

录播课第一节

考试时间、流程介绍、打分标准解析、误区修正

一、三个环节考察内容以及答题风格/长度掌握

Part 1	Part 2	Part3
考察交待个人基本信息的能力，以及对事物简单的看法。难度较浅。(8-12问)	通过两分钟的独立讲述，一个故事，一个人，一个地方，或者一个物件，考察交代细节和结尾概括总结的能力。难度适中。	在 P2 基础上出题，上升到社会问题/抽象问题，考察思辨式观点的语言技能。不再是非黑即白的幼稚言论，逻辑思维这个环节体现。
15"—25"	1'45"—2'	没有明确时间，考官不打断就可以一直说，30-40";但也可以一问一答，短答的节奏。
考官在此环节希望听到明确的答案，在此基础上适当展开。千万不要过度铺垫。应该自然不刻意。要适应简单作答的节奏，否则就会一再被打断。回答结束后，一个微笑，示意考官。 千万不要过度回答。	考官在此环节希望听到你的稍长篇幅的表述能力。细节交代，结构清晰，观点表达充分。话题交代清楚了，就可以了。必须特别扣题，不能有一点偏题。	考官在此希望听到一些对有深度的抽象话题的思考。思维可以分出多层。内容上可以更有思辨意识，独立思考能力。对于社会现象有自己的看法。 考官有可能会在该环节连环逼问，直到炸出你的最大潜力。

在三个环节都不能 ①过于刻意 ②过于做自己 没话说就不说

熟悉三个环节的作答风格，有技巧地作答。

二、Part 1 流程大体介绍

Part 1 简单来说分为三个部分：

1. **Greeting +check ID**
2. **Basic information** （住房/家乡/学习/工作）交代基本信息的能力。对思维要求不太高。
3. **“Random” questions** 简单的思维能力和给信息能力。

开头对话流程：

- **Good morning/ afternoon/ evening...**
- **I'm/ My name is Tara Zhang, and I'll be giving you the test today.**
- **Can you tell me your full name, please?**

（不要太多废话，核实身份的阶段，就题答题，不要说太多无关的内容，而被发现是背素材）

Four phone

- **Thank you. And what should I call you? (不一定会问)**
I usually go by Tara. / You can call me Tara./ Well, my friends call me Tara.
- **And can you tell me where you're from? (不一定会问)**
- **Can I see your identification, please?**
- **Thank you, that's fine.**
- **Now, in this first part, I'd like to ask you some questions about yourself.**
Let's talk about....

二、流利度与连贯度，词汇来源，语法结构与准确度，发音。

Fluency& coherence; Lexical resource; Grammatical range& structure;
Pronunciation.

（参看附件 1 雅思口语评分标准）

1. 发音的部分，关注福利课，qq 群文件 “**发音课系列教程**”。
2. 语法结构，不是简单的语法错误率低，而是时态的运用、比较级、情态语气、句子结构的升级，词性的转化，连词的使用，复合句的使用，等等。

Chinese students need to know that... when we are grading... it's not like you can say something that gives you a mark up... you need to consistently demonstrate your ability to speak at that certain level for us to give them the grade they deserve... Similarly, we will not penalize you just because you've made one or two mistakes... they need to consistently make the same mistake for us to lock down on the negative features in the criteria in order for us to take down one band score... Please stop thinking of this exam as an exam that you can score points or lose points... the students all fit into criteria... and fitting criteria is not about scoring or losing...

（语法学习要通过学习经典句型，造句模仿使用，灵活掌握；语法错误要靠 练习+犯错+修改 来提升，而非闭口不开，一出口就是完美 是不可能的）

比如：

多用一点以下句型

It is 开头的：

It is amazing to 动词+ (how/what/when/where)....

It is important to 动词+ (how/what/when/where)....

It is 形容词/名词...to 动词+ (how/what/when/where)....

例：

-It is (It's) so amazing (to be able) to travel around the world.

-It is very important to know how to take care of others.

-It is very essential to show respect to others.

-It is the parents' responsibility to know how to protect their children.

又如（适合英语水平较高的学生）

-It is believed that music has a positive impact upon/on children.

-It is believed by some parents that video games can have a negative impact on/upon children.

定语从句（适合英语水平较高的学生）：

-Club is not the place where you can find your true love.

-Iphone is something that is so expensive yet everybody wants to own.

-Chocolate is the kind of candy/dessert that will make people gain weight/ (fat) /will make people feel happy.

你不需要知道“发胖的”怎么说 **fattening/fat**

-Christmas eve is the time when people go home, and meet their family members, and enjoy a nice meal together.

- Chinese New Year is the time when family members gather/get together, have a lot of meals, and put on weight together.

Get reunited.

I've been putting on weight lately.

