

## 香港雅思口语 8 分过程与经验

年前考过 G 类雅思，口语部分 6 分；这次考 A 类，口语部分 8 分。

1 月 21 日早上 9 时许，出了地铁直奔 IFC，穿过商场经巨长手扶梯再违规则穿越马路直冲 british council。到了等候室（509 室），里面有两个工作人员，大概 30 多人在等，几乎坐满。我坐下啃面包，然后上厕所。回来时已经叫了 N 遍我的名字，按指示放下随身物品前往考场。

有 N 间房，总算找到了我的房间。考官是一穿菱形图案背心的中年棕发白人。吸取了无数次面试教训，我先发制人微笑问好自报英文名（Good morning! My name's xxx, nice to meet you!），假装没有自闭症。

考官回应（当然他不会自报山门）。然后要我说全名，看 ID，说在香港干嘛，为什么要考雅思。（My name is xxx xxx xxx, xxx is my english name. and my id, here you go (双手奉上身份证!)。currently i'm studying law at xxx university. since i'm going to apply for xxx, i need to take ielts as the proof of language proficiency）。又问我为什么要在香港读法律。（actually my current program is my third law degree. previously i obtained my bachelor of law in beijing and then my master degree from Cambridge <--考官肃然起敬。since i want to practice in common law jurisdiction, i then came to hong kong to read for this degree and since i was also qualified in china, hong kong would be a market in need of people like me）自觉很罗嗦，没有再往下说了。

接着问我课余都做什么。好像是他自己提了 shopping 这个题目要我讲。（that's my favorite topic!）但实际上我忽然完全想不到相关词汇，就说我喜欢 window-shopping。本来我的回答很糟，只有一句话，但考官忽然低头窃笑，说了句"me too"。顿时两人心有戚戚。大家为自己干瘪的钱包 against 香港这个购物天堂的背景默哀了 3 秒，考官决定略过这一令人郁闷的发言题。（真幸运！）

于是开始进入漫长的关于 vehicle 的问题。忘了是在中间还是在一开始给了我卡片，上面有三个关于车的问题，问我会驾驶那种车，会买哪种车等等。受到 window shopping 的启发，我决定做 bold 点的尝试，不要一本正经的答问题。所以说"since i'm from china, i'm good at biking" 这句效果奇好，考官又低头窃笑。"i also obtained my driver's license two years ago. but i don't drive in hong kong since public transportation here is convenient enough" 等等。然后问想买啥车，我说"jeep"，因为 stable, durable, 经撞，够安全（至此考官目瞪口呆，可能觉得我是个危险驾驶者。有见及此，我补充说因为老爸第一部开的车是 jeep，所以 jeep 有我的童年回忆等等。考官于是很理解的样子。）

然后问我觉得名车是否身份象征。考虑到说 window shopping 时考官的反应，考官估计也是升斗市民，于是我继续走平民路线，说虽然很多 celebrities 喜欢开名车贵车跑车（benz porche etc）但是车子性能最重要，安全最重要，brand 不是最重要。而且香港这么小没车也很方便等等。然后又问到修路的问题，我用了 cosmopolitan 和 remote areas，说 traffic jam 不能靠多修路解决，要多在偏远山区修路，钱用在刀刃上等等。此处我一度不确定"摩擦阻力"是否用 friction，超级友善的考官帮我确认了 friction 是正确的用语。自觉用到的比较像样的词汇还有 luxury, allocation of government fundings 等，记不太真了。还问我会去哪里买车，我不知道说车行这个词（car dealer），说的是 go to the place where there are cars for sale, and ask the sales person for advice。其实没多久就结束了，考官问我要回问题卡，然后我就跟他道别（thanks for your time, it was nice taling to you, have a good day!）考官说"take care"。然后将桌面东东复原，出门时微笑挥手，把门带上。

比对两次口试，其实我的词汇量并没有改变，但由于一直在上课，课程用英文教授，老师也多是鬼子，所以没有丢生，和鬼子交流也更轻松，不会紧张。此外，这次的考官也超 nice，所以我说话也放得开，只要不紧张，流利些，也可以拿到 8 分。

## 香港雅思口语 8 分过程与经验

1、外向活泼点，尽量不要冷场，不要害怕说话，但也别在一个问题上说太多，和考官有来有往像聊天是最好的状态。

- 2、如果觉得气氛适合的话可以来点幽默，但这因人而异，要注意分寸，不要过于轻佻。
- 3、千万要听清楚问题再回答。我第一次考就是在没听清楚的情况下说了好久，最后还要考官制止，这样会低分。
- 4、注意基本礼貌，敲门-问好-自我介绍-回答时看对方眼睛-坐姿-微笑-适时地说谢谢-离开时将物品恢复原状（放回椅子）-"have a nice day"-离开时顺手关门
- 5、平时说英语有意识地交替使用同义词/近义词/偏书面语的表达方式，这样能在考试时体现你运用英语的能力。如果想不起一个词怎么说，尽量用你熟悉的词语来解释，千万不要沉默冷场。只要能表达清楚，怎么说都没问题。
- 6、语音语调和连读。平时有意识地模仿 BBC、CNN 的主播或者看看 national geographic 也好。如果能模仿出英音之类的更好。我自己不太喜欢美音，舌头卷得有时候会打结，或者有的音说出来像北京方言，是很大的 distraction。还是干干净净清清爽爽的英音好。
- 7、临考前稍为看看近期机经是有帮助的，看机经主要在于寻找自己有什么词汇不知道说或者哪方面词汇量不足，从而有针对性的不足。但不要矫枉过正，每个 topic 写篇东西出来。因为每个人都不同，考官问得也不同，最好是临场发挥。
- 8、不要担心语法错误，可以即时纠正，但不要影响自己表达的流利程度，不要因为语法错误而忘了本来要说什么了。

### 雅思口语究竟怎么练？

千万不要崇拜疯子英语（即泡沫英语，看着挺大，其实什么都没有）的学习方法，所谓疯子英语就是像神智混乱的人那样毫无逻辑可言地排列些单词，庆幸的是神智清醒的外教总能“听”懂，这样一来疯子的自信心神奇般地大增，从此自认为潇洒地开始了疯话连篇。**Crazy English? No! English is not crazy—you are crazy!** 我个人认为，对一个缺乏广泛英语环境的中国学生来说，提高口语能力的最好办法：首先是最简单的背诵，再找个外教进行实弹演习。因为既然是实弹演习就不打无准备之仗，至少也得像“大专辩论会”那样，选个话题找好资料做好充分准备，只有这样的“交流”才能真正获益。总的来说，找外教练口语，不能盲目崇拜，而要理性一些，在有准备的情况下才能获得最大的收获。

### 专家指点：攻克口语靠自己

练口语找不找老外？到英语角？到俱乐部？找什么样的 partner？上述几个问题实质上都是围绕如何攻克口语而展开的，那我们不妨来谈一下“口语究竟要怎么学”，解决了口语怎么学的问题，上面的问题也就迎刃而解了。对于“口语好”的理解，大致可分为以下几个境界：

1.谈吐精湛、论理透彻，用词到位、传神，甚至达到了“一言以兴邦”的力度。

2.交流无障碍。用英语与外国人交流可以随心所欲、谈天说地。

3.可以自如地将自己的所思所想用英语表达出来，虽然对有些陌生话题会言谈不流畅，用词不恰当，但可以让外国人基本明白你要表达的意思。

就连母语是英语的人要想达到第一个境界也并非易事，所以“1”不是我们追求的目标。我们的口语学习目标应锁定在上述“3”或“2”上。若想在相对短的时间内达到“3”或“2”的水平，我们要从以下几个方面入手：

第一步：大量背诵原汁原味的单句、对话、生活习语。

第二步：把每天背诵过的素材反复消化，借助想像力，身临其境把它们表演出来。

第三步：写日记。这个习惯看上去练习的是写作，其实它更是练习口语的妙法。当你动笔的同时，你的大脑正在激烈地做着英文体操。用英文进行思维是高级的口语训练方法。

第四步：大量阅读报刊、杂志及各种故事、杂文，之后将它们复述出来。(超级提示：是“复述”而非“背诵”。)同一篇文章的复述工作应该反复滚动。

第五步：一年左右逐渐过渡到用英文进行日常的思维活动。每当遇到不会的词、句就记录在本子上，集中解决，并定时更新、复习。

以上就是攻克口语的整体解决方案。那么回到开始的问题，究竟找不找老外练口语呢？我的答案是：找，但要找得聪明而专业。如上述前两个步骤，根本无须借助老外(也无须借助英语角、俱乐部等)；而到了“写日记”这一环节，你应该让老外帮你定期地修改，同时嘱咐他修改时用口语化的句子。上述第四、五步骤你也应该借助老外，让他帮你定期地纠正，这样的外教辅导才是真正的有的放矢，专业而有效。

