where most of my friends live, and because there are plenty of things to do there. The only thing I don't like is the weather.

Q3: Would you prefer to live somewhere else? (Why?)

A3: For the moment I'm happy living here, but at some point I'd like to live in a country with a warmer climate, and I'd like to live near a beach!

Q4: Do you think your hometown is a good place for young people? (Why?)

A4: Yes, Manchester has lots of things for young people, such as sports facilities, music and cinemas.

for the moment 暂时, 目前



## Name 名字

《剑桥真题 11》中有一个挺有趣的 Part 1 话题。

### NAME

Q1: How did your parents choose your name?

Q2: Does your name have any special meaning?

Q3: Is your name common or unusual in your country?

Q4: If you could change your name, would you?

记住我经常强调的：不要过分纠结答案的内容，应以简短、流利的答案为宜；可以给出否定答案，但要解释为什么。先自己试试，然后看我的范例。

Q1: How did your parents choose your name?

A1: **To be honest**, I'm not sure how they chose it; I've never asked them. I suppose it was just a name that they both liked, and maybe they thought it suited me.

Q2: Does your name have any special meaning?

A2: It might do, but I don't know what that meaning is; I've never looked it up. Maybe I'll google it later today; you've made me curious to find out!

Q3: Is your name common or unusual in your country?

A3: Yes, it's quite a common name. I remember that there were two other people with the same name as me in my class at school.

Q4: If you could change your name, would you?

A4: No, I definitely wouldn't. My name is part of my identity now, and it would feel strange to suddenly change it. I don't think my friends and family would like that either.

## Free time at home 在家休息

请把注意力放在如何给出流利的答案，而不是内容质量的好与坏；说出你的第一念头即可。

Q1: How much time do you spend at home?



A1: Obviously I sleep at home, but I don't spend very much time at home during the day, because I'm usually busy with work.

Q2: Do you prefer to spend your free time at home or outside the house?

A2: During the day I prefer to be out of the house, so I like visiting family or meeting up with friends. But I do like relaxing at home in the evenings.

Q3: What do you do when you have some free time and you're at home?

A3: I usually sit and watch some TV or a film, or I listen to some music. I also like sitting outside if the weather is nice.

Q4: Would you like to have more spare time to spend at home in the future?

A4: No, not really. I get bored if I'm at home for too long. In the future, I imagine I'll still prefer to go out and do things rather than stay indoors.

obviously 很显然

## Cooking 做饭

Q1: Do you like cooking? Why / why not?

A1: Sometimes. I like preparing a special meal for family or friends who visit, but everyday cooking is a bit boring; it's something that has to be done, but it's not really fun.

Q2: Who did the cooking in your family when you were a child?

A2: My mother almost always did the cooking when I was young. I don't think she trusted my father to make a nice meal.

Q3: Do you think that it's important to know how to cook well?

A3: I'm not sure whether it's important to cook well, but I do think that everyone should know the basics. It definitely isn't healthy to rely on pre-prepared meals or fast food.

Q4: Do you think that children should be taught cookery at school?



A4: Yes, that's probably a good idea. If all children knew how to cook a few biscuit, healthy meals, that would surely be a good thing.

a bit boring 有点无聊

it's something that has to be done 这点事不得不做（带有抱怨的意味）

I'm not sure whether it's important to... 我不确定……是否重要

Yes, that's probably a good idea 是的，这可能是个好主意

that would surely be... 这肯定是……

## Reading 读书

（在微信里回复【reading】收听音频）

Q1: Do you like reading?

A1: Yes, I like reading a lot. I read all sorts of things, including novels, newspapers, magazines, and online articles.

Q2: Do you usually read for leisure or for work purposes?

A2: Well, I have to do a certain amount of reading as part of my job, but I probably read more for enjoyment. I pick up a newspaper most days, and I usually have a book on the go.

Q3: What was your favourite book or story when you were a child?

A3: The first book that I remember really enjoying was "...". It only took me a few days to read because I liked it so much that I couldn't put it down.

Q4: Do you think it's important that children read regularly?

A4: Definitely. I think reading is possibly the most important skill that children learn. The ability to read opens a door to all aspects of education.

I like...a lot 我非常喜欢……

all sorts of things 各种各样的

on the go 在路上，在外面

I couldn't put it down 我爱不释手

definitely 绝对的



## Games 游戏

Q1: What games are popular in your country?

A1: Well, if we can consider sports as games, then football is definitely the most popular game in my country, but we also love board games like chess.

Q2: Do you play any games?

A2: **Not regularly these days.** I play the occasional game of tennis with my brother-in-law, and I recently played a bowling game on the Nintendo Wii with my nephew. I wasn't very good at it.

Q3: How do people learn to play games in your country?

A3: I think children teach each other to play games. For example, I remember a friend at primary school teaching me to play chess.

Q4: Do you think it's important for people to play games?

A4: Yes, it's really important, especially for children. I think research has shown that playing games can improve brain development, intelligence, creativity, and the ability to cooperate with others.

not regularly these days 现在已经不常见了

## Communication 沟通

Q1: How do you usually keep in touch with members of your family?

A1: I mostly **keep in touch with** my family by phone, and I've started using the Internet to make video calls. I also try to visit members of my family in person as often as I can.

Q2: Do you prefer to speak to people by phone or by writing emails?

A2: **It depends on the situation.** I use email and text messages to communicate with friends, but my parents prefer it if I phone them.



**Q3:** Do you ever write letters by hand? (Why / Why not?)

**A3:** No, I don't write letters by hand because it's so much easier to send an email that will arrive immediately.

**Q4:** Is there anything you dislike about mobile phones?

**A4:** Well, I don't like listening to other people's conversations in public places, and I don't like it when someone's phone rings in the cinema or during a lesson.

keep in touch with... 与……保持联系

as often as I can 我尽量经常去

It depends on the situation 那要看情况了

## Emails and handwriting 邮件与手写

**Q1:** At work or in your studies, do you often write things?

**A1:** Yes, I write a lot of emails as part of my job. I work for a company that has offices in several countries, so we use email to communicate.

**Q2:** How often do you send emails?

**A2:** I probably write between 5 and 10 work emails every day, and I send emails to friends or family a few times a week.

**Q3:** Do you prefer to write by hand or on a computer?

**A3:** It depends what I'm doing. I prefer the computer for most things because it's faster and you can save or copy things, but I still like making notes or writing ideas down by hand.

**Q4:** Do you think computers might one day replace handwriting?

**A4:** No, I think we will always write by hand as well. I think it's an important skill, and schools will continue to teach children to write by hand before they learn to type.



## Travel Habits 旅行习惯

Q1: What form of transport do you prefer to use? Why?

A1: I prefer to travel by car because it means that I have my own space. Also, the buses and trains in my city are usually overcrowded; my car is much more comfortable.

Q2: How much time do you spend travelling on a normal day?

A2: I probably spend about an hour and a half travelling to and from work. I travel during the rush hours, so there is quite a lot of traffic.

Q3: What do you do while you are travelling?

A3: I usually listen to the radio or a CD. In the morning I like to listen to the news to find out what is happening in the world.

Q4: Do you ever have problems with transport?

A4: Yes, as I said, I get stuck in traffic on my way to and from work. I used to get annoyed by traffic jams, but now I'm used to them.

**建议** 在 Q4 中, 你能看出 “I used to” 和 “I'm used to” 的区别吗?

此外, 如果考官问了一个你已经回答的问题, 你只用说 “as I said”, 再答一遍就行了。

## Laughing 笑

Q1: What kinds of things make you laugh?

A1: I laugh most when I'm with friends talking about funny things that have happened to us. I also like watching comedians and comedy films.

Q2: Do you like making other people laugh?

A2: Yes, it's a nice feeling when you can make someone laugh because you can see that you've made them happy. It's great to share a funny moment with someone.

Q3: Do you think it's important for people to laugh?

A3: Yes, of course. It's important to see the funny side of things; humour helps us not to



take life too seriously. I think that laughter is good for our health.

Q4: Is laughing the same as feeling happy?

A4: It's not exactly the same because you can be happy without laughing, and sometimes we laugh when something bad has happened; a sense of humour can help us to cope with difficult situations.

not to take...too seriously 不要把……太当真

It's not exactly the same 它并不完全相同

## Walking 步行

Q1: Do you like walking?

A1: I'm not one for going on really long walks in the countryside, but I don't mind walking when I'm in a town or city, for example when I'm sightseeing in a new place.

Q2: Do you think walking is important?

A2: Yes, I think it's important to be active, and walking is the most basic physical activity that we can do.

Q3: Do you think walking in the countryside is better than walking in the city?

A3: Personally, no. As I said before, I like walking in the city, especially if it's some place with a lot of history like London or Paris.

Q4: What could be done to improve the experience of walking in cities?

A4: I suppose the main issues are space and safety. Pavements need to be wide enough to accommodate lots of pedestrians, and we need safe places to cross the street.

I'm not one for... 我不是一个……的人

I don't mind 我不介意

Personally 对我而言

As I said before 如前所述

I suppose... 我认为……





## Holidays 度假

Q1: Do you like holidays? Why / why not?

A1: Yes, I love holidays because I get the chance to take a break from work, to relax and unwind, and to spend time with my family.

Q2: Do you prefer to travel or stay at home during holiday periods? Why?

A2: If I can I prefer to travel. It's nice to get away from everything and to have a change of scenery. Also, I like visiting new places and doing some sightseeing.

Q3: What do most people do during their holidays in your country? Why?

A3: During the summer especially, I think most British people go somewhere hot and sunny, to escape from the British weather!

Q4: When do you prefer to take your holidays? Why?

A4: I like taking my holidays just outside the main summer season, which is July and August. If you go on holiday in May, June or September, everything is cheaper and places aren't so crowded with tourists.

## Robots 机器人

Q1: What do you think of robots?

A1: I think robots are a clever idea. I'd love to have a robot that could speak to me and do things for me!

Q2: Did you watch any cartoons related to robots in your childhood?

A2: I can't remember watching cartoons with robots, but I remember that I liked the robots in films like *Star Wars*.

Q3: Do you like the idea of robots helping you at home or driving your car?

A3: Yes, definitely. It would be great to have a robot helper at home, and I like the idea of driverless cars. I think driving would be safer if cars were controlled by robots.



## Shoes 鞋子

Q1: Do you like to buy expensive shoes?

A1: No. I tend to buy average-priced shoes because I'm more interested in comfort than expensive brands.

Q2: When you buy shoes, do you prefer convenience or style?

A2: I mainly look for comfort and convenience. But obviously I consider the style too, because I do choose shoes that match the clothes I wear.

Q3: Why do you think some people buy many pairs of shoes?

A3: I suppose they either like following the latest fashions, or they want many pairs of shoes to match all of the different clothes or outfits that they have.

Q4: Have you ever bought shoes online?

A4: No, I haven't. I always like to try shoes on before I buy them, to make sure that they fit properly and feel comfortable.

## Language learning 语言学习

Q1: Do you like learning languages?

A1: I like learning languages because they help me to communicate with people from other countries.

Q2: How did you learn the languages that you know?

A2: I do lots of reading in my spare time.

Q3: Why do people learn more than one language?

A3: Knowing a foreign language can help you to get a better job.

Q4: Do you think that all children should learn foreign languages at school?

A4: The best time to learn another language is when you are young.



## Numbers 数字

Q1: Do you have a favourite number or a number that is special to you?

A1: Yes, my favourite number is...because it's the day I was born on, and it's my lucky number.

Q2: Do any numbers have special importance in your country?

A2: Yes, certain ages are special. For example, your 18th birthday is important because it's when you are considered to become an adult.

Q3: Are you good at remembering numbers? Why / why not?

A3: No, I'm not very good at remembering numbers. I don't think it's necessary to learn them by heart; I just save them on my phone.

Q4: What numbers do people often have to memorise?

A4: The most important number to remember on a daily basis is the pin number for your bank card. Without this you can't pay for anything or get cash out.

a daily basis 每天

cash out 取现

## Mathematics 数学

Q1: At what age did you start studying mathematics?

A1: I can't exactly remember, but it was probably in my first year at primary school when I was 5 years old. I probably learnt simple addition at that age.

Q2: Do you like mathematics? Why / why not?

A2: I don't dislike maths, but I wouldn't say that I've ever really liked the subject either. I'm happy to do simple calculations, but my brain can't cope with the complex stuff!

Q3: Is it necessary for everyone to learn mathematics?

A3: Yes, I think it is. We all need a basic grounding in maths so that we can do daily tasks, like managing our money, working out bills, and so on.



Q4: Do you prefer to use a calculator when doing mathematics?

A4: **It depends.** **I quite like** exercising my brain with anything that's easy enough, but I use the calculator on my phone for anything tricky.

I can't exactly remember, but it was probably 我已经记不太清了, 大概是

I don't dislike..., but I wouldn't say that I've ever really liked it either 我不讨厌……, 但我也不是很喜欢它

my brain can't cope with the complex stuff 我的脑子应付不来太复杂的东西

yes, I think it is 是的, 的确是 and so on 诸如此类的

It depends 看情况的 I quite like... 我确实喜欢……

## Collecting 收藏

Q1: Have you ever collected anything as a hobby? (If so, what?)

A1: Yes. When I was younger I used to collect keyrings. I remember that my favourite was a Lego man keyring that someone bought me as a present.

Q2: What kinds of things do people often like collecting?

A2: Some people collect cheap items like stamps, keyrings or toys. Others collect expensive antiques, watches, jewellery or even cars.

Q3: Why do you think people collect certain objects?

A3: Maybe they like the constant search for a new item, or they want to remember past experiences. Others might like the feeling of organizing and presenting what they own.

Q4: Is there anything that you would like to collect in the future?

A4: Yes. If I could afford it, **I'd love to** have a collection of guitars in different colours, shapes and sizes!

I'd love to... 我喜欢去……



## Clothes 衣服

Q1: Are clothes and clothing fashions important to you? (Why/Why not?)

A1: No, clothes and fashions are not really important to me. I tend to wear clothes that are comfortable and practical rather than fashionable.

Q2: What different clothes do you wear for different situations?

A2: Well, I have to dress quite formally for work, so I wear a shirt and trousers. At home I prefer to wear jeans and a T-shirt, and on special occasions I might wear a suit.

Q3: Do you wear different styles of clothes now compared to 10 years ago?

A3: No, not really, because I don't follow fashion. I think I have dressed in a similar way for the last 10 years.

Q4: Do you think the clothes we wear say something about who we are?

A4: Yes, they probably do. Some people are really careful about what they wear because they want to be seen as stylish. Other people wear clothes that show wealth or status, such as clothes by famous designers.

comfortable and practical 舒适与实用

No, not really 嗯，其实并不是

Yes, they probably do 嗯，或许是吧

follow fashion 赶时髦

## Musical Instruments 乐器

Q1: Which musical instrument do you like listening to most? (Why?)

A1: My favourite musical instrument to listen to is the guitar. I like the fact that there are different types of guitars, like classical, acoustic and electric. I love the variety of sounds a guitar can make.

Q2: Have you ever learned to play a musical instrument?

A2: I took some guitar lessons when I was younger and still have a guitar at home. I don't play it much nowadays. I wish I had more time to practise.



Q3: Do you think children should learn to play an instrument at school?

A3: Yes, I think it's a great skill and it's really enjoyable to be able to play a musical instrument. All children should be given this opportunity.

Q4: How easy would it be to learn to play an instrument without a teacher?

A4: It would probably be more difficult without a teacher. You need someone to show you what to do and correct your mistakes. You need a lot of discipline to teach yourself.

## Telephone 电话

Q1: How often do you make telephone calls?

A1: I probably make three or four phone calls every day, usually just to make arrangements with **work colleagues** or to speak to family and friends.

Q2: Who do you spend most time talking to on the telephone?

A2: I think it would be one of my closest work colleagues. We often call each other rather than **meeting face to face**.

Q3: When do you think you'll next make a telephone call?

A3: My family are expecting me to phone them as soon as I finish this exam. They'll want to know **how it went**.

Q4: Do you sometimes prefer to send a text message instead of telephoning?

A4: Yes. I prefer to send a text message when I'm arranging something simple, like a time to meet someone. In those situations, a phone call isn't necessary.

work colleagues 同事    meeting face to face 面对面    how it go 结果如何

## Toys 玩具

Q1: Did you play with toys when you were a child?



A1: Yes, of course. I loved playing with toys when I was a child, I think all children do.

Q2: What kinds of toys did you like?

A2: As far as I remember, I mostly played with toy cars, planes and action figures from films or cartoons. I also liked building things with Lego.

Q3: In your country, do boys and girls play with the same types of toys?

A3: Not really. I think boys like the kinds of toys that I mentioned before, whereas girls play with dolls. My niece, for example, doesn't like toy cars; she prefers dressing dolls in different outfits.

Q4: Do you think that toys help children to learn?

A4: Yes, I do. All toys encourage children to use their imagination and creativity. Even with simple toys, children imagine situations and invent games and rules.

As far as I remember 在我的记忆中  
that I mentioned before 我之前提到的      whereas 然而

## Maps 地图

Q1: Do you ever use maps?

A1: Yes. Whenever I go somewhere new, I plan my journey with the help of a map.

Q2: When do people usually need to use a map?

A2: I imagine that some people use a map every day if they travel to different places for work. Others might only use a map when they're on holiday.

Q3: Do you prefer electronic or paper maps?

A3: I still prefer paper maps for a long journey; I like being able to open the map out on a table and see the full journey ahead.

Q4: Do you ever ask people for directions instead of using a map?



A4: Only if I'm really lost. Whenever I ask for directions, I find it difficult to remember what the person said. So I prefer to find my own way.

**注意** 再次重申, Part 1 的答案要短小精悍, 这是考官希望听到的答案。(不要啰唆, 不要放大招)

## Hospitality 款待

Q1: In your country, how do people treat visitors from abroad?

A1: I think we treat visitors well. People in the UK are very open-minded and welcoming, and we enjoy the mix of cultures that immigration and tourism bring. Most UK cities, for example, are really cosmopolitan, and you can meet visitors from every part of the world.

Q2: Do you think hospitality towards visitors is less important than it was in the past?

A2: In my city, maybe it's true that hospitality is less important nowadays, but that's only because we are so used to seeing visitors from different countries, so we treat it as a normal part of life and **nothing too special**.

Q3: What are the advantages of staying with a friend compared to staying in a hotel when visiting a foreign country?

A3: If you stay with a friend, you benefit from someone with local knowledge of the best places to visit. You can also get to know the character and customs of the local people, and for me, this is one of the most interesting aspects of a visit to another country. **On the other hand**, if you stay in a hotel, you are forced to discover the new place on your own, so it's more of an adventure.

nothing too special 没什么特别的

on the other hand 从另一方面来说

## Neighbours 邻居

请注意, Part 1 话题要简短、直接的答案。





Q1: How well do you know your next-door neighbours?

A1: I know my neighbours quite well. They're really nice people, and I always stop to talk whenever I see them. I think it's important to get on well with the people who live next door.

Q2: How often do you see them?

A2: I see my neighbours at least a few times a week. We usually see each other when we're leaving for work in the morning or coming home in the evening.

Q3: What problems do people sometimes have with their neighbours?

A3: I think the most common problem is probably noise. It's difficult to live next to people who have a dog that barks at night, or who play loud music or have too many parties.

Q4: How do you think neighbours can help each other?

A4: Neighbours can do little things like watching your house if you go on holiday or taking a delivery if something arrives by post when you're not at home. I think these little favours are a good way for neighbours to help each other.

I know...quite well 我对……很了解      get on well with... 与……相处融洽

## Friends 朋友

Q1: Are your friends mostly your age or different ages?

A1: Most of my friends are about the same age as me because we met at school or university. I've got one or two friends who are older or younger that I've met through work.

Q2: Do you usually see your friends during the week or on weekends?

A2: I tend to meet up with my friends at weekends because everyone's too busy during the week.

Q3: The last time you saw your friends, what did you do together?

A3: It was one of my friends' birthday last weekend. Six of us went out for a meal to celebrate.



**Q4:** In what ways are your friends important to you?

**A4:** I think it's important to have friends that you can talk to and share experiences with. My friends make me laugh, but I know I can also rely on them whenever I need help or support.

meet up with... 与……碰面

**注意** 请注意第三个小问题，考官询问关于过去的情况时用了 did，其实这时他已经听不进去其他内容，他就是在考你的时态，只会抓你的时态，你说对了就会得分。

## Chocolate 巧克力

- 1) Do you like chocolate? Why / why not?
- 2) What type of chocolate do you prefer? Why?
- 3) When do you usually eat chocolate?
- 4) Do people give chocolate as a present in your country? When?

下面是一些同学给出的答案，你能帮忙改错吗？

1) I like white and milk Chocolate, cause dark chocolate is taste bitter for me, I like sweet one.

2) I adore all kind of chocolates and the reason behind this interest is that when I was young, my father was always giving me chocolate as a prize for the good behavior.

3) I'd love all types of chocolate, but my favourite one is dark.

4) I am certain that I detest dark chocolate: it does not exite my palate.

5) I'm into chocolate just like most people. You know, it is hardly forgotten when you have got access to it.

我再念一遍紧箍咒：Part 1 的第一要务是展示你的流利度，你给出的答案要简短、直接、自然，不要过于纠结内容。好，看我的范例吧。

**Q1:** Do you like chocolate? Why / why not?

**A1:** Yes, I love chocolate. I like the taste, the texture and the feeling that you get when you



eat it. And it goes really well with my favourite drink, coffee.

Q2: What type of chocolate do you prefer? Why?

A2: I prefer dark chocolate to milk chocolate, because it has a stronger taste. I also like chocolate when it's in a cake, and I love drinking hot chocolate too.

Q3: When do you usually eat chocolate?

A3: I try not to eat too much, but I probably eat or drink something that contains chocolate every couple of days.

Q4: Do people give chocolate as a present in your country? When?

A4: Yes, it's very common to give boxes of individual chocolates as a gift. You can give chocolates on any special occasion really: birthdays, Valentine's day, Easter, Christmas, and so on.

句子改错答案:

1) I like white and milk chocolate because dark chocolate tastes too bitter to me; I prefer a sweeter taste.

2) I love all kinds of chocolate because when I was young, my father used to give me chocolate as a prize for good behaviour.

3) I love all types of chocolate, but my favourite type is dark chocolate.

4) I hate dark chocolate; I don't like the way it tastes at all.

(“excite my palate” 这个短语用在这里非常的奇怪)

5) Like most people, I love chocolate. (后面半句没有实际意义, 应该删除, 以保证简短)



# Part 2 技巧

## 关于 Part 2 你需要知道的事

首先得跟你说，咱们不可能每个口语话题都准备到。那我们该准备哪几个？下面是你必须准备的几个话题。

**最喜欢的东西：**上考场前一定要准备一些关于自己喜欢的东西的话题，比如书、电影、音乐或网站。

**人物：**准备一个著名的人和一个家庭成员的话题。

**活动：**你准备过一些关于爱好的话题吗？你能描述一下日常的一天吗？回想一下你以前的生日或节日是怎么过的。

**地点：**你需要说一下你在哪里生活。此外，准备一个旅游过的地方，你在那里做了什么，喜欢还是不喜欢。

**物品：**准备一个你经常使用的物品为话题素材，或者一个你想买的东西、一个你收到的礼物。

**事件：**一个节气、一个庆祝活动。

你大概需要像这样准备 7~8 个不同类别的话题素材，接下来的任务就是把这些不同的素材对照最新一季的口语话题卡问题进行串题，让每个素材经过一定的润色或修改，变成不同问题（但同一问题类型）的答案，并反复练习。



你需要记住，Part 2 通常是描述。所以，你要准备一些加分的形容词，确保你的观点、感受和想法可以全盘托出，你描述的故事会更加有趣。

## Part 2 到底长啥样？

咱们先来看看下面 4 个视频（添加鸭圈公众微信 [ieltsquan](#)，回复【Part 2 到底长啥样】观看视频）。我先不告诉你，请你自己多看几遍，然后对照书前面的“雅思口语评分标准”给他们 4 个人打分。

他们 3 个人的得分是：5 分（哥伦比亚女生），6.5 分（中国男生），7 分（中国女生），根据评分标准，你能说出他们为什么得到这个分数吗？

建议多打印几份本书前页的评分标准，参照评分标准给自己或其他同学的口语进行打分是一种非常好的练习，它会持续地帮助你往正确的方向努力。

接下来咱们再来看一个 9 分的范例。

***Describe a movie that you watched that you really enjoyed.***

***You should say:***

***What the movie was called***

***When and where you saw the movie***

***Who you saw it with***

***And talk about why you enjoyed it so much***

There are a lot of movies I could talk about, but one that comes to mind straight away as a movie I really enjoyed was actually *Avatar*. I went to see it a couple of times, in fact. You know, the movie was released in 2D and 3D. I'm not a big fan of 3D technology, so I went and saw it the first time in 2D, and then my kids said, let's go and see it in 3D, so we did. I thought it was a wonderful movie experience.

I'm sure you know the plot; it was that movie about the big blue people on another planet, and then the humans arrived and tried to take over their world so they can mine the precious ores under the surface. It was called “Avatar” because the humans used avatars to make contact with the natives. There were so many interesting things that I loved in that



movie, especially in the production. The visual imagery of the planet was spectacular; there were all those bioluminescent plants that would light up, and animals that had glowing parts. Then there was the miraculous technology of bringing those giant people to life, with their glowing, cat-like eyes, and their tails, and the wonderful dragon creatures that they rode on after they made that perilous journey up the floating islands to the very top of the world. So, it was such a great **spectacle** to look at.

