

# 跟雅思考官学 口语

1位雅思考官

3大类口语话题

39个口语专题技巧，对症下药

92个高分范例及native speaker音频

560个地道俚语词汇，学以致用



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## 雅思口语评分标准中文版

分数	流利性与连贯性	词汇多样性	语法多样性及准确性	发音
9	<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>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●自如得体地使用语法结构</li> <li>●除了出现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>	<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>●听者理解毫无障碍</li> </ul>
8	<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，你在少数情况下是寻找合适的语言</li> <li>●连贯且恰当地开展话题</li> </ul>	<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及习语，偶尔欠准确</li> <li>●按需进行有效的改述</li> </ul>	<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/非系统性错误外，大部分语句准确无误</li> </ul>	<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>●表达过程中易于听者理解；母语的口音对听者理解的影响极小</li> </ul>
7	<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>●具有一定灵活性地使用一系列连接词或语篇标记</li> </ul>	<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>	<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，但语句通常正确无误</li> </ul>	<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 分水平中部分积极表现</li> </ul>
6	<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>	<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>	<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>	<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，但部分单词或者发音不准确导致有时清晰</li> </ul>

				度下降
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●通常能保持语流，但需通过重复，自我纠正及/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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●能谈论熟悉和不熟悉的话题，但使用词汇的灵活性有限</li> <li>●尝试进行改述，但有时成功有时失败</li> </ul>	<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，但通常会出错且会造成某些理解困难</li> </ul>	<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 分水平中部分积极表现</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●作答有明显停顿，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>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●能使用基本句型并正确使用一些简单句型，但极少使用从句</li> <li>●常出现错误，且会造成误解</li> </ul>	<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>
3	表达过程中出现长时间停顿 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<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>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●表现出 2 分水平中部分表现，以及 4 分水平中部分积极表现</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●大部分词汇间出现长时间停顿</li> <li>●几乎无法进行沟通</li> </ul>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●不能使用基本的句型</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●表达通常无法理解</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●无法进行沟通</li> <li>●无可供评分的语言</li> </ul>			
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●缺考</li> </ul>			

剑桥雅思官方制作了四个视频来解释雅思口语的四项评分标准，我强烈建议大家多看几遍。你把足球抱进球门，一万次也还是 0 分，因为**你没搞懂规则**。

## 雅思口语考试的三个误区---编者序

### 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，然后打印下来。然后，找网上或者淘宝上，或者线下班的老师拿到最新一季的口语素材答案，part1,part2,part3 都有，**然后就是背背背，然后就齐活了。**准备了二十几个口语素材上考场，个个都背的滚瓜烂熟，刚好考官考到了一个自己准备的--一个你喜欢的公园，So easy，开始背吧。奇怪，为什么我说的这么溜考官眉头却皱起来了？考官“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？.....门票是多少？”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 part3 更是傻眼了，让我谈谈城市的快速发展导致公园减少有哪些弊端？歇菜了，这个素材里没有。

这其实就是官方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题，你背的了范例，却背不了真实场景，最终狐狸尾巴在 part2 的提问环节和 part3 漏了陷。

那应该怎么做呢？**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，是一种雅思口语备考的核心方法之一。**本书 part2 的头脑风暴部分会要求你进行一些话题改变思维练习，以获得这种能力。

### 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，7 分词汇啦，主题词汇啦，俚语词汇啦等等，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，会经常出现词不达意或语境不符的情况。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，不管是什么作料都要往里面放一放，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。**

### 3.写作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，似乎看上去没什么关系，但实际上它们的关系非常紧密。何以见得？从中国雅思考生最低分的两项就是它们便可窥见一斑，**它们都是输出，而中国学生不怕背，不怕抄，就怕动脑筋。**这导致了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

**考官提到的另外一个重要的方法即《跟雅思考官学大作文》里的各类话题可以大面积的适用于 part2 的答案，只需稍加修改即可。很多口语话题，特别是 part2 话题都可以变通为写作主题，而用写作句式用嘴说出来是完全没有问题的！**一个写作有话说的同学，在口语 part2 也能做到滔滔不绝。

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



native speaker 的口语思维与词伙。

## 本书使用说明

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，这两张纸是很容易被大家忽略的，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 part1,part2,part3，先技巧篇，再范例篇。同学们要**重技巧，轻范例**。（意思就是如果没时间，范例可以不看，但技巧一定要看）技巧是告诉你如何开阔思路，如何讲抽象问题简单化，如何延伸答案，如何做到不卡壳等以及了解一些口语备考的误区，需要大家活学活用。

本书并不是一个口语范例堆砌的书籍，**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，答案的层次等等）。**范例下的俚语词汇都不是大词，难词，都是你认识但你从来想不起来用的，一定要好好的记住它们，用到自己的素材里面，你才能记住。**

在本书 part2 范例的结尾部分会有一个小环节叫**头脑风暴**，请一定不要忽视它！在序言部分我已提到，**雅思口语备考的核心要务就是需要你准备一定的真实素材，然后根据口语题目进行头脑风暴（思维转换），进行一些细节的修改或者说改编，使其符合其他问题的要求。**例如一篇关于沃伦巴非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”“一个你在新闻里想见的人”“一个著名的外国人”“一个尊敬的长辈”等 N 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（而不是等你上了考场），而本书 part2 范例后的头脑风暴即是这种练习。**希望一个个的头脑风暴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。

本书的最后一个环节是核心练习。根据 Simon 老师的建议，我给大家设计了两套练习方法，大家按照要求，可以在家自行练习，方法都已经给出。不过如果有条件，还是希望你可以跟自己雅思班的小伙伴或者口语搭子一起配合练习。A 出题，B 来说，A 对照首页的评分标准为 B 打分，然后互换。找一个口语老师（线上线下均可），或者补习班的老师和自己练习也是非常好的方法，毕竟老师还可以指出你欠缺的地方。**一定要练习！一定要练习！一定要练习！Practice make perfect！重要的事情说三遍，口语每天少于 1 小时练习，你拿什么来应付紧张情绪和各种问题？不要怕开口，不要怕说错，不要怕打结，这些都是正常现象，试着用多说去克服它们。**最后祝大家都能在雅思口语考试中取得理想的分数！

扫描下方二维码下载范例音频：



# Part 1

## 技巧篇

### 雅思口语的基本信息

雅思口语是雅思考试的最后一部分。(自 2014 年开始,中国大陆的部分考区已经实行口语在笔试之前考)。你的考试时间通常在下午 1 点 30 分到 5 点 30 分(现在很多学生会在周六下午,周日上午或下午当中进行口语考试)你只能携带你的考试 ID 进入考室。

口语考试时间大概 11 分钟到 14 分钟。会有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,时间为 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 分钟时间

**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,考官会录音一段简短的介绍,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。你需要准备思路,可能的答案以及会涉及到的口语词汇。

### 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?

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。

但是,你不妨这么想一想:

Part1 一般问题比较简单（有点像热身），所以如果你只有这部分答的很好的话，是拿不到高分的。

Part2 是考官重点评价你水平的一部分，这时他对你的口语水平已经有一个整体的印象了。

Part3 是考官最后做评分决定的部分。如果你这部分表现的非常棒，绝对可以给自己加分。

所以，总的来说，part1 是你自己给自己预热的环节，part2 是考官考察你最重要的缓解，part3 是你提分的环节。

## **关于口语考官你不知道的事**

### **1) 考生可以要求考官重复问题吗？**

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。

### **2) 考生可以要求考官解释问题吗？**

在口语 Part1 和 Part2 不行。考官在 Part1 中只会重复问题，不会解释，在 Part2 中会让你再看答题卡片，也不会解释问题。但是在 Part3 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". 考官会换一种方式再问你一遍。这也不会影响你 Part3 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！（考官对你的听力表示怀疑）

### **3) 考生可以要求考官解释某一个词吗？**

在 Part1 和 Part2 不行，只有 Part3 可以。考生可以说"Sorry, could you explain what you mean by...?"

### **4) 考生可以要求多想一会吗？**

我不建议这么做。如果你迟疑太久的话，这时会被扣分的。勤加练习，反应迅速才是王道。

### **5) 考生可以要求在 part1 和 part3 跳过某个问题吗？**

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，哪怕是勉强答。

### **6) 考生可以要求 part2 换题吗？**

不行，他们必须回答考官给的话题卡上的题。

## **关于 part1 你应该知道的事**

口语 Part1 一般持续 4-5 分钟。考官会问 10 个左右关于你的日常生活或爱好的问题，这几个主题互不相关。

常见的话题包括：

- 你所居住的房子，街道或城市
- 你的工作或学习
- 你每天的日常活动，购物，睡觉，工作.....
- 你童年时做过的事情：上学，休闲，帮着做家务.....
- 你拥有的物品：汽车，自行车，手机，电脑.....
- 你做的事情：园艺，体育活动，阅读.....

常见的问题类型包括：

- 你曾经（做过.....）吗？（骑过自行车，烤过蛋糕，参加过体育比赛.....）
- 你小时候（做过.....）吗？（学过体育运动，看过电视，在农村住过.....）
- 你更喜欢哪个？（茶还是咖啡，晚上还是白天，湿润的天气还是干燥的天气.....）
- 你喜欢.....吗？（参加体育运动，睡觉，听音乐，买衣服.....）
- 你认为.....吗？（儿童应该养宠物，这条消息重要.....）
- 你是什么时候.....的？（开始学英语，第一次去看电影.....）

几乎所有的 Part1 话题都可以归类到这六大类里面。比如"Describe a river, lake or sea which you like"可以归到第五类，你可以描述一次去海边的度假，或是一个沿河的城市。你要是连这六大类话题素材都还没准备过，就真的别着急去考试。

--- 《雅思考试官方指南》

## Part1 到底长啥样？

**考官：***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?*

**考生：**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 quite little place which services the local farming community. We don't have any heavy industry in Hamilton, but there is a university.

**考官：***Is it a beautiful place?*

考生 : 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.

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

考生 : 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**.

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

考生 : I would say there are an awful lot of individual 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 13<sup>th</sup>.

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

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

**考官 : Why not?**

考生 : 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.

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

考生 : 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.**

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

考生 : 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.

考官：Do you think motorbike are a safe form of transport?

考生：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伙的摘抄，它们大部分都是一些你认识但从来想不起来用的词。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难词，但一定要懂得 native speaker 它们常用的口语词汇，认识到这一点非常重要！不要略过它们，把它们摘抄到自己的本子上并用到自己的口语素材里去：

right through the centre of it 刚好穿过它中间 the fact that 事实上 jump in a car and drive 开车 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 on a date 约会 for a while 有一阵了 That was a lot of fun 这太有趣了 get around 到处逛逛 come with a number of drawbacks 有很多缺点 Absolutely not 绝对不是/不行

## 如何延伸 Part1 的答案？

我们不需要在 Part1 回答很长的内容，但是你也绝不能仅仅是答是或否，或者喜欢不喜欢（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。

### 1. Have you ever cooked a meal for your family?

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)

### 2. Which do you prefer, getting an email or a text message?

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)

### 3. When did you watch your first movie in a cinema?

I can't really remember; it was so long ago. But I do remember very clearly 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)

### 4. Do you like shopping for clothes?

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)

*5. Do you think that we spend too much time sitting in front of computer?*

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 嗯, 事实上我没有 tends to 倾向于 all day long 一整天 old-fashioned 过时的 Oh, yes. I LOVE it! 我去, 大爱啊! far too much 太多了 as long as 只要

## 发音

发音占雅思口语评分比重的 25%, 要改变母语的发音和口音是很难的, 但可以考虑从以下几方面进行提高。

- **语速**---不要太慢, 但也不要太快! 语速太慢表示缺乏流利性, 将被扣分。同理, 要明白语速太快可能会影响话语的清晰度。要尽量说得自然, 匀速。
- **停顿与单词重音**---使用停顿与重音单词将话语切分成段。如果偶尔出现暂停, 不会被扣分。实际上, 如果在表述过程中没有任何停顿, 将会被扣分。如果不确定单词重音的位置, 应查字典。单词重音读错会让考官疑惑不解。
- **语调 (声音的高低变化)**---太尝试着变化语调。如果要强调某一点, 提高音量并使用升调/降调。(例如: It was lovely!)
- **句子重音也能说话内容增添含义。**你可以用不同的方式说同一个句子, 但强调不同的单词便改变了句子的意思。比如下面这两个例子:
  - *I said she might consider a NEW car.*
  - *I said she might consider a new CAR.*
- 口音不是雅思口语直接测评因素, 除非你的口音影响到了表述的可辨性与清晰度。考试不偏向任何一种口音, 例如英式或美式口音。任何口音均可。