**Partner** 的选择方面当然是要选一位你看着顺眼，母语是英文并乐意与你进行语言互助的外国人。

最后我想说：语言的学习 90%还是要靠我们自己！背过的东西我们究竟消化了多少？用活了多少？每天又积累了多少新的表达？日记是用英文记的吗？让外教纠正过了吗？纠正过的地方，你吃透了吗？滚动复习了吗.....就像那句名言讲的：“每天只要多一点点。比别人多一点矜持、多一点自律、多一点行动、多一点练习、多一点决心、多一点记忆，多一点点就能创造奇迹！”朋友，让我们一起努力。

#### 雅思口语素材:关于书的实用词汇和句型

**He thought his book would change society, but he didn't bring it off.**

他原以为他的书能改变社会，但愿望没能实现。

**She likes to read novels with happy endings.**

她喜欢读有快乐结局的小说。

**Your latest book amused me no end.**

我觉得你那本新书十分有趣。

**Some people have compared books to friends.**

有些人把书比作朋友。

**They're selling like hot cakes.**

这些都很畅销。

**As is well known, books teach us to learn life, truth, science and many other useful things. They increase our knowledge, broaden our minds and strengthen our character. In other words, they are our good teachers and wise friends. This is the reason why our parents always encourage us to read more books.**

如众所周知，书籍教我们学习人生，真理，科学以及其它许多有用的东西。它们增加我们的知识，扩大我们的心胸并加强我们的品格。换句话说，它们是我们的良师益友。这是为什么我们的父母总是鼓励我们要多读书的理由。**Reading is a good thing,**

but we must pay great attention to the choice of books. It is true that we can derive benefits from good books. However, bad books will do us more harm than good.

读书是一好事，但我们必须多加注意书的选择。不错，我们能从好书中获得益处。然而，坏书却对我们有害无益。

Reading books can strongly shape you inclination, mature your thoughts, widen you horizon and enrich your personality. Life is limited, but knowledge is boundless. The more books we read, the more knowledge we get.

However, books can also be harmful, particularly the pornographic books. Bad books contain evil thoughts. In them, there might be much description about violence, superstition, and \*.

Before we encourage our children to read books, we should teach and help them to identify good and bad books. Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgement and disposition of business.

读书可以作为娱乐，作为装饰，作为能力的培养。娱乐的作用通常见于离群独处时；装饰的作用体现在高谈阔论中；至于才能，则表现在裁处事务上。

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth.读书费时过多，无异于懒惰。（培根）

They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience.

#### 雅思口语常用谚语

1. A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near. 海内存知己，天涯若比邻。

2. A common danger causes common action. 同舟共济。

3. A contented mind is a continual / perpetual feast. 知足常乐。

4. A fall into the pit, a gain in your wit. 吃一堑，长一智。

5. A guest should suit the convenience of the host. 客随主便。

6. A letter from home is a priceless treasure. 家书抵万金。

7. All rivers run into the sea. 殊途同归。

8. All time is no time when it is past. 机不可失，时不再来。

9. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一日一个苹果，身体健康不求医。

10. As heroes think, so thought Bruce. 英雄所见略同。

11. A young idler, an old beggar. 少壮不努力，老大徒伤悲。

12. Behind the mountains there are people to be found. 天外有天，山外有山。

13. Bad luck often brings good luck. 塞翁失马，安知非福。

14. Bread is the stall of life. 面包是生命的支柱。（民以食为天。）

15. Business is business. 公事公办。

16. Clumsy birds have to start flying early. 笨鸟先飞。

17. Courtesy costs nothing. 礼多人不怪。

18. Custom makes all things easy. 习惯成自然。
19. Desire has no rest. 人的欲望无止境。
20. Difficult the first time, easy the second. 一回生，二回熟。
21. Do not change horses in mid-stream. 别在河流中间换马。
22. Do not have too many irons in the fire. 贪多嚼不烂。
23. Do not pull all your eggs in one basket. 别把所有的蛋都放在一个篮子里。(不要孤注一掷。)
24. Do not teach fish to swim. 不要班门弄斧。
25. East or west, home is the best. 东奔西跑，还是家里好。
26. Experience is the best teacher. 实践出真知。
27. Fact is stranger than fiction. 事实比虚构更离奇。(大千世界，无奇不有。)
28. Faith can move mountains. 信念能移山。(精诚所至，金石为开。)
29. First impressions are half the battle. 先入为主。
30. Give as good as one gets. 一报还一报。(以德报德，以怨还怨。)
31. Give everyone his due. 一视同仁。
32. Good wine needs no bush. 酒香不怕巷子深。
33. Haste makes waste. 欲速则不达。(忙中常出错。)
34. He that promises too much means nothing. 轻诺者寡信。
35. He who has an art has everywhere a part. 一招鲜，吃遍天。
36. He would climb the ladder must begin at the bottom. 千里之行始于足下。
37. Home is where the heart is. 心在哪里，哪里就是家。
38. If you are not inside a house, you don not know about its leaking. 不在屋里，不知漏雨。(亲身经历才有体会。)
39. In peace prepare for war. 平时准备战时。(居安思危。)
40. It is never too late to mend. 亡羊补牢，犹未为晚。
41. It six of one and half a dozen of the other. 彼此彼此。
42. Just has long arms. 天网恢恢，疏而不漏。
43. Keep something for a rainy day. 未雨绸缪。
44. Life is a span. 人生如朝露。
45. Man proposes, God disposes. 谋事在人，成事在天。
46. Meet plot with plot. 将计就计。
47. Merry meet, merry part. 好聚好散。
48. Mind acts upon mind. 心有灵犀一点通。
49. Never hit a man when he is down. 不要落井下石。
50. Never judge by appearances. 切莫以貌取人。
51. No fire without smoke. 无风不起浪。
52. Nurture passes nature. 教养胜过天性。

53. *One is never too old to learn.* 活到老，学到老。
54. *One swallow does not make a summer.* 一燕不成夏。(一花独放不是春。)
55. *One who has seen the ocean thinks nothing of mere rivers.* 曾经沧海难为水。
56. *Out of sight, out of mind.* 眼不见，心不烦。
57. *Practice makes perfect.* 熟能生巧。
58. *Poverty is stranger to industry.* 勤劳之人不受穷。
59. *Rome was not built in a day.* 罗马不是一日建成的。(伟业非一日之功。)
60. *Sense comes with age.* 老马识途。
61. *So many men, so many minds.* 人心各不同。
62. *Some thing is learned every time a book is opened.* 开卷有益。
63. *Strike while the iron is hot.* 趁热打铁。
64. *The car will find its way round the hill when it gets there.* 车到山前必有路。
65. *The heart is seen in wine.* 酒后吐真言。
66. *The older the wiser.* 人老智多。(姜还是老的辣。)
67. *The worse luck now, the better another time.* 风水轮流转。
68. *Thoughts are free from toll.* 思想不用交税。(人人可以自由思考。)
69. *Time tries all things.* 时间检验一切。
70. *Use legs and have legs.* 经常用腿，健步如飞。
71. *Virtue never grows old.* 美德常青。
72. *Walls have ears.* 隔墙有耳。
73. *What is done cannot be undone.* 覆水难收。
74. *Wine in, truth out.* 酒后吐真言。
75. *You are only young once.* 青春只有一次。
76. *You cannot burn the candle at both ends.* 蜡烛不可两头燃。(鱼和熊掌不可兼得。)
77. *You cannot have your cake and eat it.* 有得就有失。(事难两全其美。)
78. *You never know till you have tried.* 事非经过不知难。
79. *Youth will be served.* 青春好作乐。
80. *Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse.* 无知的狂热是脱缰的野马。

### 第一次考 IELTS 口语 7 分经验

口语 7 分经验 12 月第一次考了 IELTS，整体虽然只有 6 分，但口语出人意料的拿了 7。下面说说我的考试经验我是星期天下午在四川大学考的，提前了大概半个小时到达考点。当时在候场的时候旁边有个女的在问我紧张不，我说不紧张，完全没问题。实际上，我也是头一次，心里也是没底的。我说这个，是因为我认为积极的心理暗示很重要。我们不能在还没进考场之前，就先输掉心里上的对等。考官也是人，只不过是鬼子而已。所以他也不会喜欢说话结巴的人。进了房间以后，尽量自然一点。你不能因为他是考官就怕他。完全没必要。实际上，鬼子还是很友好的。起码表面上如此。什么握手不握手之类的东西，没必要可以追求，进去了，一切顺其自然。考语中间很重要的两点是流利和眼神交流。流利并不是说我们

不能犯错误，我也犯了不少语法错误，但是仍然拿了7。问题的关键是，你可以慢慢说，但是你决不能停，留下明显的空白。多说总比不说好，所以尽量说。不过说的同时一定要把握好自己的结构。这个大家都明白，总分嘛！这点切记注意。总分结构!!!!