And then, **layered on top of that**, was the story, and the message. I'm sure you remember that. You had the contrast between the people living in harmony with nature in their **primitive** way, as part of the environment, neither taking anything away or destroying their ecology, and then there are the greedy humans, with their mentality of cutting down the trees and destroying everything to make money. I like that contrast; it was a very satisfying story. And, of course, when you set a story like that on another planet, you can make all sorts of comments about our own world and our own political systems and beliefs.

one that comes to mind straight away 我第一个想到的就是

plot 情节

spectacle 壮观

layered on top of that 除此之外

primitive 原始的

## Part 2 的重要性

“烤鸭”经常问我如果回答 Part 2 失败了，还能拿到高分吗？

理论上说，还是可以拿到一个不错的分数（比如 7 分）的。如果 Part 2 说得不好，你可以用 Part 3 的出色发挥来弥补。但是在实际考试过程当中，很少有考生可以做到从 Part 2 的失利中恢复过来，而在 Part 3 发挥出色。事实上，我都不记得有任何一个在 Part 2 答得很烂，却在 Part 3 突然超常发挥的考生。

所以我的建议是：你应该把 Part 2 当成整个口语考试其中的一个最重要部分。而且这部分与 Part 1 不同，你的答案一定是准备过的，万万不可在考场上现编答案，否则就如同玩火自焚。这是最好展示你英语水平的 2 分钟，也是考官认真倾听你的 2 分钟。事实上，这也是很多考官大概知道要给你几分的部分。



## Part 2 比你想象的简单

有些问题你可能会觉得有点难，但其实可以把它转换成另外一个话题。咱们看看下面这两个题目。

**Q1:** Describe a photo that you like.

**Q2:** Describe an important letter you received.

很多学生看到这两个题目会着急上火，但其实它们比你想象的简单。下面是我的建议。

1. 你可以描述家里一张特殊场合的照片（比如生日聚会），这样你就把谈论一张照片变成了谈论自己的家庭聚会，开始介绍自己的家里人（这样不就简单多了）。或者，你描述一张度假的照片，这样你就把一个关于照片的话题转变成了一个关于旅行的话题。你可以谈论一下去哪里旅行，都干了些什么。

2. 关于第二个题目，如果你刚毕业，就可以说你收到了一封入职信。这样，你就把一个关于信件的话题转变成为一个关于工作的话题了。你可以谈论一下面试多么不容易，当你收到这封入职信的时候多么开心，你现在正在做的这个工作的内容是哪些，等等。或者，如果你是一个学生，可以说说你刚收到的一个 Offer。这样，你就把一个关于信件的话题变成一个关于出国留学的话题了。你可以谈论一下考雅思多么不容易，收到这个 Offer 的时候多么惊讶，对 dream school 多么向往，到国外以后准备干些什么，等等。

这个串题的能力非常关键，我给大家的建议是：

拿人物类话题举例，你可以准备一个人物类的话题，然后平时自己看到任何关于人物类的话题，都试着用准备好的这个素材去套，刚开始可能有些生搬硬套，有些牵强。但是，随着不断练习，你会发现你越“套”越熟练，越“套”越贴切，做到这点，你就可以做到以不变应万变地来准备口语话题了。在接下来的 Part 2 范例部分，你会看到每个话题结尾有一个串题环节，这是本书的核心思考部分，它会帮助你思考如何在话题之间来回转换。千万别略过这部分，一定要自己思考！

## Part 2 的 3 个小技巧

### 1. 充分利用 1 分钟的准备时间

先想想用中文应该怎么说，然后用英语在纸上写下一些要点。



## 2. 举一个真实的例子

说你真实的想法，谈论你真实的生活，举一些真实的例子。举例子非常有用，当你不知道要说什么的时候，举个生活中的例子是非常好的方法。

## 3. 不要担心语法

对于非母语国家的人来说，你其实真的没什么时间去检查时态或从句的语法，与其把时间放到在意时态或其他语法问题上，不如把你的注意力集中在内容和用词上吧！

## 拿到话题卡的那 1 分钟如何做笔记？

我想跟大家谈谈该怎么利用 Part 2 开始之前的这 1 分钟准备时间：

1. 一分钟时间很短！很多同学觉得时间不够用。
2. 一个简单而快速的方法就是列个表，这比画个图有用得多。
3. 必须快速决定你的话题。这样，你才有更多的时间来做笔记。
4. 试着写出每个小问题的中心观点。
5. 不要写完整的句子，不要浪费时间去擦错误答案。
6. 最好用你已经准备好的话题。
7. 没时间想语法的，请集中注意力在答案上。
8. 最后，1 分钟快速准备是可以在考前练习的。为什么不每天拿一个话题来练习一下呢？

下面这个图片是我准备话题卡的笔记。你可以看到，我没有写很多，但我是按照上面的规矩写的。

***Describe a film you saw recently***

***You should say:***

***What kind of film it was***

***When you saw it***

***What it was about***

***And why you like it/didn't like it***

—— 笔 记 ——

1. The social network 2. true story 3. one week ago 4.  
creator of facebook 5. simple idea → global brand



再来看下面这个问题。

***Describe a person who has been an important influence in your life.***  
***You should say Who this person is and how long you have known him or her***  
***Why you chose this person***  
***How this person has influenced your life***  
***And explain how you feel about him or her.***

—— 笔 记 ——

○ Who and how long?

Older brother/36 years old/a lawyer/live in America/not see often/known him all my life

○ Why I chose him?

When young had problems at school/learning difficulties/his dream — to be a lawyer/failed many times/finally succeeded

○ How has he influenced my life?

Taught me to keep going/have a clear goal/don't give up/last year: I failed an important test/disappointed but didn't give up/trying again soon

○ How you feel?

grateful/admiration/proud..

好了，咱们给这个话题卡笔记添砖加瓦，于是就变成了下面的文字。

**My Brother**

*I've decided to talk about my older brother. I've known him all of my life. He's 36 years old and he's a lawyer. Unfortunately, he lives in America so I don't see him very often.*

*I chose him because, when he was young, he had a lot of problems at school because he had a lot of learning difficulties. But, it was always his dream to be a lawyer and he didn't let his learning difficulties get in his way. He failed his exams many times but he kept trying and he finally succeeded.*

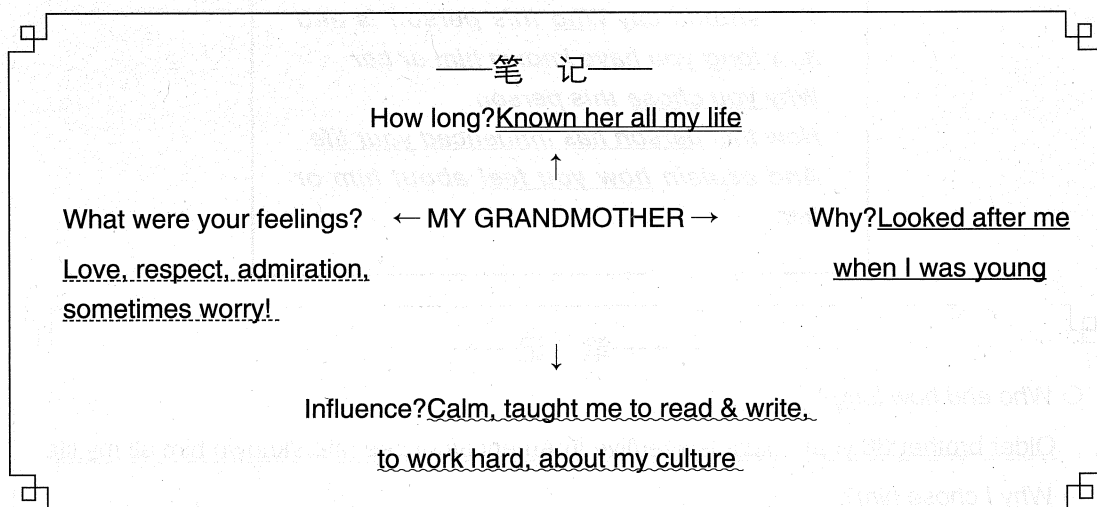
*I think he has influenced my life by teaching me to keep going. He also taught me that it's important to have a clear goal and to never give up. Last year, I failed an important test at school and I was very disappointed. But I thought of my brother and I decided not to give up.*



so I'm going to try again soon.

When I think of my brother, I feel really grateful that I have him in my life. I also feel a lot of admiration for him and I'm very proud of what he has achieved.

还是这个人物题，咱们再拿“我的奶奶”举一个例子，你也可以做这样一个笔记。



咱们再把 1 分钟笔记丰富一下，于是便有了下面的文字。

### My Grandmother

I've decided to talk about my grandmother. I've known her all of my life and she's an amazing person.

I chose her because, when I was young, she looked after me a lot when my parents were busy at work. So I have a lot of strong memories of her when I was growing up.

I think she has influenced my life by being such as calm person. She also taught me how to read and write. And I think it's because of her that I work so hard now. She also taught me how to cook some traditional dishes from my country.

When I think of my grandmother, I feel very happy. I love her very much and I feel a lot of respect and admiration for her. But I also sometimes feel worried about her because she is quite old now and still lives alone.

请注意看这两个范例，其中斜体字直接回答了题目的 4 个小问题，不同的下画线代表了笔记里的关键词。

如果你不认识话题卡上的某个单词，或者想要明确陈述内容，应马上提问。考官会简短回答，帮助你理解。不要在弄清题目意思上浪费时间。

话题卡上的提示性问题旨在帮助你准备作答。但是，如果你的陈述没有全部按照话题



卡上的提示来作答，也不会被扣分。流利、不间断的两分钟作答要比把话题卡上的信息点说完更重要。

**记住** 这是口语考试，不是个人经历的考试！如果没有与话题相关的经历，不必慌张。你可以谈一谈别人的经历，或者告诉考官你想不起一部有趣的电影，反倒记得一部伤感的电影。

如果你没说完考官就打断了你，不要诧异，因为你只有 2 分钟的陈述时间。也不用担心没说完会影响你的得分，因为考官评判你 Part 2 的水平并不以你是否说完 Part 2 作为唯一依据。

## 增加细节，延伸答案

很多学生过分担心语法问题了。对于 Part 2 来说，我觉得你更应该担心你所说的质量（除语法以外的）。提高答案质量最好的办法就是增加细节。

*Describe your best friend.  
Say when you met him/her.*

一般的答案可能是：I met my best friend at school when I was 11 years old.

增加细节以后的答案是：I met my best friend at school when I was 11 years old, so we've known each other for three years. I remember we sat next to each other in my first science lesson at secondary school, and we had to work together to do an experiment. We got on straight away, and we've been best friends ever since.

看出来了吗？我不仅增加了很多细节信息，还使用了更多的词汇和语法结构。



咱们再看一个例子。

**Goal**

***Describe a time when you had to work very hard to achieve a goal.***

***You should say:***

***What the goal was***

***When this happened***

***What you did to achieve the goal***

***And talk about why the goal was important for you.***

A1: One of my recent goals was to go on a 4-day walk in the mountains in the South Island. This happened in March of last year. To prepare for this goal, I did a lot of exercise. I walked every day, and I gradually increased the speed and the distance I was walking. Some days we did quite long walks. I also went swimming three times a week.

This was an important goal for me because I wanted to have a great holiday with my husband, and I wanted to enjoy the walk and not be too tired. It was also a personal achievement for me.

A2: One of my recent goals was to go on a 4-day walk in the mountains in the South Island. This is one of the famous walks in our country, and it is a very beautiful walk round some bays by the ocean. We planned to stay in hotels each night, so it was going to be a great holiday for my husband and I. I needed to get fit enough to enjoy it first!

I did lots of exercise and training to prepare for this goal. When I started, I was reasonably fit, but I knew I needed to get a lot fitter, so I did a lot of walking. At first it took me 2 hours, but by the end I could do it easily in a much shorter time. On the weekends I went for longer walks with my husband. We used to walk to the Botanical Gardens, which was a long way, but we got to have lunch in a cafe when we got there, so that I had much more energy as I got fitter, too. My feet and legs started to hurt with all the exercise, so I went to swimming classes three times a week. I had to get up at 6 am for this! But it was worth it. It really improved my balance and stamina, and it helped those sore muscles, too.

This goal was important because I really wanted to go on this holiday with my husband.



Reaching it also gave me a great sense of personal achievement. I was very proud of myself! And, of course I was a lot fitter by the end of the training. I resolved to keep up my level of fitness, but unfortunately, I haven't managed to do that. Still, at least now I know that I can do it again if I want to, now.

by the end 到最后

it was worth it 这很值得

从 A1 到 A2, 同样的内容增加了很多细节和举例之后变得生动起来(请注意看不同下画线内容是如何延伸的)。事情还是那个事情, 但是细节增加了很多。

大家在家做 Part 2 口语练习时, 也要用跟 Part 1 练习同样的方法: 先口语作答, 然后录音、摘抄, 接着自行丰富细节, 修改语法, 润色句子, 进行一些同义词转换, 再录音, 如此反复。

有些考生很难说够 2 分钟, 而有些考生要说的话很多, 时间结束还未进入正题。部分原因与个人性格有关, 有些人比较健谈, 有些人则不。然而, 每位考生在雅思口语考试中都应尽量陈述 2 分钟。在 Part 2 中, 展开回答最好的方式是就给话题的各个部分提供更多的细节或额外的叙述。记住, 无须涵盖话题卡上所有的信息点, 即使时间结束时未能涵盖所有内容或有所遗漏, 你都不会因此被扣分。

**记住** 连贯性十分重要, 这是指话语的逻辑性与结构。在谈每个新的信息点前, 先以不同的方式进行介绍, 这样考官就能够了解你打算谈论的内容。关联词语在这里十分重要。有效利用准备时间——记录想法、关键词语、可能用到的时态及关联词语。这些内容看似很多, 但练习做笔记而不是写下完整的句子, 并且所做的笔记应该便于阅读, 这最为重要。

## 说你准备的, 说你懂的

在口语 Part 2, Part 3 的考试中, 你需要快速决定自己要说什么内容。最好的办法就是说自己亲身经历的或提前准备的内容。千万不要临场发挥, 你的应变能力不需要在这一部分体现。

### Part 2: Describe a law in your country.

建议: 像这个话题, 咱们可以用《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》里面关于枪支的写作素材。解释一下为什么你所在的国家不允许携带枪支, 谈谈《枪支管理法》的好处或坏处。



- 1) 有很多口语话题可以轻松地转化为一个写作话题，特别是学过《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》这本书以后，你会突然发现自己变得滔滔不绝、思如泉涌。
- 2) 将法律这个话题成功地转化为谈论枪支其实才是最重要的能力。

### Part 3: What new law would you introduce to improve life in your country?

建议：同理，像这个话题，咱们可以用《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》里面关于环境的写作素材。解释一下政府为了减少工厂污染、汽车污染等颁布了《新环境法》。下面有几个难题，看看我是如何将它们变简单的。

#### 1) Describe something that you collect.

很多学生看到这个题目就愣住了，因为他们根本没有收集的习惯。但是这个题目是可以变通的。比如，你的爱好是听歌或读书，你可以告诉考官你收集 CD 或小说。你也可以说你喜欢收集衣服或鞋子（对于喜欢购物的女生来说）。其实，我们每个人都是收藏家，只是你自己没有察觉而已。所以这道题问的是你喜欢收集 × × ×，我们就可以说成我喜欢买 × × ×，把一个收藏话题变成购物话题，一下就把难题化解掉了。

#### 2) Describe an important decision that you made.

这是很简单的题目。你可以说大学所选的专业、毕业后选的工作。如果你搬到另外一个国家去学习和生活，你也可以说说这个。题目是让我们谈一个重要的选择，但实际上，你生活中的任何一个重要改变都可以是一个选择。

#### 3) Describe an important letter you received.

看到这个题目，是不是又头疼了？从来没写过信，是不是？跟上面题目的思路一样，把它转换成收到一封 Email，就简单得多了。比如收到一个大学的 Offer，一个求职的 Offer，等等。

## 将宏观、抽象的话题具体化、生活化

请先看一个例题。

***Describe a problem that affects the environment in the area where you live.***

***You should say:***

***What the problem is***

***What causes it***

***And explain what you think could be done to solve it***



请注意，题目是让你说“a problem in your local area”。所以不要说“global warming”这样很大的话题，下面这些具体的话题更适合一些。

Air pollution caused by traffic and factories 汽车与工厂带来的空气污染

Building new roads, houses, factories etc. destroys natural areas

建造公路、住房、工厂等行为破坏了自然环境

Increasing amounts of litter and household waste 不断增加的生活垃圾

咱们平时在拿到题目的时候，遇到一些不太好说的抽象的话题，或者一些比较宏观的话题，可以尽量去用身边的具体事例和你了解的一些生活化的内容去说，尽量把大的问题缩小化、具体化，这样会容易很多。

比如上面这题，如果你已经熟悉《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》的话，你也可以用环境类的句子来组织口语素材，这样会容易很多。

## 口语话题变成写作话题

学生们通常会担心自己抽到难题。但实际上，这些难题并没有他们想的那么难。咱们看下面这个例子。

***Describe a law in your country.***

这是一个很抽象的话题，很多学生对法律一无所知（法学院学生除外）。然而，我们可以挑选一些简单的例子来说。

1) 《道路交通安全法》：在很多国家，开车打电话是违法行为。你可以说说电话很普遍，它的好处有哪些。然后，解释一下为什么有的人开车时要打电话。再说一下开车打电话都有哪些危害，这部法律的颁布对减少交通事故、拯救生命有哪些好处。

2) 《义务教育法》：如果你对教育类的话题很有信心，你就可以说说它。为什么国家要强制性要求每个孩子读到初中毕业？然后，你可以谈谈教育的好处。

就这样，一个看似很难的口语话题转变为一个很简单的写作话题了。类似的，还可以谈谈跟环境相关的《环境保护法》，跟童工、家庭暴力相关的《未成年人权益保护法》，等等。



## 眼神交流，考官态度

### 眼神交流

很多学生认为应该跟考官经常进行眼神交流。这对 Part 1 和 Part 3 是有用的，但对于 Part 2 来说，并没有什么意义。

在 Part 2 这个部分，你不需要担心眼神交流的问题。最好还是紧盯你的话题卡，认真准备问题。回答问题里的每一个小问题，不要漏掉。你应该看一下你的卡片，最好在准备时间里写一些好的素材。

**注意** 考官不会因为眼神交流而扣分，但他/她会因为你的口语答案不好而扣分。

### 考官态度

一些学生担心考官脾气不好或不礼貌。也许考官没对你笑，也跟你没有眼神接触，经常打断或者不停看表。这意味着你会得低分吗？

答案是否定的！而且，针对这些行为去复议或投诉也是没有意义的。考官对你的态度一点也不重要，以上的这些你都可以忽略。专心注意答你的题才是真的！记住，一个考官对你笑，非常 nice，也有可能给你低分（就是我们常说的微笑杀手啊）。换句话说，一个对你不那么友善的考官也能给你高分！所以不要再纠结这些问题了，真的没意义。

### 是否同意你的观点

有时，学生担心在雅思口语中考官可能不赞同自己表达的观点，并因此打分较低。无须担心这一点。考官只关注你的语言和沟通能力，这是他们评估和判断你的所有内容。表达你的观点，谈论你的兴趣，从个人经历中举例说明都是可以的。所以不要去问一些“我说的观点，考官会不会喜欢啊？”“考官好像都没正眼瞧我啊！”“他好像对我不太礼貌哦，都没说 have a nice day.” 无聊又没用的问题了，老老实实备考才是真的！

## 最后一个小问题：表达你的感受

话题卡上的最后一点一般是让你描述感受，比如问你“为什么”。

所以，准备一些好的词语和短语来表达你的感受。与其说“it was nice”，为什么不說“it was an unforgettable experience.”？看看下面我给大家准备的范例，你会发现我常说：

- I was filled with a sense of panic and fear
- I felt so embarrassed





- what I liked most about... was...
- I was amazed at how...
- I enjoyed learning...

## 口语该不该用模板句，该不该背范例素材？

很多考生试图背诵口语考试的答案或范例素材，特别是 Part 2 的素材，可我并不推荐这种备考方式。口语考官受过培训，可以轻易识别这种情况。我建议大家注重表现自己的真实水平。尽可能有效地利用 1 分钟的准备时间。

还有学生问我，像下面这些句子可不可以提前背下来，然后上考场去套。

I guess I could begin by saying something about... (point 1) and I think I would have to choose... Going on to my next point which is... (point 2), I really need to emphasise that... (explain point 2). And now with reference to... (point3), the point I want to make here is that ... (explain point 3). And so finally, if I have time, in answer to the question of (point 4), really I should mention that...

甚至还有中国老师把这些模板编辑成书，进行教授。

我的答案是否定的：不要用模板句，不要使用范例素材。

诚然，模板句有其好处，可以让你的答案更加有结构性，可以让你觉得自己有备而来。但作为一个以英语为母语的人，同时作为一名雅思考官，我听到这些句子是很反感的。很明显它们就是背的，而且并不针对问题。考官绝对不会被这些句子惊艳到，相反还会非常反感。当考官听到你的模板结构时，他会认为你因为英语水平低，才去背模板，自然给你的分数也不会高。此外，上了考场以后，你心心念念的都是你的模板句，就怕有哪一句没背会，破坏了结构，但你却忽略了主要任务——回答问题！

同时，当你在考场上背诵你在网上找的或老师给的范例素材时，你其实是在试图百分之百还原范例素材，但是如果遇到考官打断你，并询问一些关于该事例的详细细节时，你就会露馅了。

## 使用你准备的口语素材

有些同学可能会纳闷：不是刚刚才说了，不要使用准备好的范例素材吗？怎么这会儿



又要使用你准备的口语素材？认真细心的同学一定发现了，这两句话其实是有区别的。一个是范例素材，一个是你准备的口语素材。这两个有什么区别？区别就在于“你准备的”，即发生在你身上的或者是你真实的观点而形成的素材，并不是别人（老师或其他人）的经历或观点而组成的素材。二者的主要区别其实就是4个字：亲身经历。

我刚才已经说过，雅思考官都是经过培训且富有经验的，如果你背诵范例素材，一定会被发现，不存在侥幸的可能。如果你背诵了范例，考官会在 Part 2 结束后，针对你的话题去询问一些细节问题，比如你跟谁去的，之后你又做了什么，等等。而范例素材是别的老师或别人写的，并不是你亲身经历的，所以你就只能当场编，而这很容易就暴露了你真实的口语水平。

我的建议是，上了考场永远都不要尝试去临时想一个素材，而是尽量往你已经准备的口语素材上去靠。

### **Part 1: Describe a piece of advice that you gave (or that someone gave you)**

你完全可以说你建议朋友来伦敦玩，或者你跟父亲的一次谈话。比如说，你可以说父亲让你努力工作，那么你准备好的词 “major influence” “hard-working” “role model” “set a good example” “positive outlook on life” 就能用上了。所以，每次进行口语练习的时候，经常抽一些没说过的话题，然后练习如何将它们转换成自己已经准备过的素材。

### **Part 2: Describe a law in your country.**

回答建议：这题目挺笼统的，对吧？那我们就把它具体化。大家在《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》里学习了跟枪支相关的句伙，这里刚好可以派上用场。我们把法律这个比较笼统的话题转变为法律严禁人们持枪，这样就把抽象的问题具体化，而具体化的事物就更好描述了。我们可以谈谈控枪法案的好处，不控枪会有什么坏处等。

### **Part 3: What new law would you introduce to improve life in your country?**

回答建议：可以谈谈环保法，因为我们在《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》里学到过很多关于环境保护的词伙、句伙，这时就可以拿来用，谈谈如何减少工厂排放、减少汽车尾气排放等。



## 快速选定你的话题

在 Part 2 中，很重要的一件事就是不要在选内容上浪费时间。咱们直接用题举例。

***Describe a situation in which you were very polite.***

***You should explain***

***Where the situation took place***

***How you showed that you were polite***

***And why you needed to be so polite.***

拿到这个题目你很可能坐在那儿纠结，到底说哪个情况呢？然后 1 分钟就已经过去了。现在我给你 10 秒钟，让你选择一个对人礼貌的例子。记住，就 10 秒钟。你想到了什么？

你要知道，问题的关键不是哪个事例，而是你决定说什么后的准备工作，它们才是决定你分数的关键因素。

简而言之，考官并不在乎你说的是真的还是假的，是你的亲身经历还是别人的经历，你的经历丰富不丰富、精不精彩……这都不重要，重要的是你怎么说，说了哪些词，说得怎么样。

**Q1:** In your country's culture, how do you show that you are being polite?

**A1:** We really value politeness and good manners in the UK, and there are many types of polite behaviour. One of the first things we learn as children is to say "please" and "thank you". As adults, I think we are careful not to be too direct in the language we use. For example, we would never say "Bring me the bill" in a restaurant because this kind of direct instruction would sound rude. It would be much more polite to say "Could we have the bill, please?".

**Q2:** Are we less polite with members of our families than with people we don't know?

**A2:** I suppose it's normal to be a bit more relaxed about politeness with family members. Most people tend to speak in a more informal way at home; in the UK, we still say "please" and "thanks", but it's fine to use colloquial language and things like nicknames that you would never use with someone you didn't know.



# Part 2

## 范例

### An advertisement 广告

***Describe an interesting advertisement that you have seen.***

***You should say:***

***Where you saw it***

***What it was about***

***Why you think it was an interesting advertisement.***

记得选一个简单的素材。这里有一个例子。

I'm going to talk about an advertisement for Coca-Cola, which is one of the biggest brands in the world. I've seen Coke advertised everywhere, on posters and TV commercials.

The advert shows a picture of Santa Claus smiling and holding a bottle of Coke. I think the aim is to target children and associate (link/connect) the brand with Christmas time.