---《雅思考试官方指南》

在雅思考试当中, 你的发音占了 25% 的得分。很多人把发音 (pronunciation) 和口音 (accent) 弄混淆了! 没有人指望你可以说出正宗的英语口音 (British English accent)。事实上, 考官根本不会根据你的口音来评分。

你的发音评分来自于这几个方面:

**clarity (speaking clearly) 清晰度 (说清楚)**

**speed (not too fast, not too slow) 语速 (不要太快, 不要太慢)**

**word stress 单词重音**

**sentence stress 句子重音**



### *intonation* 语调

要提高这几项不是很简单，也没有办法刻意练习。好的发音往往来自于大量的听力和复述练习。我的建议是：不要担心你的口音，而要注意发音的清晰度。（别太小声啊）

关于单词与重音，

请扫描右边的二维码：



关于句子重音，

请扫描右边的二维码：



## **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，那就是提前把口语题库里的口语答案一字不落的背下来。这太非常符合中国学生不动脑子死记硬背的“良好”学习习惯。但实际上雅思口语考试是一个你与一个考官的自然的谈话，再说简单点就是你跟一个外国朋友的聊天，非常的放松，随意。（至少你要让考官感觉到）如果考官发现你提前背诵的答案，他们有权利打断你，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的考后回忆中说到考试时考官会打断考生，然后问一些与话题相关的问题，来检验考生该话题是否是考生真实经历的事件。**比如你正在说你喜欢去的公园，考官会打断你的陈述，然后问你是什么季节去的这个公园，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等。如果你是提前背诵的某处的口语答案，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，口语能力不高的同学，对于突发问题没有好的应变能力）

口语考试的题目数不胜数，你不可能准备的面面俱到。这些话题都是日常话题，考官也没有期望你对任何话题展现出具备专家级的知识。**如果能针对广泛的话题练习自然的说话---而不是背诵答案，提高流利度与连贯性的技能，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 part1 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，音乐等等。Part1 的问题一般都比较简单，而且考官必须把这些问题在五分钟内都问完，所以差不多是 30 秒一个问题。如果你给的答案太长了，考官会打断你的。不要试图在口语的第一部分过份 show off，记住，口语考试是一个很自然的谈话过程，不是 speech 或 presentation 我的建议尽量把 Part1 答得简单一些：

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

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.

像这样两句话足矣了，给出理由，最多再加一句，正正好。说完就不用说了，看着考官就行，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 part1 就应该答成一篇小短文，堆砌词组，生怕剩下的十分钟考官看不到你的口语才华，说到考官喊停再停，这是错误的。我再重申一遍：part1 尽量简短，一句话，两句话足矣，除非必要，再给一点解释或举例即可，切莫长篇大论。

## 万能否定答案

很多烤鸭问我，如果考官问道一些他/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，巴拉巴拉。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？

看看我的答案：

### *1) Do you like music?*

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.

### *2) What kind of music did you listen to when you were young?*

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.

### *3) When was the last time you went to a concert?*

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.

*4) Would you like to participate in a live music show?*

**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.

*5) Do you like dancing?*

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

*6) Has anyone ever taught you to dance?*

**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.

*7) Do you think that traditional dancing will be popular in the future?*

**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：

*8) What sports or physical activities do you regularly do?*

**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.

*9) Which sport or game would you like to be good at?*

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.

*10) Do you prefer watching or playing sports?*

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.

*11) Do you think children should be encouraged to do more sport?*

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

No, I don't really like 不，其实我真的不喜欢 It's not something that I've ever been interested in 我对它从来就没有兴趣 I can't remember 我实在记不得了 I suppose I must 我觉得我一定要 I didn't take much notice of it 我并没太在意 I've never been to 我从来没去过 Maybe I should try 也许我该试试 perhaps it would be interesting 也许那会很有趣的 No, definitely not 不，绝对不会 I can't imagine that 我无法想象 No, I've never been interested in 不，我对....从来不感兴趣 I'm afraid I have no idea 我对....一无所知 Unfortunately I don't have time to 可惜我没有时间去... I'm not a big sports fan 我不是一个体育迷

注意:

请大家注意一下答案里面**粗体灰字**部分,事实上利用这些词组你可以回答任何一个 Part1 问题的否定答案,你又不是先知或圣母,不可能知道或喜欢所有的东西,回答否定是完全没问题的(就像我,我就不喜欢音乐)

## **遇到奇怪的问题怎么办**

在 part1 考试中,考官一般会问到 10 个问题,有时候学生可能会被问到一些奇怪的问题,比如:

**1) Do you like parks?**

**2) Do you think different colours can change our moods?**

**3) 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 part1 秀任何的语法结构或词汇,没这个必要。毫不犹豫直接了当给出答案就可以了。**

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

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

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

## **5 个 part1 的小技巧**

Part1 的问题一般都比较简单,你不需要回答一个很“难”的答案,因为你要避免犯错。

下面是我的五个 Part1 小技巧,会对你有所帮助:

**1. 回答尽量简短,不要怕短会被扣分。**

**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，给出答案的理由。

5.别忘了回答 "yes"或"no" （如果有必要）

看下面这个例子：

*Do you like parks?*

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.

## 范例篇

### *work or study 工作或学习*

雅思口语 Part1 往往会以工作或学习来开始 part1 :

#### **1 ) Do you work or are you a student?**

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.

#### **2 ) Do you like your job? Why / why not?**

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.

#### **3 ) Do you like studying? Why / why not?**

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.

#### **4 ) What's the best thing about your job?**

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.

#### **5 ) Do you prefer working alone or with others? Why?**

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.

#### **6 ) Do you prefer to study alone or with others? Why?**

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

**7) Where do you prefer to go when you need to study? Why?**

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.

**7) How do you feel if someone disturbs you when you are studying?**

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

at the moment 此刻      a great team of people 一个伟大的团队      I really enjoy my job 我非常享受我的工作      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 any subject 获得一个更深入的了解      work as part of a team 工作中作为团队的一份子      concentrate fully 全神贯注      It frustrates me 它折磨我

**注意:**

千万别问考官 "Do you mean in my country or here in England?" 这种傻问题，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，家是别墅还是茅草房，考官真的无所谓。**

## **House or apartment 别墅还是公寓**

**1) Do you live in a house or an apartment?**

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

**2) Which is your favourite room in your home? Why?**

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.

**3) Would you change anything about your home? Why / why not?**

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.

**4 ) Would you like to move to a different home in the future?**

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.

**5 ) Tell me about the kind of accommodation you live in.**

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.**

**6 ) How long have you lived there?**

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

**7 ) What do you like about living there?**

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.

**8 ) What sort of accommodation would you most like to live in?**

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

just over a year 差不多一年    meaning to 打算    redecorate 重新装修    at some point 在某时/在某刻    it's just right for me 对我来说正正好

## **home town 家乡**

**1 ) Where are you from?**

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

**2 ) Do you like your home town? (Why?)**



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.

**3) Would you prefer to live somewhere else? (Why?)**

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!

**4) Do you think your home town is a good place for young people? (Why?)**

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

plenty of 大量 For the moment 暂时, 目前

## **Cooking 做饭**

**1) Do you like cooking? Why / why not?**

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.

**2) Who did the cooking in your family when you were a child?**

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

**3) Do you think that it's important to know how to cook well?**

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.

**4) Do you think that children should be taught cookery at school?**

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

it's something that has to be done 这点事不得不做 (带有抱怨的意味) pre-prepared meals 半成品  
菜品 that would surely be 这肯定是...

## **Reading 读书**

### **1 ) Do you like reading?**

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

### **2 ) Do you usually read for leisure or for work purposes?**

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.

### **3 ) What was your favourite book or story when you were a child?**

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**.

### **4 ) Do you think it's important that children read regularly?**

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.

all sorts of things 各种各样的    a certain amount of 一定数量的    I couldn't put it down 我爱不释手

## **Games 游戏**

### **1 ) What games are popular in your country?**

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.

*2) Do you play any games?*

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.

*3) How do people learn to play games in your country?*

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

*4) Do you think it's important for people to play games?*

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**

*1) How do you usually keep in touch with members of your family?*

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**.

*2) Do you prefer to speak to people by phone or by writing emails?*

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

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

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

*4) Is there anything you dislike about mobile phones?*

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 Visit someone in person 亲自拜访某人 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***

### ***1) At work or in your studies, do you often write things?***

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.

### ***2) How often do you send e-mails?***

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

### ***3) Do you prefer to write by hand or on a computer?***

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.

### ***4) Do you think computers might one day replace handwriting?***

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***

### ***1) What form of transport do you prefer to use? Why?***

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.

*2)How much time do you spend travelling on a normal day?*

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.

*3)What do you do while you are travelling?*

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**.

*4)Do you ever have problems with transport?*

**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.

**一些小建议:**

在第4个问题中，你能看出 "I used to" 和 "I'm used to"的区别吗?同时注意把下面这些精华词汇活学活用：

have my own space 有我自己的空间    overcrowded 过度拥挤    to and from work 上下班  
rush hour 高峰期    find out what is happening in the world 知道世界上发生了什么事    get  
stuck in traffic 堵车

像最后一句话一样，如果考官问了一个你已经回答的问题，你只用说 "as I said" 然后再答一遍就行了。

## **Laughing 笑**

*1 ) What kinds of things make you laugh?*

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.

*2 ) Do you like making other people laugh?*

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.

*3 ) Do you think it's important for people to laugh?*

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.

#### *4) Is laughing the same as feeling happy?*

**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 life too seriously 不要把生活太当真 It's not exactly the same 它并不完全相同

a sense of humour 幽默感 cope with difficult situations 应对困难的局面

## ***Walking 步行***

#### *1) Do you like walking?*

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**.

#### *2) Do you think walking is important?*

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

#### *3) Do you think walking in the countryside is better than walking in the city?*

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

#### *4) What could be done to improve the experience of walking in cities?*

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 don't mind 我不介意 I'm sightseeing in a new place 我在一个新地方旅游 Personally 对我而言 As I said before 如前所述 the main issues 主要问题是

## **Language learning 语言学习**

### **1) Do you like learning languages?**

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

### **2) How did you learn the languages that you know?**

I do lots of reading in my spare time.

### **3) Why do people learn more than one language?**

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

### **4) Do you think that all children should learn foreign languages at school?**

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

spare time 空闲时间

## **numbers 数字**

### **1) Do you have a favourite number or a number that is special to you?**

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

### **2) Do any numbers have special importance in your country?**

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

### **3) Are you good at remembering numbers? Why / why not?**

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.

#### *4) What numbers do people often have to memorise?*

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    pin number 密码 (PIN-personal important number)    cash out 取现

## **Mathematics 数学**

#### *1) At what age did you start studying mathematics?*

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.

#### *2) Do you like mathematics? Why / why not?*

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!**

#### *3) Is it necessary for everyone to learn mathematics?*

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**.

#### *4) Do you prefer to use a calculator when doing mathematics?*

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    a basic grounding 一个基本的基础    working out 计算出    and so on 诸如此类的    tricky 刺手的



## Collecting 收藏

### 1) Have you ever collected anything as a hobby? (If so, what?)

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.

### 2) What kinds of things do people often like collecting?

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

### 3) Why do you think people collect certain objects?

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

### 4) Is there anything that you would like to collect in the future?

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

When I was younger I used to 当我年轻的时候

## clothes 衣服

### 1) Are clothes and clothing fashions important to you? (Why/Why not?)

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

### 2) What different clothes do you wear for different situations?

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.

*3) Do you wear different styles of clothes now compared to 10 years ago?*

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

*4) Do you think the clothes we wear say something about who we are?*

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 on special occasions 在特殊的场合 No, not really 嗯, 其实并不是 follow fashion 赶时髦

## ***musical instruments 乐器***

*1) Which musical instrument do you like listening to most? (Why?)*

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.

*2) Have you ever learned to play a musical instrument?*

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.

*3) Do you think children should learn to play an instrument at school?*

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.

*4) How easy would it be to learn to play an instrument without a teacher?*

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.

the variety of sounds 各种各样的声音 I don't play it much 我不怎么玩它了

## **telephone 电话**

### **1 ) How often do you make telephone calls?**

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.

### **2 ) Who do you spend most time talking to on the telephone?**

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

### **3 ) When do you think you'll next make a telephone call?**

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

### **4 ) Do you sometimes prefer to send a text message instead of telephoning?**

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**

### **1) Did you play with toys when you were a child?**

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

### **2) What kinds of toys did you like?**

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.