其次，再说说眼神交流，想想你和朋友说话是什么样子，很真诚，对不对。所以即使你是背的口语，也要看着考官说。这样才能让他觉得你是在和他交流而不是考试。交流的分肯定比考试来得高的！（不过不要一直看到鬼子，他会发毛的，看一会，然后做一做思考状，不是很好吗？）最后再告诉大家，其实口语7真的不难，你们能想象我口语7但是阅读和听力都只有5分吗？我的单词量也不大，俚语也不会很多，但是我做到了。你必须相信，与其说是考口语，更是考沟通技巧。

PS: 当然，该准备的东西还是要准备，不过实在弄不完就算了。要是说到后面想不出说什么，那么就把这个话题当作文来思考。无忧雅思的口语机经一定要看一看，对各种话题在心中思考一遍！

### 常用口语 100 句

1. I'm an office worker. 我是上班族。
2. I work for the government. 我在政府机关做事。
3. I'm happy to meet you. 很高兴见到你。
4. I like your sense of humor. 我喜欢你的幽默感。
5. I'm glad to see you again. 很高兴再次见到你。
6. I'll call you. 我会打电话给你。
7. I feel like sleeping/ taking a walk. 我想睡/散步。
8. I want something to eat. 我想吃点东西。
9. I need your help. 我需要你的帮助。
10. I would like to talk to you for a minute. 我想和你谈一下。
11. I have a lot of problems. 我有很多问题。
12. I hope our dreams come true. 我希望我们的梦想成真。
13. I'm looking forward to seeing you. 我期望见到你。
14. I'm supposed to go on a diet / get a raise. 我应该节食/涨工资。
15. I heard that you're getting married. Congratulations. 听说你要结婚了，恭喜！
16. I see what your mean. 我了解你的意思。
17. I can't do this. 我不能这么做。
18. Let me explain why I was late. 让我解释迟到的理由。
19. Let's have a beer or something. 咱们喝点啤酒什么的。
20. Where is your office? 你们的办公室在哪？
21. What is your plan? 你的计划是什么？
22. When is the store closing? 这家店什么时候结束营业？
23. Are you sure you can come by at nine? 你肯定你九点能来吗？
24. Am I allowed to stay out past 10? 我可以十点过后再回家吗？
25. The meeting was scheduled for two hours, but it is now over yet. 会议原定了两个小时，不过现在还没有结束。
26. Tom's birthday is this week. 汤姆的生日就在这个星期。
27. Would you care to see it/ sit down for a while? 你要不要看/坐一会呢？

28. Can you cover for me on Friday/help me/tell me how to get there? 星期五能不能请你替我个班/你能帮我吗/你能告诉我到那里怎么走吗?
29. Could you do me a big favor? 能否请你帮我个忙?
30. He is crazy about Crazy English. 他对疯狂英语很着迷。
31. Can you imagine how much he paid for that car? 你能想象他买那车花了多少钱吗?
32. Can you believe that I bought a TV for \$25?
33. Did you know he was having an affair/cheating on his wife? 你知道他有外遇了吗? /欺骗他的妻子吗?
34. Did you hear about the new project? 你知道那个新项目吗?
35. Do you realize that all of these shirts are half off? 你知道这些衬衫都卖半价了吗?
36. Are you mind if I take tomorrow off? 你介意我明天请假吗?
37. I enjoy working with you very much. 我很喜欢和你一起工作。
38. Did you know that Stone ended up marrying his secretary? 你知道吗? 斯通最终和他的秘书结婚了。
39. Let's get together for lunch. 让我们一起吃顿午餐吧。
40. How did you do on your test? 你这次考试的结果如何?
41. Do you think you can come? 你认为你能来吗?
42. How was your weekend? 你周末过得怎么样?
43. Here is my card. 这是我的名片。
44. He is used to eating out all the time. 他已经习惯在外面吃饭了。
45. I'm getting a new computer for birthday present. 我得到一台电脑作生日礼物。
46. Have you ever driven a BMW? 你有没有开过“宝马”?
47. How about if we go tomorrow instead? 我们改成明天去怎么样?
48. How do you like Hong Kong? 你喜欢香港吗?
49. How do you want your steak? 你的牛排要几分熟?
50. How did the game turn out? 球赛结果如何?
51. How did Mary make all of her money? 玛丽所有的钱是怎么赚到的?
52. How was your date? 你的约会怎么样?
53. How are you doing with your new boss? 你跟你的新上司处得如何?
54. How should I tell him the bad news? 我该如何告诉他这个坏消息?
55. How much money did you make? 你赚了多少钱?
56. How much does it cost to go abroad? 出国要多少钱?
57. How long will it take to get to your house? 到你家要多久?
58. How long have you been here? 你在这里多久了?

- 59.How nice/pretty/cold/funny/stupid/boring/interesting.  
60.How about going out for dinner? 出去吃晚餐如何?  
61.I'm sorry that you didn't get the job. 很遗憾, 你没有得到那份工作。  
62.I'm afraid that it's not going to work out. 我恐怕这事不会成的。  
63.I guess I could come over. 我想我能来。  
64.Is it okay to smoke in the office? 在办公室里抽烟可以吗?  
65.It was kind of exciting. 有点刺激。  
66.I know what you want. 我知道你想要什么。  
67.Is that why you don't want to go home? 这就是你不想回家的原因吗?  
68.I'm sure we can get you a great / good deal. 我很肯定我们可以帮你做成一笔好交易。  
69.Would you help me with the report? 你愿意帮我写报告吗?  
70.I didn't know he was the richest person in the world. 我不知道他是世界上最有钱的人。  
71.I'll have to ask my boss/wife first. 我必须先问一下我的老板/老婆。  
72.I take it you don't agree. 这么说来, 我认为你是不同意。  
73.I tried losing weight, but nothing worked. 我曾试着减肥, 但是毫无效果。  
74.It doesn't make any sense to get up so early. 那么早起来没有任何意义。  
75.It took years of hard work to speak good English. 讲一口流利的英语需要多年的刻苦操练。  
76.It feels like spring/ I've been here before. 感觉好象春天到了/我以前来过这里。  
77.I wonder if they can make it. 我在想他们是不是能办得到。  
78.It's not as cold / hot as it was yesterday. 今天不想昨天那么冷/热。  
79.It's not his work that bothers me; it's his attitude. 困扰我的不是他的工作, 而是他的态度。  
80.It sounds like you enjoyed it. 听起来你好像蛮喜欢的。  
81.It seems to me that he would like to go back home. 我觉得他好象想要回家。  
82.It looks very nice. 看起来很漂亮。  
83.Is everything under control? 一切都在掌握之中吗?  
84.I thought you could do a better job. 我以为你的表现会更好。  
85.It's time for us to say "No" to America. 是我们对美国说不的时候了。  
86.The show is supposed to be good. 这场表演应当是相当好的。  
87.It really depends on who is in charge. 那纯粹要看谁负责了。  
88.It involves a lot of hard work. 那需要很多的辛勤工作。  
89.That might be in your favor. 那可能对你有利。  
90.I didn't realize how much this meant to you. 我不知道这个对你的意义有这么大。

91.I didn't mean to offend you. 我不是故意冒犯你。

92.I was wondering if you were doing anything this weekend. 我想知道这个周末你有什么要做。

93.May I have your attention., please? 请大家注意一下。

94.This is great golfing / swimming/ picnic weather. 这是个打高尔夫球/游泳/野餐的好天气。

95.Thanks for taking me the movie. 谢谢你带我去看电影。

96.I am too tired to speak. 我累得说不出话来。

97.Would you tell me your phone number? 你能告诉我你的电话号码吗?

98.Where did you learn to speak English? 你从哪里学会说英语的呢?

99.There is a TV show about AIDS on right now. 电视正在播放一个关于爱滋病的节目。

100.What do you think of his new job/ this magazine? 你对他的新工作/这本杂志看法如何?

### 访谈:刘薇谈雅思口语通关技巧

无忧雅思:各位网友,下午好,今天走进无忧雅思嘉宾聊天室的嘉宾是北京新航道学校的雅思口语主讲刘薇老师,今天我们访谈的主题是“雅思口语备考短时间通关技巧”,欢迎刘老师,欢迎各位网友,首先请刘老师和各位网友打个招呼。

刘薇:大家好,很高兴在刚到来的春天的下午跟大家在无忧雅思交流。今天我们来谈一谈如何在准备时间有限的情况下攻克雅思口语。欢迎大家提问

无忧雅思:很多考生在雅思口语备考时都希望能比较短的时间里使雅思水平有比较大的提高,请您谈一下对于雅思口语备考来说是否存在一种比较快速的突破方法?