I've lost some weight.

语法书有用吗？

语感培养 需要多留意、输入

Don't ask why they say it; pay attention to how they say it.

3.词汇来源

不是需要你使用很多大词猛词，口语词汇和写作词汇有很大区别

上课时候认真感受和收集课件里提到的语料，尤其是反复出现的词汇、词组、短句表达。

记忆方法，上课时，积极跟读。下课后反对嘟囔，脑海中联想意境，适当时候举一反三，灵活吸收。**参考学习方法，可以参考今日的附件 5、6.**

“Flexibility”, “precision”, “idiomatic”, “naturally and accurately”.
灵活度，精准度，地道性，自然和恰当地表达。

① **Using the word flexibly,**

- **Using the same word in different context:**

比如 **present** 的多词性和多词义

Present:

I would like to present the present members.

The ships in the bay present a beautiful sight.

Everyone chipped 2 bucks in to buy our teacher a wedding present.

② **Phrasal verbs:**

Native speakers 说口语的特色并不是大词儿猛词儿难词儿，而是喜欢用很多 **phrasal verb**, **动词短语**

举个例子，一个 **Take** 可以有很多组合

(1) Take after somebody

Have a similar appearance or personality (especially a relative)

- **She takes after her mother: they have the same green eyes.**
- **John is such a funny person. He takes after his grandfather, who was a comedian.**

(2) Take something apart

Separate something into parts

- **The technician is taking apart the TV so that he can fix it.**

(3) Take something back

1) Return something to a store:

- **The jeans I bought were too small, so I took them back and exchanged**

them for a larger size.

2) Admit that something you said was wrong:

- I'm sorry I said you were stupid. I take it back.

(4) Take somebody in

To let somebody stay in your house

- My friend lost his job and his apartment, so I took him in for a month.

(6) Take something in

1) Receive and understand information

- The instructor spoke so fast that I couldn't take in all the information.

2) Make clothing smaller so that it fits you

- I love this dress, but it's a little too loose. Could you take it in an inch?

(7) Take off

1) An airplane leaving the ground and going up into the air

- What time does the plane take off?

2) Become successful or popular very fast

- In the last few years, social media sites have taken off all over the world.

3) Leave a place suddenly (informal)

- He was at the party for about 15 minutes, and then he took off.

... 和 **take** 有关的组合有 **20** 种以上。动词短语是极其强大的语言技能。也是 **English learners** 必须要学会使用的。

(大礼包里有 Phrasal verbs 大全, 附件 3)

③ Collocation

动词和名词的搭配，用一个动词可以搭配不同的名词：

Make	{	a phone call
		a cup of coffee
		a decision
		some noise
		a mistake

④ **Paraphrasing, find out a way to say the word you don't know** （调整心态和理念，把手里的牌打好）

比如：

扎克伯格把自己 99% 的脸书股份都捐给了公益事业。

Zuckerberg donated 99% of Facebook shares for charity.

不会说？

换成：

Zuckerberg gave away 99% of his money to do good things for the society.

Z gave a lot of money to do good things to others.

（信息并不完全准确，虽然股份和钱不是一回事，但是大意差不多表达了，流利度保障了）

又如：

这条裤子很显瘦。显瘦怎么说？slimming

These pants make my legs look slimmer/great.

再如：

我很擅长观察。善于观察？observant

I'm good at noticing things.

中国人说话是这样婢儿的：

Tara 是一个善良的、助人为乐的人。

中文偏向使用形容词提供句子的核心信息，概括、精简。

English native speaker 说话是这样婶儿的：

Tara is the kind of person that will help you no matter when and what. You can even call her at midnight, and she will be there for you.

英语偏向使用定语从句来形容事物和人物，不追求精简，更多是画面感。扑面而来的画面感。

我们平时说话的时候输出的词汇 和 写作时候输出的词汇，是两套词汇库。在大脑里运用的区域。都不一样。所以我们需要花时间，学习新的地道的表达方式以及思维习惯。

⑤ **Synonym** 同义替换

He is an actor who is famous

worldwide/globally/internationally/universally.

4. 流利度

而且要学会鉴别真实的流利和虚假做作的流利。

任何就内容思考做出的迟疑、自我纠正、重复、停顿都是可以接受的（9 分标准）。

固定搭配的词组需要尽量流利，否则暴露语言基本功问题

Chinese New Year is the time when family members gather/get together, have a lot of meals, and put on weight together.

了解句子里单词的重读原理，也会有所帮助。发音教程文件夹：链接 2，“发音的秘密”的录播。

natural fillers 的自然使用

Well, Uhmmmm, and...; I guess/suppose/think, but + uhmmmm, you know, I mean,....