The advert is interesting because the company is deliberately trying to influence and attract children. The marketers are trying to capture young customers. They are presenting the drink as something special, a gift for Christmas. However, Coca-Cola is not necessarily a healthy drink for children; it contains a lot of sugar. Maybe this kind of advertising



manipulates children and encourages them to pester their parents.

manipulates 操纵

pester 纠缠

下面，我想给大家介绍一下 Part 2 范例部分最重要的一点：**串题**。我之前在 Part 2 技巧部分已经重复 N 遍想给大家灌输一个理念：一定要用自己准备过的口语素材去套考官给你的问题，而不是临时想一个。要做到这一点，你需要灵活变通或改编的技能。这个能力不是每个人都会的，所以我们需要进行训练，于是就有了下面这个串题的思考练习。它会提示你进行一定的“打磨加工”（增加一些变通的语句），还可以将每个范例素材改编成某些口语问题的答案。如该题为“一个有意思的广告”，咱们可以将它的答案进行一定的加工，变成人物类话题“一个你尊敬的老人”（圣诞老人。你不要笑，我想再次强调，评分标准里没有任何一条说一定要真实表达，说圣诞老人是完全可以的）、“一个你想见到的人”（圣诞老人）、“一个你小时候想见到的人”（圣诞老人）等的答案，或变成物品类话题“一个让你想买东西的广告”、“一个跨国公司”（可口可乐公司）、“一个你想买的产品”（可口可乐）或是“一张照片”（一张圣诞老人拿可乐的照片）等的答案。

这个串题思考练习将会贯穿整个 Part 2 部分，请一定不要忽视它，像我一样进行上面的思考。反复练习之后，你会掌握这个技能，而这是雅思口语备考的核心技能。

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一个成功的小公司

**人物类**：一个你尊敬的老人 / 一个你想见到的人 / 一个你小时候最喜欢的人 / 一个穿着时髦的人

**物品类**：一个让你想买东西的广告 / 一个跨国公司 / 一个你想买的产品 / 一张照片 / 一首你喜欢的儿歌

**地点类**：无



## A website 网站

***Describe a website that you often use.***

***You should say:***

***What type of website it is***

***How you found out about it***

***What it allows you to do***

***And why you find it useful.***

Facebook is a social networking website. It's a free website that allows you to keep in contact with friends or find people you've lost touch with. It's one of the most popular websites in the world, with millions of users in different countries.

All of my friends use Facebook. One of my friends sent me an email inviting me to join. I signed up and I've been using it ever since.

Facebook allows you to keep up to date with what friends are doing. You have a profile page with information and status updates so that you can tell everyone what you're doing. You can post messages to other people's pages. You can upload photos and videos. I find Facebook most useful for organizing my life, keeping in touch with friends and storing photos. I think social networking websites have become part of everyday life.

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### ★串题★

**经历类:** 一次意外的相逢 / 一个成功的小公司

**人物类:** 一个你久违的朋友 / 一位你尊敬的长者 / 一个你喜欢的明星 / 一个新闻中的人物 / 一个你想见的名人 / 一个对你影响很大的人

**物品类:** 一个手机里经常使用的 APP / 一个电视节目 / 一个广播节目 / 一部电影 / 一本你以前读过的书 / 一本你看过的杂志 / 一篇文章 / 一个想深入学习的东西 / 一张自拍照片

**地点类:** 无

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## A film 电影

在 Part 2 中，你可能会遇到 “describe your favourite film”（描述一个你喜欢的电影）这个问题（“movie”一般用在美式英语）。我的建议是在 [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) 上找你喜欢的电影。你几乎可以找到所有的电影。这些电影评论有时候很难细化，我建议你借鉴一些好的思路或好的词汇。

比如，下面这几个是我在《教父》影评里摘抄的好词。

- one of the greatest films ever made
- a masterpiece · a brilliant story
- the actors' performances are outstanding
- it's compelling to watch

记住，一定要概述电影的情节（或者故事情节），想想你第一次是在哪儿、什么时候看的这部电影，解释一下你看了以后感觉怎么样，为什么喜欢它。类似的题目还有一个你喜欢的网站、电视节目、电影、广播频道、广告等，甚至是一首歌或一本书，我们往往可以采用下面的步骤来准备。

1) 你可以说任何一种形式的书（教科书也好，人物传记也罢）。如果题目是让你描述一部小说，你只需要描述一个故事就可以了。

2) 很多书同样也会被拍成电影。聪明的办法就是选一个既有出版的书又有相关电影的故事（比如托尔金的《指环王》等）。

3) 亚马逊是一个非常不错的书、电影和音乐的评论网站。你只需要搜索名字，就可以查到相关书籍或电影的评论了。

4) “摘抄”是帮你找到优秀评论最好的行动。

5) 试着百度一下“我最喜欢的歌/书/网站/电视/电影是”，看看能搜到什么样的用户评论。

6) 你可以描述你自己国家的书、电影或是音乐。

7) 如果实在没办法，你可以编一个，但是讲真实的东西会更加简单。

8) 如果你不喜欢书，就把你最喜欢的电影当成书来说（反之亦然）。

9) 记住要用一些形容词来描述你的感受。描述一下你第一次读的书里的故事、看的电影、听歌时的感受，谁推荐给你的，你为什么喜欢。



*Describe a film that you would like to see in the future.*

*You should say:*

*What the film is called*

*What it is about*

*How you heard about this film*

*And why you would like to see it*

I'm going to talk about a film that I'd like to see when it **comes out** later this year. It's the new James Bond film, and I saw in the news that it's going to be called "Spectre". I think "Spectre" refers to the name of the imaginary criminal organisation that James Bond has to defeat in the film.

As "Spectre" hasn't been released yet, I don't know exactly what it will be about. But I can guess that the hero, Bond, is going to be on a mission to save the world from an arch-criminal as usual. I'm sure it will be similar to most of the previous Bond films, with a **plot line involving lots of twists and turns**, and with Bond using his skills to defeat his nemesis in the end.

I first heard about this film when I was watching the news a couple of months ago, and since then I've seen the **official trailer** on TV. There have also been various articles in newspapers discussing the actors who have been cast to play supporting roles in the film. The *James Bond* films are always big news here in the UK, probably because Bond himself is an English character.

I'd like to see "Spectre" at the cinema because I'm sure it will be full of action scenes and special effects, and I like the fact that Bond's missions always take place in spectacular locations in different parts of the world. Of course Bond films are totally unrealistic, you could even say **ridiculous**. But they're always fast, entertaining and fun, a bit **like a roller-coaster ride**!

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### ★串题★

**经历类**: 你与一群人干过的事 / 你最喜欢的一项室内活动 / 一次精彩的表演

**人物类**: 一个你想见到的名人 / 一个新闻人物 / 一个有趣的人

**物品类**: 一本你读过 (想读) 的书 / 一部关于未来的电影 / 一个网站 / 一部你讨厌的电影 / 一本你推荐的书

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**地点类：**一个电影院 / 一个让你放松的地方 / 一个在你家乡你最喜欢的地方

**注意** 1) 这个话题我说了 4 段，每段都差不多长。如果你也可以像我这么做，你就很容易说到 2 分钟。

2) 我使用了很多不同的动词时态，你能找出来吗？

下面两个问题是 Part 3 可能会考到的。请注意了，考官在问题里问到了过去和未来，其实就是在考时态问题，注意下画线部分！

**Q1:** Do you think films have changed since you were a child?

**A1:** No, I don't think films have changed much since I was a child. When I was younger I enjoyed watching action films, and the Hollywood formula for this type of film seems to be the same today. For example, I liked the original *Superman* films, and superheroes are still a popular subject for film-makers.

**Q2:** As the technology for home viewing improves, do you think people will stop going to the cinema in future?

**A2:** No, I don't think that people will stop going to the cinema. People can already buy fantastic home viewing equipment, but it still feels more special to share the experience of watching a new film with a theatre full of people. I don't think that technology will be able to replicate that cinema atmosphere.

comes out 当它发行的时候

a plot line involving lots of twists and turns 一个很曲折的剧情

official trailer 官方预告片      ridiculous 荒谬的

like a roller-coaster ride 像坐过山车一样

有一个学生问我：“如果考官要我描述一部电影，我能换个问题吗？因为我不喜欢看电影，从来没看过。”

我的答案是：Part 2 的题目考官是不能换的，如果话题你不喜欢，也得尽量回答，但可以采取一些小技巧，比如你肯定会与家人、孩子或朋友看电影。你可以说 “I don't really like watching films, but my children (friends) love watching ...” 然后，你就描述孩子或朋友喜欢看的电影，说说他们为什么喜欢，说说你为什么觉得这部电影对他们来说很不错。



## An educational TV programme 教育节目

***Describe an educational television programme that you liked.***

***You should say:***

***What the programme was about***

***When and where you saw it***

***How you found out about this programme***

***And why you liked it.***

I'm going to talk about one of my favourite educational TV programmes, which is a nature documentary called *Planet Earth*. There were eleven episodes of this programme, and each one featured a different habitat on Earth, such as mountains, caves, deserts and jungles. The aim of the *Planet Earth* series was to take the viewer into those habitats, using spectacular footage of interesting animals, plants and landscapes.

I first saw *Planet Earth* on television when it was broadcast by the BBC several years ago. I think it was shown every Sunday evening, which was the perfect time to watch a fascinating nature programme. Then, a few years ago, somebody bought me the DVD **box set** of the whole series as a Christmas present, and I watched the episodes again.

I found out about this TV programme because it was advertised repeatedly in the weeks before it was first aired. The TV trailers were really **eye-catching** because they showed incredibly beautiful images of nature. I also recognized the voice of the narrator of the programme, the well-known naturalist David Attenborough. It was these trailers that persuaded me to watch the first episode.

What I liked most about the *Planet Earth* series was its **stunning** photography and its global scope. For example, in the "Fresh Water" episode, they showed us the giant salamander in Japan, crocodiles in the river Nile, and river dolphins in the Amazon. **I was amazed at** how they had managed to film such interesting creatures in so many locations. I enjoyed learning about strange animal species, and the programme **opened my eyes to** the hidden wonders of our planet.

box set 盒子套装

eye-catching 吸引人眼球的

stunning 极好的

I was amazed at... 让我惊讶的是……

opened my eyes to... 让我对……大开眼界



## ★串题★

**经历类**：一次有意义的学习 / 一次科学实验课 / 一次户外活动 / 一次休闲活动

**人物类**：一个你尊敬的老人 / 一个电视节目中的

**物品类**：一部你看过（想看）的电影 / 一个有意义的节目 / 一个网站 / 一个广播节目 / 一个你爱看的电视节目 / 一个你不喜欢的电视节目 / 一本杂志 / 一篇你读过的文章 / 一个有趣的电视节目

**地点类**：无

## A TV programme or channel 电视节目或频道

*Describe a TV programme or channel that you enjoy watching regularly.*

*You should say:*

*What it is called and what it is about*

*When do you usually watch it*

*Why do you prefer it to other programmes or channels*

比如这个话题，就可以说：我喜欢看 *TED* 视频，或者说一个自己喜欢的网络节目（现在很多年轻人已经不看电视，而选择看网络视频了）。比如《跑男》《爸爸去哪儿了》《非诚勿扰》《万万没想到》等都是可以的。

I rarely watch traditional television channels nowadays; I **much prefer** searching for interesting programmes or videos online. So, although it's not a normal TV channel or programme, I'd like to talk about a website which I think is kind of a modern version of a TV channel. It's called *TED*, which stands for "Technology, Entertainment, Design", and it's a great place to watch short talks and presentations about **all sorts of** interesting topics.

The good thing about the videos on *TED* is that I can watch them whenever I want. I have ted.com saved as one of my favorites on my laptop, and I tend to visit the website every few days to check whether there is anything new. I often watch *TED* videos on my phone while I'm travelling to work on the train.

The reason I like watching online videos on *TED* is that I learn something new every



time I watch one. The tagline for the *TED* website is “ideas worth spreading”, and this really sums up the appeal of the site for me. Instead of watching meaningless soap operas and talk shows on TV, I'd much rather spend 10 minutes watching someone talk about a breakthrough in technology, science or healthcare.

much prefer 更喜欢

all sorts of 各种各样的

meaningless soap operas 毫无意义的肥皂剧

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一次学习的经历 / 一堂有意义的课程 / 一段有意义的谈话 / 一次精彩的演讲

**人物类**：一个新闻人物 / 一个成长的榜样 / 一个教你的人（老师）

**物品类**：一部你想看的电影 / 一个有意义的节目 / 一个你想明白的道理 / 一个广播节目 / 一个你爱看的电视节目 / 一本你读过的书 / 一本杂志

**地点类**：一个工作或读书的场所 / 一个拥挤的地方 / 一个你经常去的地方

## An event that made you happy 让你高兴的事

***Describe a recent event that made you happy.***

***You should say:***

***When and where it was***

***Who was involved***

***What happened***

***And explain why it made you happy.***

It was my friend's birthday party, last Saturday evening. We went for a meal in an Italian restaurant.

There were about 10 of us, he invited some close friends and work colleagues, most of them were people I've known since university. We met at the restaurant, I gave my friend a present and a birthday card, we ordered some food, while we ate dinner everyone **chatted**, after the main course the waiter brought out a cake and we sang "Happy Birthday", everyone went home quite late.

It was great to get together with old friends, I had some interesting conversations, it was a



good opportunity to catch up with what my friends **had been up to**, it was a nice way to wind down after a hard week at work, the food was delicious, I went home **feeling full** after a fantastic meal.

chatted 聊天      had been up to 在干些什么  
wind down 放松一下      feeling full 吃得饱饱的

请注意看一下上面的单词，每一个你都认识，但你就是想不起来用。口语考官会认为这些词组是“不太常见的”。换句话说，一些动词短语或地道的表达可以帮助你雅思口语中获得高分。

你不用它们，是因为你想不起来它们；你想不起来它们，是因为你不用它们。看似一个死循环，破解它只有一个方法，那就是学以致用。看到了这些词汇，就想办法造句，在口语练习中，在你的口语素材中，把它们加进去，你会发现一旦多用，它们就会像你的唾沫星子，脱口而出。

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一次聚会 / 一次难忘的经历 / 朋友请你吃过的一顿饭 / 一件休息一天你会做的事情

**人物类**：一个你最好的朋友 / 一个你最想见到的人 / 一个久违重逢的人

**物品类**：一个让你想买东西的广告 / 一个跨国公司 / 一个你想买的产品 / 一张照片

**地点类**：一个你去过的饭馆（咖啡馆） / 一个饭店

## An important conversation 一个重要的谈话

***Describe an important conversation you had.***

***You should say:***

***Where you had the conversation***

***Who you talked with***

***What you talked about***

***And explain why this was an important conversation to you.***



我的建议是聊聊你父母和你关于学习或工作的谈话。如果在国外学习，那就谈谈你出国的事情。你可以使用一些《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》里关于高等教育或出国留学的写作素材。

I'd like to talk about the conversation I had with my mom before high school started. The night before the first day of high school, I was so nervous, because I used to be shy and it usually took me a long time to adapt to the new environment. My mom gave me a "per talk" several days before, but it didn't work, I still felt uneasy.

Usually my mom is not a talkative person who likes to lecture me, but that night, she came to my room, and had a long talk with me. Those are the words that she wouldn't say to my face on other occasions. All those blessings and advice made my tears well up in my eyes.

I told her my anxieties and insecurities, and she did say to me high school is a new start for me, from now on, I could be whoever I wish to be. I don't have to be shy anymore, I need to open my heart and make as many friends as possible, because friends made in high school can be friends for life. And she said, don't worry about my grades, it's just one of many ways to assess myself.

The scores I get will tell me something, but they won't tell me everything. The most important thing is to have fun and make the most of my time during the three years in high school. And if I can figure out what kind of person I want to be in the future and keep working for it, then these three years would be worth it.

That conversation gave me lots of courage and strength, and drove away my fears, which influenced my high school dramatically.

talkative person 爱说话的人    lecture 训斥

made my tears well up in my eyes    让我的眼泪在眼眶里打转

figure out 想出    drove away my fears 消灭了我的恐惧

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一个令人兴奋（开心）的消息 / 一个你电话里接到的好消息 / 一个重要的决定 / 一个有用的建议

**人物类**：一个对你影响很大的人 / 你的一个家人 / 一个你尊敬的人 / 一个和你住一起的家人 / 一个你喜欢和他（她）聊天的人 / 一个年长的家庭成员

**物品类**：你收到的一封信（电子邮件）

**地点类**：无



下面是可能涉及的 Part 3 问题。

**Q1:** What are the differences between men's and women's conversations?

我的建议是用“套话”。

**A1:** I think it depends on the people who are having the conversation, and it depends on the situation, but most people would say that men talk more about sport or cars, whereas women talk about their friends, family and relationships. Women are supposed to be better at expressing their feelings, while men prefer not to talk about themselves.

**Q2:** What do you think are the characteristics of a good speaker?

我的建议是用形容词和举例的方式。

**A2:** I think good speakers are confident and passionate about the subject of their speech. They need to be interesting and engaging. I think a speaker's body language is also really important. A famous example of a great speaker is Barack Obama; he seems to be a naturally inspiring speaker, but I'm sure that practice and preparation are more important than natural talent.

## A lesson 课程

***Describe an interesting lesson that you attended.***

***You should say:***

***Where you attended this lesson***

***What it was about***

***And why you found it interesting***

I'm going to talk about an interesting science lesson that I attended at secondary school when I was 14 or 15 years old.

It was quite a long time ago, so I can't remember every detail, but the lesson was about respiration. We learnt about how the lungs work, how we breathe, and how oxygen passes into the blood. The science teacher also talked to us about the effects of smoking on the lungs.

I found this lesson interesting because my science teacher, Dr. Smith, always introduced



new topics by showing us a video. We watched a short film about how respiration works, and I found this much easier to understand than a science textbook. The film showed diagrams of the lungs to explain the breathing process. Later in the lesson we saw real photos of healthy lungs and lungs that had been damaged as a result of smoking; they had turned black. I think the image of a smoker's lungs is the reason why I remember this lesson.

I can't remember every detail 我已记不起每个细节

### ★串题★

**经历类:** 一次打动你的演讲 / 一段难忘的经历 / 一堂有意义的课 / 一个你想要移除的科目 / 一段有意义的谈话

**人物类:** 一个对你影响很大的人 / 一个你尊敬的人 / 一个好的老师

**物品类:** 一个你想深入学习的東西

**地点类:** 一个你曾经工作或学习过的地方 / 一个你以前的学校

这个范例还没有完。你还可以多说一些，关于老师的个性还有为什么你喜欢他。关键是要讲一个故事，然后一直说到时间到。（题目问的是描述一个有趣的课程，但实际上答案在第三段已经转向描述这个老师。这一点值得大家思考）

下面这几个问题是 Part 3 的话题，答案是 9 分水平。我想问的是，请告诉我哪些词与词组帮我拿到了 9 分？

**Q1:** What do you think makes a good lesson?

**A1:** I think a good lesson is one that is interesting and **engaging**. By "engaging" I mean that the students should feel involved in the lesson; they should feel that they are learning something new that is relevant to them. In my opinion, a lot depends on how the teacher delivers the content of the lesson in a way that students like. My favourite teacher at university used to involve the students by making us teach some of the lessons ourselves.

**Q2:** Do you think it's better to have a teacher or to teach yourself?

**A2:** Well, **there's no substitute for** a good teacher. I think you can teach yourself, but you can learn a lot more quickly with the guidance of a teacher. For example, when learning a language, you really need someone to correct your mistakes; you can get the grammar and vocabulary from books, but books can't tell you where you're going wrong.





**Q3:** Do you think the traditional classroom will disappear in the future?

**A3:** I don't think it will disappear, but it might become **less common**. I think more people will study independently, using different technologies rather than sitting in a classroom. Maybe students will attend a lesson just once a week, and spend the rest of their time following online courses or watching video lessons.

engaging 动人的

there's no substitute for 是不可替代的

less common 少见的

## Something that made you angry 让你生气的事

***Describe a situation that made you angry.***

***You should say:***

***When it happened***

***What happened***

***And explain how you felt***

先说说我的想法吧。这个问题肯定是让我说一个小故事了，所以我的答案不会那么学术或正式，毕竟这不是一个学术问题。下面是我的 9 分口语范例，请给精华词汇加下划线。

A recent situation that made me angry was **getting stuck** in a traffic jam on the way to meet some friends. It was last Sunday lunchtime, and I didn't expect there to be much traffic; people don't work on Sundays, so the roads aren't usually very busy.

**Everything was going well** until suddenly I saw a queue of cars on the road in front of me. **I had no choice** but to join the queue and wait to get past whatever was causing the delay. **It turned out that** it was caused by some roadwork, and it took me an extra 30 minutes to get past them. Getting stuck in traffic congestion doesn't usually make me angry, but this time it did, mainly because I wasn't expecting it and I knew that my friends were waiting to meet me for lunch. I felt **frustrated** and **powerless** because there was nothing I could do to change the situation, and **I had no idea** how long I would be sitting there waiting. When I finally saw the reason for the congestion, I was relieved that I was close to getting past the roadwork, but I still felt a bit stressed knowing that I was half an hour late.



getting stuck in... 被卡在…… everything was going well 一切都很顺利

I had no choice 我别无选择 It turned out that... 结果我发现……

frustrated 挫败的 powerless 有心无力

had no idea 不知道

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一个交通堵塞的时刻 / 一次让你久等的经历 / 一次迟到的经历 / 一个大城市的弊端 / 一个你没有规划好的行程 / 一个你学到的教训

**人物类：**一个对你影响很大的人 / 一个你尊敬的人 / 一个好的老师

**物品类：**一辆你想买的汽车 / 一个你想拥有的交通工具（自行车或直升机）

**地点类：**一个拥挤不堪的地方 / 一个被污染的地方 / 一个嘈杂的地方

## A meal 一道菜

***Describe a popular meal from your country that you like to eat.***

***You should say What the meal is***

***Why it's popular in your country***

***And why you like it.***

我的建议如下。

1) 你最好认真选一个，因为关于这道菜你要说很多。比如说，你可以选择一个人们在节日里才会吃的菜（比如粽子）。

2) 这个问题三个部分可能都会问，所以你最好一起准备。对于 Part 1 来说，不要只说菜名，要解释一下它是怎么做的，需要哪些配料。

3) 在最后一部分里(why you like it)，多用一些形容词，说说你最后吃这道菜是什么时候，是什么场合，在哪吃的。准备一些相关的口语素材，自己给自己录音练习，一直练到你觉得上考场也没问题为止。



咱们来看一位同学的例子。

I'd like to talk about ASADO, which is the most traditional and popular meal in my home country, Argentina.

Asado can be translated as “barbecue” and an asado meal normally consists of beef, chicken, and several animal organs. Asado can be prepared in different ways, but my favorite is charcoal-grilled because it gives the meats a special wood-burning flavor. What's more, a well-prepared asado allows consumers to taste the tenderness and juiciness of the meats. Since I have always been a meat lover, asado has naturally become my favorite meal.

As I said, asado is the most popular meal in Argentina, and basically every tourist traveling to Argentina wants to try it at least once during their visit. Short ribs are considered the main dish in an asado meal, and that's why it is the most commonly consumed part of the cow in Argentina. An asado meal is commonly served with fresh salad and some traditional spices and condiments.

Because of the high costs of the meats nowadays, asado is only served in special events such as birthdays, anniversaries, or important holidays like Christmas or the New Year. In my case, the last time I had asado was when my wife and I invited a bunch of Taiwanese of China friends to our **housewarming party** and I wanted to let them have a taste of this traditional South American meal. **To my delight**, the asado I prepared came out perfect; it was neither undercooked nor overcooked, it was **just right** and the meats were so flavorful, juicy and tender.

**All in all**, I would say that asado is perfect for gatherings between family and friends. People not only can enjoy and taste a wide variety of barbecued foods but also have a great time together.

housewarming party 庆祝乔迁的聚会

all in all 总而言之

to my delight 让我高兴的是

just right 刚刚好

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一次朋友的聚会 / 一个隆重的节日 / 一个公共活动 / 一次你学做饭的经历 / 一个你家乡当地的小生意

**人物类**：一个会做菜的人 / 一个有一技之长的人 / 一个你熟悉的人 / 一个做生意的人 / 一



个你敬佩的人

**物品类:** 一道你喜欢吃的 (不喜欢吃的) 菜 / 一种西方的食物 / 一种健康的食物

**地点类:** 一个餐馆 (咖啡馆) / 一个拥挤的地方 / 一个路边摊 / 一条特殊的街道 / 一个你最喜欢的地方 / 一个购物中心

## Event in history 历史事件

***Describe an important event in history.***

***You should say:***

***When it happened***

***What the event was***

***And what effect you think this event had.***

这个问题看起来有点难, 是吧? 但其实如果你选对了事件, 就会比较简单, 足够你说 2 分钟。以下是我的建议。

- 1) 不要谈论个人事件, 那就跑题了。
- 2) 选择一些你熟悉的、知道的事件, 最近发生的也可以。比如说, 你可以选择谈谈互联网的诞生, 奥巴马的竞选。
- 3) 考前准备一下这个话题。

让我们来看一下范例。

One of the most important and shocking events in history is the 9/11 terrorist attacks. This event took place on the East coast of the US on September 11, 2001 and it consisted of a series of suicide attacks conducted by a group of terrorists. These terrorists hijacked commercial airplanes and directed them into the Pentagon and the World Trade Center buildings in New York City. Part of the Pentagon was damaged, but both Twin Towers collapsed and were fully destroyed. Because of these attacks, thousands of innocent people were injured and killed.

I think this event really has had an effect on many people's lives, especially Americans because it was like a direct hit into their hearts. Since the attacks, the security at airports,



government buildings, and popular public places has become extremely tight and that somehow has caused inconvenience on our daily lives. For example, if we want to travel by plane, we must get to the airport 2 or 3 hours before the flight in order to go through all the security check points.