刘薇:这个问题应该分成两个层面。首先,英语作为一种语言,口语作为该语言的一项技能,想不通过练习和积累就在短期之内提升口语能力,这是比较难以达到的。但是,如果想在短期之内提高雅思口语考试的分数,就相对容易很多了。因为毕竟所有考试都是有技巧性可言的。我的个人建议是,同学在努力提升自己口语水平的同时,多掌握雅思口语考试的一些技巧,这样就能够取得满意的成绩

网友:老师:你好!我是去年十一月份考的雅思,可能努力程度还不够,没有通过,我想在今年就是07年的四月或是五月再考一次,想请问您,这两个月中雅思考试会出现大的变动吗?一般来说,一年中的哪些时段雅思考试出新题的可能性较大,谢谢!

刘薇:从年初的考试来看,今年的整体变动不大。就你所提到的,哪个月份题目变动大一些的问题,我建议你以后密切关注无忧雅思网,每次考试结束后,新航道学校会第一时间对本次考试进行细致全面的周评。

网友:看原版电影好吗?是看中文字幕,还是英文字幕,还是中英双字幕呢?看中文字幕感觉学不了东西,英文字幕有时候理解不了,中英字幕又感觉像是在阅读,到底如何好呢?

刘薇:电影是很多老师推荐的提升语言能力的好的方式,我也是其中之一。但想真正通过看电影学习

英文，其实是一个很立体的过程。首先，你要确定自己想通过电影锻炼哪方面的能力。我经常在我的课上给同学留这么一个作业，就是回去找到《老友记》《绝望的主妇》等电视剧。一定是全英文字幕的。我告诉大家，你的目的不是看剧情。是要跟着模仿人家说的每一句话。据经验，如果做到每天一集，绝大部分同学可以在三周左右提升口语预感，改善语调。这也是口语考试中很多同学制胜的法宝。同时，这种方法能让你把感情带入到语言中。考试时就算你是背下来的现成段子，可能考官也看不出来了吧。

其次，你如果要练习听力，那就中英文字幕都不要放。如果想练习阅读，我劝你还是换个其他方式。比如多浏览一些好的英文网站

网友：老师，我本周要参加 IELTS 的考试，口语很担心，基础也不好，有什么胜策么？谢谢。

刘薇：首先，降低紧张情绪。不要整天想着要考试了，要考试了。还有，不要不停的对自己说口语不好，这种心理暗示起到的负面作用可能你也想象不到的大。

对于准备来讲，现把 **part one** 里面出现过频率比较大的话题全面复习一下。**cue card** 部分就 **people, places, objects** 和 **events**，每部分准备至少三个话题，要练习的流利和自然。时间是够用的。对于第三部分，掌握一个总原则就是，两三句的回答往往确实最好的

网友：老师，IELTS 口语有什么好的教材推荐一下，谢谢老师了！

刘薇：剑桥雅思系列要看一下，不过最近新航道出版的《剑桥雅思 345 全解》省去买多本的麻烦。还有胡雅思第四代的口语分册是我们的培训教材，体系非常科学。

网友：老师，我三月份参加考试，最担心的还是口语考试，在一个月时间内如何更有效率的提高口语能力呢？

刘薇：建议你每天给自己硬性规定，最少进行 30 分钟的口语练习。方式自选，比如找雅友闲聊，自己就某个话题进行发散性思维训练等。但最好能录音，然后通过录音找出发音及语法方面的问题。练习的话题一定要是雅思常考话题。

我再强调一下，每天练习至少 30 分钟很重要。

网友：老师好！过两天考试了，好紧张！老师，您认为 6 和 7 真的差距很大吗？怎样才能拿到 7 呢？万一真的不幸遇到一位印度考官而我基本上同不懂他的口音，怎么办呢？老师帮我提前支支招好吗？谢谢！！

刘薇：我们先看四个评分标准是什么，1 流利与连贯 2 语法精准度和范畴 3 词汇运用 4 发音。6 和 7 在流利方面差异不会很大了。在语法上，如果想达到 7 就一定要有比 6 多一些的复杂结构，比如从句套从句，状语结构等。（这是在新航道任职的考官强调过的）。词汇方面，越是高分越需要把小词用的漂亮，比如我们说泡吧，可能说成 **go to the bar**，放松可能是 **relax**。但你换成 **hit the bar** 和 **chill out** 可能就不是一个水平线了。在发音上，7 分需要更漂亮一点。也就是，6 分要你说得清楚，但 7 分可能你就要再标准一些了。

网友：老师，您好。我的口语需要 7 分，我前两次的成绩都是 6，请问我主要要从哪个方面努力？

刘薇：看一下前面同学的问题，我的回答就在其中。

网友: 我的口语,不好听.别人让我在每个意群后用升调来弥补.我每段话.刚开始都读的很不错.可是读到后面就有些底气不足了.不知道该怎么办啊.而且说到后面就不像了.特别紧张.考口语的时候..感觉发挥不出来.考了几次了都是 5 分!

刘薇: 很有意思.我很想直到你口语不好听到底不好听在什么地方.是单纯的语调? 还是发音不标准,带有口语呢? 这个首先要明确.雅思口语评分标准并不包含语调,所以你可以理解成,如果你的语言内容很不错,语调却平平,并不会很影响分数.反过来,如果语调很漂亮,考官听起来舒服,可能会一定程度上影响分数.但如果你是发音问题的话,就不是加个声调就能解决的了,要系统的训练.你可能太在意“像”与“不像”的问题了.其实没有必要.雅思口语考试目前强调的是国际化口语,那么,你到底想更像谁呢? 呵呵

网友: 老师好请问各个地区口语考试有无差异?是不是不管在哪里考准备工作都是一样的?

刘薇: 在中国大陆地区差异是不大的,准备工作自然也差不太多

网友: 老师,你好,关于口语卡片的准备,应该准备多少个?

刘薇: 没有定数,但我在课上一般会告诉学生哪些是重点准备的.而且经过归纳,大家一致认为很多题目完全是相通的.

网友: 老师,您好!我以前没有参加过雅思考试,这个礼拜是第一次参加,感觉很紧张,尤其是口语部分,之前也没有参加过专门培训,很担心会在口语考试中出问题,不知道该怎么办?

刘薇: 先预祝你成功.其实很多人都经历过第一次考试.你很紧张大概是因为没有老师给你系统的讲解整个雅思考试的具体情况.所谓“知己知彼,方能百战不殆”.你对考试很了解之后就不会那么紧张了.口语考试没有想象中那么神秘,只要准备充分就好.

网友: 老师,在口语考试的三个部分当中哪部分重要?

刘薇: 都重要,但针对自己的薄弱处进行针对性练习.

网友: 老师,我 3 月 10 日要考了,关于口语也只是收集最近的话题做了准备,您还有其他好的建议吗?好紧张呀!

刘薇: 只选择最近的话题,范围小了一点.建议你吧 2006 年和今年年初的话题都过一遍,但可以拿最近的话题作为参考,确定总的方向.比如,最近 part 2 考到一个家庭的两个成员,既然谈到人,就要把可能出现的人汇总一下.

网友: 老师我是沈阳的考生~后天就考了~要是真的没听懂问题要问吗?还是自己怎么理解怎么答啊?

刘薇: 要问,考官不会在你听不懂而不问的情况下主动提供帮助的.这毕竟是口语考试而非听力.再者,也有可能是考官本身带有的口音导致你没听清的.但不要连着一直问,那样恐怕就要影响分数了.

网友: 老师,您好.关于口语考试,是否有必要准备多个 TOPIC 的模板,在考前的准备中,应该如

何去准备比较好？

刘薇：一般我是支持大家把话题的思路确定下来的。因为这样不但让你考试时不那么紧张，还可以确保说话的质量。但一定要确定，无论是在说准备过的还是没准备过的，必须让考官感觉你是在交流，而不是背书。

网友：老师，你好！我4月就要参加考试了，请问下在这最近几个月里我要做些什么，才能很好的提高我的口语能力呢？

刘薇：跟前面的同学差不多的情况，看一下我之前的回答吧

网友：刘薇老师，我是新疆学生。我想请教您：若听不懂考官问的问题，以及不能组织好语言来回答，就是说找不出词回答时，怎么处理这种情况？谢谢！

刘薇：听不懂要问，**I beg your pardon?**（升调）

**I'm sorry but I didn't follow you just now.**

**what do you mean by....please?**

等。

找不出词时，先用例如 **well** 等感叹词，或 **Oh, that's a good question, but I never thought that before. Let me see/Let me think about it** 等句子缓解一下

网友：老师你好，雅思查分去哪个网站？

刘薇：国内考生可以到教育部的官方网站，一般是考试后两周左右出结果。<http://ielts.etest.edu.cn>

网友：老师您好，您提到的口语考试技巧主要是有哪些呢？

刘薇：这个内容可就多了。给你举几个课上经常提到的内容把

比如，什么是考官比较反感的，什么是比较“刺耳”的发音，什么是逻辑性比较强的回答等。说是技巧，实际就是前人经验，别人吃堑，后人长智。当然还有通过跟考官交流而总结的一些高分因素等。

网友：请问老师，在 **part2** 部分准备多少个 **topic** 就能基本覆盖大部分 **topic**，**10** 个够吗？

刘薇：**10** 个恐怕不是很多。要看你准备话题的灵活性了。

网友：老师您好，**part2** 时 **1** 分钟准备时间里发给的纸在回答的时候是不是还可以看？

刘薇：当然可以啦，那是你的提纲啊

网友：老师好，我是2月10日考试，还有1天了，7分是什么样的标准？

刘薇：要求有比较多的复杂语法结构，但在复杂结构中有个别小错误。基本语法几乎没有错误。词汇运用范围比较广，但个别词汇用错或用得不地道。发音清晰。

网友：你好，我是武汉新航道的学生，再过两天就要考了，我现在最担心的不是我说不出口，是怕老外提问

我听不懂. 要是到时候真的听不懂怎么办?