**3) In your country, do boys and girls play with the same types of toys?**

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**.

**4) Do you think that toys help children to learn?**

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 outfits 服装 use their imagination and creativity 利用他们的想象力与创造力

## **maps 地图**

**1. Do you ever use maps?**

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

**2. When do people usually need to use a map?**

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.

**3. Do you prefer electronic or paper maps?**

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.

**4. Do you ever ask people for directions instead of using a map?**

**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.

open out 展开 Only if 只有当....

注意：

再次重申，part1 的答案要短小精悍，这是考官希望听到的答案。（不要啰嗦，不要放大招）

## **Hospitality 款待**

### **1) In your country, how do people treat visitors from abroad?**

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.

### **2) Do you think hospitality towards visitors is less important than it was in the past?**

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**.

### **3) What are the advantages of staying with a friend compared to staying in a hotel when visiting a foreign country?**

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.

open-minded 开放的    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 part1 话题要简短，直接的答案。

*1 ) How well do you know your next-door neighbours?*

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.

*2. ) How often do you see them?*

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.

*3 ) What problems do people sometimes have with their neighbours?*

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.

I know...quite well 我对...很了解    get on well with... 与...相处融洽    the most common problem 最常见的问题

## ***Friends 朋友***

*1) Are your friends mostly your age or different ages?*

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 than I've met through work.

*2) Do you usually see your friends during the week or at weekends?*

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

*3) The last time you saw your friends, what did you do together?*

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

*4) In what ways are your friends important to you?*

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

、  
请注意第三个小问题，考官询问了关于过去的情况，用了 did，这时他其实脑子里已经听不进去其他的内容，他就是在考你的时态，他只会抓你的时态，你对你就得分，你错了你就洗了去睡。

# Part2

## 技巧篇

### 关于 Part2 你需要知道的事

首先得跟你说，咱不可能每个口语话题都准备到，这是不可能的。那我们该准备哪几个？

下面是我觉得有几个必须准备话题：

1. **最喜欢的东西**：上考场前一定要准备一些你自己喜欢的东西，比如书，电影，音乐或网站。
2. **人**：准备一下一个著名的人和一个家庭成员。
3. **活动**：你准备过一些关于爱好的话题吗？你能描述一下你日常的一天吗？回想一下你以前的生日或节日。
4. **地点**：你需要说一下你在哪生活。此外，准备一个你旅游过的地方，你在那做了什么，喜欢还是不喜欢。
5. **物品**：准备一个你经常使用的物品的话题素材，或者一个你想买的东西，或一个你收到的礼物。

你需要记住，part2 通常都是要你描述。所以你一定要准备一些加分的形容词，确保你的观点，你的感受，你的想法可以全盘托出，你描述的故事会更加有趣。

### Part2 到底长啥样？

*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*

范例：

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 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... 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.

## **part 2 的重要性**

烤鸭经常问我如果 Part2 撙挑子了，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 Part2 说的不好，你可以用 Part3 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 Part2 的失利当中恢复过来，在 Part3 发挥出色。事实上我都不记得有任何一个在 Part2 答的很烂，但在 Part3 突然超长发挥的考生。

我的建议是：你应该把 Part2 当成整个口语考试当中最重要的一个部分。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一个部分。

## Part 2 比你想象的简单

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

*1. Describe a photo that you like.*

*2. 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. 你可以描述你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）。或者你说一个度假的照片，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旅行了，都干了些什么。

2. 关于第二的题目，如果你刚毕业，你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一个关于工作的话题了。你可以谈论一下你的面试多么多么不容易，当你收到这封入职信的时候多么多么开心，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，你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。你可以谈论一下你考雅思多么多么不容易，当你收到这个 Offer 的时候多么惊讶，对 dream school 多么向往，去到国外以后准备干些什么等等。

这个能力非常关键，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，套的有些牵强。但是随着你的不断练习，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的来准备口语话题了。在接下来的 part2 范例部分，你会看到每个话题结尾有一个头脑风暴栏目，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 的三个小技巧

### 1. 充分利用 1 分钟的准备时间

先想想如果用中文应该怎么说，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，与其把时间放到注意时态或其他语法问题，不如把你的注意力集中到你的素材和词汇吧！

# 口语的词汇

## 口语词汇的重要性

口语考试中词汇占总分数的 25%，扩展词汇量有助于在口语考试中取得更好的分数。拥有较大的词汇量有助于更清晰，准确的表达想法，也有助于提高在流利性与连贯性方面的得分。然而，要避免让自己听起来像词典一样，记住，雅思口语考试是对话测试，你所用的词汇既要多样，也要恰当。

## 口语词汇如何积累

你最好按照话题或主题记录和学习词汇，而不是使用冗长而任意的词汇表。尝试定期运用头脑风暴或者可以用思维导图针对一些具体话题进行词汇练习。相对于正式，书面的用语，习语（俚语）更为得当。大家可以每天浏览 BBC 的这个网站来学习俚语。

---《雅思考试官方指南》

扫描右边的二维码进入网站



# 拿到话题卡的那 1 分钟.....

我想跟大家谈谈这 Part2 开始之前 1 分钟准备时间该怎么利用：

- 1 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，这比画个图有用的多
3. 你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。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。为什么不每天都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 he has influenced my life?** Taught me to keep going/have a clear goal/don't give up/last year:I failed important test/disappointed but didn't give up/trying again soon

**My feelings** grateful/admiration/proud

好了，咱们把这个话题卡笔记添砖加瓦，于是就变成了这样：

### My Brother

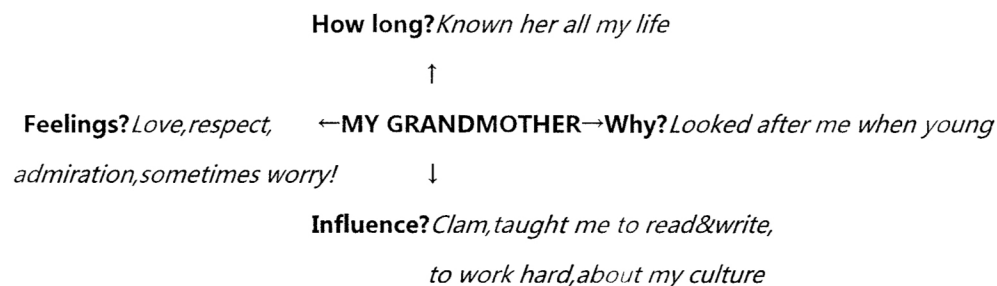
I've decided to talk about my older brother. I've known him all of my life. He's 36 years old and he's a lawyer. Unfortunately, he lives in America so I don't see him very often.

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.

还是这个题，咱们再拿“我的奶奶”举一个例子，你也可以这样写一个思维图：



咱们再把奶奶的 1 分钟笔记丰富一下，于是便有了下面这个：

### 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.

---《剑桥雅思官方指南》

请注意看我的范例，其中下划线斜体字直接回答了题目的四个小问题，下划线黑体字是提卡笔记里的关键词。

如果你不明白话题卡上的某个单词，或者想要明确陈述任务，应马上提问。考官会简短回答帮助你理解。不要再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，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，不是个人经历考试！如果没有与话题相关的经历，不必慌张。例如，你可以谈一谈别人而不是自己的经历，或者告诉考官你想不起一部有趣的电影，但倒记得一部伤感的电影。

如果你没说完考官打断你，不要诧异，因为你只有 2 分钟的陈述时间。（也不用担心你没说完会影响你的得分，或者说**考官评判你 part2 的水平并不以你是否说完 part2 作为依据**）

---《剑桥雅思考试官方指南》

## **增加细节,延伸答案**

很多学生过分担心了语法问题。对于 Part2 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。

比如：

***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 ... 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，同时还使用了更多的词汇和语法结构。

咱们再看一个例子：

*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.*

答案 A：

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.

答案 B：

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 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 I know that I can do it again if I want to,now.

get fit enough 足够强壮 by the end 到最后 it was worth it 这很值得

从 A 到 B ( B 中的下划线即是 A ), 一段很简单的答案被丰富了很多。事情还是那个事情,但是细节增加了很多,大家在家做 part2 口语练习的时候(跟我们的 part1 练习一样)也要用同样的方法:先口语作答,然后录音,然后摘抄,然后自行增加细节,丰富,修改语法,润色,进行一些同义词转换,然后再录音,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,时间结束还未进入话题。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 part2 中,展开回答最好的方式就是就话题的各个部分提供更多的细节或额外的叙述。**

记住,无需涵盖话题卡上所有的信息点,因此如果时间结束时未能涵盖所有内容或有所遗漏,你不会因为扣分。

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。练习记录想法,关键词语,可能用到的时态及关联词语。这些内容看似很多,但要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。**

---《雅思考试官方指南》

## 说你知道的,说你懂的

在口语 Part2, 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,或者自己知道的内容。(想办法把话题转过去)

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

建议: 像这个话题咱们可以用《雅思考官 Simon 学大作文》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的转化成一个写作话题,特别是当你学过《大作文》这本书以后你会突然发现口语变得滔滔不绝,思如泉涌。2.将法律这个话题成功的转化成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《大作文》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,汽车污染等等颁布的《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，你就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。（所以其实这道题目问的是你喜欢收集 XXX，我们就可以说成我喜欢买 XXX，把一个收藏话题变成了购物，一下就把难题化解掉了）

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

很简单的题目。可以说你大学所选的专业，你毕业后选的工作。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的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蛋疼了？从来都没写过信是不是？跟上面题目思路一样，把它转换成收到一封 Email，这就简单很多了。比如一个大学的 Offer，一个求职的 Offer 等等。

## **将宏观，抽象的话题具体化，生活化**

先来看这个题：

**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” 所以你不要说 'global warming'。下面的话题更合适一些：

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，工厂等破坏了自然环境

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

试着从网上找一些相关话题，我找了一个“litter on streets”的

你可以扫描右边的二维码查看一下→\_→



咱们平时在拿到题目的时候，遇到一些不太好说的比较抽象的话题，或者一些比较宏观的话题，可以尽量去用一些身边的具体事例去套，用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。比如这个题，如果你已经熟悉《跟雅思考官 Simon 学大作文》的话，你也可以用环境类的句伙来组织口语素材，这样也会容易很多。

## 眼神交流，考官态度，是否同意你的观点

### 眼神交流

很多学生认为应该跟考官经常眼神交流。这对 Part1 和 Part3 是有用的，但对于 Part2 来说，并没有什么意义。

在 Part2 这个部分，你不需要担心眼神交流的问题。你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，最好在准备时间写一些好的素材来帮助你准备。

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

一些学生说他们担心考官脾气不好，或不礼貌。也许考官他没对你笑，也跟你没有眼神接触，经常打断，或者不停看表。这意味着你会得一个低分吗？

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。好好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。（微笑杀手啊）换句话说，一个对你不那么礼貌的考官也能给你高分！（所以不要再纠结这些问题了，真的没意义的）

### 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”这种无聊又没用的问题了，老老实实备考才是真的！

## 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 part2 的素材。我们并不推荐这种备考方式。考官受过培训，可以识别这种情况。应注重表现自己的真实水平。尽可能有效的利用 1 分钟准备时间。

---《雅思考试官方指南》

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了考场去套：

*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 .....(point 3), 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.....*

我的答案是很肯定的：死了这条心。

诚然，模板句有其好处，可以让你的答案更加有结构，可以让你觉得你有备而来。但：

作为一个英语为母语的人，同时作为一个雅思考官，我听到这些句子是很烦人的。**很明显它们就是背的，而且它们并不针对问题。考官是绝对绝对不会被这些句子惊艳到的。**而且当考官听到你的模板结构的时候，他会认为你因为英语水平低，所以才去背模版。自然给你的分数不会高。此外，**上了考场以后，你心心念念的都是你的模版句，生怕有哪一句没背，但你忽略了你的主要任务--回答问题！**

同时，当你在考场上背诵你在网上或老师给你的范例素材时，你其实是在试图 100%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问题或细节时，你很有可能会露馅。

## 快速选定你的话题

在 Part2 中，很重要的一件事就是不要在选题上浪费时间。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.*

你可能坐在那想，到底说哪种情况呢，然后一分钟就已经过去了。如果你两分钟快要到了才想起来要说哪种清醒，那你就完蛋了。现在我给你 10 秒钟，让你来选择一个人礼貌的时候。记住，就 10 秒钟。

因为你要知道，问题的关键不是哪种情形，而是你决定说什么以后，你的准备工作，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，是你身上的经历还是别人身上的经历，你的经历丰富不丰富，精不精彩，这些内容都不重要，重要的是你怎么说，说了哪些词，说的怎么样，这些才重要。)

### *1) In your country's culture, how do you show that you are being polite?*

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?".