All in all, I think the 9/11 attacks is an important event in the history of mankind because it showed how a country was able to rebuild and recover despite **all the grief**.

all the grief 所有的悲伤

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一个著名的故事（历史故事）/ 一个纪念日 / 一次公共活动 / 一堂有意义的课 / 一次意味深长的谈话

**人物类**：一个你尊敬的人 / 一个你讨厌的名人 / 一个新闻中的人 / 一个你想见到的人

**物品类**：一部你看过的电影 / 一本你看过的书（杂志）/ 一个你浏览过的网站 / 一首有意义的歌

**地点类**：一个历史地点 / 一个你学到关于历史的地点 / 一个你去过的城市（国家）

咱们再来看看 Part 3 的话题。

**Q1**: What do you think we can learn by studying events of the past?

**A1**: I think we can learn a lot by studying history. Just as individual people learn from their mistakes, societies can learn from the mistakes made by previous governments or leaders. For example, from what I've read in the newspapers, many economists are looking back to the time of the Great Depression, around 80 years ago, in order to understand the financial crisis that is currently affecting many countries around the world. Even if we don't always learn from mistakes, I think it's fascinating to study history because it gives us an insight into who we are and where we come from.

**Q2**: What important events do you think might take place in the future?

**A2**: It's really difficult to predict what will happen in the future; most of the big, historic events of the past would have been impossible to foresee. For example, I don't think that anyone living 100 years ago could have imagined that people would one day walk on the moon! If I had to guess what might happen in the future, I'd like to think that scientists will invent cures for diseases like cancer, and we'll all live longer.



## Team project 团队项目

***Describe a team project aimed for study or entertainment***

***You should say:***

***When and where you did it***

***Who you did it with***

***How you did it***

***You should also explain whether you liked it and why***

I'd like to talk about a team project that I was involved in during my final term at business school. There were four of us on the team, and our task was to work with a local company to research a new market, in a European country, for one of their products or services. Our objective was to produce a report and give a presentation.

The first thing we did was **split into** two groups. We had been assigned a company that produced a range of bicycle accessories, so two of us spent some time getting to know the company while the other two researched the market and the competitors in the target country, which was Germany. In the end, I think it was a successful project because we managed to identify a possible gap in the market in Germany for one of the company's products. Our group presentation also **went really well**.

**Until that point**, the course had been all about business theory, so it was quite a learning experience to work with a real company. I felt a real sense of accomplishment when we **handed in** our report and delivered our presentation, and I think all of us were proud of what we had done.

split into 分成

went really well 进行得非常顺利

until that point 在此之前

handed in 上交

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一堂有意义的课 / 一个你获得的建议 / 一个你想加入的组织 / 一件让你骄傲的事情 / 一件一群人一起干过的事情 / 一个别人给你非常有用的建议 / 一次有意义的谈话



**人物类**：一个帮助过你（你帮助过）的人 / 你的同桌（朋友，同学） / 一个对你来说很重要的人 / 一个领导者

**物品类**：一部你看过的电影 / 一本你看过的书（杂志） / 一个你浏览过的网站 / 一首有意义的歌

**地点类**：一个你去过的公司

## A funny situation 一件搞笑的事

*Describe a funny situation that made you laugh.*

*You should say:*

*When this situation took place*

*What happened*

*How you reacted and why you found the situation funny.*

我的建议：看到这个题目，最好的素材莫过于讲一个小故事（最好是真实的）。

不知道你有没有发现，当你在准备口语素材的时候，如果准备的内容是一个真实的故事或经历，你会把它描述得非常好。你记得里面的每一个细节，可以随意去拓展、去扩充。在说的時候，我没有考虑过语法或词汇，只是用一种最自然的方式来叙述这个事实。

拿到口语高分的秘诀不是你“复杂”的语法结构，也不是大词或俗语。核心是自然，越自然越好，而一个真实的经历或故事就可以做到这一点。

I'm going to talk about a funny thing that happened to me a couple of weeks ago. I think it was a Saturday morning, and I was sitting having a coffee in a café near where I live.

I was on my own so I decided to read the newspaper while drinking my coffee. I must have been quite engrossed in what I was reading because the time passed quickly, and I suddenly realised that I needed to get going. What I didn't realise was that I had been sitting with my legs crossed, and one of my legs had completely gone to sleep. As I stood up to leave the café, I quickly became aware that my left leg was "dead", but it was too late; I started to fall. I thought I could catch myself on the table, but the table tipped over and I



fell to the floor in front of everyone in the café!

I can remember being on my knees in the middle of the café, looking up at the staff and customers around me. I felt really embarrassed and I expected the other people to find it funny, but **to my surprise** nobody was laughing. They were all worried that something really bad had happened to me! As I got up from the floor, I had to explain to the whole café that I was fine. I was embarrassed at the time, but I laughed about it later!

I was on my own 我一个人

I needed to get going 我得走了

tipped over 翻倒

to my surprise 令我惊讶的是

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一件让你觉得好笑的事情 / 一次有趣的经历 / 一次你印象深刻的用餐经历

**人物类**：一个帮助过你的人 / 一个做小生意的老板

**物品类**：一部法律

**地点类**：一个餐馆 / 一个购物中心 / 一个街边小店 / 一个你常去的小店

咱们来分析一下上面的范例。我没有使用任何复杂的语法结构或大词，但它能拿到 9 分。为什么呢？让雅思口语评分标准来告诉你吧。

#### 1) Fluency and coherence 流利度与连贯性

我的答案是一个故事，这个故事说得非常流利（逻辑清晰、有组织性）。关于流利度，你可以听听音频范例，没有停顿或犹豫。

#### 2) Lexical resource (vocabulary) 灵活的词汇

我的描述也许比较简单，但实则不然。我使用的词汇非常自然、贴切，当然也有一些不常见的词，比如 engrossed, the time passed, I suddenly realised, get going, my leg was dead, tipped over, to my surprise。

#### 3) Grammatical range and accuracy 语法的灵活性与准确性

我的答案里不存在语法错误，语法结构不至于太复杂，但足以打动考官。

#### 4) Pronunciation 发音

我是一个 native speaker，哈哈！





## A conversation 对话

***Describe an interesting conversation you had with someone you didn't know.***

***You should say:***

***Who the person was***

***Where the conversation took place***

***What you talked about***

***And explain why you found the conversation interesting.***

I'm going to talk about an interesting conversation that I had a couple of weeks ago in a music shop. I was walking along one of the main shopping streets in the city centre, when a large window displaying all sorts of musical instruments **caught my eye**. **Out of curiosity**, I decided to go in and **have a look around**.

The person I **ended up** speaking to was a shop assistant on the second floor, in the area of the shop dedicated to acoustic guitars. I hadn't **intended to** speak to anyone, but the assistant approached me in a friendly way and asked whether I had any questions.

I explained to the assistant that I hadn't played the guitar for years, but that I **wondered** what the differences were between the various acoustic guitars on show. He talked to me about the different makes and models, whether they were factory or hand made, the woods and varnishes used, the variation in sound quality, and of course the price range.

I found the conversation fascinating because the shop assistant was so knowledgeable. It was obvious that he had a passion for the guitar, and he didn't mind talking to me even though I had **made it clear** that I didn't intend to buy anything. He even picked up and played three or four of the instruments to demonstrate the differences in their sound.

caught my eye 吸引眼球

out of curiosity 出于好奇心

have a look around 四处看

ended up 结束

intended to 打算

I wondered 我想知道

made it clear 明确表示



### ★串题★

**经历类：**一个重要的决定 / 一次好的服务 / 一件让你值得骄傲的事情 / 一件让你觉得愧疚的事情

**人物类：**一个对你影响很大的人 / 一个对你有礼貌的人 / 一个好的服务员 / 一个让你说抱歉的人

**物品类：**一部你看过的电影 / 一本你看过的书（杂志） / 一个你浏览过的网站 / 一首有意义的歌 / 一种你喜欢（不喜欢）的乐器

**地点类：**一个你喜欢的商店 / 一个你常去的地方 / 一个安静的地方

## Prize 获奖

***Describe a prize that you would like to win.***

***You should explain***

***What the prize is for***

***How you know about it***

***What you would have to do to win it***

***And why you would like to win this prize.***

I'm going to talk about a prize that I would like to win, which is the "employee of the year" award at the company where I work. At the end of December each year, the company directors give this award to a member of staff who has made an outstanding contribution to the business over the previous twelve months.

I first heard about this prize during my training and orientation period just after I got the job three years ago. It was early December and some of my colleagues were discussing who might be awarded "employee of the year" later that month. I was intrigued, and asked them to tell me more about the award.

As I said, the prize is given for "outstanding contribution to the business". We don't have an exact definition of what this means, but we assume that you have to achieve certain standards, such as 100% attendance, good **punctuality**, meeting targets and deadlines,



good teamwork, and so on. I think the winner also needs to have done something especially creative. For example, last year's winner created a completely new service for our clients.

I'd like to win "employee of the year" because it would mean that my work had been recognized by the company directors, and this would definitely help me to progress in my career. It would also give me a great sense of personal achievement.

punctuality 准时

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一段积极的经历 / 一次你自己赚钱的经历

**人物类：**一个好的老板 / 一个好的领导者 / 一个你的同事

**物品类：**一个小公司（生意） / 一个好的服务

**地点类：**一个你工作过（参观过）的公司 / 一个你工作或学习的地方

## Proud 骄傲

*Describe something you did that made you feel proud of yourself.*

*You should say*

*What you did*

*When you did it*

*Why you felt proud of what you had done*

*And explain how you felt when this happened.*

像这个话题，你可以说一个学术成就、一份新工作、工作上的成就、在比赛中的良好表现，等等。在给出完整话题之前，你可以想一想跟骄傲感、成就感相关的词汇。

我给大家介绍两个网站，可以很好地帮助你。

- *Thesaurus* 你可以在这个网站上查到某一个词的同义词。

- *Oxford Collocation Dictionary* 它可以告诉你某些词经常和哪些词一起使用，这样你就知道短语用得对不对了。



比如这个话题，我就在 *Thesaurus* 上查了 *proud* 和 *achievement* 的同义词：

- 1) pleased
- 2) glad
- 3) delighted
- 4) overjoyed
- 5) thrilled

然后，我又去 *Collocation Dictionary* 查到了跟 *achievement* 相关的词组：

- 1) a great/major/outstanding/remarkable/tremendous achievement
- 2) my proudest achievement
- 3) a feeling of achievement
- 4) a sense of achievement

好，当我查完了这些词以后，大家来看我的范例，看看我是怎么把它们融入进去的。

One of my proudest achievements was completing my undergraduate degree at the university of ... (name). The key moment that I remember was when I received my final exam results; I was delighted to have passed with better scores than I expected.

I graduated from university in ... (year). As far as I recall, we received our final exam results in May and the graduation ceremony was in July. Our exam scores for individual course modules were posted on the noticeboard in the corridor of the university department, and I remember getting into the lift in the department one morning, knowing that I would soon see my results.

The particular moment when I really felt overjoyed and proud of what I had achieved was when I saw my exam results on the department noticeboard. This was the precise point in time when I realised that I had passed and that my hard work had paid off. I was proud because I had overcome some setbacks earlier in the course, and I had proved to myself that I could achieve my goals.

As I approached the department noticeboard I felt really nervous but also excited; I knew that the moment of truth was just seconds away. And when I saw my final exam results I was surprised, thrilled and relieved all at the same time. I didn't shout out with joy, but I think I probably clenched my fist and said "yes" to myself. I certainly remember walking back down the corridor with a spring in my step, feeling elated and knowing that four years of study were finally over.



as far as I recall 就我回忆……

## Indoor game 室内游戏

***Describe an indoor game that you enjoyed as a child.***

***You should say:***

***what the game was***

***where you played it***

***who played this game with you***

***And why you liked it***

As a child I enjoyed playing chess. I think chess is probably the best known board game in the world. It's a game for two players, and the aim is to defeat the other player by taking his or her pieces and **eventually** trapping his King. This final move is called **checkmate**.

I remember that it was a classmate of mine at primary school who first taught me to play chess. He had a small, portable chess set, and once I knew how each piece moved, we started playing at break and lunch times; we played in our classroom or outside on the school playground. Later my parents bought me my own chess set as a birthday present so that I could play at home. I taught my younger brother to play, and at some point I joined the school chess club. There I had the chance to hone my skills against some of the older pupils, and in my final year of primary school I made it onto the school team. There were five of us on the team, and we competed against children from other primary schools in the same town.

I liked playing chess because I enjoyed the challenge of thinking ahead and trying to outwit my opponent. I was probably seven or eight years old when I started playing, and it seemed like a very mysterious and intellectual game at that time. Also, although I loved winning, chess taught me to learn **from my losses** and to congratulate the person who had beaten me.

eventually 最终

checkmate 将军

learn from my losses 从失败中学习



### ★串题★

**经历类：**一个童年的游戏 / 一段积极的经历 / 一段你童年美好的回忆 / 一件让你开心的事 / 你小时候做的一件调皮事

**人物类：**一个擅长某事的人 / 一个你的家人 / 一个你的好朋友（同学） / 一个和你一起居住的家庭成员

**物品类：**家人送你（你送家人）的一件礼物 / 一个手工艺品 / 一个你买来却不常用的东西 / 一个儿时的玩具 / 一张照片

**地点类：**一个孩子的房间 / 一个你家里你最喜欢的房间

很多“烤鸭”总感觉在 Part 2 说不够 2 分钟，这主要是因为他们把话题卡上的前面 2 点或 3 点答得太快了（一般是 where, who, what），只详细地解释了一下第 4 点（一般是 why），所以造成说完第 4 点后还没到 2 分钟。

看一下我上面关于 indoor game 的例子。我并没有一句话带过第一点（比如 “I’m going to talk about chess”），而是对于题目中的 4 点都进行了详细的解释。对于游戏的描述，我额外用了 3 个句子，对于 where 和 who 我同样没有一语带过。

一般话题卡的最后一个问题都是问你 why，所以同学们一般答得久一点。但是，请记住，如果你要说够 2 分钟（也必须说够 2 分钟），在平时练习的时候就要注意对前面几个问题的答案进行延展。

## A positive experience 积极经历

***Describe a positive experience that you had as a teenager.***

***You should say:***

***What the positive experience was***

***Where you were***

***Who you were with***

***And explain why you found the experience positive.***



I'm going to describe the first time I visited England's capital city, London, on a school trip when I was a teenager. I had never been to London before, and it was great to share that experience with my school friends.

The positive experience wasn't confined to one particular place in London. As far as I remember, I enjoyed the whole trip, from the coach journey to the visits to various tourist attractions. We got off the coach near the Houses of Parliament, and so one of my first memories was seeing the famous "Big Ben" clock tower. We also visited the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace and Trafalgar Square.

As I said earlier, it was a school trip, and I think there were around thirty of us, including two teachers. I was with a group of close friends, which made the experience more enjoyable.

What really struck me about London was that it was historic but modern and thriving at the same time. It seemed to me to be a lively, fashionable and cosmopolitan place. Coming from a relatively small town, the experience made me keen to visit more capital cities in the future.

as far as I remember 我记得

one of my first memories was 我第一个想到的是

what really struck me about 真正打动我的是

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一次你毫无准备的旅行 / 一次公共交通出行的经历 / 你人生中的一个重要阶段

**人物类**：一个跟你一起旅行的人 / 一个好朋友 / 一个邻居

**物品类**：一个你带回来的纪念品 / 一个手工艺品

**地点类**：一个你想去的城市 / 一个你喜欢的地方



## Family celebration 家庭庆祝

***Describe a family celebration that you remember.***

***You should say:***

***What you were celebrating***

***Who was present***

***What you and your family did to make the celebration special***

***And why you enjoyed the occasion.***

I'm going to describe my sister's wedding day, which took place a few years ago in the town where I grew up. For my sister it was the biggest and most important day of her life.

I think there were around 100 people at the marriage ceremony, which was held in a church. Even more people came to the party, or the wedding reception as we call it, after the ceremony. Of course, most members of my family were there, as well as the groom's family and a collection of the **bride and groom's** friends and colleagues.

To make the celebration special, we did what families normally do. My mother made sure that the church and the reception venue were nicely decorated — there were flowers everywhere! Obviously we all dressed for the occasion, and there were bridesmaids, gifts, a huge wedding cake, and so on.

I enjoyed the occasion because it was great to see my sister so happy on her **big day**. The ceremony was perfect, and we all had a fantastic time at the reception. **It's rare for me to see** all of my family and friends together in one place, so that 's probably what made the day so memorable for me.

bride and groom 新郎和新娘

big day 大喜之日

It's rare for me to see 我很少看到

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一个你参加的聚会 / 一个你参加过的婚礼 / 一个传统的习俗 / 一个让你开心的消息 / 一次开心的家庭聚会 / 一个你们国家的传统仪式





**人物类**：一对新婚夫妇 / 一个你最喜欢的家庭成员 / 一道你喜欢吃的菜

**物品类**：一张照片 / 一个你收到的（送出的）最好的礼物 / 一个家里的祖传物件

**地点类**：一个风景秀丽的地方 / 一个靠近海边的地方 / 一个酒店（餐馆） / 一座现代的（传统的）建筑

## A walk 散步

*Describe a long walk that you enjoyed.*

*You should say:*

*when you went on this walk*

*Where it took place*

*What you saw while you were walking*

*And explain why you enjoyed the walk.*

这个话题完全没有必要专门准备，你可以使用话题“一个你的假期”或“一个你想去的城市”。我们可以重点答一下 when 和 where.

### When

I'm going to describe a walk that I enjoyed last summer while I was on holiday on the south coast of England. It was the first week of August, and we set off on the walk on the first morning of the holiday just after breakfast, at around 9 o'clock. The walk took us the whole morning and finished at lunchtime.

### Where

As I mentioned, the walk took place on the south coast of England. I was on holiday with my family in a place called Dorset, and we were staying in a rented house. Our aim was to walk from the house to a place called Durdle Door beach. First we had to find the coast path, and then we followed this path for several miles until we reached Durdle Door and finally descended the steep steps that led to the beach.



## ★串题★

**经历类**：一次有意义的谈话 / 一段令你难忘的旅行 / 一个你的爱好 / 一种健康的生活方式

**人物类**：一个你的家人 / 一个你尊敬的人

**物品类**：一张照片 / 一个你丢失的东西

**地点类**：一个靠近海边的地方 / 一个风景美丽的地方 / 一个你想去（去过）的城市 / 一个公园或花园 / 一个安静的地方

## Hurry 匆忙

***Describe a time when you had to do something in a hurry.***

***You should say:***

***What you were doing***

***When this was***

***Why you had to hurry***

***And explain how you felt at that time.***

如果你记得一个匆忙的具体例子，就用这个具体的例子。但是，如果你不记得类似的例子，我建议你串一个之前准备好的，比如可以说你参加的一个活动或是庆典，但是迟到了。

I'm going to talk about a time when I had to hurry to get ready for a trip with some colleagues while I was working in a previous job.

It was a Monday morning about five years ago. A group of us had to catch an early flight, and a senior member of our department had volunteered to drive us to the airport. I was supposed to be ready and waiting to be picked up from my home at 5.30 a.m., and my colleague had asked me to look out for his car so that he didn't have to ring my doorbell.

The problem was that I overslept. I had set my alarm, but somehow I must have turned it off and carried on sleeping. Suddenly, at 5.30 a.m., my doorbell rang and I looked over at my alarm clock. I immediately realised what had happened, and I sprang out of bed and got



dressed in record time. I splashed some water on my face, quickly brushed my teeth, and put my shoes on without properly tying the laces. Then I picked up my suitcase and coat, and left the house.

I can still remember the moment when the doorbell woke me up and I saw the time: I was filled with a sense of panic and fear as I realised that my colleagues were waiting outside. Then, when I left my house and walked towards the awaiting car, I felt so embarrassed because it was obvious that I hadn't been ready on time.

## Busy 繁忙

***Describe a time when you were really busy.***

***You should say:***

***When this was***

***Why you were so busy***

***How you managed the situation***

***And explain how you felt at the time.***

下面是我的想法:

- 1) 完成一个工作或学习计划;
- 2) 准备一个大型活动, 比如婚礼;
- 3) 旅行或度假。

I'm going to talk about the time I left a university assignment until the last minute and had to work flat out to get it finished. This was about ten years ago when I was doing my Master's degree.

I had to do several 3000-word assignments for the modules on my Master's course, but I remember that there was one in particular that I really struggled with. I had been procrastinating and putting it off for weeks, and in the end I left myself just two days to get the whole assignment done. This included finding and reading relevant books and articles, deciding on my thesis and assignment title, and producing a final draft which had to be handed in to the department office before the deadline.



The pressure of such a close deadline actually forced me to manage the task in a really efficient way. My first step was to decide on the general area that I wanted to write about, and then I limited myself to just ten research sources. I printed the most relevant pages, highlighted the key paragraphs and made some notes to summarise and synthesise the ideas that I found interesting. Finally, I just started writing the main body of the assignment, and I wrote the title and the introduction last.

I had mixed feelings at the time. I was annoyed with myself for leaving it so late to get started on the assignment, but I was relieved and quite impressed with myself when I managed to complete the final draft so quickly. It was also quite stressful and tiring to have to find articles, do photocopying and then write everything so quickly. I wouldn't want to go through that again!

大家可以看看上面的对话，我使用了很多在口语中出现但在写作中绝对不会出现的词组。

- 1) leave something until the last minute
- 2) work flat out (work hard without stopping)
- 3) get something finished
- 4) get something done
- 5) one in particular that I really struggled with
- 6) put something off (avoid doing it)
- 7) in the end
- 8) have mixed feelings about
- 9) get started on something
- 10) to go through it again (to do or experience something again)

当然我也使用了一些写作和口语中都会用的词汇或词组。

- 1) procrastinating
- 2) producing a final draft
- 3) complete the final draft
- 4) the pressure of such a close deadline
- 5) manage the task in an efficient way
- 6) I limited myself to just ten research sources
- 7) summarise and synthesise
- 8) I was relieved and quite impressed with myself



你会发现上面这些词组其实都不是很难的大词。它们都是 native speaker 很自然会用到的词组，这才是最好的词组。

## A person you admire 尊敬的人

**Describe a person you admire.**

**You should say:**

**Who the person is**

**What he or she is like**

**And explain why you admire him or her.**

I'm going to talk about my father because he has been a major influence in my life.

My father was always a good role model for me as I was growing up. He's hard-working, patient and understanding; he's also got a good sense of humour and seems to **get on well with** everybody. Hopefully I've inherited some of these traits.

I admire my father because I think he **brought up** me and my brothers/sisters **up well**; he was quite strict but always fair, and he has always been someone I can **turn to for advice**. I think my father **set a good example** by working hard and having a positive outlook on life. I remember that he used to leave for work early and come home quite late, but he always **made time for** me and my brothers/sisters.

get on well with... 与……相处融洽

brought...up 抚养……长大

turn to for advice... 求助于……

set a good example 树立榜样

made time for... 为……腾出时间

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一段积极的经历 / 一次重要的谈话 / 一件让你成长的事情 / 一个你所享受的年龄段 / 一次忘记重要事情的经历 / 你最近做的一个梦 / 一个别人帮助你的经历

**人物类：**一个你尊敬的人 / 一个帮助你的人 / 一个你最喜欢的家人 / 一个你今后想成为的人 / 一个好朋友 / 一个大厨



**物品类:** 一个别人送你的礼物

**地点类:** 无

## A foreign person 外国人

***Describe a foreign person that you would like to meet.***

***You should say:***

***Who the person is***

***How you first learned about him or her***

***Why the person is famous***

***And explain why you would like to meet this person.***

下面是一些建议。

1) 比较简单的是描述一个英语老师。你可以聊聊你的课程，然后简单解释一下你学的是什么。

2) 描述一个你从未见过的人是可以的，只要简单地说 “I’ve never met the person I’m going to describe, but I hope to meet him/her one day.”

3) 如果你采用第二个建议，就选你喜欢的明星吧。尽可能提供真实的信息。你可以在百度上查一些信息。

OK, right then, well the person I’d like to talk about is Warren Buffett, who I’m sure you know. And uh, I guess he’s quite a popular choice, so if you’ve heard this from other candidates as well, then I do apologize, but he really is someone that I’d love to meet one day, not that I think it’s gonna happen or anything! But it would be good! It would be nice!

And uh, as for how I first got to know about him, well I honestly can’t remember. I mean, I’ve known of him for about the last 10 years or so. But if I were to hazard a guess, I’d say, most likely, I heard about him from the TV, cos he crops up in the news quite a lot. So that’s probably how I first heard about him.



Anyway, going on to why he's famous, well as I'm sure you know, he's one of the world's most successful investors, if not the most successful. 'Cos he's made so much money from investing in various companies. You know, he seems to have a knack for choosing the right shares and finding companies which are gonna prosper.

And this kind of partly explains why I'd like to meet him. You know, I'd love to pick his brains, because I think there's a tremendous amount I could learn from him, and not just in terms of, you know, how to pick good shares and stuff, but um, also in terms of how to uh... how can I put it... how to kind of manage yourself in everything you do. For example, I mean, although he's, like, super rich, he doesn't go around flaunting his wealth. And he comes across as a really down-to-earth person, if you know what I mean. He just seems to treat everyone with the utmost respect. And it's this um... what's the word... um... I guess could say humility he shows that's probably the number one quality I think I can learn from him.

So yeah, that's pretty much it. Thanks for listening!