刘薇: 你可能平时缺乏跟老外交流的机会。你的担心有点多余, 其实考试的时候, 考官的绝大部分内容都比较短, 就算偶尔有听不清楚的, 你可以直接提问。他一般会换一个词来回答你。

网友: 老师好,您前面说的电影去哪里下载?有现成的经验没?谢谢!

刘薇: 大家平时多用的影音下载网站都可以下载。像电子驴(我们俗称电骡)都可以找到高质量的下载资料。

## 雅思口语完美发音的 10 个诀窍

### 1. Listen to yourself.

如果你听不到自己的发音问题, 要纠正就很难了。试着把你说的话录下来并和英语为母语人士将的对比一下。应对雅思口语非常有效。

### 2. Slow down!

很多英语学习者常说语速太快容易养成他们的坏习惯。由于太快而模糊不清是口语考试的大忌。所以我们要 **accuracy** 然后才是 **fluency**, 每天操练一些基本语言以单音节开始, 然后单词, 把几个词连在一起, 组成句子。这样你就能慢慢开始表达自己的思想了。

### 3. Picture it...

闭上你的眼睛并在说出口之前想一想如何发这个音。想象出口型和脸部动作。这个可以配合看电影来做, 留意 **Hollywood** 的明星是怎样一字一句的说出那些令人神魂颠倒的话语的。

### 4. Get physical!

发音是个形体动作。要学会嘴巴的发声方法和移动肌肉的方式。每天集中训练几个音。你发 **this, thank, they** 和 **little, wool** 等单词困难吗? 试试发 **'th'**, 将你的舌头放在齿间(不要咬住)并从口中吐气。感受气流从你的舌间吹过。

### 5. Watch yourself.

站在镜子前查看当你发某些固定音时的嘴型, 唇型和舌头的位置。和你看到的 **native speaker** 的发音对比! 平时还可以把自己的发音模样录成 **video**, 仔细观察比较。

### 6. Copy the experts.

绝对没有取代从专家—英语母语人士处学习发音的方式。因此仔细听! 听英语广播节目并看英语的电视节目和电影。尽量不要念字幕! 模仿你所听到的一就算你还不肯定他们说的话。

### 7. Practice makes perfect.

发音的问题迟迟不能解决就是因为我们害怕犯错。一第一次见面，在饭店点菜，询问方向一然后你自己表演出对话内容。别害羞！启德雅思每周都举行免费的口语练习，不少同学来到广州图书馆 practice，特别是考前的机经特训，对真题的模拟大有裨益。

#### 8. Find a language buddy.

从其他人处获得反馈是非常重要的。找一个对提高英语水平同样感兴趣的朋友。试着更换录音资料这样你就可以互相听对方的发音。记住录完要重新听听，找出错误和闪光点啊。

#### 9. Be poetic.

好的发音不仅是掌握单独的音节。还是对 **intonation**（声音的升降调）和 **stress**（对单词中一些音节和句子中的一些单词更大声更清晰的发音）的理解。大声念一些诗歌，演讲，歌曲，集中练习单词的重音和音调。

#### 10. Sing a song!

学习一些英语流行歌曲的歌词并跟着唱。唱歌帮助你放松并能让这些词说出来，同时帮助改进你的语音和语调。

### 雅思口语黄金素材:Films

#### 电影词汇:

film industry 电影工业, cinema, pictures 电影院 (美作:movie theater), premiere 首映式, film festival 电影节, distributor 发行人, release 准予上映

banned film 禁映影片, A-certificate A 级, U-certificate U 级, X-certificate X 级

genre n. 类型, 流派, type n. 类型

direction 导演, production 制片, adaptation 改编, scenario, screenplay, script 编剧, scene 场景, exterior 外景, lighting 灯光, shooting 摄制, to shoot 拍摄, special effects 特技, slow motion 慢镜头, editing, cutting 剪接, montage 剪辑, recording, sound, recording 录音, dubbing 配音, studio 制片厂,摄影棚, (motion)film studio 电影制片厂, set, stage, floor 场地, properties, props 道具, scenery 布景, script 剧本, movie-land (美国 California 州南部等的)影业集中地区, movie-goer (常)看电影的人

#### 电影类型词汇:

film, motion picture 影片,电影 (美作:movie), filmdom 电影界, moviedom 电影界

literary film 文艺片, musicals 音乐片, newsreel 新闻片,纪录片

documentary (film) 记录片,文献片, comedy 喜剧片, tragedy 悲剧片, horror film, dracula movie 恐怖片, swordsmen film 武侠片, action 动作片, detective film 侦探片, ethical film 伦理片,

affectional film 爱情片, erotic film 黄色片, western movies 西部片, serial 系列片, dubbed film 译制片, trailer 预告片, propaganda film 宣传片, animated, cartoon (movie)动画片, science fiction 科幻片, costume piece /play 古装戏, war movie 战争片

footage 影片长度, full-length film, feature film 长片, short(film) 短片, colour film 彩色片 (美作:color film), silent film 无声片, silent cinema, silent films 无声电影, sound motion picture, talkie 有声电影

#### 有关演员词汇:

cast 阵容, director 导演, film star, movie star 电影明星, film actor 男电影明星, film actress 女电影明星, star, lead 主角, double, stand-in 替身演员, stunt man 特技替身演员, extra, walker-on 临时演员, support 配角, util 跑龙套, extra 特别客串, costume designer (影剧)服装设计员, makeup girl 化妆师, dialogue writer 对白作者, script writer 剧本作者

#### 一些女演员:

Angelina Jolie 安吉丽娜·朱莉, Julia Roberts 朱莉亚·罗伯茨, Sharon Stone 莎朗·斯通, Monica Bellucci 莫妮卡·贝鲁奇, Jodie Foster, Kristen Dunst, Sandra Bullock, Zhang Ziyi 章子怡, Michelle Yeoh 杨紫琼, Maggie Cheung 张曼玉

#### 一些男演员:

Brad Pitt, Nichols Cage, Tom Cruise, Tom Hanks, Morgan Freeman,

Will Smith, Bruce Wills, Harrison Ford, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Fat Chou (Chou Yun Fat 周润发), Jet Lee (李连杰), Samuel L. Jackson, Charlie Chaplin, Liv Tyler, Tommy Lee Jones.

#### 一些电影名字:

Brave Heart 勇敢的心

Crouching Tigers, Hidden Dragon 卧虎藏龙

Roman Holiday 罗马假日

Jurassic Park 侏罗纪公园

Waterloo Bridge 魂断蓝桥

The Shawshank Redemption 肖申克的救赎

Lion King 狮子王

(director: Frank Darabont; actors: Tim Robbins, Morgan Freeman)

Cinderella 灰姑娘

Hero 英雄

The lord of the rings 指环王

#### 一些名导演:

Harry Potter 哈里·波特(Written by: JK. Rowling)

Steven Spielberg, Frank Darabont, Ang Lee 李安, Zhang Yimou 张艺谋

Forrest Gump 阿甘正传

#### 经典电影台词

I'm the King of the world.

——Jerry Maguire 《甜心先生》

我是世界之王。

You can take our lives, but you'll never take our freedom.

——TITANIC 《泰坦尼克号》

你可以夺走我们的生命，但你永远也拿不走我们的自由！

Show me the money!

给我钱！

——Brave Heart 《勇敢的心》

This car, Goeth would have bought this car. Why do I keep the car? Ten people by that, ten people, ten more people. This pin, two people. This is gold, two more people. He would have given me two for it, at least one. He would have given me one, one more, one more person, person, Stern, for this. I could have got one more person, and I didn't, and I didn't .....