### *2) Are we less polite with members of our families than with people we don't know?*

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.

## **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？怎么又来了一个要使用你准备的口语素材。认真心细的同学一定发现了，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？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，而不是别人（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四个字：**亲身经历**。当你准备好了亲身经历的素材，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套。

比如：

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

你完全可以说你建议你的朋友来伦敦玩。或者你跟你父亲的一个谈话。比如说，你可以说你父亲让你努力工作，那么你准备好的词，比如'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,经常随机给自己抽一些没说过的题,然后练习如何将它们转换成自己已经准备过的素材。

## 口语话题变成写作话题

学生们通常都担心自己考到难题。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.*

很多学生对法律一无所知（法律系学生除外）。然而，我们可以去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。然后解释一些为什么有的人开车时要打电话。然后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，那你就可以说说它。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。像这样，一个看似很难的口语话题转变成为一个很简单的写作话题了。类似的，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。当然，你还可以挑一些其他的法律，比如不允许公民持有枪支等等。

## 范例篇

*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。这里有一个例子，7 分词汇已加下划线：

范例：

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**.

biggest brands 大品牌    the aim is to target children 其目的是针对孩子    associate the brand with 将品牌与...联系到一起    deliberately trying to influence and attract 试图影响与吸引  
capture young customers 抓住年轻消费者    manipulates children 操纵孩子    encourages them to pester their parents 鼓励他们与父母纠缠

以下我想给大家介绍一下 part2 范例篇最重要的一部分，**头脑风暴**。

我们在 part2 技巧篇已经重复 N 遍的给大家灌输一个理念即：**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者说改编的技能**。这个能力不是每个人都一定会的，所以我们需要进行训练，于是就有了下面这个头脑风暴的思考练习。它会提示你进行一定的“打磨加工”（增加一些变通的语句），将每个范例素材还可以去改编成哪些口语问题的答案。如该题为“一个有趣的广告”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），或是“一个你想见到的人”（圣诞老人），或是“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”（这个广告），或是“一个跨国公司”（可口可乐公司）或是“一个你想买的产品”（可口可乐）或是“一张照片”（一副圣诞老人拿可乐的照片）等的答案。

这个头脑风暴练习将会贯穿整个 Part2 部分，请一定不要忽视它，像我一样进行上面的思考，当你反复练习之后，你会掌握这个技能，而**这是雅思口语备考的核心技能**。

头脑风暴：

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.*

范例：

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 organising my life, keeping in touch with friends and **storing photos**. I think social networking websites have **become part of everyday life**.

social networking 社交网络    keep in contact with... 与...保持联络    lost touch with 失去联系  
I've been using it ever since 我一直使用它    signed up 注册    allows you to keep up to date with

让你可以更新 status updates 状态更新 post messages 发布讯息 storing photos 存储照片  
become part of everyday life 成为日常生活的一部分

#### 头脑风暴：

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/一个你尊敬的长者/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/一个电影/一本你以前读过的书/一个你  
看过的杂志/一篇文章/一个想深入学习的东西/一个自拍照片

地点类：无

## A film 电影

在 Part2 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。

比如《教父》(God Father)请扫描右边的第一个二维码查看

《泰坦尼克号》(Titanic.) 请扫描右边的第二个二维码查看

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》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，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。

#### 描述一个你喜欢的 XXX

我们经常会在 part2 遇到这样的问题，比如描述一个你喜欢的网站，电视节目，电影，广播频道，广告等等，我们往往可以采用下面的步骤来准备：

当说到一个你喜欢的书，电影或者一首歌：





- 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，然后就可以查到相关书籍或电影的评论了。
- 4."摘抄" 是对你找到优秀评论最好的行动。
- 5.来看看这个网站，你可以看到我最喜欢的电影，里面的观点都非常不错→→→  
(扫描右边的二维码进入网站)
- 6.试着百度一下 我最喜欢的音乐是" 或者使用谷歌镜像搜索"my favourite piece of music is"
- 7.你可以描述你自己国家的书，电影或是音乐。
- 8.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。
- 9.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)。
- 10.记住要用一些形容词来描述你的感觉和感受。描述一下你第一次读的书里的故事，看的电影，听的歌时的感受，谁推荐给你的，为什么你喜欢。



***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***

范例：

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!**

注意：

1.这个话题我说了四段，每段都差不多长。如果你也可以像我这么做，你就很容易可以说到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 part3 可能会考到的，请注意了，考官在问题里问到了过去和未来，其实就是在考的时态问题，注意加粗字体部分！

**头脑风暴：**

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/一个你讨厌的电影/一本你推荐的书

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

Part3 可能会被问到的问题：

**1) Do you think films have changed since you were a child?**

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.

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

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.

when it comes out 当它发行的时候      refers to the name of 是根据...命名的      the imaginary criminal organisation 假想的犯罪组织      hasn't been released yet 还没有出版      on a mission to save the world 拯救世界的使命      an arch-criminal 一个罪魁祸首      a plot line involving lots of

twists and turns 一个很曲折的剧情 to defeat his nemesis 击败他的对手 the official trailer 官方预告片 cast to play supporting roles 扮演配角 James Bond films are always big news 詹姆斯邦德的电影总是大新闻 action scenes 动作场面 take place in 发生在 unrealistic 不切实际的 you could even say ridiculous 你甚至可以说是有点荒谬的 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:**

如果 Part2 的话题是不喜欢的, 你应该尽量去回答。因为在这种情况下喜爱考官是不允许换题的。

你肯定会有家庭, 孩子或朋友看电影。你可以说 "I don't really like watching films, but my children ( friend) love watching ....." 然后你就描述你孩子 (朋友) 喜欢看的电影, 说说他们为什么喜欢, 说说为什么你觉得这部电影对他来说很不错。

赶紧准备一个电影类的话题吧, 说不定考官就会考这个。在亚马逊上搜索与喜爱关于电影的介绍, 写下你找到的一些句子, 然后把他们练熟。

扫描右侧的二维码可以浏览亚马逊网站电影页面→→→→→→



## ***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.*

范例：

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 recognised 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    found out 发现    eye-catching 吸引人眼球的    incredibly 非常的  
well-known 著名的    stunning 极好的    global scope 全球范围    I was amazed at 让我惊讶的是...  
opened my eyes to... 让我对...大开眼界    the hidden wonders of... ...的隐藏奇迹

**头脑风暴：**

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：一个你看过（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，咱们可以说我喜欢看 TED 视频，或者说一个你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，都可以的。

范例：

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 favourites 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.

I rarely watch traditional television channels nowadays 我心在已经很少看传统的电视节目了  
much prefer 更喜欢 stands for 代表了 all sorts of 各种各样的 tend to 倾向于去 sums up  
the appeal 满足了我的兴趣 meaningless soap operas 毫无意义的肥皂剧 I'd much rather 我更  
愿意 breakthrough 突破性进展

**头脑风暴：**

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：一个你想看的电影/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.*

范例：

It was my friend's birthday party, last Saturday evening, we went for a meal in an Italian restaurant. (描述什么时候，在哪？)

There were about 10 of us, he invited some **close friends** and work colleagues, most of them were **people I've known since university**. (都有谁？)

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. ( 发生了什么？ )

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. (为什么使你开心？)

close friends 密友    people I've known since university 大学里面我认识的人    everyone chatted 跟大家聊天    brought out 拿出    get together with 与...联欢    good opportunity 良机    catch up with 赶上    had been up to 在干些什么    wind down 放松一下    delicious 美味的    feeling full 吃的饱饱的

**请注意看一下上面的单词，它们每个你都认识，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。看似是个死循环，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，你会发现你多用用它们，它们会像你的唾沫星子，脱口而出。

#### 头脑风暴：

经历类：一次聚会/一个难忘的经历/朋友请你吃过的一顿饭/一次休息一天你会做的事情

人物类：一个你最好朋友/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《大作文》里关于高等教育或出国留学的写作素材

范例：

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 3 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.

adapt to the new environment 适应新的环境    a talkative person 爱说话的人    lecture me 训斥我    made my tears well up in my eyes 让我的眼泪在眼眶打转    don't worry about 不要太担心...  
figure out 想出    worth it 值得的    drove away my fears 打消了我的恐惧

**头脑风暴：**

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



可能会涉及到的 Part3 问题:

*1) What are the differences between men's and women's conversations?*

我的建议是用“套话”，比如：

"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."

*2) What do you think are the characteristics of a good speaker?*

我的建议是用形容词和举例：

"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***

范例:

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

**头脑风暴：**

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东西

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，他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 )

**Part3 话题：**

下面这几个答案是 9 分水平，我想问的是，请告诉我哪些词汇与词组帮我拿到了 9 分？

**1 ) What do you think makes a good lesson?**

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.

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

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.

### *3) Do you think the traditional classroom will disappear in the future?*

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'academic' (学术)或'formal' (正式),因为这就不是一个学术问题。下面是我的9分口语范例,请自己把精华词汇加下划线。

范例:

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 roadworks,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 roadworks, but I still felt a bit stressed knowing that I was half an hour late.

getting stuck 被卡在... Everything was going well until... 一切都很顺利, 直到... a queue of cars 一长列汽车 I had no choice but 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

**头脑风暴：**

经历类：一个交通堵塞的时刻/一个让你久等的经历/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：一个你想买的汽车/一个你想拥有的交通工具（自行车或直升飞机）

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.***

以下是我的建议：

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 Part1 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.对于最后一部分来说(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，什么时候，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 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.

charcoal-grilled 碳烤    a special wood-burning flavor 一种独特的烟熏味    a well-prepared 精心准备的    tenderness 非常嫩    juiciness 多汁的    a meat lover 肉食动物    condiments 调味品  
housewarming party 乔迁趴体    To my delight 让我高兴的是    undercooked 没熟  
overcooked 煮过头了    just right 刚刚好    flavorful 可口的    juicy 多汁的    tender 嫩    All in all 总而言之    gatherings 聚会

#### 头脑风暴：

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

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/一个特殊的街道/一个你家乡你最喜欢的地方/

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，会比较简单，足够你说两分钟。以下是我的建议：

- 不要谈论个人事件，那就跑题了
- 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 WWW 万维网的诞生，奥巴马的竞选。
- 考前准备一下这个话题。

让我们来看一下 Martin 老师的范例：

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.

took place 发生    innocent people 无辜的人    in order to 为了    all the grief 所有的悲伤

**头脑风暴：**

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（书，杂志，网站）/一首有意义的歌

地点类：一个历史低点/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 part3 的话题：

**1.) What do you think we can learn by studying events of the past?**

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.

**2.) What important events do you think might take place in the future?**

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.

financial crisis 金融危机    it gives us an insight into 它给了我们一个了解...的机会

## *team project* 团队项目

关于这个话题，是不是有点难说？

咱们中国的孩子从小基本都没怎么接受过团队项目的训练，更不要说用英文去描述了，所以我觉得这个题目你要做一些准备。下面是我在 Google 镜像里搜索到的素材：

1.Project about software failures



扫描右边的二维码查看：

2. Student robotics project



扫描右边的二维码查看：

3.Barack Obama's speech



扫描右边的二维码查看：

你没有必要在你的素材里面用到所有相关的描述，但你可以从它们中间汲取很多好的词伙：

a team project with 3 members on each team

It was quite a learning experience

In the end, I think it was a successful project

Our task was to...