I guess he's quite a popular choice, so if you've heard this from other candidates as well, then I do apologize 我猜他应该很多人会说的话题，如果我跟其他考生选的一样的，您别介意

hazard a guess 猜一猜

I'd say 我不得不说

crops up 突然出现

have a knack for... 对……有诀窍

he comes across as 他显得

down-to-earth person 一个脚踏实地的人

what's the word 是什么来着

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一件让你成长的事情 / 你学到的一堂课 / 一个重要的决定 / 一个你接受的重要的建议 / 一个你今后想运作的公司 / 一次精彩的演讲

**人物类：**一个帮助过你的人 / 一个你想成为的人 / 一个你想见到的新闻里的人 / 一个著名的人 / 一个成功的生意人

**物品类：**一个广播（电视）节目 / 一个家人送你的礼物 / 一个网站 / 一本你读过的书（杂志）

**地点类：**一个你想去的城市（国家） / 一个你想去的公司



## An artist or entertainer 艺术家或艺人

**Describe an artist or entertainer you admire**

**You should say:**

**Who they are and what they do**

**How they became successful**

**How you found out about them**

**And explain why you admire them.**

我写了一个范例来帮助你开阔一下思路，你自己说的时候一定要有人名。

I'm going to talk about a musician that I admire, called... He's a singer who also plays the guitar and writes his own songs. I think he recorded his first album about 10 years ago, and he's released several other CDs since then.

He became successful after many years of writing songs and performing live in small venues all over the country. Gradually he built a following of people who liked his music. I think the key to his success was one of his songs that was used on a TV advertisement. This meant that more people became aware of his music.

I found out about... because one of my friends got tickets to see him in concert. I hadn't heard any of his music before, but I **went along** to the **gig** and really enjoyed it. After that I bought the first CD, and now I've got all of them. The reason I admire... is that he has worked hard for his success: it takes years of practice to become a good singer and guitarist, and he spent several years playing to very small audiences before he became successful. **I also like the fact that** he writes his own music. I admire people who have worked hard to **get where they are**.

went along 奔去，去

gig 演唱会

I also like the fact that... 我同样喜欢……

get where they are 有所成就

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一个著名的故事（历史故事）/ 一个纪念日 / 一次公共活动

**人物类：**一个你尊敬的人 / 一个你讨厌的名人



**物品类：**一部你看过的电影（书、杂志、网站）/ 一首有意义的歌

**地点类：**一个演唱会 / 一个体育馆 / 一个歌剧院（戏院）/ 一个你喜欢听歌的地方 / 一个在你家乡你最喜欢的地方

## A wild animal 野生动物

***Describe a wild animal from your country.***

***You should say:***

***What the animal is and what it looks like***

***Where it lives***

***And explain how people in your country (or you) feel about this animal.***

I'm going to describe the "robin" which is a wild bird that is common in the UK. The robin is a small bird with brown and white feathers and an area of bright red colour on its face and on the front of its body. The area of red colour makes robins very easy to distinguish from other birds.

Robins are common garden birds. Many houses in the UK have a garden, and you can often see this bird sitting in a tree. They make their nests in trees and go looking for food. You might also see a robin if you go for a walk in the countryside or in a park.

Robins have a special place in British culture. They are considered to be Christmas birds, and are often used on Christmas cards. Many people leave food in their gardens for robins and other small birds to eat.

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一个污染环境的问题 / 一堂你上过的课 / 一门你在学校学过的学科 / 一次早起的经历 / 休息一天你会做的事情 / 一次仰望天空的经历 / 一个因天气改变的计划

**动物类：**一种有趣的动物 / 一种你想养的动物

**物品类：**一部中国的法律 / 一部你看过的电影（纪录片） / 一张自拍照片 / 一个你攒钱想买的东西 / 一个想深入学习的东西 / 一个你买了给你带来快乐的东西



**地点类：**一片美丽的自然景观 / 一个你喜欢去的公园（花园） / 一个你经常去锻炼的地方 / 一个让你放松的地方 / 一个多彩的地方

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你不能照抄我的答案，因为这种鸟在英国很常见。不过你可以参考我的描述，说不定会给你点启发，然后用它们来描述一下你们国家的鸟类（比如杜鹃、乌鸦、喜鹊、黄鹂鸟、麻雀等）。

## Items 物品

在口语 Part 2 的考试中，你可能会要求描述一个物品，比如：

- 描述一个你最近买的东西
- 描述一个你刚送出 / 收到的一个礼物
- 描述一个你拥有的重要的东西
- 选一个简单的，比如电话。

I'm going to describe my mobile phone. I bought it online / in a mobile phone shop / it was a present from...

I use the phone to keep in touch with friends and family, for communication by voice, text and email. It has various features like video, MP3 player, wireless Internet, digital camera and games. It's easy to share photos and music. I use it for almost everything, it even has a calendar that reminds me about appointments.

My phone is an essential part of my life. It holds my contacts, my photos, my music collection. I've got instant access to my favourite websites. It's like having my whole life in my pocket. I couldn't live without it.

**注意** 我已给 7 分词组加了下画线。

在口语 Part 3 你可能会被要求给出一些更长的答案，比如你的观点、理由、比较或举例。上面关于物品的 Part 2 话题就可能延伸到以下几个 Part 3 问题。

**Q1:** In your country, what possessions show a higher status or position in society?

**A1:** In my country, people who are wealthy tend to buy big houses and cars. Certain makes of cars such as Mercedes or Ferrari are status symbols. They let other people know that you



are important or powerful. People who want to give this impression often wear expensive designer clothes, or watches by brands like Rolex.

**Q2:** Do you think we place too much importance on possessions?

**A2:** Probably, yes. Some people are obsessed with showing off their new mobile phones or wearing the latest fashions. I think it's a problem for teenagers because there's a lot of peer pressure to follow fashion or buy the latest gadget that their friends have got.

**Q3:** Do you think things were different 50 years ago?

**A3:** Yes, maybe people were less materialistic. I think they bought things that lasted longer; my grandparents talk about how they repaired things rather than throwing them away. Maybe brands and advertising weren't as powerful as they are now.

## Toy 玩具

***Describe a toy that was special to you when you were a child.***

***You should say:***

***When you got it***

***What it looked like***

***Who gave it to you***

***And explain how you used it or played with it.***

如果记不得自己以前的玩具，你可以说一个相似的东西，比如玩具车（对于男生来说）或是洋娃娃（对于女生来说）。这两种玩具都很容易描述。

One special toy that I remember getting was a Lego car. It was a birthday present from my parents. I can't remember exactly how old I was, but I was probably about 10 or 11.

The special thing about this car was that I had to build it myself out of hundreds of pieces of Lego. The pieces came in a box with a picture of the finished car on the front, and I had to follow **step-by-step instructions** to put all the pieces together in the correct way.

This wasn't an easy task because the car even had an engine, movable seats and gears. It took me a day or two to make, and required a lot of concentration.



When the car was finished it looked great, and I felt a **sense of accomplishment**. I seem to remember that I didn't play with the car very much; the fun part had been the process of building it.

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★串题★

**经历类**: 一次家庭聚会 / 一个小时候玩的游戏 / 一个室内游戏

**人物类**: 一个你最喜欢与之相处的家人 / 一个亲密的家人 / 一个调皮的小孩 / 一个你最好的朋友

**物品类**: 一个你收到的礼物 / 一个你家里的老物件 / 一个你弄坏的东西 / 一个你丢掉的东西 / 一个你想买的电器

**地点类**: 一个家里你最喜欢的房间 / 一个孩子的房间 / 一个商场 (商店) / 一个你经常去的商店 (商场)

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试着自己读一下, 不要只读一遍。花些时间分析一下:

- 1) 这个答案好组织和容易学习吗?
- 2) 你能找出一些 7 分词汇或词组吗?
- 3) 你能写一个描述另外一个玩具的例子吗?

下面这两个问题可能会在 Part 3 出现。

**Q1**: Do you think it's important for boys to play with "boys' toys" and for girls to only play with "girls' toys"?

**A1**: I think boys naturally seem to prefer playing with "boys' toys" and girls with "girls' toys". When I was young I had toy cars, trucks, guns and things like that, whereas my sister always wanted to play with dolls. **I don't suppose it really matters** if a boy plays with a doll or a girl plays with a toy car, but children learn quickly what toys are supposed to be for boys and for girls.

**Q2**: Do you think it's good if parents only buy "educational" toys for their children?

**A2**: No, I don't agree with only giving children educational toys. In my opinion, children learn by playing with whatever interests them. Children invent their own games, even if they don't have any toys at all. It's important for children just to have fun; there will be plenty of time for parents to worry about education when their children get older.



step-by-step instructions 一步步介绍

a sense of accomplishment 成就感

I don't suppose 我不认为

it really matters 它真的很重要

## Vehicle 交通工具

***Describe a vehicle you would like to buy in the future.***

***You should say:***

***What kind of vehicle it is***

***What you would use it for***

***And why you would like to buy it.***

我的建议如下。

1) 快速做决定。很多人会决定说汽车，如果你想说得有挑战性一些，你可以说飞机或直升机。（没人关心你到底选择说哪个，选哪个都行，重要的不是这个选择，而是所说的内容）

2) 把每个小问题进行延伸。比如第一个小问题，如果打算说汽车，你就要尽量告诉考官多一些关于你想要的汽车的信息，比如颜色，外观长啥样，内饰长啥样，里面有啥新奇玩意，等等。

3) 故事是最好的例子。想象一下，你拥有汽车以后可以干什么，编一个小故事，比如你可以开着车出去郊游，或者你有了直升机以后可以住在郊区，等等。

If I had the money, I'd like to buy my own helicopter. I recently saw a TV programme about someone who flew around in his own helicopter, and I remember thinking that it would be great to have one. The helicopter on the programme was a small, blue, two-seater and it seemed quite easy to fly — that's the kind of thing I'd like to buy.

Ideally, I'd use my helicopter instead of a car. First, I'd need to learn to fly it, but then I'd use it to go on short trips or holidays. It would be fantastic to be able to avoid traffic jams,



and get everywhere in a fraction of the time it normally takes. I'd take friends and family sightseeing, over cities or mountain tops, and maybe I could even use it to do the shopping!

The reason I'd like to buy a helicopter is that you can park one almost anywhere. You don't need to find a runway or an airport like you would for a plane. So I'd be able to park my helicopter in my garden — if I had a bigger garden. Also, I've always been intrigued by those helipad on the tops of tall buildings — I think it would be fun to land on top of a building. A helicopter probably isn't a realistic choice of vehicle, but you never know — I might win the lottery!

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一个你未来的计划 / 一个重要的决定 / 一个错误的决定 / 一个你想学但没有时间学的东西

**人物类**：无

**物品类**：一辆你想买的车 / 一个如果你有很多钱就想买的东西 / 一个你攒钱要买的东西 / 一个网站 / 一部电影 / 一个你收到的（送出的）礼品

**地点类**：一个你喜欢去的地方 / 一个你常去的商店 / 一个拥挤的地方 / 一个嘈杂的地方

## Furniture 家具

***Describe a piece of furniture that you own.***

***You should say:***

***What it is***

***Where you bought it***

***How you use it***

***And explain why you like it.***

拿到这个题目，咱怎么回答？首先要将每个小问题进行延展、扩充。如果你不一个个回答，就会发现你最后一个问题要答很长时间才能凑够 2 分钟。

1) 讲故事。当我讲到一个真实的例子时，可能一个很细小的点，我都可以讲到 2 分钟。对于考官来说，故事也是很引人入胜的。（大家都喜欢听真实的故事，没人喜欢编的故事。你



编他也会听出来的。)

- 2) 举例子。在故事的最后你可以再举一个有趣的例子来丰富你的答案。
- 3) 在描述一个物体的时候，不要忘记说那些简单的东西，比如大小、颜色、形状、材料、位置，等等。

I'm going to talk about my favourite chair. It's a big, leather armchair that sits in my living room at home, just under my living room window.

I didn't actually buy the armchair. One of my friends was moving house and was going to buy some new furniture. I had always liked his leather armchair, so he said I could have it if I managed to move it. The chair **wouldn't fit** in my car, and it was tricky to **get it out of** my friend's apartment. I had to hire a small van to take the armchair home.

Obviously I use the armchair for sitting! It's my favourite place in the house to relax, read a book, watch TV or even do some work; the chair's arms are quite wide and flat, so my laptop fits nicely on either of them. Last night I fell asleep in my armchair while I was watching a film.

The main reasons why I like this piece of furniture are that it's comfortable and it's in the perfect position in my living room. The only drawback might be that I enjoy sitting in the armchair too much, and sometimes I think it makes me lazy!

wouldn't fit 不适合

get it out of 从……中把……拿走

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一次愉快的购物经历 / 一件休息一天你打算做的事情

**人物类**：一个你觉得很有趣的人 / 一个你非常讨厌的人

**物品类**：一个坏掉的东西 / 一个你家的老物件 / 一个你买了之后就后悔的东西 / 一个你攒钱想买的东西 / 一个你买过的最珍贵的东西 / 一个买了给你带来快乐的东西

**地点类**：一个你最喜欢的房间 / 一个孩子的房间 / 一个你住过的房子



## Clothing 衣服

***Describe a piece of clothing that you like wearing.***

***You should say:***

***What the item of clothing is***

***Where and when you bought it***

***When you wear it***

***And explain why you like wearing it.***

拿到这个题目，我第一个想到的是外套，而我第一个描述的就是它很实用，所以我会用到的第一个形容词就是“useful/practical”。还可以用下面这些词汇或词组。

- 1) functional
- 2) multipurpose
- 3) hard-wearing material
- 4) lightweight material
- 5) various pockets
- 6) a detachable hood
- 7) waterproof
- 8) it keeps me warm
- 9) it comes in handy when...
- 10) it's perfect for carrying my...
- 11) it folds up small enough to fit into my bag

下面看看我如何把这些表达放进范例里。

I'm going to describe a coat that I often wear at the moment. The coat is dark blue in colour, and it's made out of a lightweight, waterproof material, which makes it perfect for wearing at this time of year here in the UK. It also has a detachable hood, which I used yesterday when it was raining, and various pockets on the outside and on the inside.

I bought the coat last year at the beginning of autumn when the weather started to get colder. It was easy to buy because I had had the exact same coat before; my old coat was starting to look a bit worn out, so I decided to buy a new version. As I knew which size



I needed, I simply went online and found the best offer; I bought it through a shopping website, and it was delivered to my house a few days later.

As I said, I'm wearing this coat a lot at the moment. It's my everyday coat for going to work or for when I go out shopping or for any other reason. The reason why I like this coat is that it's so practical and functional. It's waterproof and it keeps me warm, but it also comes in handy for carrying things like my phone, wallet, loose change, a pen, and even a notebook; I tend to fill my pockets with whatever I can. It even folds up small enough to fit in my bag when I don't need it.

你可以看到我没有用“multipurpose”和“hand-wearing”，你觉得可以在哪插入一下呢？

## City 城市

***Describe a city or town you visited as a tourist***

***You should say:***

***Where it is***

***When you visited it***

***How you visited it***

***What you did there***

***And explain how you like it.***

在 Part 2 话题当中，你经常会被要求描述一个地方。可能的要求有以下几个。

- 1) Describe a place you have visited.
- 2) Describe a historic place.
- 3) Describe a holiday.
- 4) Describe a place you would like to visit.
- 5) Describe somewhere you have lived or would like to live.

我的建议是准备一个万能的地点类口语素材。你可以在网上搜到一些好的词汇。比如，我在网上就找到一些关于伦敦的描述。

形容词：it's exciting, busy, hectic, cosmopolitan, multicultural, unique. It's historic but modern at the same time. It's a thriving, prosperous city. It's fashionable, lively, fun...



活动 : London is famous for its history, culture, art, museums. Tourists go there to see Big Ben, The Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square etc. You can get a fantastic view of the city from the "London Eye". It's also famous for its theatres and shows in the West End, its shops, restaurants and nightlife. There are endless things to see and do.

负面的 : London is expensive, crowded, stressful, polluted. The underground system is dirty. Travel is overpriced and unpleasant. The cost of living is high (shopping, house prices etc. ), the locals are always in a hurry and can be unfriendly. There are social problems (like you can find in most big cities).

然后我把它融合起来组成下面这个范例。

I am going to describe a city which is London. London is the capital city of England and it's in the south east of the country. I think it's a great place to visit. There are many things to do in London. It's famous for its history, culture, and the museums, but I think most tourists to go there to see the tourist attractions like Big Ben, the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, etc. You can get a fantastic view of the city from the London Eye, which is a big wheel right next to the river in the middle of the city. London is also famous for its theatres and shows in the West end, for the shopping and restaurants and also for the nightlife. So there are **endless things** to see and do there.

The reason I like London is that I think it's an interesting place because of its exciting atmosphere. It's a really busy and hectic city, and it's very cosmopolitan with people from all over the world, and with many different cultures mixed together. So I think this make it **unique**. It's a historic city but it's modern at the same time. And it's also a thriving succeed place.

But there are some negative sides. The cost of living in London is very expensive, and it's a crowded and stressful place with pollution. People complain that the underground system is dirty, the locals are sometimes unfriendly because they are always in a hurry. But I think the problem you see is the problem of any big city. So, for me, London is a really exciting and interesting place and I think it's really worth visiting for those reasons.

endless things 做不完的事

unique 独特的

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一次积极的经历 / 一次短期旅行 / 一次让你难忘的旅行 / 第一次说外语的经历 / 一个未来想达成的目标 / 未来想进行的一次特殊旅行



**人物类：**一个擅长外语的人

**物品类：**一幅地图 / 一张照片 / 一本你想读（读过）的书（杂志） / 一部你看过（想看）的电影

**地点类：**一个你去过的城市 / 一个拥挤的地方 / 一个嘈杂的地方 / 一个让你学到很多关于历史知识的地点 / 一个去了还想去的国家（城市）

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## Local Area 当地

*Describe a change that you would like to see in your local area.*

*You should say:*

*What the change would be*

*Who would be involved in making the change*

*How it would be done*

*And why you would like to see the change happen.*

The change that I'd like to see in my local neighbourhood is the pedestrianisation of the main shopping street in the town centre. I'd like to see traffic **diverted around** this area in order to make it safer and more attractive for visitors and shoppers. Most of the traffic that **clogs up** the main street is just passing through the town, but it's the local people who have to **put up with** the congestion, noise and pollution.

It's the job of the local council to make changes like the one I'm suggesting. But before the council does anything, there usually needs to be some pressure from local people to bring a problem to light. So, perhaps we need a campaign by local residents who want to see this change. Then the council might contract a town planner or an architect to come up with some possible designs for a new road system.

I'm not sure how exactly the process of creating a pedestrian street would work, but I imagine that it would require detailed planning. Perhaps a bypass would need to be built around the town centre first. This would give drivers a faster alternative to driving through the town, and it would allow the main shopping street to be **blocked off** and pedestrianised.



I'd like to see this change because it would really improve the quality of life of residents in the town where I live. I can imagine the new pedestrian street having cafes and restaurants with outdoor seating. It would be a safer and more pleasant place for families to go shopping, and I'm sure this would have a positive **knock-on effect** on local shops and businesses.

diverted around 绕过

clogs up 堵塞

put up with 忍受

blocked off 堵死了

knock-on effect 连锁反应

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一次积极的经历 / 一次短期旅行 / 一次让你难忘的旅行 / 一个你参加的活动

**人物类**：一个你的儿时朋友 / 一个邻居

**物品类**：一幅地图 / 一张照片 / 一本你想读（读过）的书（杂志） / 一部你看过（想看）的电影

**地点类**：一个你想去的城市 / 一个你经常去的地方 / 一个路边摊 / 一条特别的街道 / 一个拥挤的地方 / 一个旅游目的地

## School 学校

***Describe a school that you went to when you were a child.***

***You should say:***

***Where the school was***

***When you went there***

***What the school and the teachers were like***

***And explain whether you enjoyed your time there.***

I'm going to talk about my primary school. The school was called ... and it was in the town of ... The location of the school was great because it was within walking distance of our family home at the time. The route to school was all downhill, which made it an easy walk in the



morning, but a tiring journey on the way home in the afternoon!

I was a pupil at ... school between the ages of 5 and 11 — the full 6 years of primary education. From age 11 onwards, I went to a nearby secondary school.

My primary school seemed like a big place at the time, but it was actually quite a small school, with only six classes. I remember there being a large room called the assembly hall, where the whole school gathered every morning to hear messages from the headmaster. I also remember spending a lot of time on the playground and on the sports field. I liked all of my teachers; they were caring but strict at the same time, and I think they fostered a positive and fun atmosphere in the school.

I have really fond memories of my primary school years, mainly because of the friends I made and the fun I had. One of my most vivid memories is of performing in the school play in my final year. I had to learn lines and play the part of a character in a traditional children's story. It was a **nerve-racking experience**, but it felt like my first real achievement.

nerve-racking experience 一次伤脑筋的体验

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一个你所享受的年龄段 / 一个早起的经历 / 一个当地好的改变

**人物类**：一个儿时的同学 / 一个顽皮的孩子 / 一个擅长外语的人 / 一个你尊敬的长者

**物品类**：无

**地点类**：一个历史建筑 / 一个能学到很多东西的地方 / 一个图书馆 / 一个现代的（特别的、古老的）建筑 / 一个你学习或工作的地方

## Building 建筑物

***Describe a modern building.***

***You should say:***

***Where it is***

***What it is used for***

***And explain why you like/dislike it.***



I'm going to describe a modern building in Manchester. It's called the Beetham Tower, and it's the tallest building in the city, with about 50 floors.

Although it's called the Beetham Tower, most people know this building as the Hilton Hotel. In fact, the bottom half of the tower is the hotel and the top half is apartments. The apartments are expensive because the location and views make them very desirable.

I'm not sure if I like the design of the building, it's just a huge glass tower, but it definitely **stands out**. It has become a famous landmark in the city. You can see it as you approach Manchester, and it's an easy place to meet people because it's so distinctive and easy to find.

The most interesting thing about the Beetham Tower is that there is a bar/ restaurant on the 23rd floor which has **spectacular views** of the city; it's definitely the best vantage point in Manchester because there are no walls, only huge windows, so you can look out over the city in any direction. I'd recommend anyone who visits Manchester to go there and experience the view.

stands out 突出

spectacular views 壮观的景色

那一个古老的建筑怎么说呢?

***Describe a old building.***

***You should say:***

***Where it is***

***What it is used for***

***And explain why you like/dislike it.***

I'm going to describe a very famous building in New York: the Empire State Building. People might not think of it as an old building, but the Empire State Building was built in 1931, so I don't think it can be classed as new. It's located on Manhattan island and it's probably the most distinctive and recognizable building when you look at New York's skyline.

**As far as I know**, the Empire State Building is an office building, but visitors can go up to an observation deck on the top floor, which is the 102nd floor. There's also a 360-degree observation area on the 86th floor. **Apparently**, the building makes more money from the sale of tickets to the observation floors than it does from office rentals.



I think the Empire State Building is still one of the most impressive skyscrapers in the world. It's such an iconic structure, and it's amazing to think that it was built around 80 years ago. The best thing about the building is the viewing deck on the top floor, which offers spectacular views of the city; it's definitely the best vantage point in New York. I'd recommend anyone who visits the city to go there and experience the view.

as far as I know 据我所知

apparently 显然地

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一次短期旅行 / 一次让你难忘的旅行 / 一次毫无准备的旅行 / 一次国外的旅行

**人物类：**无

**物品类：**一个你收到的模型 / 一张照片

**地点类：**一个特别的建筑 / 一个酒店（饭店） / 一个你参观过的景区 / 一个地标性的建筑 / 一个你打算去旅行的地方

## Garden 花园

***Describe a beautiful garden that you like.***

***You should say:***

***Where it is***

***What you can see there***

***What people do there***

***And explain why you like it.***

The garden I'm going to describe is famous because it belonged to the French painter Claude Monet. It's in a place called Giverny, which is in northern France, about an hour away from Paris in the province of Normandy.

There are actually two gardens at the Monet house in Giverny: a flower garden, and a Japanese inspired water garden. Apparently, Monet designed the gardens himself; he even had the pond and the famous Japanese bridge made. After creating the gardens, Monet



painted some of the most **well-known paintings** in the world, such as those of the waterlilies below the bridge on his pond.

Thousands of people visit the gardens at Giverny to see **the magnificent scenes** that inspired Monet's paintings. Visitors can walk around the gardens and take pictures, which is what I did when I went there.

I like Monet's gardens because they are such beautiful creations, and it's amazing to see the "real thing" having seen the famous paintings so many times.

well-known paintings 名画

the magnificent scenes 壮丽的场面

### ★串题★

**经历类**: 一种户外活动 / 一个休闲活动 / 一次愉快的郊游 / 一个保持健康的方法 / 一个当地好的改变 / 一件休息一天你会做的事情 / 一次散步的经历

**人物类**: 一个著名的人 / 一个你想见到的人 / 一个你崇拜的人 / 一个非常能干的人

**物品类**: 一张照片 / 一种你们国家有特色 (重要的) 的植物 / 一张家庭照片

**地点类**: 一个你在家乡最喜欢的地方 / 一个安静的地方 / 一个靠近水的地方 / 一个历史景区 / 一个外地的 (本地的) 旅游景点 / 一个多彩的地方 / 一个去了还想去的国家

## Ideal home 理想的家

***Describe the ideal home that you would like to live in.***

***You should say:***

***What your ideal home would look like***

***Where it would be***

***And why you would like to live there.***

Speaking of the ideal home that I would like to live in... Err... It must be in suburban area, far away from the noise, **hustle & bustle** of the outside world.

Flat, terraced, detached or semi-detached, whatever type of house it would be as I





don't really care. It must be spacious & bright, this is what I focus on. I hate being in a dark cramped room with a low ceiling, I will be hyperventilating.