这辆车,歌德应该会买.我为什么留这辆车,它能换十条命,十条命,多救十个人.这枚胸针,可以救两条命.这是黄金,可多救两个人,他会让我换两个,至少一个人,他会多个我一个人,多一个人,是一个人,斯滕,这个可以换一个人的命.我本可多救一个人,可我没有,可我没有.....

——Schindler's List 《辛德勒的名单》

After all, tomorrow, is another day!

无论如何,明天是崭新的一天.

——Gone With The Wind 《乱世佳人》

To be or not to be, that's a question.

是生存,还是死亡,这是一个问题.

——Hamlet 《哈姆雷特》

Life is like a box of chocolate, you never know what you will go to get.

生活是盒巧克力,你永远不知道你将会得到什么。

——Forrest Gump 《阿甘正传》

I Guess it comes down to a simple choice. Get busy living or get busy dying!

我想选择很简单:忙着去活或者忙着去死。

——The Shawshank Redemption 《肖申克的救赎》

Mankind, that word should have new meaning for all of us today. We can't be consumed by our petty differences anymore. We will be united in our common interests.....you will once again be fighting for our freedom. Not from tyranny, oppression or persecution. But from annihilation. We're fighting for our right to live, to exist.....as the day when the world declared in one voice "We will not go quietly into the night. We will not vanish without a fight. We're going to live on. We're going to survive."

Today we celebrate our independence day!

人类这个词,一天赋予了我们全新的意义.大家别在为小的分歧而耗神,应为我们共同的利益团结起来...你们要再次为自由而战,不是抵抗暴君压制和迫害,而是为生存而战,为我们生存的权利而战.....而是全世界用同一个声音宣布 " 我们不会束手无策,静坐代毙.我们将会活下去,我们将会生存."的日子.今天,我们庆祝独立日!

——Independence Day 《 独立日》

语句库:

**A movie with an all-star cast**

一部演员表里全是明星的电影

**to drop in at a neighborhood movie**

偶然去临近电影院看电影

**His performance of Mao Zedong is top-notch.**

他扮演的毛泽东表演特别出色。

**I can't recommend the film too strongly.**

无论我怎样竭力推荐这部影片也不嫌过分。

**The best-known movie awards are the Academy Awards.**

最著名的电影奖是奥斯卡金像奖。

**The movie is going over big everywhere in China.**

这部电影在中国大受欢迎。

**This film is a big flop at the box office.**

这个电影的票房很失败。

**His last play bombed on Broadway.**

他最近在百老汇演出的那场戏失败了。

**Ted has been stage-struck since he was a little boy.**

**The "crouching tiger and hidden dragon" directed by An Lee, a movie describing Chinese Kung Fu has been the hottest movie in USA.**

由李安导演的一部描述中国功夫的"卧虎藏龙"曾经是美国最火爆的影片。

**He had a tight clutch on my arm during the scary parts of the movie.**

看到电影中的可怕镜头时,他紧紧地抓着我的手臂。

**It is the best film that I have ever seen.**

这是我所看过的最好的电影。

**The picture isn't so good, but it's enough to get by.**

这个电影不是很好,但还可以看。

**This movie is a must-see.**

**There were some beautiful shots.**

有几个很美的镜头。

**The movie last night was a real tear-jerker.**

昨晚的电影真是催人泪下。

**We plan to take in a movie.**

我们计划去看场电影。

**I'm his fan.**

我是他的影迷。

**How about going to a movie?**

去看场电影怎么样?

**Forrest Gump stars Tom Hanks. / Tom Hanks stars in Forrest Gump.**

汤姆·汉克斯演阿甘。

My brother often worried when he saw the leading role is in danger. So he was just so devoted.  
当我弟弟看到主角遇到危险他总是非常担心。他太投入了。

Special effect makes films exiting. How can the flood reshow in real life? Through effect-making, you can fully see the flood in the movie as if it happened near you.

特技效果使得电影更加精彩。在现实生活中，我们无法让洪水重新出现。通过特技效果处理，你会仿佛感觉到洪水就在你身边。

Some scenes in the films are so destructive that it is impossible for the directors to put them into reality. To provide the audience with equivalent shock, they resort to special effects.

Some people enjoy seeing movies in the cinema because they like the incredible video effect or great audio effect. Professional facilities or equipment make them enjoy high-quality films.

很多人喜欢在电影院里看电影，因为他们喜欢出色的影音效果。专业的设备使他们享受高质量的影片。

Americans films are mainly good at marvelous scene or touching/ impressive background music, while Chinese films prefer to show what the real life looks like in the society.

美国电影以恢宏的场面和动人的背景音乐见长；但中国电影善于表现现实生活。

There is a large investment for American films, and there are a lot of big scenes for American films. However, Chinese films are likely to be instructive, and directors hope that audience can learn something after watching the films.

His looks are always funny.

他的样子总是滑稽可笑。

Many of the first films were slapstick comedy.

This movie was all blood and guts.

This film contains raw language(粗口，脏话).

Harry Potter:

Harry has a distant goal to get to, he has enormous numbers of obstacles placed in front of his and monsters who he has to face, and challenge and overcome and bewitchments which he has to resist, and all the time, pressing onward towards his goal. In some way, Harry Potter is a modern Odysseus.

哈里·波特

哈里有遥远的目标要实现，面前有无数的障碍，有要面对的怪物，要克服的挑战和要抵抗的诱惑，要一直奋力朝目标前进。从某种意义上来说，哈里·波特正是一个现代的奥德修斯。

Using myths and legends from all over the world, J. K. Rowling has created a world of her own, an enchanting realm magically unites children worldwide.

J. K. 罗琳（《哈里·波特》的作者）运用全世界的神话和传说，创造出了一个自己的世界，一个将世界各地的儿童神气地联系在一起的迷人领域。

"Casablanca" has been a favorite of mine for over 30 years. It has aged well and will continue to age well. It takes time for a movie to be earning the label "timeless."

#### Forrest Gump

This is a modern day fairy tale demonstrating that love, dignity and perseverance conquer all.

"Forrest Gump" runs the viewer through the entire spectrum of emotions as it tells the story of a slow thinking innocent kid traversing through five decades of life.

#### 玩具总动员 Toy Story

Disney began making quality family shows again in the 1980s. A quality family show is one where the parents can enjoy it as much as the kids. "Toy Story" took it one step further and added state of the art technology to provide a wonderful Disney story. We all have wondered if our toys came alive, but we never knew that there would be so much teamwork.

Another genre that had been unsuccessful for years was the slapstick comedy. This story, Home Alone, about a little boy protecting his home from bumbling crooks had all of the right ingredients; good vs. bad, youth vs. age, and brain vs. brawn. The Rube Goldberg like contraptions coupled with the comedic talents of Daniel Stern and Joe Pesci provide an entertainment that had almost become a lost art form.

The film, Dances With Wolves, was able to break the trend and deliver a compelling historical drama about life with the Sioux Indians. The buffalo hunt is spectacular and demonstrates the vastness and beauty of the country.

E. T. was directed by Steven Spielberg.

《E. T. 外星人》是由史蒂芬·斯皮尔伯格导演的。

E. T. was first shown in 1982.

Spielberg got to make the story of E. T., one that still over 20 years later is reaching out and touching audiences.

斯皮尔伯格拍成了《E. T. 外星人》，20多年来这部电影仍让影迷们喜爱与感动着。

The film is set in Britain at the end of the nineteenth century.

It is still too early to tell what movies will become classics and what movies will become dated.

I've been in my movie business almost all my life.

我一生从事电影事业。

Chinese martial art comes together with Hollywood.

中国武术在好莱坞已有立足之地。

This film is rated G.

That movie had me on the edge of my seat.

That love story was too melodramatic.

A lousy movie cannot fool the audience.

I may feel different about any of these movies two years from now.

There are films revealing more social problems, such as racial or \* discriminations, government corruption, the true color of so-called higher class. They make me more mature after watching them.

Those comedies, love stories and adventures are either naive or unrealistic.

I usually watch films through TV or VCD, DVD in my home.

Just like romance and comedy movie, a violent film relaxes and entertains millions movie fans. However uniqueness of violent movie is that it may have negative impact on people, particularly young audience.

For certain segment of audience, it may be harmful if being viewed without proper guidance and control.

There have been cases of crime in which offenders, when surveyed, revealed that they got the idea to commit a crime from violent movie.

We need to control access of violent movies to people under certain age and offer guidance to young viewers.

What's the main difference between modern films and those in the past?