We had to collaborate

The challenges were intense but fun

a real sense of accomplishment

It was more rewarding than I could have imagined

They were proud of what we had done

Success is a team project

share the burden

范例：

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 of two.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 a range of 一系列 In the end 最后 went really well 进行的非常顺利 Until that point 在此之前 handed in 交上

**头脑风暴：**

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/一个让你骄傲的事情/一个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（书，杂志，网站）/一首有意义的歌

地点类：一个你去过的公司

## ***a funny situation* 一个搞笑的事**

***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.***

建议：看到这个题目，最好的素材莫过于你自己讲一个小故事（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，如果你准备的内容是一个真实的故事或经历，你会发现它非常好描述。你记得里面的每一个细节，你可以随意去拓展，去扩充。当我在说的时侯，我没有考虑过语法或词汇，我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的“复杂”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。

范例：

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!

a couple of 两三... I was on my own 我一个人 time passed quickly 时间过得很快 I need to get go 我得走了 tipped over 翻倒 to my surprise 令我惊讶的是

#### 头脑风暴：

经历类：一个让你好笑的事情/一个有趣的经历/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，我没有使用任何的复杂语法结构或大词，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。当然也有一些不是很常见的词，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，但足够打动考官。

## 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.*

范例：

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 四处看看  
ended up 结束    dedicated to 奉献给    I hadn't intended to 我不打算    approached me 接近  
我    I wondered what 我想知道    the various 各种    on show 演出    hand made 手工制作  
fascinating 令人着迷的    he had a passion for 对...有激情    he didn't mind 他不介意    I had  
made it clear that 我明确表示

#### 头脑风暴：

经历类：一个重要的决定/一次好的服务/一个让你值得骄傲的事情/一个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（书，杂志，网站）/一首有意义的歌/一个你喜欢（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.*

范例：

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 recognised 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.

made an outstanding contribution to 做出了杰出的贡献    intrigued 好奇的    good punctuality 准时    personal achievement 个人成就

**头脑风暴：**

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

**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*

范例：

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    at some point 在某一时刻    hone my skills 磨练我的技能  
the older pupils 年长的学生    thinking ahead 超前思维    outwit 瞒骗    mysterious 神秘的  
learn from my losses 从失败中学习

头脑风暴：

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/一个让你开心的事/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/

## 说够两分钟

很多烤鸭总感觉在 Part2 说不够 2 分钟,这主要是因为他们把话题卡上前面 2 点或 3 点答得太快了(一般是 where,who,what),只详细的解释了一下第四点(一般是 why),所以造成说完第四点以后 2 分钟还没到。

看一下我上面关于 indoor game 的例子。我并没有只把第一点一句话带过(比如"I'm going to talk about chess"),而是对于题目中的四点都进行了详细的解释。对于游戏的描述我额外用了三个句子,对于"where"和"who"我同样没有一笔带过。

一般话题卡的最后一个问题都是问你"why",所以同学们一般就答的长一点。但是,请记住,如果你要说够两分钟(你必须说够两分钟),在平时练习的时候就要注意把前面的几个问题的答案也要进行延展。

## 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.*

范例:

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.

it was great to share that experience 我很高兴分享关于...的经验 The positive experience wasn't confined to one particular place 我的积极经历并不局限于某一个地方 As far as I remember 我记得 visits to various tourist attractions 访问各种旅游景点 one of my first memories was 我第一个想到的是 a group of close friends 一群亲密的朋友 which made the experience more enjoyable 让这段经历更加有趣 What really struck me about 真正打动我的是 historic but modern and thriving at the same time 历史与现代共存 a lively, fashionable and cosmopolitan place 一个充满活力, 时尚的国际大都市 Coming from a relatively small town 来自一个小城市 the experience made me keen to visit more capital cities 这段经历让我想去更多的首都看看

#### 头脑风暴：

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.*

范例：

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.

took place a few years ago 发生在几年前    where I grew up 我长大的地方    the marriage ceremony 结婚仪式    which was held in a church 在教堂举行    the wedding reception 结婚喜宴    members of my family 家庭成员    the bride and groom 新郎和新娘    we all dressed for the occasion 我们都盛装出席    big day 大喜之日    we all had a fantastic time 我们一起度过了愉快的时光    It's rare for me to see 我很少看到    what made the day so memorable 如此值得纪念的日子

头脑风暴：

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）/一个现代的（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.*

这个话题你完全没有必要专门提前准备，你可以使用“一个你的假期”或者是“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.

头脑风暴：

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

## ***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.*

范例：

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** 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.

a major influence 主要影响    a good role model 一个好的模范    sense of humour 幽默感    get on well with 与...相处融洽    inherited some of these traits 继承了一些特质    brought...up 抚养...长大    turn to for advice 求助于...    set a good example 树立榜样    a positive outlook on life 一个积极的人生观    made time for 为...腾出时间

**头脑风暴：**

经历类：一段积极的经历/一次重要的谈话/一个让你成长的事情/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***

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.描述一个你从未见到的人是可以的，只要简单的说 "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。可以在百度上查一些信息。

范例：

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!

---该范例来自 John

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 prosper 成功 flaunting 炫耀 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 humility 谦逊

头脑风暴：

经历类：一个让你成长的事情/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***

我给你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.

he's released several other CDs since then 随后他发布了其他几张唱片 performing live in small venues 在小场地表演 Gradually he built a following 他逐渐建立了一个... the key to his success 他成功的关键 people became aware of 人们开始意识到 went along 奔去, 去 gig 演唱会 it takes years of practice 这需要多年的练习 playing to very small audiences 为非常少的观众演出 I also like the fact that he writes his own music 我同样喜欢他自己进行音乐创作 people who have worked hard to get where they are 要有所成就, 就要有所付出

**头脑风暴：**

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/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.***

范例：

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.

**头脑风暴：**

经历类：一个污染环境的问题/一堂你上过的课/一个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：一个有趣的动物/一个你想养的动物

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，公园）/一个你经常锻炼的地方/一个让你放松的地方/一个多彩的地方

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 Part2 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：**

我已将 7 分词组加了下划线。

在雅思口语 Part3 部分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 Part2 话题就可能会延伸到以下几个 Part3 问题：

**1) In your country, what possessions show a higher status or position in society?**

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.

**2) Do you think we place too much importance on possessions?**

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.

**3) Do you think things were different 50 years ago?**

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.*

如果你记不得自己以前的玩具了，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。

范例：

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.

头脑风暴：

经历类：一次家庭聚会/一种小时候的游戏/一个室内游戏

人物类：一个你最喜欢相处的家人/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）

试着自己读一下，不要只读一遍。花些时间分析一下：

这个答案好组织和容易学习吗？

你能找出一些 7 分词汇或词组吗？

你能写一个描述另外一个玩具的例子吗？

下面这两个问题考官可能在 Part3 会问：

**1) Do you think it's important for boys to play with "boys' toys" and for girls to only play with "girls' toys"?**

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.

**2) Do you think it's good if parents only buy "educational" toys for their children?**

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    boys naturally 男孩的天性    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.*

我的建议是：

1. **快速做决定。**很多人会决定说汽车，如果你想说的有挑战性一些，你可以说飞机或直升飞机。（没人关心你的到底选择说哪个，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，如果你打算说汽车，那么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。或者你有了直升飞机以后可以住在郊区上下班等等。

范例：

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 **helipads** 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!

flew around 飞来飞去   family sightseeing 家庭旅游   intrigued 好奇的   helipads 停机坪

**头脑风暴：**

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：一个你想买的车/一个如果你有很多钱就想买的東西/一个你攒钱要买的東西/一个网站（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？首先要把每个小问题进行延展，扩充。如果你不一个个回答，你会发现你最后一个问题要答很长时间才能凑够两分钟。

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，我都可以讲到两分钟时间。对于考官来说，故事也是很引人入胜的。（是人都喜欢听真实的故事，没人喜欢编的，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。

范例：

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    tricky 狡猾的    get it out of 避开

#### 头脑风暴：

经历类：一次愉快的购物经历/一个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

## 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 Part2 话题当中，你经常会被问描述一个地方。可能的问题有：

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.

我的建议是你就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伙。

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).

然后我把它们融合起来组成了这个范例：

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 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 a 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 its modern at the same time. And its 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.

Nightlife 夜生活   endless things 做不完的事   hectic 兴奋   cosmopolitan 大都会   unique 独特的  
thriving succeed 蓬勃发展的

#### 头脑风暴：

经历类：一个积极的经历/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，网站）/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过去的历史地点/一个去了还想去的国家（城市）

## 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.*

范例：

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.

Pedestrianisation 步行道    diverted around 周围转    clogs up 堵塞    put up with 忍受  
local council 市政府    bring a problem to light 带来一个问题    town planner 城市规划师  
bypass 支路    blocked off 堵死了    knock-on effect 连锁反应

#### 头脑风暴：

经历类：一个积极的经历/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，网站）/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/一个特别的街道/一个拥挤的地方/一个城市的旅游目的地

## ***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.*

范例:

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.

within walking distance 步行即到 a tiring journey 一次疲惫的旅行 pupil 未成年人 assembly hall 会馆 gathered 聚集 headmaster 校长 fostered 培养 fond memories 美好回忆 vivid memories 鲜活的记忆 a nerve-racking experience 一个伤脑筋的体验

头脑风暴：

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.*

范例:

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.

Desirable 令人满意的   stands out 突出   a famous landmark 著名的地标   distinctive 有特色的  
的   spectacular views 壮观的景色   the best vantage point 最好的优势

那一个老的建筑怎么说呢？

*Describe a old building.*

*You should say:*

*Where it is*

*What it is used for*

*And explain why you like/dislike it.*

范例：

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 **recognisable** 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.

Recognisable 好辨认的 skyline 地平线 As far as I know 据我所知 observation deck 观景台 Apparently 显然的 skyscrapers 摩天大楼 an iconic structure 一个标志性的结构 vantage point 有利位置

**头脑风暴：**

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/一次去国外的旅行

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



请注意，我上面的素材来自于维基百科关于帝国大厦的描述，  
有兴趣的同学可以扫描一下右边的二维码，  
看看我是如何将这篇维基答案总结成口语范例的

## **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.*

范例：

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. (第二段有打结)

well-known paintings 名画    the magnificent scenes 壮丽的场面

头脑风暴：

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/一个休息一天你会做的/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/一个你们国家有特色（重要的）的植物/一张家庭照片

地点类：一个在你家乡最喜欢的地方/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.*

范例：

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 colors of the accents make me feel creative and safe.

To live in such an ideal house, I feel totally relaxed.

suburban area 近郊      hustle & bustle 喧嚣      Terraced 联排      Detached 独立的  
Semi-detached 半独立的      hyperventilating 透不过气      lovingly 钟爱

**头脑风暴：**

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：

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，比如一个城堡，或者一个摩天大楼的顶层公寓。（无所谓它们是否真的是你今后的家）选择这种很特别的建筑会让你的两分钟变得非常好说，因为它们很有特点。

你可以扫描右边的二维码，查看一下“世界上最奇特的七十个家”看看能不能

自己总结一个口语素材。



## **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，你可能会觉得有点棘手。但事实上它是一个简单题。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。

范例：

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!

Cubicles 小隔间 self-study 自习 group discussions 小组讨论 dormitory building 宿舍楼  
a bird's-eye view 鸟瞰 Although relatively small 虽然比较小 All in all 总而言之

**头脑风暴：**

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/一个等候的经历/一次休息一天你会做得事情/一个未来你想从事的工作

人物类：一个你的朋友（同学，老师）/一个你尊敬的长者/一个团队

物品类：一本你想读（读过）的书（杂志，网站）/一个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.***

小练习:

假如咱们要说 Manchester Christmas Market ,我给出了下面三个网站上关于它的信息,你可不可以摘抄到一些关于 street market 的相关词伙呢?

曼彻斯特圣诞节市场官方游客网站 (扫描右方二维码浏览)



报纸上关于市场的文章 (扫描右方二维码浏览)



一些游客在旅游网站上的评论 (扫描右方二维码浏览)



下面是我用我自己摘抄自上面三段文章的词伙组成的范例:

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.

I've enjoyed visiting many times 我喜欢这个地方，去过很多次 market stalls 市场摊位  
centrepiece 中心装饰 mouth-watering food 让人垂涎欲滴的食物 spilling over 扩大  
the fantastic atmosphere 绝佳的气氛 seemed to come alive ...似乎活过来了一样 bustling with people 熙熙攘攘的人群 a real festive feel 有真正过节的感觉

**头脑风暴：**

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/一次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/一个你喜欢去的街道

## *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.*

你必须快速决定你打算说哪个技能，我选（做饭或开车）。然后具体解释每一个点。

范例：

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 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,...)

a practical skill 一项实用技能   highway code 公路法规   fed up with 受够了   helped me in so many ways 在很多方面帮助我

**头脑风暴：**

经历类：一个你今后想学的技能/一个你未来的计划/一个你值得骄傲的事情/一个成功的小公司/一个驾车旅行/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/一个给你道歉的人

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 part2 这个部分说不好。下面是我的三个建议，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.

所以当我们的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丰富之，你会瞬间豁然开朗，发现自己竟是如此的健谈。

我们把上面三段拼接起来就组成了范例：

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. ( 就读这一段就可以了 )

almost every day 几乎每一天    on special occasions 在特殊的场合    a particular memory 一个特别的记忆    special moments 特别时刻    cheer me up 使我高兴

#### 头脑风暴：

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.*

上面一个朋友结婚的话题素材其实也可以用到咱们这个未来计划话题。而且还可以用在

A plan to go on holiday or visit another city / country

A plan to buy a present for someone

...