The misuse of “of course”, rude

5. 连贯度（逻辑连贯度与合理度）

指的是从一句话承接到下一句话的连贯程度，什么是支撑这个连贯度的背后力量？

是逻辑，是思维，是语言组织。是头脑。

逻辑虽在评分标准里没有明确显示 但非常重要。自然合理是第一位。

记住：

永远 真实想法在先，

语言逻辑在后，自然表达伴随其中。

三者配合，需要大量的经验。

说白了就是，学思路、记表达、用表达、拿着题练练练

快速误区修正时间：

1. P1, 2, 3 哪个部分最重要？

答：原则上来说，都重要。考的是综合口语水平。然而，P3 如今在内地考场有被越来越重视的趋势，这是因为内地学生很多提前准备 p1、2，使得考官无奈放弃前两环节，P3 疯狂自由轰炸。

2. 有没有小范围？

答：说实话，是没有的。因为考官都是随机抽题。有的考官比较懒，会一直用同一个 P2 的题，这个情况是有的。但是大部分考官会在题库本里随机抽题来考。但是我们还是可以通过机经，知道他的小本本里面大概都有什么题，尤其是 P2，就 50 道，每四个月会换掉一半的题，所以要说到小范围，我们可以把这个小范围做好。其实还是比较押题的。

3. Do I have to say yes to everything?

当然可以说不啦！雅思考的是语言技能，不是内容，不是态度，所以就事论事，该是什么就答什么，只不过这里面是有答题技巧的，你回答是与否有可能会引导考官出题的方向，这个我在正式课上会详细说。

4. 考官全程脸很臭，怎么办？

臭就臭，不影响任何结果。人家是在工作，不是真的在和你闲聊天。当你回答的时候，人家在忙着打分，当然会显得很严肃很专业。不论考官脸臭与否，都不应该影响到你的打分结果。

5. P2 是不是一定要两分钟。

不是。时间不是最重要的，内容充分展开，逻辑连贯，完整就可以了。打得好，讲的快的同学，一分钟都可以。相反，支支吾吾，结结巴巴，说到两分半钟，都没用。

6. P2 的话题自己身上没发生过怎么办？

①素材嫁接，实在不行就编。回忆发生在身边的人身上的事，套用在自己身上，或者把自己身上的事，局部修改剧情，当作素材。

②实在不行，也可以说，这个经历自己实在没有，有一个类似的经历，

Talk about your favorite movie that you recently watched.

I'm sorry, I tried to think of my favorite movie that I watched lately, but I couldn't. So, can I talk about my favorite book that I recently read? 但是有风险，考官有可能会觉得你是偷懒，背素材。（多半不会同意）

7. 可以要求考官重复问题吗？

答：可以，雅思考试官方指南没有说要求考官重复会被扣分。可以问，但是有可能会给考官菜鸟的印象。可以比较自信而流利地问，**I'm sorry, I didn't get the last part/word, can you repeat the question again please?** 如果特别不幸是听到了所有词，但是有生词，那为了避免完全跑题，还是得问一下考官关键词的意思。不会因为一个词不懂而扣很多分，因为是综合语言技能考试，很灵活。你可以问，**I'm sorry, but I don't quite understand the word "xx"....I'm a little bit confused by the word "xxx", does it mean XXX or xxx?**

8. 遇到不会的题怎么办？

不会也不能简单说，**I don't know!**

记住，是语言技能的展示，所以你要多说，多展示。**You need to keep going.**

参考答案：**Wow, this is a really tough question. Uhhmmm, to be honest, I have never thought about it. I don't have much knowledge in 某领域, I guess the answer has something to do with _____, maybe _____, (尝试回答一点点, 实在答不过来) but again, it's too challenging for me, I'm sorry.**
这时候考官可能会换一波问题来问。

9. 说的越多越好？

答，肯定不是，综合语言技能的展现，其中就包括对于答案的收放自如的能力。展开，收尾，结束，干得漂亮，就行。不需要啰里啰唆，失控跑火车。反而不是好事。

10. 什么样的语气比较好？打扮很重要吗？

语气要自然。不要太随意，像小混混一样，**hey bro, sup dude, you know, you know, so, you know.** 还有 **of course** 这个词也很不礼貌，那当然了，言外之意，“你这不是废话么”？但也别太严肃古板，那就感觉水平很 low。

要自然，在态度上假装把考官当朋友，生活家常。在内容，要源于生活，却高于生活，时刻提醒自己，语言技能展示。很难吧？雅思靠演技。

穿着得体肯定不是坏事。我做面试官的经历。仪表堂堂的人，就是赢在起跑线。但也别穿一套燕尾服过去，就休闲正装就成了。把脸洗干净，男生把胡子刮刮，女生把头梳梳，画个淡妆。