I would love to decorate my house lovingly, as well as casual. I'd like to put lots of posters into a picture frame to hang on a wall, and I'd also like to put some hooks up and lay musical instruments across the hooks.

It'd be quiet, comfortable and private, like a cozy heaven. The blue walls make me think of the calming vast seas that relax me. The base boards and shutters are white which remind me of the pure white clouds in the sky. The white in my room helps me to have pure and clean thoughts. Soft muted colours of the walls and bright colours of the accents make me feel creative and safe. To live in such an ideal house, I feel totally relaxed.

hustle & bustle 喧嚣

lovingly 钟爱

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一次驾车旅行的经历 / 一次短途旅行 / 一次最近快乐的事情

**人物类：**无

**物品类：**一幅画

**地点类：**一个你去了还想去的地方 / 一个独特的建筑 / 一个多彩的地方 / 一个看书写字的地方 / 一个你住过的房子 / 一个外地的旅游景点

拿到这个题目，其实我的建议还是一样。

1) 快速决定你打算描述的地方的类型。

2) 将每个小问题详细回答。

3) 可以选择一些个性的素材，比如一座城堡，或者一个摩天大楼的顶层公寓（它们是否真的是你今后的家，其实无所谓）。选择这种很特别的建筑，会让你在 2 分钟里变得非常健谈，因为它们很有特点。



## Library 图书馆

***Describe a library that you visited***

***You should say:***

***Where the library was***

***What facilities it had***

***Why you went there***

***And explain whether you found the library useful or not.***

如果你事前没准备过这个题目，你可能觉得有点棘手。但事实上，它是一道简单题。最简单的方法就是谈论一个你去学习过或考试过的学校或大学的图书馆。

Today I'd like to talk about the library I used to go to when I was in college several years ago.

Since it was a private school, the library was quite small but I think it had all you needed to have a successful life as a student. The facilities included a computer lab, a writing lab, a section with cubicles for self-study, and an area with large tables for group discussions. And if you needed more privacy, they even had small rooms where students could get absolute silence.

There were several reasons why I would go to that library. First, it was right next to my dormitory building, so it only took me a few seconds to get there. Second, before a test, I would go to my favorite spot in the library to study. That spot was in a corner of the third floor and next to a large window where I had a bird's-eye view of the school campus. And third, I would go to the library to do research and find sources of information for my research papers.

Although relatively small, I think this library was quite useful for me because I could find all the necessary materials I needed throughout my school years. I also made use of its writing lab very often because they had people who could take a look at my work and give me feedback. That was particularly helpful since English was still a language I wasn't very familiar with.

All in all, this library played an important part in my life as a college student and I wish I



can visit it again some time in the future!

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一堂让你学到很多知识的课程 / 一次早起的经历 / 一个当地好的改变 / 一次等候的经历 / 一件休息一天你会做的事情 / 一个未来你想从事的工作

**人物类**：一个你的朋友（同学，老师） / 一位你尊敬的长者 / 一个团队

**物品类**：一本你想读（读过）的书（杂志） / 一个你想浏览（浏览过）的网站 / 一种你想学的除英语以外的语言 / 一个借来的有用的东西

**地点类**：一个安静的地方 / 一个你想在那里学习的地方 / 一个看书写字的地方 / 一个让你放松的场所

## Street market 露天市场

*Describe an open-air or street market which you enjoyed visiting.*

*You should say:*

*Where the market is*

*What the market sells*

*How big the market is*

*And explain why you enjoyed visiting it.*

I'm going to describe a street market that I've enjoyed visiting many times in Manchester. It's the Manchester Christmas Market, and it comes to the city for about a month from the end of November every year. The market stalls are spread across several sites in the city centre, but the centrepiece is the large European market in Albert Square next to the Town Hall.

The Christmas Market stalls sell an array of Christmas gifts and **mouth-watering food** and drink from all over Europe. It's a great place to find handmade crafts such as jewellery, ornaments, wooden toys and other souvenirs, but it's the food and drink that seem to be most popular. Probably the biggest seller is the "Gluhwein", a hot, sweet wine which is sold in a souvenir mug.



The market was originally quite small, occupying just one of the central squares in Manchester, but it's grown quickly in recent years, **spilling over** into maybe five other pedestrian streets and a few other squares. Apparently there are over 200 stalls now, so it's become a really big event attracting thousands of visitors.

The main reason I've always enjoyed visiting the Christmas Market is the fantastic atmosphere. When I went there last December, it didn't matter how cold or wet the weather was, Manchester **seemed to come alive** when the market opened; the streets were **bustling with people** and there was a real festive feel to the city.

mouth-watering food 让人垂涎欲滴的食物

spilling over 扩大

seemed to come alive 似乎活过来了一样

bustling with people 熙熙攘攘的人群

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一个节日 / 小时候你最喜欢干的事情 / 一个当地好的改变 / 一个被污染的地方 / 一次被噪音干扰的经历 / 一次等待的经历 / 一件休息一天你会去做的事情

**人物类**：一个你小时候最喜欢的人

**物品类**：一张照片 / 一个别人送你的礼物（你送别人的礼物） / 一个手工艺品

**地点类**：一个拥挤的地方 / 一个你去了还想去的地方 / 一个你和朋友一起去的地方 / 一个本地的旅游景点 / 一个让你放松的地方 / 一个公园 / 一条你喜欢去的街道

## Café 咖啡店

**Describe a café that you have been to.**

**You should say:**

**Where it is**

**Why you went there**

**What you ate or drank**

**And explain why you liked or disliked the café.**



描述一个餐馆的服务员，你可以说 welcoming, inviting, warm, approachable.

描述一个餐馆的环境，你可以说 nice atmosphere, make me feel at home.

I'm going to describe a café that I go to maybe once a week. It's just down the road from where I live, near Manchester, so it's really convenient for me to **walk down there** for a coffee or a bite to eat, and to use the wifi.

The last time I went to this local café was on Friday afternoon. I was trying to do some work at home, but I found myself getting distracted by little jobs around the house. So I decided to have a change of scenery; I put my laptop in its bag and made the short walk to the café, where I spent the next few hours getting all of my work done. With a nice cup of coffee and just the right level of background noise, I found it much easier to concentrate.

Over the course of the afternoon, I drank two cups of coffee and a glass or two of water. The café owner takes a lot of pride in making the best "flat white" coffee in the area, so that's what I tend to drink. If I remember correctly, the second coffee that I ordered was a decaf, because I try to avoid drinking too much caffeine in the afternoon. I didn't have anything to eat on that occasion, but I do sometimes have one of the home-made cakes that they sell.

There are a few reasons why I like going to my local café. I suppose the main reasons are the coffee, the free wifi and the friendly staff. However, on Friday I also managed to sit at my favourite table near one of the windows, and the café wasn't very busy. So the atmosphere and noise level were **just right**, and I was able to focus on my work without distractions for most of the afternoon.

walk down there 走到那      just right 刚好

## A skill 技能

***Describe a practical skill that you have learnt  
(e. g. cooking, driving).***

***You should say:***

***What the skill is***

***How you learnt it***

***Why you learnt it***

***And how this skill has helped you.***



你必须快速决定说哪个技能——我会选做饭或开车，然后具体解释每一点。

I'm going to talk about driving, which is a practical skill that I use almost every day.

I learnt to drive a car by taking lessons when I was 17. My parents paid for me to have lessons with a professional driving instructor. I learnt by practising: first I had to get used to steering, changing gears and using the mirrors, then we practised things like reversing and parking. I also had to learn the highway code.

As a 17-year-old, I wanted to have the experience of driving a car, and I was **fed up with** having to walk or take the bus or train whenever I wanted to go somewhere. I also knew that driving would be an extremely useful skill.

Being able to drive has **helped me in so many ways**. The public transport in the city where I live isn't very good, so I travel to work by car most days. Having a car makes my life much easier when it comes to things like shopping or visiting family and friends. (Last week, for example, ...)

fed up with 受够了      helped me in so many ways 在很多方面帮助了我

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一个你今后想学的技能 / 一个你未来的计划 / 一件值得你骄傲的事情 / 一个成功的小公司 / 一次驾车旅行 / 一件最近快乐的事情 / 一个难做的决定 / 一个未来满意的工作

**人物类**：一个有一技之长的人 / 一个你的老师（朋友，同学） / 一个你必须尊敬的人 / 一个团队 / 一个向你道歉的人

**物品类**：一部你想买的车 / 一部你喜欢的车 / 一个攒钱想买的东西 / 一个想深入学习的东西 / 一部你想改变的法律

**地点类**：无

## A hobby 爱好

描述一个爱好，算是一个比较简单的题。但是，有些学生在 Part 2 说不好。下面是我的 3 个建议，我用摄影来举例。

第一段：想想这么几个点——是什么（what），什么时候（when），在哪（where），为什么（why），跟谁（who）。



是什么: One of my hobbies is photography.

什么时候、在哪: I take photos on my phone almost every day, and I have a proper camera that I use on special occasions. If I see something interesting or I want to record a particular memory, I take photos wherever I am.

为什么: I take photos so that I have a record of the things I've seen or done.

跟谁: Most of my photos are of friends and family, but I also take pictures of interesting things that I see.

第二段: 表达自己的观点与感受。

I like photography because it's a creative hobby and it makes you notice the world around you. I love capturing special moments or unusual or beautiful images, and it's a great feeling to be able to look back through my pictures and relive different experiences. These memories usually cheer me up.

第三段: 讲一个与此相关的故事。

The last time I took photos on a special occasion was at my friend's wedding a few weeks ago. I got some great pictures of the bride and groom and their guests celebrating. After the wedding I made an album of all the best pictures and sent it to my friend as a present.

所以当同学们在拿到一个话题不知道怎么开头, 或是不知道说些什么的时候, 记得想想, what, when, where, who, why 来引出自己的话题并加以丰富, 你会瞬间豁然开朗, 发现自己竟是如此健谈。

我们把上面 3 段拼接起来就组成了以下范例。

One of my hobbies is photography. I take photos on my phone almost every day, and I have a proper camera that I use on special occasions. If I see something interesting or I want to record a particular memory, I take photos wherever I am. I take photos so that I have a record of the things I've seen or done. Most of my photos are of friends and family, but I also take pictures of interesting things that I see.

I like photography because it's a creative hobby and it makes you notice the world around you. I love capturing special moments or unusual or beautiful images, and it's a great feeling to be able to look back through my pictures and relive different experiences. These memories usually cheer me up.



The last time I took photos on a special occasion was at my friend's wedding a few weeks ago. I got some great pictures of the bride and groom and their guests celebrating. After the wedding I made an album of all the best pictures and sent it to my friend as a present.

cheer me up 使我高兴

### ★串题★

**经历类**：一个你想学但未能学成的技能 / 一个你未来的计划 / 一个你将来想成为的人 / 一个理想的职业

**人物类**：一个你有一技之长的朋友 / 一个有趣的朋友（老师） / 一个你非常佩服的人

**物品类**：一个别人送你的（你送别人的）礼物 / 一个你想攒钱买的东西 / 一个你买了却不常用的东西 / 一个传家宝 / 一张照片

**地点类**：一个你去了还想去的地方 / 一个拥有美丽风景的地方 / 一个你们家乡你最喜欢的地方

## Future plans 未来计划

***Describe a future plan which is not related to work or study.***

***You should say:***

***what the plan is***

***when you thought of the plan***

***who is involved in the plan***

***And say how you think you will achieve the plan.***

上面这个朋友结婚的话题素材，其实可以用到咱们这个未来计划话题中，还可以用于 A plan to go on holiday or visit another city / country; A plan to buy a present for someone 等话题。所以，你准备一个真实的话题素材，其实是可以套用多个问题的，关键就是你要转换得恰到好处（进行一些内容的增减），不能生搬硬套。





I'm going to talk about a future plan that I have, which is to buy a good camera and to become a better photographer. At the moment I'm just using the camera on my mobile phone, but I've realised that it has its limitations.

I thought of this plan when I was at a friend's wedding a few weeks ago. I got some great pictures of the bride and groom and their guests celebrating, but I did notice that with my phone camera I wasn't able to capture longer range photos, or photos in darker conditions; the phone's zoom and flash aren't very good. Next time I'd like to be able to capture a special occasion in higher quality images.

Obviously this plan depends on whether I can save enough money to buy the camera I'd like. Also, before making a decision about which camera to get, I'll probably talk to a friend who knows more about photography than I do.

In terms of buying a camera, I'll achieve this plan if I can save some money! In terms of becoming a better photographer, I think I'll achieve that goal by experimenting with my new camera and by learning as I go along.

可以看到，其实这个话题就是上面的 a hobby 改编而成的，素材其实是一样的，都是拍照这件事，但仅仅做了一些语言上的变动，它就又活灵活现地出现在 a future plan 的答案里。这再次提醒同学们：口语素材不求多，每一次考试 Part 2 都有 50 多个话题，你不可能也没必要每一个都准备。你要做的就是准备几大类话题的真实口语素材，然后转换思维，将你所准备的真实素材套用在其他类似的话题中。

## Foreign culture 国外文化

***Describe a foreign culture that you like.***

***You should say:***

***What culture it is and how you know about it***

***What differences there are between that culture and your own***

***And why you like that foreign culture.***

对于这个问题，你不必讨论得那么深入。只需要选一个你去过的国家，谈论一下他们



的文化（比如语言、饮食、风俗、行为习惯、特殊的活动等）就可以了。记住，咱们口语的第一要务就是要把题目变得简单、变得容易说。下面看看我的范例。

I'm going to talk about France and French culture. I know France quite well because it was the first foreign country that I visited as a child. I've been on several family holidays there, and I lived and worked in Paris for a while after finishing university. (哪一种文化，我是怎么知道的)

The first thing that comes to mind when I think about France is the bread! I love the fact that French people buy fresh baguettes every morning, usually from small local bakeries or "patisserie"; it makes a change from the loaves of sliced bread that most of us buy from the supermarket here in the UK. One slightly negative difference I noticed in Paris is that Parisian don't seem to make friends with their work colleagues to the same extent as we do here. (文化的差异)

I really like the café culture in France. You can always find somewhere interesting to sit and have a coffee and chat to friends or just watch the world go by. I actually put on a bit of weight when I lived in France because I got into a habit of having a croissant or a cake in every nice café that I found. Another thing I could mention is that the last time I went to France on holiday, I played a game called "boules" every day. The game consists in throwing metal balls as close to a target ball as possible. It's the perfect game for a relaxing afternoon when the weather's hot. (为什么我喜欢它)

for a while 暂时

got into 养成了……习惯

the first thing that comes to mind when I think about...

当提到……我第一个想到的

watch the world go by 看到人们擦肩而过

put on a bit of weight 增加一点体重

another thing I could mention is that 我想提到另外一件事是……

**注意** 我的范例里面联系了个人实例或经历，如果你能在答案里面涵盖一两个小故事，2分钟是很容易说到的。

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一次让你难忘的旅行 / 一位大厨 / 一个擅长外语的人 / 第一次说外语的经历 / 一



个有偿工作 / 一个未来完美的工作 / 一次重要的谈话

**人物类**：一个你认识的外国人 / 一个你最好的朋友 / 一个意外相逢的人

**物品类**：一种你喜欢喝的饮料 / 一种你想学的第二语言 / 一个想学但还没学的东西 / 一个你想深入学习的東西

**地点类**：一个你去过的（想去的）国家 / 一座你去过（想去的）城市 / 一次短假期你想去的地方 / 一个外地的旅游景点 / 一个适合自驾游旅行的地方

## A season 季节

***Describe your favourite season in your country.***

***You should say:***

***When that season is***

***What the weather is like at that time of year***

***How that season is different from other seasons***

***And why it is your favourite season.***

技巧提示：这个题目，你完全可以从你准备过的关于度假、爱好、节日的话题转化而来。好好想想可以怎么转化，下面是我的范例。

My favourite season in England is winter. A typical English winter would last around 4 or 5 months between November and March, but **when I say** that I like the winter, **I'm really thinking about** the coldest month or two each year.

During those really wintry months, the temperature drops below zero and it often snows. Over the last few years we've had periods of quite heavy snowfall, **to the extent that** roads have been blocked and schools have had to close. Last winter I remember looking out of the window one morning and seeing everything covered in a layer of white.

Obviously the snow is what differentiates winter from the other seasons, but when it doesn't snow there isn't much difference between winter, autumn and spring; winter is just a bit colder.



The reason I've chosen winter as my favourite season is because I like the snow. I live near the countryside, and the landscape looks beautiful when everything is covered in white. We also celebrate Christmas and New Year in the winter, and these are my favourite festivals.

when I say... I'm really thinking about 当我提到……其实我是在说……  
to the extent that 以至于

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一次长途旅行 / 休息一天你会做的事情 / 一次短假期 / 未来想进行的特殊旅行 / 因天气原因改变的计划

**人物类：**无

**物品类：**一个别人送你的手工艺品 / 别人给你的衣服 / 一张家庭照片

**地点类：**一个被污染的地方 / 一个风景秀丽的地方 / 一个你去了还想去的地方 / 一个靠近水的地方 / 一个五彩斑斓的地方 / 一个公园

## A removed subject 取消的学科

***Describe a subject that you think should be removed from school education programmes.***

***You should say:***

***What the subject is***

***Why you think it is unnecessary for children to study it***

***And explain what you would replace it with.***

其实，我拿到这个话题，条件反射地想到思想政治课，但我并没有选择这个话题。因为它太抽象，涉及很多生僻单词，不好说。于是我就说了下面范例中的话题。你要记住，口语考试并不考察你的真实观点（别那么当真）。即使你是一个艺术生，你也可以说你想取消艺术课程，因为它说起来会比较简单。怎么简单怎么说，是我们雅思口语考试的核心思路。



I'm going to suggest that art could be taken out of the school curriculum. In my experience, art lessons at school tend to include drawing, painting, and the making of collages using paper, fabric and other household materials.

There are a few reasons why I think that school art lessons are unnecessary. Firstly, I don't believe that drawing and painting are essential skills that children will need when they leave school. Children might find these activities enjoyable, but it's unlikely that they will need them in the working world. Secondly, children can draw, paint and make collages in their own time at home; parents can encourage this, and they can even join in. Finally, remembering my own art lessons at school, I don't think we learnt any real art skills; the teachers left us to draw or create things, but they didn't provide much technical instruction.

Instead of art lessons, children could do more work on core subjects like maths, science or language. These subjects are more likely to help children in later life when they enter the job market, and I think both children and their teachers would benefit if more time were devoted to them.

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### ★串题★

**经历类：**一次手工艺活动 / 一个难做的决定 / 一次重要的谈话 / 一个好的建议 / 一个跟朋友的分歧 / 一个刺激危险的运动 / 一次早起的经历

**人物类：**无

**物品类：**一本别人送你的书 / 一个课题或作业 / 一个过去讨厌，现在喜欢的学科

**地点类：**一个你以前上学的学校 / 一个喜欢去的地方

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## Future aim 远期目标

***Describe an aim or goal that you hope to achieve in the future.***

***You should say:***

***What the aim is***

***When you hope to achieve it***

***What you need to do to reach your goal***

***And why this goal is important to you.***



I'm going to describe a future aim of mine, which is to write a book. I'd like to write a novel, so the story or plot would be fictional, but it would probably be influenced by some of my own experiences, ideas and views.

Unfortunately, I have no idea where to start or what my novel would be about, so I can't imagine achieving this aim until later in my life. Maybe it will be something that I do as a hobby when I retire, or I might suddenly be inspired to start writing much sooner. It's just a vague objective at the moment.

I think it must be extremely difficult to find the motivation to write a novel, so more than anything I would need time, commitment and the passion to keep working until I finished. I would probably need to set a goal of writing for a certain amount of time each day, and of course I'd need a good idea for a story in the first place.

This goal interests me because I've always wondered how people manage to create a work of fiction from nothing; I've always wondered whether I could do the same, and whether I'd be capable of bringing a story to life. I've always enjoyed reading, and I'd like to follow in the footsteps of my favourite authors.

Influenced by some of my own experiences, ideas and views

被我的经验、观点和看法所影响

I might suddenly be inspired 我可能突然受到启发

a vague objective 一个含糊不清的目标

to set a goal 设定一个目标

I've always wondered how 我一直想知道

follow in the footsteps of 步……的后尘

### ★串题★

**经历类：**一段有趣的经历 / 一件你想做但还没有时间做的事 / 你休息一天会做的事情 / 最近一件让你开心的事情 / 一次生活中的成功经历 / 一个未来完美的工作 / 一个你未来打算实现的远期目标

**人物类：**一个你最崇拜的人 / 一个你想见的名人 / 一个你想成为的人 / 一个有重要工作的人 / 一个对社会有贡献的人

**物品类：**一本你想读（已读）的书 / 一个给你带来快乐的东西 / 一篇你读过的文章 / 一篇关于健康的文章



地点类：一个你住过的房子 / 一个让你安静地学习的地方

## A festival 节日

***Describe an important festival in your country.***

***You should say:***

***What the name of this festival is***

***When and how people celebrate it***

***How you feel about this festival,  
what your family do at this festival.***

***And what is special about it .***

我的建议是你可以去参考一下维基百科的解释。看看它写得最好的部分，然后尝试将答案缩短。我截取了一小段维基百科上关于圣诞节的内容作为例子。

Christmas is an annual holiday that, in Christianity, commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ.

Popular customs of the holiday include gift-giving, music, an exchange of greeting cards, church celebrations, a special meal, and the display of various decorations; including Christmas trees, lights, nativity scenes, and holly. In addition, Father Christmas (known as Santa Claus in some areas) is a popular figure in many countries, associated with the bringing of gifts for children.

Over the Christmas period, people decorate their homes and exchange gifts. In some countries, children perform plays re-telling the events of the Nativity, or sing carols that reference the event. Christmas, along with Easter, is the period of highest annual church attendance.

A special Christmas family meal is an important part of the celebration for many, and what is served varies greatly from country to country. In England and countries influenced by its traditions, a standard Christmas meal includes turkey, potatoes, vegetables, sausages and gravy, followed by Christmas pudding, mince pies and fruit cake.



### ★串题★

**经历类：**一次聚会 / 一个假期 / 一个公共活动 / 一次难忘的家庭聚会 / 一次你迟到的旅程 / 一次你被邀请的晚餐 / 你最喜欢的一顿饭

**人物类：**一个有趣的人 / 一个你的邻居 / 一个你喜欢和他聊天的家庭成员 / 一个你想拜访（拜访你）的人

**物品类：**一张家庭照片 / 一个电子产品 / 一个你收到（送出）的礼物 / 一个手工艺品

**地点类：**一个拥挤的地方 / 一个你去过的城市 / 一个你最喜欢的地方





# Part 3 技巧

## Part 3 简介

Part 3 是难度最大的。正是在这一部分，高水平的“烤鸭”有机会表达更复杂的想法，使用更多样的语言结构和词汇来表达普遍的而不是个人的观点。如果你的目标分数是 6 分以上，你应该把大量备考时间着重用于应对第三部分考试的挑战。第三部分可能会要求你：

- 罗列事物——常用于第一个问题
- 进行比较——老年人与年轻人，男性与女性，过去与现在……
- 推测未来的变化——在技术方面，在通信方面……
- 给出持这种观点的理由……

看看下面的“Part 3 到底长啥样？”的两个例子，你就更清楚了。

## Part 3 到底长啥样？

下面我给大家展示几段官方录制的 Part 3 视频，请对照本书第一页的“雅思口语评分标准”给他们打分，最好能说出打分的理由。

（添加鸭圈公众微信号 [ieltsquan](#)，然后回复“Part 3 长啥样”收看视频）

考生 A 得 4 分，考生 B 得 4 分，考生 C 得 5 分，考生 D 得 6 分，考生 E 得 6 分，考生 F 得 7 分，考生 G 得 8 分。

根据这些阶段打分，你应该大致了解自己处于什么水平了吧？咱们再来看下面两个 Part 3 的完整范例。



范例 1

**Q1:** Now we're going to have a more general discussion about movies. Tell me about some of the types of movies that are popular in your culture. (罗列事物)

**A1:** In my country, there are several sorts of movies, we call them genres, they are really popular. The ones I can think of are action movies, with Hollywood superstars like Sylvester Stallone or Claude Van Damme. Those are very popular. Then there are romantic comedies, you know boy meets girl in a funny situation and there are some problems with their relationship...

**Q2:** And you talked about Avator, is that genre popular too?

**A2:** Oh, absolutely. There's definitely a large percentage of the population that enjoys that kind of science fiction, and also fantasy, which is a related genre.

**Q3:** Do you think that men and women enjoy different kinds of movies?(进行比较)

**A3:** Yes and no. There are certainly a lot of movies that both men and women enjoy equally. My wife enjoyed Avatar, and so did I, but then there are other movies that she likes a lot and I don't much like, and vice versa. I quite like action thrillers and crime...

**Q4:** (打断) And do you think most men like those kinds of movies?

**A4:** I don't know about most men, but a lot of men do. But, my wife can't stand them at all...

**Q5:** (打断) What kind of movies do women like?

**A5:** Well, I don't like to overgeneralise, but if I was pushed, I might say that they do enjoy a romantic comedy. They do enjoy the humour involved when men and women are trying to form a relationship, more than most men do.

**Q6:** Some people say that movies are becoming very violent and that has a bad influence on young people in particular. Do you agree with them? (给出观点和理由)

**A6:** No, no really. When I was a child, we used to go downtown to the cinema and pay 20c to watch Godzilla crushing Tokyo. I mean, violence has always been a part of movies. I suppose that what has changed is the realism of the movies and this does make for a stronger emotional connection between the action on the screen and the audience. And for the movie makers, that's part of the creative process. They're experimenting with different ways to portray these violent actions in a more and more realistic way.



**Q7:** And do you think that this level of realism is more disturbing for young people?

**A7:** It might very well be. I suppose many young people don't have enough life experience to understand a lot of the violence they see.