Okay, I think that modern films are less serious, um, because there is more comedy in these films. I would say, uh, hmm, that modern films are more relaxed. To begin, modern films are much more expensive to make and they have famous actors in them. There is also, uh, a lot of slang and violence and other cultural attributes in these pictures. As for the more classical pictures, they are classy and the actors and actresses dress more conservatively and there spoken, uh, English is more classic and proper. Older films teach values that all humans should have whereas, hmm, the newer films are just sometimes more about making money and people famous. In my opinion, I like the newer films better because, uh, overall they are just much more entertaining and the hmm, the older films are maybe, I guess, more about art and teaching.

附：美国名片片名 Casablanca:1943 北非谍影； 喀桑布兰卡	King Kong:1933 大金刚
The Godfather:1972 教父第一集	the Birth of a Nation:1915 国家的诞生
Gone with the Wind:1939 乱世佳人；飘	A Streetcar Named Desire:1951 欲望街车；欲 望号街车
The wizard of Oz:1939 绿野仙踪	Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs:1937 白雪 公主
The Graduate:1967 毕业生	The Philadelphia Story:1940 费城故事
Schindler's List:1993 辛德勒的名单	All Quiet on the Westernfront:1930 西线无战 事
It's a wonderful life:1946 风云人物	The Sound of Music:1965 真善美；音乐之声；仙 乐飘飘处处闻
Star Wars:1977 星际大战；星球大战	The Silence of the Lambs:1991 沉默的羔羊
All About Eve:1950 彗星美人	Forrest Gump:1994 阿甘正传
Chinatown:1974 唐人街；中国城	Wuthering Heights:1939 咆哮山庄；呼啸山庄
One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest:1975 飞越疯 人院	The Gold Rush:1925 淘金记
2001: A Space Odyssey:1968 2001 太空漫游	Dances with wolves:1990 与狼共舞
E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial:1982 外星人	Modern Times:1936 摩登时代
Bonne and Clyde:1967 我俩没有明天；雌雄大盗	Giant:1956 巨人
Apocalypse Now:1979 现代启示录	Frankenstein:1931 科学怪人
The Godfather Part II:1974 教父第二集	Patton:1970 巴顿将军
It happened One Night:1934 一夜风流	The Jazz singer:1927 爵士歌手
The Best Years of Our Lives:1946 黄金时代	My Fair Lady:1964 窈窕淑女
Doctor Zhivago:1965 日瓦格医生	

### 雅思口语黄金素材:Sport

#### 运动词汇:

aerobics 有氧操, body-building 健美, jogging 慢跑, judo 柔道, wresting 摔跤, ball games 球  
类运动, football 足球, basketball 篮球, tennis 网球, squash 壁球, rugby 橄榄球, volleyball 排

球, golf 高尔夫球, table tennis 乒乓球, badminton 羽毛球, baseball 棒球, cricket 板球, hockey 曲棍球, billiard 台球, softball 垒球, ice hockey 冰球, aquatic sports 水上运动, country sports 乡间户外活动(如打猎, 钓鱼, 射击, 赛马等)

a favourite sport 受人喜爱的运动项目, the school sports 学校运动会, sports extra 体育增刊, a sports meet [meeting] 运动会, a sports field 运动场, sportscast n., v.[美](播送)体育节目, sportscaster n. 体育节目广播员, sports-down n. [美]运动界, sports-minded adj. 关心体育的, sportswriting n. 体育新闻的报道或写作, sports-wear n.运动服装, sports-writer 体育运动专栏作家, sportsdom [美]体育界

有关运动的人员:

amateur 业余运动员,爱好者, contestant, competitor, player 运动员, enthusiast, fan 迷,爱好者, guide 领队, instructor 教练,技术指导, linesman, touch judge (橄榄球)裁判, manager 经纪人, professional 职业运动员, referee, umpire (网球,棒球)裁判, trainer 助理教练, batsman 板球运动员, batter 击球运动员, men's singles 单打运动员, in the mixed doubles 混合双打

足球运动员 a football player

守门员 the goalkeeper 运动员, 田径运动员 an athlete / a sportsman / a sports-woman

职业/ 业余运动员(球类运动员) a professional / amateur player

教练 the coach 他的对手 his opponents / rivals

体育设施词汇:

sports stadium 露天运动场, football stadium 有看台的大型足球场, children's stadium 儿童运动场, ice stadium 冰场, swimming stadium 有看台的游泳场, football pitch 足球场, rugby pitch 橄榄球场, hockey pitch 曲棍球场, cricket pitch 板球场, swimming pool 游泳池, natatorium (室内游泳池), tennis court 网球场, basketball court 篮球场, squash court 壁球场, volleyball court 排球馆, badminton court 羽毛球馆, golf course 高尔夫球场, exercise area 运动区, ice [skating] rink 溜冰场, ping pong tables 乒乓球桌

奥运会 the Olympic Games 东道国 the host nation

火把点燃仪式 the flame-lighting ceremony

开幕式 / 闭幕式 the opening / closing ceremony

颁奖仪式 the prize-awarding ceremony (田径)比赛 a competition / contest

锦标赛 a championship (球类)比赛 a match / game

奥运中常见比赛项目:

badminton 羽毛球, basketball 篮球, baseball 棒球, football 足球, handball 手球, hockey 曲棍球, tennis 网球, volleyball 排球, canoeing 划艇, diving 跳水, rowing 划船, swimming 游

泳, synchronised swimming 同游表演, water polo 水球, high jump 跳高, hurdles 跳栏赛跑, the high [low] 高[低]栏赛跑, long jump 跳远, Marathon 马拉松长跑, pole vault 撑杆跳, 20 km and 50 km road walk, triathlon 三项全能运动, Floor Exercises 自由体操, gymnastics 体操, balance bars 平衡杆, horizontal bar 单杠, parallel bars 双杠, rings 吊环, archery 箭术, boxing 拳击, cycling 骑自行车比赛, discus 掷铁饼, equestrian 骑马, fencing 剑术, javelin 投枪, judo 柔道, Pommel Horse 鞍马, shooting 射击, shot put 推铅球, taekwondo 跆拳道(亦作 T-K-D), weightlifting 举重, wrestling 摔跤, track and field athletics 田径赛, 田径运动  
favourite 可望取胜者 (美作:favorite), outsider 无取胜希望者, championship 冠军赛, 锦标赛, champion 冠军, record 纪录, record holder 纪录创造者, ace 网球赛中的一分, Olympic Games, Olympics 奥林匹克运动会, Winter Olympics 冬季奥林匹克运动会, stadium 运动场, track 跑道, ring 圈, ground, field 场地, pitch (足球、橄榄球)场地, court 网球场, team, side 队

#### 滑雪滑冰运动:

skiing 滑雪, ski 滑雪板, 滑雪橇, downhill race 速降滑雪赛, 滑降, slalom 障碍滑雪, ski jumping competition 跳高滑雪比赛, ski jump 跳高滑雪, ice skating 滑冰, figure skating 花样滑冰, roller skating 滑旱冰, bobsleigh, bobsled 雪橇

#### 游泳运动:

swimming pool 游泳池, changing room 更衣室, shower 淋浴, diving platform 跳台, diving pool 跳水池, non-swimmer's pool 浅水池, swimmer's pool 深水池, swimming lane 泳道, lifesaver, lifeguard 救生员, breaststroke 蛙泳, crawl stroke 爬泳, back stroke 仰泳, side stroke 侧泳, butterfly stroke 蝶泳, surfing 冲浪, surfboard 冲浪板, water ski 滑水橇

#### 自行车:

cyclist 骑自行车者, bicycle, cycle, bike 自行车, cycle track 自行车赛道, cycling 自行车赛, to ride a bicycle 骑自行车, hand signals 手势, tandem 双轮双座自行车, racing cycle 公路赛车, cycling stadium 自行车赛车场

health n. 健康

be in good health 健康良好

be in poor health 健康不佳

#### 语句库:

You are in great shape.你身体素质真好。

Baseball is my favorite sport. What's your favorite?

My nephew is a baseball player. He is a catcher.

When you played football, what position did you play?

We played a game last night. The score was tied six-to-six.

I went to a boxing match last night. It was a good fight.

When I was on the track team, I used to run the quarter mile.

I like fishing and hunting, but I don't like swimming.

My favorite winter sport is skiing. I belong to a ski club.

Would you be interested in going to the horse races this afternoon?

The hardest thing to learn is to be a good loser. Be a good sport. Play according to the rules of the game.

Our family went camping last summer. We had to buy a new tent.

This afternoon we went to the gym for a workout. We lifted weights.

My muscles are sore from playing baseball.

Jogging early in the morning has improved her health.

清晨慢跑增进了她的健康。

He was catching his breath after the 1000 meter race.

1000 米赛跑结束以后，他累得气喘吁吁。

I've had no exercise for ages; I'm really out of condition.

我已好久没锻炼了，现在健康状况欠佳。

Swimming is the best way to tone up your body.

游泳时最佳的健身方法。

He has few peers in pennies.