等等话题，所以，你准备一个真实的话题素材，其实是可以套用 N 多个问题的，关键就是你要转换的恰到好处（进行一些内容的增减），不能生搬硬套。

范例：

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**.

it has its limitations 它有它的局限性 the bride and groom and their guests celebrating 新郎，新娘和宾客们一起庆祝 capture longer range photos 拉长焦 photos in darker conditions 在黑暗下拍摄 capture a special occasion 拍一些特别的场合 higher quality images 高质量的图像 depends on whether 取决于天气 I'll achieve that goal by experimenting 我需要不断尝试来实现它 learning as I go along 一直学

你可以看到，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，但仅仅只是做了一些语言上的变动，它就又活灵活现的出现在了 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 part2 都有 50 多个话题，你不可能也没必要准备每一个。你要做就是准备几大类话题的真实口语素材，然后利用转换思维将你所准备的真实素材套用进其他的类似话题。**

## **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.*

对于这个问题来说，你不必讨论的那么深入。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。下面看看我的范例答案：

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 'patisseries'; 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 Parisians 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) (有点打结, 需要重新录)

for a while 暂时 The first thing that comes to mind when I think about... 当提到...我第一个想到的是.... I love the fact that 我喜欢 local bakeries 本地面包店 patisseries 法式糕点 watch the world go by 看到人们擦肩而过 One slightly negative difference I noticed 我注意到了一个小差异 put on a bit of weight 多穿一点 got into 穿上 Another thing I could mention is that 我想提到另外一件事是...

### 小技巧:

在我的答案里面联系个人实例或经历, 如果你能在答案里面涵盖一两个小故事, 两分钟是很容易说到的。

### 头脑风暴:

经历类: 一次让你难忘的旅行/一个大厨/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/一次意外相逢的人

物品类: 一种你喜欢喝的饮料/一个你想学的第二语言/一个想学但还没学的东西/一个你想深入学习的东西

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/一个长途自驾游旅行的地方



## *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.

A typical English winter would last 一个典型的英国冬天将会持续... when I say... I'm really thinking about 当我提到... 其实我是在说... wintry months 寒冷的几个月 the temperature drops below zero 温度低于零下 we've had periods of quite heavy snowfall 下了很长一段时间雪 to the extent that 以致于... everything covered in a layer of white 一切被白雪覆盖 the snow is what differentiates winter from the other seasons 雪可以让冬季与其他季节区分开来 the landscape looks beautiful 风景看起来很漂亮

头脑风暴：

经历类：一次长途旅行/休息一天你会做得事情/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/一个近水之地/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，条件反应想到的是思想政治课（你懂得），但我并没有选择这个话题。因为它太抽象，涉及到很多生僻单词，不好说。于是我就说这个了。你要记住，口语考试并没有要求考察你的真实观点。（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。

范例：

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**.

school curriculum 学校课程    the making of collages 制作贴画    fabric and other household materials 织物, 和其他居家材料    essential skills 基本功    it's unlikely that 不大可能    in their own time 自己的时间    didn't provide much technical instruction 没有提供技术指导    core subjects 核心课程    help children in later life 帮助孩子在以后的生活中    enter the job market 进入职场    more time were devoted to them 花更多的时间在这上面

**头脑风暴：**

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：一个你以前上学过的学校/一个喜欢去的地方/

## **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.*

范例：

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**.

a future aim of mine 我的一个未来目标 plot would be fictional 情节是虚构的 by some of my own experiences, ideas and views 它可能受到了我的经验,想法和观点的影响 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 bringing a story to life 把一个故事活灵活现的展现出来 follow in the footsteps of my favourite authors 步我最喜欢作家的后尘

#### 头脑风暴

经历类：一段有趣的经历/一件你想干但还没有时间干的事/如果你休息一天会干的事情/最近一次让你开心的事情/一次生活中的成功/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/一个安静让你学习的地方

## *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 u 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。看看它写的最好的部分，然后尝试将它们的答案缩短。举个例子，我截取了一小段维基百科上关于圣诞节的作为例子。 参见：<https://www.wikipedia.org/>

范例：

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.

Commemorates 庆祝 gift-giving 礼品馈赠 over...period 在...期间 attendance 出席人数

头脑风暴：

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：一幅家庭照片/一个电子玩意儿/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

# Part3

## 技巧篇

### Part3 简介

Part3 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--这种问题常用于第一个问题
- 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，在通讯方面.....
- 给出持这种观点的理由.....

看看下面的“Part3 到底长啥样”的两个例子，你就更清楚了。

### Part3 到底长啥样？

下面我给大家展示几个官方录制的 part3 视频，请对照本书首页的《雅思口语评分标准》给他们打分，最好能说出他们得分的理由。（添加鸭圈公众微信：ieltsquan，然后回复【part3 长啥样】收看视频）  
考生 A-4 分，考生 B-4 分，考生 C-5 分，考生 D-6 分，考生 E-6 分，考生 F-7 分，考生 G-8 分。  
根据这些阶段打分，你应该能大致了解自己处于什么水平了吧？

咱们再来看两个 part3 完整范例把：

范例 1：

**考官：***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)*

考生 : 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...

**考官 : And you talked about Avator,is that genre popular too?**

考生 : 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.

**考官 : Do you think that men and women enjoy different kinds of movies?(进行比较)**

考生 : 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...

**考官 : (打断) and do you think most men like those kinds of movies?**

考生 : I don`t know about most men,but a lot of men do.But,my wife can`t stand them at all...

**考官 : (打断) What kind of movies do women like?**

考生 : 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.

**考官 : 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,理由)**

考生 : 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.

**考官 : And do you think that this level of realism is more disturbing for young people?**

考生 : **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.

**考官 : 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)**



考生 : i'm sorry,could you repeat that question?

**考官 :** *Well,there are many ways to rent or obtain movies nowadays,aren't there?*

考生 : 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.

**考官 :** *And how do you think that might affect the movie making industry in the future? (推测未来的变化)*

考生 : 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    downtown 市区    It might very well be 没准儿还真是的  
Blu-ray 蓝光碟

范例 2 :

**考官:***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?*

考生 :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.

**考官:***I see.Can you think of any other qualities that are considered admirable?*

考生:Well,I suppose that competence is always admirable.

**考官:***Yes,can you tell me any more about that?*

考生 :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.

**考官:***Do you think that men and women tend to respect different qualities?*

**考生:**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.

**考官:***Why do you think that is?(给出理由)*

**考生:**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.

**考官:***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?*

**考生:**Oh,yes,I do.I think it has a huge influence,especially with people like sports and movie actors.

**考官:***Why is that? (给出理由)*

**考生:**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.

**考官:***OK,and do you think this will continue to change in the future? (对未来进行推测)*

**考生:**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.

---《雅思考试官方指南》

...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

你一定要好好分析一下这个范例,先看考官是如何提问的--他一步一步如何引导考生提问,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里问我,为什么老是 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**!同时我们再来看一下上面范例考生的答案--没有大词,没有难词,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 等等。

## Part3 究竟是在考你什么呢？

其实口语考试的第三部分就是在考：

List (列举) Give opinion (表明观点) Compare (比较) Talk about changes (谈论变化)  
Speculate (推测) Give reason (提供理由)

这也是为什么其实我们只要知道 part2 的题目，就可以猜到考官在 part3 大概会问些什么的原因。因为翻来覆去就是针对 part2 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）等等。（看看上面范例括号部分）

## 要有你的观点

对于 Part3 来说，拥有自己的观点非常重要。就算你的语法很不错，如果你不知道怎么说还是拿不到高分。

*Do you have an opinion about whether governments should protect old buildings?*

这里有一些可参考的思路：

Historic buildings are part of a country's heritage.

Old buildings are often considered to be works of art.

They give character to cities, and attract tourists.

We identify countries by architectural symbols, like the pyramids in Egypt.

Governments should spend money on looking after historic buildings.

They need regular repairs and maintenance.

其实如果你已经阅读了《跟雅思考官学大作文》并熟练词伙以后，你一定不会被这个题目难到，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，对你作文口语都有极大帮助）

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**随意发表你的观点（或者说那种观点容易说，就说哪一种）**

强烈反对	某种程度上反对	不置可否	某种程度同意	完全同意
Oh no, not at all. I completely disagree.	I think I would probably have to say no. I can	Well, I think there are valid points for	To a certain extent, yes.	I totally agree with that. Yes, I think that's

	see your point, but...	both. Actually, I think it depends on the situation (etc.) It seems to me that there are two sides to consider.		absolutely right.
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## 不要浪费时间，说到点子上

通常母语是英语的人在表达观点的时候会这样说：

- I suppose...
- I guess...
- Well,...

挺没劲的是吧，不够打动考官是吧？你以为你的那些长词组就能打动考官啊？这些都不重要，**重要的是你的答案**。不要弯弯绕绕说了一通也不给一个观点或答案。（特别是那些套口语模版的亲们）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，最后在亮明观点。**老外讲究直接，任何问题喜欢直接先给出自己的判断，然后再说理由**。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，不管是雅思口语还是雅思写作，都要**先亮明自己的观点**。

## 延长 Part3 答案的妙招：解释，另一种选择，举例

在 Part3 部分，你需要加长答案，说得更具体。你可以依照以下的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的解释一下你的观点。

**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这五种方法都用上，但是你在平时口语练习的时候，都应该用上。（培养你的这种答题思维方式，这是非常好的训练方式）咱们看一下下面这个例子：

（由于微信语音长度限制，该段语音范例将会包含在下载音频包，请同学们注意查看）

***Why do you think some people prefer to buy products from their own countries rather than imported items?***

(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-解释为什么可以很容易的掌握并运用，但是对于可能性选择或举例就不那么在行了。咱们来看下面这个题：

***1) In your opinion, are newspapers important?***

解释为什么的答案：

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：

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：

***2) 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?***

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 for 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.

**3) What do you think are the most important qualities for friends to have?**

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.

**4) How important do you think it is for a person to spend some time alone?**

I'd say that it's essential to spend **a bit of time** alone, even if it's just a few minutes a day. (why?) When you have a few minutes to yourself, it's a chance to take stock and reflect on things. (why?) 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!

咱们看下面这个问题：

**5) Do you think the seasons still influence people's behaviour?**

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.

**6) 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?**

(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.

**7) Why do you think friendship is important?**

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.

carry on 继续 bloggers 博客 carry out 写出 be honest with each other 以诚相待 a bit of time 一些时间 every now and then 常常 daily routines 每日常规 meet up with... 与...见面 chatting with... 与...聊天 dull and boring 又蠢又无聊

这是 part3 口语中最重要的一个技巧了。赶紧自己拿几个问题来练一练，有了这个方法，妈妈再也不用担心 part3 短小了！

## 比较过去与现在

在 Part3 口语中，你可以会要求比较一下过去和现在。其实这个问题考官是在考你对时态的掌握。比如：

***Are there any differences between the types of people who were seen as celebrities in the past and those who are celebrities nowadays?***

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.

## 让答案更加私人化

在 part3 的考试中，如果你可以在答案里加上一些私人的例子或经历，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）：

**1) Do you think it's important for people to have hobbies? Why?**

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.

**2) Can hobbies have any negative effects?**

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

## **Part3 的动词时态**

在 part3 的考试中，经常会问到关于过去或关于未来的问题，也有一些关于现在的。考官其实就是在听你口语中关于动词时态运用的水平。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。如果考官问道一些预测，或者提到 “In 50 years” 或 “in the future”, 请用一般将来时。咱们好好把下面的例子看看吧！

**1) What types of transport are there in your town?**

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)

**2) How has transport changed since your grandparents were young?**

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)

**3) What types of transport do you think we will use in the future?**



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)

**4) Did people have more free time when your grandparents were young?**

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)

**5) Do you think the hobbies people have will be different in the future?**

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)

**6) Do you think people had easier lives 50 years ago?**

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)

**7) Do you think life will be more stressful in the future?**

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)

**8) How do you think the design of homes will change in the future?**

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)

所以，孩子们，注意了，考官只要在 part3 问到关于过去的，或者是将来的，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 part3 的时候喜欢答一个"it depends".不过就只有一个"it depends"就结束了。

depends what 他不说, why depends 他也不说。

***Do you think it's important to find a job that you love, or is it more important to earn a good salary?***

求别说:

"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)

说这个:

"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 Part3 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: 第一步, 回答问题; 第二步, 解释问题; 第三步, 举例 这样一个解题步骤, 但是在实际考试过程当中我发现学生们很少去举例子。

给你一个锦娘妙计: 当回答 Part3 的时候, 强迫自己说出这个词 "for example"。当你强迫自己说出这个词的时候, 你的大脑自然不自然的就会去找例子了, 这样你的答案就丰富了。试一试, 强迫自己说出 "for example", 要不断的练习!