**Q8:** Now, let's talk about modern technology and movie watching. How do you think that modern technology has influenced people's access to movies? (推测未来的变化, 技术方面的)

**A8:** I'm sorry, could you repeat that question?

**Q9:** Well, there are many ways to rent or obtain movies nowadays, aren't there?

**A9:** Oh, yes, there's Blu-ray and online delivery, like downloading from different websites. Yes, I really think this has had an influence on how people watch movies. There's much more choice and flexibility for the viewer.

**Q10:** And how do you think that might affect the movie making industry in the future? (推测未来的变化)

**A10:** Well, I don't know. So far they're still managing to make enough money to keep producing movies. I mean the idea of copying a movie without paying for it must have been round at least since the 80's, so making a pirated copy is nothing new in itself. It must be hurting them, though. But, I think people still love the whole experience of going out to a special place to watch a movie on a big screen, and hopefully that won't change.

but if I was pushed 但是非要我说的话

It might very well be 没准儿还真的是

## 范例 2

**Q1:** We've been talking about a person who you admire, and now we're going to have a more general discussion about this. Let's think about personal qualities. What qualities make a person admirable?

**A1:** Oh, well, um... First of all, I think honesty is a very important quality that most people admire, oh, and also, kindness. My friend was very kind to me, and I think that being kind is one of the most admirable qualities in a friend, or in anyone, really. Sometimes it's very hard to put other people first, especially if it is inconvenient, and people who are prepared to do that are very rare and special people.



Q2: I see. Can you think of any other qualities that are considered admirable?

A2: Well, I suppose that competence is always admirable.

Q3: Yes, can you tell me any more about that?

A3: Most of people look up to those who do things well. Successful people are usually admired, aren't they? It doesn't really matter what they have succeeded in. Oh, and I suppose that hard work is part of that, so being hard-working can make you an admirable person.

Q4: Do you think that men and women tend to respect different qualities?

A4: Oh, I'm not sure. I think that men probably admire competence more than women do, and maybe women prefer personal qualities, such as kindness.

Q5: Why do you think that is? (给出理由)

A5: Well I suppose it's because of their traditional roles. You know, women traditionally looked after the children and men worked to earn the money, so they grew to admire different qualities. Oh, and I think women are more prepared to acknowledge their feelings, so maybe that's why they admire those qualities. But I also think this is changing and that men and women are becoming more similar in their work and attitudes.

Q6: Right, let's move on to think about the media and admirable people. Do you think that the media has a big influence on the qualities that people admire?

A6: Oh, yes, I do. I think it has a huge influence, especially with people like sports and movie actors.

Q7: Why is that? (给出理由)

A7: Well, we see them all the time, and we read about them on the Internet, and so we're all encouraged to admire the same people, in fact of to think the same way.

Q8: OK, and do you think this will continue to change in the future? (对未来进行推测)

A8: Yes, I'm sure it will. With the growth of social media websites, I think it's going to become harder and harder to be an individual, and to have your own opinions, unless you **cut yourself off** altogether of course. I think it could become quite a serious problem, if the media is able to control and influence global opinions and attitudes.



really 真的 (really 放在句末, 表示一种强调, 一般是发自内心的感触)

put other people first 以人为先

cut yourself off 让自己脱离群众

你要好好分析一下这个范例, 先看考官是如何提问的——他一步一步提问来引导考生, 问原因, 问另一种选择, 问延伸, 问未来 (考你将来时)。这也是很多“烤鸭”经常在鸭圈公众微信号里问我, 为什么考官老是 why, why, why 问个不停的原因——因为你自己不延伸答案、不举例、不比较、不解释原因啊! 我们再来看一下上面范例考生的答案——用的都是一些非常普通的词伙, 但有很多地道的表达, 比如 put someone first, look up to someone 等。

看完上面的两个范例, 我们可以知道, 其实 Part 3 就是在考列举实例、表明观点、给出理由、互相比较、推测未来、回忆过去、谈论变化这几个基本的沟通能力。

这也是为什么其实我们只要知道 Part 2 的题目, 就可以猜到考官在 Part 3 大概会问些什么的原因了。翻来覆去, 针对你 Part 2 的问题进行举例 (举反例), 说出你的理由 (同意或不同意), 时间上的比较与变化 (过去与现在, 现在与未来), 地域上的比较 (中国人和外国人) 等就可以了 (看看上面范例括号里的内容)。

## 要有自己的观点

在 Part 3 中, 考生拥有自己的观点非常重要。就算你语法很不错, 如果不知道说什么, 还是拿不到高分。

如: Do you have an opinion about whether governments should protect old buildings?

这里有一些可参考的思路:

- 1) Historic buildings are part of a country's heritage.
- 2) Old buildings are often considered to be works of art.
- 3) They give character to cities, and attract tourists.
- 4) We identify countries by architectural symbols, like the pyramids in Egypt.
- 5) Governments should spend money on looking after historic buildings.
- 6) They need regular repairs and maintenance.

其实, 如果你已经阅读了《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》, 并熟练句伙练习以后, 你一定不会被这个题目难倒, 因为在政府篇里有源源不断的词伙和句伙供你使用。这也是为什



么我一再强调，大作文思路和词伙完全可以套用到雅思口语当中的原因。（学好大作文思路，对你的作文和口语都有极大帮助）

同时，我想再跟大家强调一下，考官是否同意你的观点，并不在雅思口语的评分标准之列，这意味着你可以随意发表观点（或者说哪种观点容易说，就说哪一种）。

强烈反对	Oh, no, not at all! I completely disagree.
某种程度上的反对	I think I would probably have to say no. I can see your point, but...
不置可否	Well, I think there are valid points for both. Actually, I think it depends on the situation(etc.) It seems to me that there are two sides to consider.
完全同意	I totally agree with that. Yes, I think that's absolutely right.

## 不要绕弯，重点在内容

通常 native speaker 在表达观点的时候会用下面这 3 个词开头：

1) I suppose...

2) I guess...

3) Well, ...

就这 3 个？你的雅思老师是不是告诉你，要背很多个开头句式，这样才显得水平高？你以为你的那些长短语或结构能打动考官吗？不可能的。

重要的是你的内容，而不是句式或结构。不要弯弯绕绕说了一通也不给一个观点或答案，特别是那些背口语模板的孩子。这点是中国人与老外最直接的思维区别了。中国人讲究含蓄，任何问题都喜欢答个折中、委婉，最后再亮明观点。老外讲究直接，任何问题喜欢直接先给出自己的判断，然后说理由。咱们雅思考试，就得按别人的规矩来。我建议大家回答任何问题时，不管是雅思口语还是雅思写作，都要先亮明自己的观点。

如何能构思出好的内容呢？我建议大家参考《跟雅思考官 Simon 学写作》中开拓思路的方法，即从多个角度来回答问题。我们可以把雅思写作当中的一些素材用作激发口语 Part 3 的灵感。所以，如果你的写作思路比较好，口语就一定会有话说。

如：How do you think the internet will affect our lives in the future?

**个人角度**

I think the internet will have a huge impact on our lives. More and more people are using



social websites to keep in touch with friends. I think the Internet will probably replace TV because most channels are already available online.

### 经济发展角度

Also, I think we'll do more online shopping. Web-based companies like Amazon are already really successful. In the future, there will probably be more companies that only sell via the internet, and I expect we'll spend more money online than in traditional shops.

### 教育角度

Schools and universities might also use the Internet to provide courses, so online learning will probably become a normal part of life.

## 延长 Part 3 答案的妙招：解释，另一种选择，举例

在 Part 3 部分，你需要加长答案，说得更具体。你可以依照以下步骤来组织你的答案。

观点：直接回答问题。（同意 / 不同意，是 / 否）

解释：给出一个理由或更加详细地解释一下你的观点。

另一种选择：解释另外一种可能性（比如对立面，“如果不这样会怎么样”）

举例：举一个例子来支持你的观点。

另外的观点：有的时候你说着说着，脑子里会冒出另外一个观点，你可以在最后加上它。

你在口语考试的时候肯定不可能将这 5 种方法都用上，但是你在平时练习口语的时候，都应该用上。这是训练你 Part 3 思维方式很好的方法。咱们看一看这个例子。

**Q:** Why do you think some people prefer to buy products from their own countries rather than imported items?

**A:** (观点) I suppose it's because those people want to support the economy of the country they live in. (解释) If they buy something that was made in their own country, they know that they are contributing to the salaries of workers within the same country, (另一种选择) whereas if they buy imported items, a foreign company and its employees will benefit. (举例) For example, if I buy some meat that originates from a local farm rather than a farm in another country, I'm helping one of my fellow citizens to carry on in business. (另外的观点) Also, I think that trust is an issue; people might feel that they can trust domestically produced items more than imported ones.



很多学生对第一个为什么的解释可以很容易地掌握并运用，但是对于可能性的选择或举例就不那么在行了。咱们来看下面这道题。

**Q1:** In your opinion, are newspapers important? (解释为什么的答案)

**A1A:** Yes, in my opinion newspapers are very important (为什么) because they give us information about what is happening around the world. (为什么) They are a vital source of knowledge about education, technology, medicine and many other fields.

有另一种选择和举例的答案。

**A1B:** Yes, in my opinion newspapers are very important (为什么) because they give us information about what is happening around the world. (为什么) They are a vital source of knowledge about education, technology, medicine and many other fields. (另一种选择) If newspapers didn't exist, I think the quality of news coverage would suffer because there would be fewer professional journalists. (举例) We would have to rely, for example, on unpaid bloggers who do not have the budgets to carry out detailed research before they write an article.

再看几个例子。

**Q2:** Do you think that school children should be encouraged to have their own ideas, or is it more important for them to learn what their teachers give them?

**A2:** I think that we should definitely allow children to be creative and have their own ideas. (为什么) Children need to develop the ability to think by themselves and solve problems (为什么) because as adults they will not always have somebody to guide them or tell them what to do. (另一种可能) If we don't allow children to have their own ideas, they will be less successful in the adult world; they will be too reliant on others. (举例) A doctor, for example, might encounter a situation that he or she hasn't been trained for, but will still be expected to make a decision that could save someone's life.

**Q3:** What do you think are the most important qualities for friends to have?

**A3:** Maybe the most important things are that friends need to share common interests and be honest with each other. (为什么) Friends are people we spend a lot of time with, so it definitely helps if they enjoy doing the same activities or talking about the same topics as we do, and of course we need to be able to trust our friends, so honesty is vital for a good friendship. (另一种可能性 / 举例) I think I would struggle to become friends with someone who didn't have anything in common with me, or who wasn't reliable or trustworthy.





**Q4:** How important do you think it is for a person to spend some time alone?

**A4:** I'd say that it's essential to spend **a bit of time** alone, even if it's just a few minutes a day. (为什么) When you have a few minutes to yourself, it's a chance to take stock and reflect on things. (为什么) Most of us live such busy lives that our brains need time to catch up **every now and then**. (另一种可能性 / 举例) Personally, I try to have a bit of "me time" every day; I'll go for a coffee or find a quiet place to sit and read the newspaper. If I never had any time alone, I think I'd go mad!

**Q5:** Do you think the seasons still influence people's behaviour?

**A5:** Yes, I do think the seasons affect how we behave. (怎么样) We still wear different clothes depending on the weather, and clothes shops change what they sell according to the season. We also adapt our habits and **daily routines** according to the time of year. (举例) For example, people in my country like to eat outside in their gardens in the summer, but we can't do that during the other seasons. (对立面) On the other hand, I don't think we notice the change in seasons when it comes to food; the big supermarkets import food from around the world, so most people don't buy seasonal fruit and vegetables any more.

**Q6:** Do you think that it's better to have clear aims for the future, or is it best to take each day as it comes?

**A6:** (Answer — 直接回答) I think it's best to have a good idea of what you want to do with your life, especially in terms of studies and career. (Why — 解释为什么) Having aims allows you to plan what you need to do today and tomorrow in order to achieve longer-term objectives. (Example — 举例) For example, if you want to become a doctor, you need to choose the right subjects at school, get the right exam results, and work hard at university. (Opposite — 对立面) Without a clear aim, it would be impossible to take the necessary steps towards a career in medicine, or any other profession.

**Q7:** Why do you think friendship is important?

**A7:** I think friendship is important for all sorts of reasons. (为什么) We need friends to share experiences with, to talk to, and for support. (举例) In my case, I like to meet up with friends at the weekend to do something enjoyable, like see a film or go out for dinner. I like **chatting with** my friends about what we've been doing during the week, or about what's happening in the world. (另一种选择) Without friends to talk to, life would be **dull and**



boring; we would only have our families to talk to.

Q8: What disagreements do teenagers often have with their parents? Why?

A8: (直接回答) Teenagers disagree with their parents about all sorts of things, like the clothes they want to wear, whether they can go out with their friends, doing homework, and how much help they give their parents around the house. (解释为什么) I think the teenage years are when we develop a sense of identity, and we want to make our own decisions rather than follow other people's instructions. (举个人实例) I remember having disagreements with my own parents, usually about simple things like getting up early in the morning, tidying my room, or doing the washing up!

Q9: Do you think there are too many game shows on TV nowadays? Why?

A9: (给出答案) Yes, there are far too many game shows on TV for my liking. (解释) I suppose the channels show these programmes because they are popular, and they must be very profitable. (举例) A good example is *Who wants to be a millionaire?* which has been sold to TV channels across the world. (另一个选择) Personally, I'm not a fan of game shows, and I'd much rather watch a film or an original drama series.

Q10: Do you think that people pay attention to adverts on TV? Why?

A10: (给出答案) Yes, I think we are all influenced to some extent by TV adverts, otherwise companies wouldn't pay so much to have them shown. (解释) Advertisers are very good at making us believe that their products or services will improve our lives in some way. (举例) For example, if you see an advert for a new phone, it plants a seed in your mind, and you start to wonder about upgrading your old phone.

carry on 继续

carry out 写出

a bit of time 一些时间

every now and then 常常

daily routines 每日常规

chatting with... 与……聊天

dull and boring 又蠢又无聊

all sorts of things 各种各样的事

It plants a seed in your mind 心里长草了

请一定按照这个方法练习话题卡上的问题，妈妈再也不用担心你的 Part 3 了。



## 让答案更加个性化

在 Part 3 的考试中，如果你可以在答案里加入一些个人的例子或经历，这会是一个非常好的小技巧（考官会觉得你的回答非常自然、真实）。

**Q1:** Do you think it's important for people to have hobbies? Why?

**A1:** Yes, I think people need to have hobbies because we all need to do things we enjoy in our spare time. In my case, I find that playing football once a week with some friends helps me to relax, keep fit and forget about work. I think it's the same for everyone.

**Q2:** Can hobbies have any negative effects?

**A2:** Yes, if you spend too much time on your hobby, it can affect other parts of your life. I remember that one of my friends spent most of his time at university playing computer games instead of studying. In the end, he failed most of his exams.

In my case 就我而言

## Part 3 的动词时态

在 Part 3 的考试中，考生经常会被问到关于过去或未来的问题，也有一些关于现在的。考官其实就是在听你口语中运用动词时态的水平。如果考官提到 “50 years ago” “when your parents were young” 或是 “when you were a child”，你应该用一般过去时。如果考官问到一些预测，或者提到 “in 50 years” 或 “in the future”，请用一般将来时。咱们好好看看下面的例子吧！（请注意下画线部分）

**Q1:** What types of transport are there in your town?

**A1:** In Manchester I think you can find every form of transport apart from an underground system. You can drive around the city by car or get on a bus; there are even free buses that take people between the train stations. Manchester also has a tram system, and of course there are taxis too.（现在时）

**Q2:** How has transport changed since your grandparents were young?



A2: Well, they had cars, trains and planes back then, and London already had the underground system, but I suppose the difference is that technology has moved on. Having said that, the transport system is not necessarily better nowadays; people travel a lot more, and I'm sure we spend more time stuck in traffic. (过去时)

Q3: Did people have more free time when your grandparents were young?

A3: When my grandparents were young, I think they had less leisure time. They didn't have the gadgets we use nowadays, so they probably spent more time doing simple things. For example, nowadays we can cook meals in a microwave in less than 5 minutes, whereas in the past people had to cook everything themselves. (过去时)

Q4: Are there any differences between the types of people who were seen as celebrities in the past and those who are celebrities nowadays?

A4: Yes, I think there have been some big changes in the types of people who become famous. In the past, before the invention of television, I suppose there were very few national or international celebrities; maybe kings and queens, military, political and religious leaders were the only household names. With the advent of TV and radio, performers such as actors and musicians became more well-known. However, we now seem to have a completely new breed of celebrity as a result of 'reality' television programmes; these are people who don't really have any special skills as performers, but who are famous for just being themselves. (过去时)

Q5: Do you think people had easier lives 50 years ago?

A5: Yes, maybe life was simpler and less stressful 50 years ago. The mobile phone didn't exist, so, I suppose it was easier to forget about work at the end of the day because people couldn't contact you so easily. (过去时)

Q6: What types of transport do you think we will use in the future?

A6: I'm not sure, but hopefully we'll have cars that drive themselves and never crash. I think we'll probably fly more, and it might become normal to have your own plane. On the other hand, many cities are building more bicycle lanes, so maybe we will use cars less for getting around towns and cities. (将来时)

Q7: Do you think the hobbies people have will be different in the future?



**A7:** No, I don't think hobbies will change much in the future. I'm sure people will still play games and sports. On the other hand, maybe the Internet is changing the way we spend our free time. In the future, more and more people might have online hobbies. (将来时)

**Q8:** Do you think life will be more stressful in the future?

**A8:** Yes, it probably will be more stressful. As the world gets smaller, employees will probably have to travel to different countries more often and stay in touch with colleagues and clients all over the world. There will also be more competition for jobs and the cost of living will keep going up. (将来时)

**Q9:** How do you think the design of homes will change in the future?

**A9:** I don't think there will be much change in terms of what houses look like from the outside. In this country, people still like traditional brick or stone houses. Having said that, the design of apartment blocks will probably continue to develop, with more and more experimental or futuristic buildings made of glass and metal. I imagine that it will be the insides of homes that change the most; houses will no doubt be full of technological devices to make our lives easier. Maybe we'll have things like voice-controlled doors, lights and appliances. (将来时)

having said that 话虽如此

所以，同学们，请注意了，考官只要在 Part 3 问到关于过去或将来的问题，他的耳朵并不在意你说了什么，而是你的时态是否正确。

## it depends 和 for example

很多学生在回答 Part 3 的时候喜欢答一个“it depends”，然后就结束了。不说 depends on what，也不说 why depends on it.

**Q1:** Do you think it's important to find a job that you love, or is it more important to earn a good salary?

请别说: It depends. Some people prefer to find a job they love, but other people want to earn a good salary. (你这就是在重复问题)



请说: Personally, I'd prefer to do a job that I really enjoy; as long as I earn enough to live comfortably, the salary is less important. However, I can see the benefits of doing a job that you don't like if it pays well. With a good salary, you can probably do more enjoyable things in your free time.

在口语 Part 3 中,你应该多说一些,让答案更加丰富。比较好的一个方法就是举例子。虽然大家心里都明白解题步骤是:先回答问题,然后解释问题,最后举例。但在实际考试过程当中我发现学生们很少去举例子。

给你一个锦囊妙计:当回答 Part 3 的时候,强迫自己说出“for example”。当你强迫自己说出这个词的时候,你的大脑自然会去找例子,这样你的答案就丰富了。试一试,强迫自己说出“for example”,要不断地练习!

## 如果你不知道说什么

首先我想说的是:如果考官要求你讨论一个并不熟悉的话题,不要担心,可以直接说这个话题你没有思考过,然后尽量从不同的角度思考这个话题——原因、影响、可能的解决方案是什么等。雅思考试测试的不是你的知识面,而是沟通能力。考试不一定评估你的表达内容(但必须与问题相关),而是评估你的表述方式。

如果你不知道说什么,你可以说:“Well, I don't really know much about... because..., but I suppose...”

换句话说,你得先承认你确实不太了解考官所提的问题。要解释一下,你为什么不清楚,然后编一个答案。请看下面的例子。

1) 诚实地向考官解释你不知道。

Q1: What kinds of jobs might stop when the season changes?

A1: Well, I don't really know much about seasonal jobs because everyone works all year round where I live, but I suppose that some jobs related to tourism must stop at the end of the summer holiday period.

Q2: Some people choose to have a guide when they go to an unfamiliar place. Do you think this improves the quality of the experience?

A2: I have not travelled anywhere so I do not have any experience of a guide. I think it will be useful as guides generally have more knowledge of a specific area, and the special places within that region. But I have heard that sometimes guides can take visitors to specific shops



or hotels that they can earn money from. This can create a negative experience of a place so you have to find reliable people to be a guide.

2) 猜，告诉考官你在猜。

**Q:** How has technology affected the kinds of music that young people listen to?

**AA:** To be honest, I don't really know the answer to that because I'm completely out of touch with what young people are listening to, and I'm not a fan of pop music.

**AB:** However, I suppose that technology must have affected music. Maybe young people are listening to music that has been made using computer software instead of real musical instruments like the piano or guitar.

那如果你听不懂考官的问题呢？

### Part 1

在 Part 1, 按规定，考官不允许提示你，他 / 她只能重复问题。你可以说：“Sorry, can you repeat the question please?” 如果第二遍你还是听不懂，那你就说一些与问题里面你听得懂的词汇相关的内容。尽量答吧，然后把注意力集中在下一个问题（由此可见，这部分基本泡汤了）。

### Part 2

你是会拿到话题卡的，问题都写在上面，所以应该不会有“听不懂”这种情况。但是，如果你不认识话题卡上的单词，请不要问考官，因为按规定他 / 她不允许提示你。

### Part 3

这一部分你可以要求考官重复问题。如果你听不懂问题，就说：Sorry, can you explain that question in a different way please?

## 如何让 Part 3 的答案有结构？

在口语 Part 3 部分，你应该回答长一点、详细一点的答案。最好的方式就是把想说的话组成一段话。大家还记得我们在 Part 2 部分训练的“建造段落”的方法吗？我们也可以用在在这里。

**观点，解释，举例**

先直接回答问题，就好像写作中开头的中心句一样。然后解释你的答案，说得更详细



一些，最好举个例子。看下面这个问题。

**Q:** Do you think that it's important for people to go on holiday?

**A:** Yes, I think we all need to go on holiday at least once or twice a year. (观点) It isn't healthy to work all year round without some time off to relax; we all need to take a break and recharge our batteries from time to time. (解释) Last summer, for example, I went on holiday to France for a couple of weeks, and it was great to leave all of my usual responsibilities behind me. I came home feeling really refreshed and reinvigorated. (举例)

首先，然后，最后 (Firstly, secondly, finally)

直接回答问题，然后给出 2~3 个理由，也可能需要举例。

看下面这个问题。

**Q:** Why do you think some people prefer not to go abroad on holiday?

**A:** I suppose there are different reasons why some people choose not to go abroad on holidays. Firstly, it's usually more expensive to travel abroad than it is to stay at home. A second reason could be that some people find it stressful to spend time in a foreign country where they don't speak the language, or where they feel that they can't easily integrate with the locals. Finally, many people just love where they live, and don't feel the need to travel abroad.

### 3 个简单的口语技巧

#### 技巧 1: 自信

也许你会有点焦虑，但尽量说得清晰、有信心。一个微笑对考官来说就是一个好的开始。随着考试的深入，你会发现你说得越来越好了。

#### 技巧 2: 有备而来

如果你在考前进行过模考练习，必然知道口语考试的每个步骤，这样不会让你感觉焦虑。同时如果你准备了当季的各类型话题，准备好 Part 3 的时态，你的自信心会大大增加。

#### 技巧 3: 说得更加自然

别把考试当考试，就当是平常的聊天，放轻松。别太在意你的语法，把注意力放在仔细听考官的问题上并自然作答。大部分的问题都是关于你本人、你的生活以及你的观点。做考官的时候，我发现如果学生在谈论自己亲身的经历和自己的观点时会说得更加流利、自然。

**注意** 肢体语言是不加分的，但我还是建议你增加一些肢体语言，这会有利于你的表达。





## 撒个小谎真没事儿

“烤鸭”们经常问我，口语考试要是撒谎咋办？我的建议是：当然最好是说真话、真实的经历，你知道很多细节，所以会更容易说一些。但是，有时候你可能对于某些东西没有经历或关键点，这时候撒个小谎也没事。咱们来看看下面这个问题。

Describe a team project that you worked on.

如果你以前跟人合作过，那这个问题照实说就是了。但是如果你还是个低年级的学生，没有做过大学小组作业或是参加工作，你可能就没有这个经历，那该怎么办呢？但其实你可以编一编：你可以谈谈自己完成的一个工作，假设是有一个人在帮助你的；你可以说说在学校学过的什么科目或内容，假装是有人跟你一起学的；你可以说说你的外语课，课堂上跟小伙伴练习对话啥的……也许这些都是你独立完成的，但完全可以说是你跟别人一起做的，一点问题也没有。

## 慢点说，别着急

做考官的时候，我发现很多学生说得非常快，快到嘴巴跟不上自己的思路。其实这会导致很多问题，如果说太快，你的语法和发音可能会出现纰漏，如果你自己也发现了这个错误，回过头去纠正，这又会影响到流利度和准确性。同时，你会更加紧张，导致犯更多错。所以你看，这是一环扣一环的。建议你说慢一点，这样你才有时间思考，把握更加清晰的发音。

说到发音，本书中并没有过多地讲解，这里我给大家介绍一个练习发音的小技巧。你是否试过很慢很慢地发一个单词的音？比如“S...l...ow...l...y, Slowly”这样，我的学生们通常做不好这个环节，他们往往觉得更快地发一个单词的音可能更简单。实际上，native speaker 的孩子们小时候学习单词时，使用的就是这种慢速发音方法，建议你有时间可以试试。

## 给 Part 3 一个好的收尾

我以前做口语考官的时候，很少见到学生有一个很漂亮的口语考试结尾。他们会在 Part 1 和 Part 2 非常努力地回答，但是到了 Part 3 以后似乎就没什么力气了，说得不痛不痒的，感觉特别想早点溜走。所以很少有同学在 Part 3 答得很好。那么如何保证一个漂



亮的 Part 3 呢?