## ***如果你不知道说什么***

首先我想说清楚的是: 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, 你得先承认你确实对这个东西不太清楚。你要解释一下你为什么不清楚, 然后编一个答案。你看一下下面的例子:

## 1. 诚实的向考官解释你不知道

### *1) What kinds of jobs might stop when the season changes?*

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.

### *2) Some people choose to have a guide when they go to an unfamiliar place. Do you think this improves the quality of the experience?*

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

### *How has technology affected the kinds of music that young people listen to?*

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

那如果你听不懂呢？

### Part 1

在 part1, 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（这个基本就泡汤了）

### 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。但是如果话题卡上的单词你不认识，你不要问考官，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?"

## 如何说一段话？

在口语 Part3 部分，你应该说一些长一点，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 Part2 部分训练的“建造段落”的方法吗？我们也可以用在这：

### 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，说的更详细一些，最好举个例子。

看一下这个问题：

### *Do you think that it's important for people to go on holiday?*

Yes, I think we all need to go on holiday at least once or twice a year. 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. 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.

### 第一，第二，第三 ( Firstly, secondly, finally )

直接回答问题，然后给出两到三个理由，也可能需要举例。

看一下这个问题：

### *Why do you think some people prefer not to go abroad on holiday?*

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.

## 三个简单的口语技巧

以下的三个口语几分小技巧

### 1.自信

也许你会有点焦虑，但尽量说的清晰，有信心。一个好的微笑对考官来说就是一个好的开始。随着考试的深入，你会发现你说的越来越好了。

### 2.有备而来

如果你在考前进行过模考练习，你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 part3 部分的时态，你的自信心会大大增加。

### 3.说的更加自然

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并自然作答。大部分的问题都关于你本人，你的生活以及你的观点。当我做考官的时候，我会发如果学生在谈论自己亲身的经历和自己的观点时会说的更加流利，自然。

PS：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：你当然最好是说真话，真实的经历了，你知道很多细节，所以它们会更容易说一些。但是，有时候你可能对于某些东西没有经历或关键，这时候撒个谎也没事。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，那这个问题你就照实说就是了。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，你就蒙圈了。但其实你可以编一编：

你可以谈谈你自己完成的一个工作，假设是有一个人在帮助你的；你可以说说你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，但你完全可以说是你跟别人一起做的，一点问题也没有。

## **一个好的 Part3 是怎样炼成的？**

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 Part1 和 Part2 非常努力的回答，但是似乎到了 Part3 以后就没什么力气了，说的不疼不痒的。

那么如何保证一个漂亮的 Part3 呢？

我认为秘密就在于使用三步法。**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 part3 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。**

## 范例篇

### *status symbols* 社会地位

在口语 Part3 的考试中，你需要给出一些长一点的答案，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 Part3 参考范例，你可以看一下：

#### *1) In your country, what possessions show a higher status or position in society?*

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.

#### *2) Do you think we place too much importance on possessions?*

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.

#### *3) Do you think things were different 50 years ago?*

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    a lot of peer pressure 来自朋友的压力    the latest gadget 最新潮的玩意儿  
materialistic 物质的

### *互联网如何影响我们的生活？*

大家如果看过我们的《跟雅思考官 Simon 学大作文》就应该知道，从多个角度来观察问题是一个很好打的发散思维方法。我们可以把雅思写作当中的一些素材用来激发一下我们口语 Part3 的灵感。所以如果你的写作思路比较好，你的口语一定会有话说。比如：

### *Part3: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.

a huge impact on 对...有巨大影响    keep in touch with 与...保持联系    Web-based companies 互联网公司

## **科学技术在工作中的运用**

### *1) What technology or equipment is used in most workplaces nowadays?*

**建议:** 列出不同的技术,然后选一个具体描述, 比如:

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, organising data, and finding information on the Internet.

### *2) Does technology help workers, or does it make their lives more difficult?*

**建议:** 谈一下优点和弊端, 比如:

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**.



### 3) What effect does new technology have on employment?

建议: 谈一下积极的影响和消极的影响, 比如:

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 当机了 (这两个口语词儿多好多简单, 别再用 broken 了好不?)

## party 聚会

### 1) What types of party do people have, and why are parties important?

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**.

### 2) Why do you think some people like parties but others hate them?

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.

### 3) Do you think parties will become more popular in the future?

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.

celebrate special occasions 在特殊场合庆祝 landmarks in our lives 我们生活中的标志  
bring people together 把人们聚在一起 let off some steam 减压 find social situations difficult  
有点社交困难 make small talk 寒暄 have always had 始终有 I'm sure they always will 我们相信他们一定会... enjoy themselves 玩的开心

## **sports 体育**

在下面的例子中我把考官喜欢听到的词汇加了下划线。它们都是很简单的词汇，但都是母语人士经常使用的。我的答案是 9 分水平。

### **1) Why do you think sport is important?**

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.

### **2) Do you think famous sportspeople are good role models for children?**

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.

### **3) Do you agree that sports stars earn too much money?**

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.

doing a sport is about having fun 做运动就是一种快乐 I forget about everything else and just... 我沉醉于其中 a good way to socialise 一个好的社交方式 look up to 崇拜 have an enormous responsibility 有个巨大的责任 be a good influence 对...有巨大的影响 behave in the right way 以正确的方式行事 Being a top sportsperson requires hours of practice 要成为一个体育明星需要大量的训练 who are willing to pay 愿意付钱去...

## **Wild animals 野生动物**

**1 ) What effects do you think humans have on wild animals?**

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.

**2 ) What measures could we take to protect wildlife?**

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**.

**3 ) Is it the responsibility of schools to teach children about protecting wildlife?**

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 rain forests**, so hopefully **future generations will do a better job of protecting wildlife**.

have a huge impact on 对...有巨大影响 destroyed a lot of natural habitats 摧毁大片自然栖息地  
in danger of extinction 处在灭绝的危险当中 endangered species 珍稀物种 stricter rules to  
protect natural areas 更严格的法律来保护自然环境 attract tourists while protecting wildlife 吸引  
游客, 保护自然环境 play a big part in educating children about this issue 在这个问题上如何教育  
孩子发挥着重要作用 look after the natural environment 保护自然环境 destruction of rain  
forests 破坏雨林 future generations will do a better job of protecting wildlife 我们的后代将会把  
保护野生动物做得更好

## **leisure activities 休闲活动**

**1 ) What is the relationship between leisure and the economy?**

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.

**2 ) How does the economy benefit from people's leisure activities?**

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.

**3) Do men and women enjoy the same type of leisure activities?**

**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 makes a huge contribution to the economy 对经济做出巨大贡献 Yes and no 是, 但也不全是

## **emotions 情绪**

**1) Do you think it's good to show your emotions when you're angry?**

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.

**2) In your opinion, do women show their emotions more than men?**

**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.

**3) Why do you think men tend to show their emotions less than women?**

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.

control the anger 控制愤怒 The stereotypical view is that 典型的观点是 in my experience 依我之见 readily 容易的 brought up 被带大 a sign of weakness 软弱的象征 more sensitive 更加敏感的

## **competitions 比赛**

### **1) Why do you think some school teachers use competitions as class activities?**

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.

### **2) Is it a good thing to give prizes to children who do well at school? Why?**

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.

### **3) Would you say that schools for young children have become more or less competitive since you were that age? Why?**

**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.

Motivate 刺激 engage 吸引 keep children interested 保持孩子的兴趣 get them excited 让他们兴奋 academic work 学业 I don't like the idea of... 我不太喜欢...这个想法 I'd say that 我不得不说 more of a focus on... 给予...更多的关注 getting more competitive 变得更具竞争力 parents push their children 父母逼迫自己的孩子 rather than letting 而不是让...

## **rivers, lakes, sea 河流, 湖泊和海洋**

### *1) What do you think are the functions of rivers nowadays?*

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.**

### *2) What do you think of boats and ships as forms of transportation?*

**I'm not really a big fan of** boats and ships. If I'm going abroad, I 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**.

### *3) Why do some people like to live near rivers, lakes or the sea?*

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，所以如果我不清楚的事实我就说 "probably" 或 "I suppose".

a source of renewable energy 一种可再生资源    hydro-electric power 水力发电    irrigation 灌溉  
canoeing 划独木舟    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 fan of 我不是很喜欢...    heavy cargo 超重货物    the...is probably a major factor ...可能是一个很重要的因素    I definitely wouldn't mind 我肯定不会介意...    at some point in my life 以后

## **city 城市**

在 Part3 考试中，考官一般会让你：

#### **比较与对比**

#### **给出一个观点**

#### **想象**

*How is life different in cities compared to rural areas? (比较)*

*How do you think life in big cities could be made easier? ( 给出一个观点 )*

*What do you think cities will be like in 50 years time? ( 想象 )*

**1 ) How is life different in cities compared to rural areas?**

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.

**2 ) How do you think life in big cities could be made easier?**

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.

**3 ) What do you think cities will be like in 50 years time?**

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.

the cost of living in cities 城市的生活成本    Life is a lot slower in rural areas 农村生活节奏比较慢  
a sense of community 社区感    move around 走来走去    made into 把...变成    I'm not so  
optimistic about... 对于...我不太乐观

## **community 社区**

**1) What are some of the ways people can help others in the community? Which is the most important?**

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 organisations 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.**

***2) Why do you think some people like to help other people?***

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 empathise with them.**

***3) Some people say that people help others in the community more now than they did in the past. Do you agree or disagree? Why?***

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.

volunteer to run activity clubs 志愿者活动俱乐部 help out 帮助...拜托困难 residential homes for elderly people 老年人居所 support people living below the poverty line 帮助那些生活在贫困线下的人 there isn't a scale of importance when it comes to helping others 每次涉及到帮助他人的时候,我们都不怎么重视 all forms of help are positive 各种形式的帮助都是好的 experience difficult times 经历困难时期 run the risk of losing our jobs 冒着失去工作的风险 people help others because they empathise with them 人们出于同情帮助它人 It's impossible to generalise about 很难一概而论 from one generation to the next 一代又一代 judge or compare how altruistic people 评论或比较那些无私的人

## ***advice 建议***

***1) Is it better to get advice from a friend or from a family member?***

( 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.

**2 ) What would you say are the characteristics of a good adviser?**

Well, **firstly**, a good adviser should be a good listener, someone who takes the time to understand the situation before offering advice. **Secondly**, an adviser should try to be objective, and avoid judging the person who is seeking help. **Finally**, I think the best advisers have the ability to ask the right questions and encourage others to find their own answers.

**3 ) Should people make their own work and career decisions, or is it a good idea to ask for advice about this?**

I'd say that it's **a mixture of both things**. Most of us talk to family, friends, teachers or colleagues before we make career choices. 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

第一，第二，第三

第三个问题：

1. 直接回答 "it's a mixture of both things"
2. 解释一边
3. 解释另一边

## **TV programme 电视节目**

**1 ) Do you think most people watch TV for education or for entertainment?**

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**.

## *2) Should TV play a role in educating children? How?*

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.

## *3) How do you think TV viewing habits change as people get older?*

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!**

primarily for entertainment 主要是为了娱乐 people treat television as a form of relaxation 人们把看电视当成一种放松方式 talent shows 才艺表演 soap operas 肥皂剧 the focus is definitely on entertainment rather than education 重点是娱乐而不是教育 what is morally right and wrong 道德上是对是错 traditional fairy tales 传统童话 toddlers 初学走路的孩子 start taking an interest in 开始对...感兴趣 My own preferences 我自己喜欢的是 I would never have watched 我不会关注... our viewing habits didn't mature 我们的观看习惯并不成熟

## 核心备考技能

### 录音练习--一个人在家练习口语的最佳方法

对自己的口语进行录音。这将有助于更好地了解自己的优势与不足。练习回答雅思考试有关的问题。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--即有有效的语法形式或词汇。如有可能，请他人协助检查。

---《雅思考试官方指南》

下面我将会给你介绍一种贯穿于本书的最重要最权威的雅思口语练习方法，它非常适合独自一个人在家的烤鸭进行口语练习。

**Step1**，拿到题目以后，写下你的口语提纲。(对于 part1,3 问题，省略该步骤)

**Step2**，对你的答案进行录音。

**Step3**，把你的录音抄录到纸上。

**Step4**，对你的答案进行修改和润色。

遮住答案，再次进行口语作答，再进行录音.....