我认为秘诀就在于使用三步法。第一步,直接回答问题;第二步,丰富答案;第三步,举个例子。

注意:请忘掉你以前回答 Part 3 的方法,按照这个方法来。你可以扳着手指头去数,第一步、第二步、第三步,严格按照这个顺序去练习。

## 一条龙练习

雅思口语练习有一个很好的方法,就是把一个话题的 Part 1, Part 2, Part 3 说个遍。这样做的好处是一次性把这个话题练透,同时,你也可以练习考官思维——如何针对某一话题来设计问题,自己给自己出题,让自己对于某一类话题有足够的素材和思路(特别是知道了从哪些方面来延展思路)。拥有了这个能力,你的口语水平会有很大的提高。建议大家把这样的话题拿给小伙伴、雅思班的同桌或你的雅思老师进行交换练习。

比如关于“Home(家)”这个话题

### Part 1 — 给出简短答案

- 1) Do you live in a house or a flat?
- 2) What's your favourite room in your home? Why?
- 3) What would you like to change about your home? Why?
- 4) Would you like to move house in the future?

### Part 2 — 说 2 分钟

Describe an interesting home that you have visited.

You should say:

Where this home is;

Why you went there;

What you did there;

And explain why you thought this home was so interesting.

### Part 3 — 给出一个较长的答案

- 1) What factors do you think are important when choosing where to live?



2) Compare life in a city with life in the countryside.

3) How do you think the design of homes will change in the future?

关于“cloth（衣服）”的话题

**Part 1:**

1) Are clothes and clothing fashions important to you?

2) What different clothes do you wear for different situations?

3) Do you wear different styles of clothes now compared to 10 years ago?

4) Do you think the clothes we wear say something about who we are?

**Part 2:**

Describe a piece of clothing that you like wearing.

You should say:

What the item of clothing is;

Where and when you bought it;

When you wear it;

And explain why you like wearing it.

**Part 3:**

1) For which jobs are people required to wear a uniform in your country?

2) Do you think people are treated differently when they are in uniform?

3) What are the advantages of making children wear uniforms for school?

像这样的话题你还可以自己总结很多，扫描我们的二维码回复“一条龙练习”获得更多练习问题。

## 一个人在家练习口语的最佳方法

对自己的口语进行录音，是一个人在家练习口语的最好方法。这将有助于更好地了解自己的优势与不足。将最新的话题卡拿出来照着回答，然后录音，播放录音，把录音内容逐字写出来。仔细分析你的讲话，尽量找出语法、词汇或发音方面的错误以及更有效的表述方式，即有效的语法形式或词汇。如有可能，请他人协助检查。下面我给大家详细介绍一下练习步骤。



第1步，拿到题目以后，写下你的口语提纲。（对于 Part 1, Part 3 问题，省略该步骤）

第2步，对你的答案进行录音。

第3步，把你的录音抄录到纸上。

第4步，对你的答案进行修改和润色。

遮住答案，再次进行口语作答，然后进行录音。

咱们拿下面这个题举例。

*Describe a subject that you think should be removed from school education programmes.*

*You should say:*

*What the subject is*

*Why you think it is unnecessary*

*And explain what you would replace it with*

第1步，写提纲（Part 1, Part 3 练习省略此步骤）。选择 Art/ 不是一个必备的技能，孩子们在家也能学 / 可以把更多的时间放到别的科目上，比如数学。

第2步，将答案录音。

I think that art could be removed from school education programmes.

第3步，听写。

第4步，修改润色。

原句：(A)I think that art could be (B)removed from (C)school education programmes.

润色：(A)I'm going to suggest that art could be (B)taken out of (C)the school curriculum.

然后看看修改后的答案，遮住答案，再进行口语回答，然后抄写，进行修改，直到你自己满意为止。

好，再来看一个长一点的。

**Q1:** Describe a recent journey.

**AA:** I'm going to talk about a recent journey to London. It was a couple of weekends ago, and I decided to visit it with some friends. I had never been before, so I wanted to go there to have a look. I don't have a car, but my friend does, so he drive me. He had done the trip a few



times before, so he knew the way. Maybe it was a bad idea to travel by car because the traffic between Manchester and London was terrible. We spent a lot of time on the way, because the roadwork and minor accidents, and it waste a lot of time to get there...

分析上面的答案,看看有没有可以提高的地方。在纸上写一写,改一改,不断进行优化。然后变成下面这样。

**AB:** I'm going to talk about a recent journey to London. It was a couple of weekends ago, and I decided to visit the capital with some friends. I had never been before, so I wanted to go there to do some sightseeing. I don't have a car, but my friend does, so he volunteered to drive. He had done the trip a few times before, so he knew the way. Maybe it was a bad idea to travel by car because the traffic between Manchester and London was terrible. We spent a lot of time sitting in traffic jams, which were due to roadwork and minor accidents, and it took us the best part of an afternoon to get there...

(加下划线的词伙并不是什么难词和大词,但非常应景、贴切,足以打动考官。)

这个方法太重要了,于是我制作了一个视频,请你在鸭圈公众微信号“ieltsquan”里回复“在家练口语”来收看这个视频。

如果要我用文字来总结这个方法,那就是这 18 个字:

足准备:你应该在考前清楚地了解三个部分都要怎么考,大概考哪些题。关于这个你可以关注一下鸭圈在每年的 1 月、5 月和 9 月发布的口语新题库(包含 Part 1、Part 2、Part 3 完整题库)

多练习:如果最新一季的新题你都准备了,这一定会大大增加你的信心,至少你知道考官要问你什么,不会被突如其来或未准备的问题所难倒。

常录音:把自己平时练习的口语录下来。这会帮助你分析,纠正自己的发音、词汇和语法。

勤动笔:在家练习口语的时候,一定要把你的自己的口语答案写下来(先录音,然后写),再对照提高。

大声说:从你写下的答案开始,大声地说出来(就像演员拿剧本演一样),然后慢慢地,一遍一遍地,试着不看剧本说出来。

轻语法:非英语母语人士在口语中经常会犯一些语法错误,这是可以理解的(因为你来不及去想或纠正),与其把主要精力放在语法结构上(短时间内无法得到很好的提高),不如放在如何用更好的方法去表达你的观点上(或者说,去想一些好的词汇)。



我想再强调一下，无论是《雅思考试官方指南》《剑桥雅思考试指南》，还是雅思官方网站，都提到了在家自己录音的方法，这并不是一个巧合。给自己的口语录音是雅思口语练习中最核心的一个练习方法。通过它，你可以纠正自己的发音，给自己的答案增加一些细节，修正和丰富自己的词汇，这是本书提出的最重要的口语练习方法，如果时间充裕，你完全可以用这个方法对本书里 Part 1, Part 2, Part 3 的所有问题以及最新一季的话题进行练习。当然，如果有条件，你可以和你雅思班的小伙伴或口语模考老师进行对话练习。口语学习没有捷径可以走，没有人能不经过练习就拿到高分！



# Part 3

## 范例

### Status symbols 社会地位

在口语 Part 3 的考试中，你需要给出长一点的答案。答案中需要包含观点、理由、比较和举例子。下面是一个关于社会地位的 Part 3 参考范例，你可以看一下。

**Q1:** In your country, what possessions show a higher status or position in society?

**A1:** In my country, people who are wealthy tend to buy big houses and cars. Certain makes of car such as Mercedes or Ferrari are status symbols. They let other people know that you are important or powerful. People who want to give this impression often wear expensive designer clothes, or watches by brands like Rolex.

**Q2:** Do you think we place too much importance on possessions?

**A2:** Probably, yes. Some people are obsessed with **showing off** their new mobile phone or wearing the latest fashions. I think it's a problem for teenagers because there's a lot of **peer pressure** to follow fashion or buy the latest gadget that their friends have got.

**Q3:** Do you think things were different 50 years ago?

**A3:** Yes, maybe people were less materialistic. I think they bought things that lasted longer; my grandparents talk about how they repaired things rather than throwing them away. Maybe brands and advertising weren't as powerful as they are now.



showing off 炫耀

peer pressure 来自朋友的压力

## Technology 科技

**Q1:** What technology or equipment is used in most workplaces nowadays?

回答建议：列出不同的技术，然后选一个具体描述。

**A1:** In most workplaces people use equipment such as computers, phones, printers, fax machines and photocopiers. I think the computer is probably the most essential piece of equipment because we rely on it for almost everything: communicating by email, writing reports, organizing data, and finding information on the Internet.

**Q2:** Does technology help workers, or does it make their lives more difficult?

回答建议：谈一下优点和弊端。

**A2:** Technology definitely helps workers because it makes many tasks so much easier. For example, email is such a useful tool for communication between employees in different offices, or even in different countries. On the other hand, technology can make life more difficult, especially when it goes wrong. It causes a lot of stress when the Internet **is down** or a **computer crashes**.

**Q3:** What effect does new technology have on employment?

回答建议：谈一下积极的影响和消极的影响。

**A3:** I think technology is often responsible for people losing their jobs. Machines have replaced people in areas like manufacturing and agriculture, and whenever a new technology is introduced, there are redundancies. At the same time, jobs might be created thanks to a new technology; there would be no computer programmers if the computer hadn't been invented.

...is down……坏了

computer crashes 电脑死机了

(这两个口语词多好多简单，别再用 broken 了，好不?)





## Party 聚会

**Q1:** What types of party do people have, and why are parties important?

**A1:** People have parties to celebrate special occasions like birthdays, weddings, or the beginning of a new year. I think it's important to celebrate these things because they are landmarks in our lives. Parties are a good way to bring people together, and they're an opportunity to **let off some steam**.

**Q2:** Why do you think some people like parties but others hate them?

**A2:** Most people like parties because they have a good time at them — eating a nice meal, chatting to friends, or having a dance. People who don't like them might find social situations difficult because they are shy, or maybe they don't enjoy having to **make small talk** with people they don't know.

**Q3:** Do you think parties will become more popular in the future?

**A3:** No, I don't think anything will change. People **have always had** parties, and I'm sure they always will in the future. Humans need to socialise and enjoy themselves, and parties are one of the best ways to do that.

let off steam 减压

make small talk 寒暄

have always had 始终有

## Sport 体育

在下面的例子中，我给考官喜欢听到的词汇加了下画线。它们都是很简单的词汇，母语人士经常使用。我的答案是9分水平。

**Q1:** Why do you think sport is important?

**A1:** I think sport is important for different reasons. For me, doing a sport is about having fun. When I play football, for example, I forget about everything else and just enjoy myself. Also, doing a sport helps you to keep fit and healthy, and it's a good way to socialise and make friends.



Q2: Do you think famous sportspeople are good role models for children?

A2: I think that sportspeople should be good role models. Children look up to their favourite football players, like David Beckham for example, so I think that these people have an enormous responsibility. They should try to be a good influence, and behave in the right way.

Q3: Do you agree that sports stars earn too much money?

A3: In my opinion, it's fair that the best sportspeople earn a lot of money. Being a top sportsperson requires hours of practice, and there are millions of sports fans who are willing to pay to see them play. If we don't want sportspeople to earn so much money, we shouldn't go to watch them.

look up to... 尊敬……

## Wild animals 野生动物

Q1: What effects do you think humans have on wild animals?

A1: Humans have a huge impact on wild animals. We have destroyed a lot of natural habitats, and many animals are in danger of extinction. Tigers and rhinos, for example, are endangered species because of humans. The pollution and waste that we produce also have an effect on animals. In some places there are no fish in the rivers.

Q2: What measures could we take to protect wildlife?

A2: I think we need stricter rules to protect natural areas and the wild animals that live there. For example, we should stop cutting down trees in the rain forest. National parks are a good idea because they attract tourists while protecting wildlife.

Q3: Is it the responsibility of schools to teach children about protecting wildlife?

A3: Yes, schools can play a big part in educating children about this issue. Children should learn how to look after the natural environment. I think schools already teach children about endangered species and the destruction of rainforests, so hopefully future generations will do a better job of protecting wildlife.



## Leisure activities 休闲活动

Q1: What is the relationship between leisure and the economy?

A1: Well, people spend a lot of money on all sorts of leisure activities nowadays, so I think leisure is a very important part of the economy of most countries. Leisure could be anything that people do in their free time, such as **eating out**, going to the cinema, watching a football match, or staying in a hotel. Millions of people are employed in these areas.

Q2: How does the economy benefit from people's leisure activities?

A2: The leisure industry makes a huge contribution to the economy. As I said before, it keeps millions of people in employment, and all of these employees pay their taxes and have money to spend on other goods and services. At the same time, most people spend some of their earnings on leisure activities, and this money therefore goes back into the economy.

Q3: Do men and women enjoy the same type of leisure activities?

A3: **Yes and no**. I think both men and women enjoy things like eating in restaurants or going to the cinema, but I'm sure there are other activities that are more popular with one gender. For example, I think more men than women go to football matches.

eating out 外出就餐

yes and no 是，但也不全是

## Emotion 情绪

Q1: Do you think it's good to show your emotions when you're angry?

A1: I think it depends on the situation and how you show your emotions. I find that if I'm angry with a friend or someone in my family, it's best to tell them what the problem is and try to express how I feel. However, I don't think it helps to argue with people when you're angry; it's better to control the anger and explain what's wrong.

Q2: In your opinion, do women show their emotions more than men?

A2: **The stereotypical view is that** women are more emotional, and **in my experience** there is some truth in this; my mother, for example, tends to show her feelings much more readily than my father. However, I'm sure that there are exceptions to the stereotype.



Q3: Why do you think men tend to show their emotions less than women?

A3: Maybe it's because of the way we are brought up. I think that boys are often taught from an early age not to cry. Also, boys are aware that their friends might see it as a sign of weakness if they show their feelings. Perhaps girls are brought up to be more sensitive to their friends' feelings.

the stereotypical view is that 典型的观点是

in my experience 依我之见      brought up 被带大

## Competitions 比赛

Q1: Why do you think some school teachers use competitions as class activities?

A1: I think teachers use competitions to motivate the children in their classes. I'm sure that teachers try all kinds of activities to engage their pupils, and competitions might be one of the best ways to keep children interested or get them excited. Children love winning things.

Q2: Is it a good thing to give prizes to children who do well at school? Why?

A2: It might be a good idea to encourage children to do well in games or sports, but I don't think we should give children prizes for their academic work. Children need to learn that the reason for studying is to learn useful things that will help them in their lives. I don't like the idea of children thinking that they will only work hard if there is a prize.

Q3: Would you say that schools for young children have become more or less competitive since you were that age? Why?

A3: I'd say that they have become more competitive since I was young. Children now have to take exams from a much younger age, so I think there is more of a focus on doing well in tests. Parents also seem to be getting more competitive; I think that many parents push their children to do extra homework rather than letting them play with friends.

I don't like the idea of... 我不太喜欢……

I'd say that 我不得不说



## rivers, lakes, sea 河流、湖泊和海洋

**Q1:** What do you think are the functions of rivers nowadays?

**A1:** Rivers have various functions. In the UK, they were probably more important in the past because they were used for the transportation of goods, but I suppose this is still the case in many parts of the world. Rivers can be used as a source of renewable energy in the production of hydro-electric power, and they are also a source of fresh water for drinking and irrigation. Leisure activities are another function: fishing, canoeing, swimming, bathing... **I'm sure there are many other things I haven't thought of.**

**Q2:** What do you think of boats and ships as forms of transportation?

**A2:** **I'm not really a big fan of** boats and ships. If I'm going abroad, I'd like to get to my destination quickly, so I prefer travelling by plane. Of course, ships are vital for the transportation of oil and other heavy cargo.

**Q3:** Why do some people like to live near rivers, lakes or the sea?

**A3:** Well, the view is probably a major factor; most people like to look out to sea, or across a river or lake. I'd much prefer to look out of my window onto a natural landscape than an apartment building in a city. Then there's the lifestyle: if you live by the sea, for example, you can lie on the beach, go for a swim, or do water sports like surfing or waterskiing. **I definitely wouldn't mind living near a beach at some point in my life!**

**注意** 雅思口语考试没有写作那么正式，所以如果考生不清楚事实是怎样的，则可以说“probably”或“I suppose”。

I'm sure there are many other things I haven't thought of

我觉得我还有很多东西没想到

I'm not really a big fan of... 我不是很喜欢……

I definitely wouldn't mind... 我肯定不会介意……

at some point in my life 以后



## City 城市

在 Part 3 考试中, 考官一般会针对一个话题, 让你进行比较、给出一个观点、预测未来。

**Q1:** How is life different in cities compared to rural areas? (比较)

**A1:** Firstly, the cost of living in cities is much higher. Housing is much more expensive in cities compared to rural areas; everything costs more. I think life in cities is more difficult. There are more people, so there's more competition for jobs. Life is a lot slower in rural areas, everyone knows each other and there's a sense of community. I don't think rural areas experience the social problems that you find in cities, like crime and homelessness.

**Q2:** How do you think life in big cities could be made easier? (给出一个观点)

**A2:** In my opinion cities need to be well-planned. Good public transport can definitely make life easier because there are so many people and it can be really stressful just to move around. Public areas like parks are also important because people need space to relax, and I think cities should be made into healthier places to live and work.

**Q3:** What do you think cities will be like in 50 years time? (预测未来)

**A3:** I imagine cities will be less polluted because we'll have electric cars and better public transport. More people might work from home so maybe cities won't be so busy. But I think there will probably still be problems because more and more people are migrating to cities. So I'm not so optimistic about issues like crime, homelessness and unemployment.

I'm not so optimistic about... 对于……我不太乐观

## Community 社区

**Q1:** What are some of the ways people can help others in the community? Which is the most important?

**A1:** I think there are many ways to help others in our local communities. For example, where I live, some people volunteer to run activity clubs for children, or they help out in residential homes for elderly people. Others give money, food or clothes to organizations that support people living below the poverty line. In my opinion, there isn't a scale of importance when it



comes to helping others; all forms of help are positive.

**Q2:** Why do you think some people like to help other people?

**A2:** Most people get a good feeling when they help others, and they understand that we can all experience difficult times in our lives when we might need support. For example, we all grow old, and we all run the risk of losing our jobs or having a health problem that affects our ability to look after ourselves. So, I think people help others because they empathize with them.

**Q3:** Some people say that people help others in the community more now than they did in the past. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

**A3:** I disagree with that kind of opinion. **It's impossible to generalise about** how much people help in their communities from one generation to the next, so I don't think we should try to judge or compare how altruistic people are now or were in the past. There have always been those who help others and those who don't.

help out 帮助……摆脱困难

It's impossible to generalise about 很难一概而论

## Advice 建议

**Q1:** Is it better to get advice from a friend or from a family member?

**A1:** (A)I think it depends on the kind of advice that you need. (B)Parents and grandparents probably have more life experience than a friend, and so you might get a wiser or more sensible answer from them. (C)On the other hand, friends are less likely to become too worried if you go to them with a problem. (D)For example, I probably wouldn't want to burden my parents with a financial problem.

**Q2:** What would you say are the characteristics of a good adviser?

**A2:** (A)Well, firstly, a good adviser should be a good listener, someone who takes the time to understand the situation before offering advice. (B)Secondly, an adviser should try to be objective, and avoid judging the person who is seeking help. (C)Finally, I think the best



advisers have the ability to ask the right questions and encourage others to find their own answers.

**Q3:** Should people make their own work and career decisions, or is it a good idea to ask for advice about this?

**A3:** (A) I'd say that it's a mixture of both things. (B) Most of us talk to family, friends, teachers or colleagues before we make career choices. (C) However, I believe that the final decision should rest with the individual; we all need to take ultimate responsibility for the big life choices that we make.

大家注意看一下我的答题结构。

第一个问题: (A) 回答问题用 “it depends” ; (B) 解释一边; (C) 解释另一边; (D) 举例子。

第二个问题: (A) 第一; (B) 第二; (C) 第三。

第三个问题: (A) 直接回答 “it's a mixture of both things” ; (B) 解释一方面; (C) 解释另一方面。

## Home 家

**Q1:** How easy is it to find a place to live in your country?

**A1:** Well, it depends on how much money you are able to spend and where exactly you want to live. Of course, if you have the money, it's very easy to find a place to live. However, house prices have been on the rise in recent years, and it is becoming difficult for young adults to buy their first homes, or even to pay rental prices in some areas, particularly in central London.

**Q2:** Do you think it's better to rent or to buy a place to live in?

**A2:** I think it's better to buy your own home if you can afford to do that. Buying your own home is a better investment in the long term, because you can sell the home and perhaps even make a profit on it. The alternative is to pay rent to a landlord who can ask you to leave at any moment.





**Q3:** Do you agree that there is a right age for young adults to stop living with their parents?

**A3:** I'm not sure what the 'right' age would be, but I do agree with the principle that young adults should try to live alone if they can. For some people, the right age is when they get their first full-time jobs and can afford to pay rent, and for others it's when they start university and move into a hall of residence with other students. This was what happened in my case; I moved out of the family home at age 18 when I started university.

请注意看 Q2 和 Q3 答案的结构，注意下划线部分。A2 是先回答，然后解释，最后说另一种选择；A3 是先摆明观点，然后解释，最后举一个个人实例。

## TV programme 电视节目

**Q1:** Do you think most people watch TV for education or for entertainment?

**A1:** I think people watch TV primarily for entertainment. There are far more entertainment programmes than educational ones, and in my experience most people treat television as a form of relaxation in the evening. If I think about the most popular TV programmes in the UK, such as talent shows like *X Factor* or soap operas like *Eastenders*, the focus is definitely on entertainment rather than education.

**Q2:** Should TV play a role in educating children? How?

**A2:** Yes, it definitely should play a role in my opinion. Good children's TV programmes should tell stories that contain some kind of lesson about how to behave or what is morally right and wrong. Many of the traditional fairy tales, such as *Cinderella*, have been made into TV programmes, and there is always a positive message in those stories.

**Q3:** How do you think TV viewing habits change as people get older?

**A3:** TV viewing habits obviously change a lot as we get older. While toddlers might watch programmes about talking animals, teenagers prefer action and adventure or sports, and as adults we start taking an interest in news and politics. My own preferences, for example, have changed over the years — I would never have watched news programmes when I was younger. I think it would be very strange if our viewing habits didn't mature!



toddlers 初学走路的孩子

start taking an interest in... 开始对……感兴趣

## Reading 阅读

**Q1:** Are there any occasions when reading at speed is a useful skill?

**A1:** Personally, if I'm reading something interesting, I don't like reading too quickly because I feel that I don't properly absorb the information. However, it can be useful to skim through things when you don't really want to read them, or when you just need to find one particular piece of information. For example, I read at speed when I'm checking a household bill or a letter from the bank.

**Q2:** Are there any jobs where people need to read a lot? What are they?

**A2:** Well, researchers obviously need to read a lot, and I suppose that politicians, journalists and other professionals who need to know about current affairs read a lot too. Having said that, I think most workers read hundreds of emails every week. In my previous job, for example, I had to check internal staff emails at least twice a day.

**Q3:** Do you think that reading novels is more interesting than reading factual books? Why is that?

**A3:** Both types of book can be equally interesting in my opinion. A good novel can transport you to another world where the characters in the book become almost real. On the other hand, factual books can give you fascinating insights into anything from psychology to ancient history.



# 后记

当你看到这一页时，表示你已经读完了这本书，也对雅思口语考试和复习强化的方法有了更深层的理解。现在，我仍要强调以下两个问题。

语法：看完本书的同学应该已经了解到，Simon 老师建议大家把精力放在其他部分，比如词汇、素材等，而不是语法。因为语法很难在短时间内提高（高中英语的语法基础很重要），所以才这么说的。但是如果你有足够的时间，是否应该解决一下语法问题呢？语法学好了，对于雅思学习有非常大的促进作用，对于你今后出国写论文、报告、作业也有很大的帮助。大家想一想，语法好的人，看阅读不怕长难句——看清句子结构，说口语不再坑坑洼洼——指代非常明确，写作文下笔流畅，再也不会犯低级语法错误。我给大家推荐一本在亚马逊网站可以买到的英文书《The Only Grammar Book You'll ever Need》（《语法一本通》），它是英国亚马逊销量第一名的语言类书籍，足见其受欢迎程度。

发音：其实这是你在初中时就应该解决的问题，因为那是你学习五元音的开端。（似乎雅思学习就是在为你的初中、高中英语亡羊补牢？）如何练习发音？我给大家推荐华威大学学术英语技能建议中关于发音的部分，它详述了发音的 5 个难点及解决方法，并且向大家推荐了这本《English Pronunciation in Use Advanced Book》（《英语发音实用手册》，它也是英国华威大学语言学专业极力推荐的书），大家应该好好看看。

如果你能解决掉上述两个问题，我相信，不仅对于你的雅思口语学习，更对于你今后的留学生活大有裨益。

最后，就像雅思写作的学习一样，Practice make perfect! 我建议大家每天都要花 1 个小



时来练习口语，频繁地练习，不管是对着镜子自己说，还是边说边录音，或者是跟雅思班的小伙伴或室友对话都行。最好能找个老师给你进行模考（我最推荐这种方法），不断地练习，这样才会有提高。

最后，祝愿那些真正下了功夫、花了时间的同学口语都能上 7 分！

鸭圈雅思教研组

2018.1