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*

**第一步-写提纲 ( part1,3 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/可以把更多时间放到别的科目上，比如数学

**第二步-答案录音**

I think that art could be removed from school education programmes.

### 第三步-听写

### 第四步-修改润色

原句：(A) I think that art that could be (C) removed from (C) school education programmes.

润色：(A) I'm going to suggest art that could be (B) taken out of (C) the school curriculum.

然后看看修改后的答案，蒙住答案，再进行口语回答，然后再抄写，再进行修改，直到你自己满意为止。

好，再来看一个长一点的：

### *Describe a recent journey.*

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 roadworks 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。然后变成这样：

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 roadworks* 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，足矣打动考官。)

这个方法太重要了，于是我制作了一个视频，请在鸭圈的微信里回复【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，那就是这十八个字：

**足准备：**你应该在考前清楚的指导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 part1, part2&3 完整题库）

**多练习：**如果你把最新一季的新题都准备了，这一定会大大增加你的信心，至少你知道考官要问你什么，不会被突如其来或为准备的问题所难倒。

**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撰写下来（先录音，然后写），然后对照提高。

**大声说：**从你写下的答案开始，大声的说出来（就像演员拿剧本演一样），然后慢慢的，一遍一遍的，试着不看剧本说出来。

**轻语法：**非母语人士在口语中会经常犯一些语法错误，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（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》还是《剑桥雅思考试指南》还是雅思官方网站都提到了这个在家自己录音的方法，这并不是一个巧合。这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的所有 part1,part2,part3 问题以及最新一季的话题卡进行练习。**当然，如果有条件，你可以和你雅思班的小伙伴，或是鸭圈雅思的口语模考老师进行对话练习。雅思口语学习没有捷径可以走，没有人不经过练习就拿到高分！

## **一条龙--拓展思维的最佳练习方法**

雅思口语练习中有一个很好的练习方法就是把一个话题的 part1,part2,part3 都说个遍。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，自己给自己出题考自己，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。

比如关于“家 home”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 - 说两分钟

**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?*

请和自己的小伙伴或自己录音练习一下下面这些一条龙问题。

## **练习1-Music 音乐**

Part1:

*How often do you listen to music?*

*Do you prefer to buy CDs download music from the Internet?Why?*

*Have you always liked the same kind of music?Why or why not?*

*Is there a musical instrument you would like to learn to play?Why or why not?*

Part2:

*Describe a song or piece of music you like.*

*You should say:*

*What the song or music is*

*What kind of song or music it is*

*Where you first heard it*

*And explain why you like it*

Part3:

*What kinds of music are popular with young people in your culture?*

*What do you think influences a young person's taste in music?*

*How has technology affected the kinds of music popular with young people?*

*Tell me about any traditional music in your culture.*

*How important is it for a culture to have musical traditions?*

*Why do you think countries have national anthems or songs?*

## **练习 2-Shopping 购物**

Part1

*What kind of things do you prefer shopping for?*

*In what kind of places do you like to go shopping?Why?*

*What effect has online shopping had in your country?*

*What would you recommend that tourists buy from your country?Why?*

Part2

*Describe a shop near where you live that you sometimes use.*

*You should say:*

*What sorts of product or*

*Service it sells*

*What the shop looks like*

*Where it is located*

*And explain why you use this shop.*

Part3:

*What types of local business are there in your neighbourhood?Are there any restaurants,shops or dentists for example?*

*Do you think local businesses are important for a neighbourhood?In what way?*

*How do large shopping malls and commerical centres affect small local businesses?Why do you think that is?*

*Why do some people want to start their own business?*

*Are there any disadvantages to running a businesses?Which is the most serious?*

*What are the most important qualities that a good business person needs?Why is that?*

### **练习 3-School 学校**

Part1

*Did you go to secondary/high school near to where you lived?Why or why not?*

*What did you like about your secondary/high school?Why?*

*How do you think your school could be improved?Why or why not?*

Part2

*Describe a popular teacher that you know.*

*You should say:*



*What this teacher looks like*

*What sort of person this teacher is*

*What this teacher helped you to learn*

*And explain why this teacher is popular.*

Part3:

*What can schools do to help students prepare for the next stage in their lives?*

*What advice would you give to someone who doesn't like school?*

*What can school teach children that they can't learn from their parents?*

*In general, what opportunities are available to students after they leave school?*

*How do you think school life differs from university life?*

*How important do you think it is for individuals to carry on learning after they have finished school and university?*

## **练习4-Television 电视**

Part1

*How often do you watch television? Why or why not?*

*Which television channel do you usually watch? Why?*

*Do you enjoy the advertisements on television? Why or why not?*

*Do you think most programmes on television are good? Why or why not?*

Part2

*Describe a television programme that you watch.*

*You should say:*

*Which kind of television programme it is*

*What usually happens in the television programme.*

*Why you enjoy watching the television programme.*

*And explain why you would recommend the television programme to other people.*

Part3

*How do you feel about the amount of advertising on television?*

*In what ways has television advertising changed in the last ten years?*

*To what extent are people influenced by the advertising they see on television?*

*Why do people still enjoy going to the cinema to watching a film?*

*What sort of influence can films have on people?*

*Should film-makers be responsible for the impact their films can have on people?*

## **练习 5-Travel 旅行**

Part1

*Do you enjoy travelling?Why or why not?*

*Have you done much travelling?Why or why not?*

*Where would you like to travel in the future?Why?*

Part2

*Describe an interesting place that you have visited as a tourist.*

*You should say:*

*Where this place is*

*Why do you want there*

*What do you did there*

*And explain why you thought this place was so interesting.*

Part3

*What areas of a town or city tourists often like to visit?*

*How important is it for local governments to look after popular tourist attractions?*

*Should people pay to visit attractions such as museums and galleries?*

*How should tourists behave when they are in a different country?*

*What can local people do to help tourists enjoy their visit?*

*What can tourists learn from visiting new places?*

## **练习 6-a friend**

Part1

*Do you prefer to have one particular friend or a group of friends?Why?*

*What do you like doing most with your friends?*

*Do you think it's important to keep in contact with friends you knew as a child?Why or why not?*

*What makes a friend into a good friend?*

Part2

*Describe one of your friends.*

*You should say:*

*How you met*

*How long you have known each other*

*How you spend time together*

*And explain why you like this person.*

Part3

*What do you think are the most important qualities for friends to have?*

*Which are more important to people, their family or their friends? Why?*

*What do you think causes friendship to break up?*

*What other types of relationship, apart from friends or family, are important in people's lives today?*

*Have relationships with neighbours where you live changed recent years? How?*

*How important do you think it is for a person to spend some time alone? Why or why not?*

## **练习 7-keep fit 保持健康**

Part1

*Do you try to keep fit? How?*

*Do you think it's important for young people to keep fit?*

*Is sport compulsory for schoolchildren in your country?*

*Do you do any sports? Which do you like best?*

*Have you ever watched a sporting event live?*

Part2

*Describe something healthy you enjoy doing.*

*You should say:*

*What you do*

*Where you do it*

*Who you do it with*

*And explain why you think doing this is healthy.*

Part3

*What do most people do to keep fit in your country?*

*How important is it for people to do some regular physical exercise?*

*Why do some people think that modern lifestyles are not healthy?*

*Why do some people choose to lead unhealthy lives?*

*Should individuals or governments be responsible for making people's lifestyle healthy?*

*What could be done to encourage people to live in a healthy way?*

## ***练习 8-Newspaper and magazines***

Part1

*Which magazine and newspaper do you read?Why?*

*What kinds of article are you most interested in?Why?*

*Have you ever read a newspaper or magazine in a foreign language?When and why?*

*Do you think reading a newspaper or magazine in a foreign language is a good way to learn the language?Why or why not?*

Part2

*Describe a newspaper or magazine which you read.*

*You should say:*

*Which newspaper or magazine it is and what it about.*

*How often you read it*

*Where you read it*

*And say whether or not you enjoy reading this newspaper or magazine, and why.*

Part3

*How have the ways people access the media changed in your country over the last decade?*

*The issue of Internet-based music and video piracy has become critical. What do you think can be done about this problem?*

*As electronic media becomes more and more accessible, many forms of print media are disappearing. Do you consider this to be a positive or negative trend?*

*What type of responsibility, if any, do you believe the media has to the general public?*

*Some people think the media is highly influential in spreading new ideas and trends. What's your opinion?*

*How do you think the role of the media might change in the future? Why?*

## **准备好你自己的原创素材**

在本书中我们反复强调了一件事情，我想通读本书的同学已经听得耳朵都起茧子了，即：雅思备考的核心方法之一就是准备好自己亲身经历的几类口语素材，针对最新的口语话题进行改编，做到上了考场不临时现编。（说实话，如果你上了考场以后发现考官的问题你没听过，你的答案又是临时组织的，我可以说你的口语备考真的很失败！）下面我给大家准备了几类必考的话题素材，并将考官可能会涉及的提问列在头脑风暴里了，希望大家自己认真的写一下素材，进行加工打磨提升润色，然后录音，改正提高，再说，再录音，直到你自己满意为止。

需要强调的是，下列口语素材并不能涵盖所有的口语话题（但他们绝对是考试范围内的），你还需要针对最新一季的口语话题卡进行更多的原创素材加工与准备。希望大家自己独立完成这部分内容。

## 一个名人

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### 头脑风暴：

一个喜欢乘飞机的人/一个对社会有重要作用的人/想见的新闻中的人/一个对社会有贡献的人/一个向你道歉的人/一个你尊敬的长辈/一个电视明星/一个领导者/一个歌星（乐队）/一个你知道的说外语的人/一个擅长外语的人/一个艺术家/一个穿着时尚的人/一个你喜欢的名人/一个工作优秀的人

## 一个熟人

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**头脑风暴：**

一个你最亲近的家人/一个有趣的家庭成员/一个好朋友/一个邻居/一个你知道的说外语的人/一个孩子/一个你不得不礼貌的人/一个你帮助过的人/一个你的闺蜜/一个让你发笑的孩子/一个顽皮的孩子/一个大厨/一个你想合作的家人/一个有领导力的朋友/一个长时间相处的家人

**一个物品**

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头脑风暴：

一个童年的玩具/一个你借过的有用的东西/一个坏了的电子设备/一个小物件/一个手工艺品/一个你家里的老物件/一幅照片/一个你收到（送出）的礼物/一个你攒钱想买的东西/一个你买过觉得很值得的东西/一个你买了就后悔的东西/一个你买了不常用的东西/一个费尽心思的礼物/一个你想买的电器/一个你想买的车（交通工具）

## 一个自然景点

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头脑风暴：

一个靠近水的地方/一个你去过的公园/一个短暂停留的地方/一个外地（本地）旅游的景点/一个多彩的地方/一个被污染的地方/一个花园（公园）/一个多彩的地方/一个让你放松的场所

## 一个人文地点

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**头脑风暴：**

一个你曾经住的过的房子（或公寓）/一个你去过的街道/一个让你放松的地方（除家以外）/一个历史建筑/一个你经常看书写字的地方/一个你喜欢去的饭店（咖啡馆）/一个特别的建筑/一个博物馆/一个现代的建筑/一个图书馆/一个拥挤的地方/一个你去过的城市（国家）/一个嘈杂的地方/一个你去过的商店/一个购物中心/一个戏院

**一次旅行经历**

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头脑风暴：

一次你想重温的旅行/一次有教育意义的旅途/一次特殊的旅行/一次长途自驾游/一日假日/一个短暂的假期/一个因天气原因取消的计划/一个未来的目标/一次仰望天空的经历/一次自拍的经历/一张照片/一次长途旅行/一次爬山的经历/一次乘坐公共交通的旅行/一次你与他人步行的经历/一个完美的假期

## 一个传媒内容

头脑风暴：

一部你想重温的电影/一个你喜欢的网站/一些你在网站上学习的有趣的东西/一个你在电视或网上看到的好消息/一个有教育意义的节目/一个让你难以忘怀的广告/一个当地的新闻/一个电视上有趣的故事/一部你最近去影院看的电影/一部你不喜欢的看的电影/一个你读过的报纸或杂志/一个你不喜欢的电视节目/一次你看过的演出/一个基于真实事件的电影