他打网球少有对手。

I like playing basketball and badminton.

狂欢 painting the town red.

I've got to start working out. 我必须开始做健身运动了。

She runs everyday in order to lose weight.她每天都跑步是为了减肥。

Going swimming should be a good way of letting your hair down after a hard day's work.

游泳是在辛苦了一天后放松自己的好办法。

People not only keep fit or keep a good shape through doing more physical exercises, but also make many friends who have the similar interests. When I attended a basketball club, I knew my current best friends, Tom.

人们不但可以通过作更多的锻炼保持健康和好身材，他们也能够交到志同道合的朋友。当我参加篮球俱乐部的时候，我认识了我现在最好的朋友，Tom。

我喜欢的篮球和羽毛球。

Did you watch the football game between Manchester United and Arsenal last night?

昨晚你看了曼联队阿森纳的足球比赛了吗？

The Sidney Olympics attracted more than one million new travelers into Australia.

悉尼运动会吸引了大约一百万旅游者到澳大利亚。

He is a big fan of the NBA games.

他是 NBA 的铁杆球迷。

African athletes are good at track and field events.

非洲选手擅长田径项目。

The annual school sports meet is held in March.

年度校际运动会在三月份举行。

我已经在屋子里闷了整整一个星期了。

I've been cooped up in the house for the whole week.

我们到外面呼吸一些新鲜空气吧。

Let's get out for some fresh air.

我感觉得出去走走了。

I feel I have to get away from it all.

Walking up and down the stairs would beat any exercise machine.上下楼梯可比什么健身器都要好。

Let your hair down 轻松一下，忘记工作和压力

Keeping fit--or maybe getting in shape--is often high on the list of New Year's resolutions for Americans. In the past two decades, fitness has become a fad. Many Americans have joined health clubs to work out with professional equipment. Sports stores sell athletic shoes and clothing for every possible exercise situation. People can even buy weights and equipment and set up their own exercise center at home!

保持健美——或者保持匀称的身材——通常是美国人新年新计划中高居前面的一项。过去 20 年来，健美已蔚为风尚。很多美国人加入健身俱乐部，使用专业的设备做运动。运动商品店里售有各种运动项目所需的运动鞋和服装。人们甚至买哑铃和训练的设备，在家里设置专属的运动中心！

President Bush has always loved the game of baseball. Mister Bush says that when he was a boy he wanted to grow up to be a baseball player. He said the game taught him to develop a strong resistance against critics. He said it also taught him to rise above minor problems and work instead on long-term goals.

If our bodies are not strong, our spirit to do things will certainly be quite dull. And at the same time, we are lack of energy to study. Diseases will only attack the weak, but not the strong.

如果我们的身体不强壮，我们做事的精神一定会十分迟钝。而且同时，我们也缺少足够的精力来读书。疾病只为侵袭体弱的人而不是强壮的人。

Exercise helps us (to) strengthen our bodies and avoid disease. It also teaches us cooperation, for most exercise is played by team.

运动帮助我们强壮身体并避免疾病。它也教我们合作，因为大多数的运动都是团体游玩的。

China is called "table tennis kingdom". Apparently, Ping Pong is the most popular sports.

中国被称为“乒乓王国”。很显然，乒乓球是最受欢迎的运动。

It depends. It's lovely for an individual to spend time on what he or she prefers to do, but if he or she is too addicted, it might lead to excessive waste of time.

人们将时间花在他们喜欢做的事情上是很美好的。但是如果他太上瘾了，就容易过度的浪费时间。

In 21st century, more people concerns their physical health and when they are free, physical fitness is supposed to be their best choice. So I believe that the corresponding training like aerobics and yoga gets superheated.

在二十一世纪，更多人们关心身体健康。当他们有空的时候，体育健身应该是他们最佳的选择。因此相关的培训比如：一些有氧舞蹈课程、瑜伽课程将会变得非常火爆。

Health is the best treasure (which) a man can possess. Money can do many things, but it cannot buy happiness. However, so long as man has good health, he can enjoy the pleasures of human life.

健康是一个人所能拥有最好的财富。钱能做许多事情，但是它却不能购买。然而，只要一个人有良好的健康，他就能享受人生的乐趣。

In order to insure good health we must pay attention to three things. They are—nourishing food, fresh air and proper exercise.

为了保证良好的健康，我们必须注意三件事情。它们是营养食物，新鲜空气和正当运动。

Physical fitness and exercise are important for good physical and mental health. Exercise helps a person develop and maintain a strong self-image and a sense of emotional balance. As a person gets older, exercise becomes more important because after age 30 the heart's blood pumping capacity declines at a rate of about 8 percent each decade.

Exercise is also important for children. Vigorous physical activity helps a child's overall development. Research shows that exercise can reduce the gathering of cholesterol on artery walls of children and adults. Too much cholesterol can increase the risk of heart disease. There is, however, no evidence that exercise prolongs life. Former athletes do not live longer than nonathletes, nor are they saved from heart disease. The benefits of exercise cannot be kept for more than a few months or years without continued exercise. Even Olympic-level athletes will go back rapidly to pre-training levels once they stop exercise. The amount of activity necessary for fitness varies from person to person. Age, physical structure, health, and gender are important factors.

世界各国的“为足球痴狂”的情况：

Soccer becomes part of European culture.

To meet the fans in the stands at football games across Europe.

They wear face paint, shout at the teams they love or hate and go crazy when talking about the players they think truly stink.

In Europe, soccer has so long a history that it has become part of the culture. But each European country has its own "football culture".

Britain: British football is not necessarily the best in the world, but its football marketing is no doubt the most successful of all European countries.

The English Premier League draws global television audiences, and Michael Owen and David Beckham have become worldwide superstars.

Part of the reason comes from Britain's love of the sports.

Many British football fans enjoy gathering in pubs to talk about their favorite teams and players and to watch games together.

The Winchester Hall Tavern in London is one of the most famous football pubs in Britain. The large old Victorian pub is equipped with five TVs and a big screen. It's so large that it never gets packed. Partly due to the excessive drinking in the pubs, Britain also produces some infamous hooligans, who have become an increasing headache for police offices in Europe.

Germany: According to 1996 report to the European parliament, German fans tend to come from the middle class of society, and can be divided into three broad types.

The "consumer-oriented" fan will sit in the stands or seek a quiet spot on the terraces and just wants to see good games.

The "football-oriented" fan dressed in his team's colours and badges, is a member of the supporter's club, stands on the terraces and supports his club through thick and thin.

The "adventure-oriented" fan will change his spot on the terraces from game to game and wants to see something happen, whether it has anything to do with football or not.

Italy: Football culture is an extended form of town.

France: Football in France has never attracted the numbers of live spectators, or inspired such passionate support, as in other European countries. Despite the current popularity of the sport,

even major cities cannot have more than one team, and matches attract on average only a third of the spectators of their equivalents in Italy, England and Spain.

The interest has increased largely due to the successes of French teams in international competition and accompanying large scale investment in the "promotion" of football.

The revival of popular interest in football and the increase in attendance at football matches have led to a diverse group of fans.

The majority of spectators are both from the working class and the middle class.

Some have even described the fans in French as: "with the exception of the upper classes, all of society is found in the stadium".

Football craze

In recent years more and more people have been drawn to football. Football fan clubs and associations have been set up across the country. In fact, football is becoming such a focus of interest that even football fans are becoming celebrities.

Football fans, form a special informal social group and their emergence "boils down to people's desire to belong to something".

Football satisfies this desire of belonging, as fans can organize themselves into groups to support a team through good times and bad.

The reason that football had become so popular was that anyone could be a supporter. You do not have to take exams to be supporter; you even don't have to be able to play football.

The competitive nature of the game gives fans a sense that they are part of a special social group.

With its fierce rivalry and mass participation, football is unique. It is the world's No. One sport.

The huge size of the field also gives a chance for the players to be creative and for the spectators to look on in awe.

People can express themselves through football. And it's quite easy to learn and play the sport: you need only a ball.

Whilst in European countries people have always been aware of football's power to make supporters react in such an intense and passionate way, this was the first time for the Chinese public to see such a response. The May 19 incident ironically had the effect of drawing more fans to the games rather than turning them away.

The response contrasted to May 19, 1985, when after hearing that China had failed to get into the World Cup finals, fans went on a rampage and started burning cars and causing fires on the streets of Beijing.

"One world, One Dream"—Slogan of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

"One World, One Dream," is an embodiment of the wisdom of hundreds of thousands of people. It expresses the firm belief of a great nation, with a long history of 5,000 years and on its way towards modernization, that is committed to peaceful development, a harmonious society and people's happiness.

The slogan is simple, meaningful, inspiring, and easy to remember, read and spread.

The Olympic Games are unique in their ability to attract the world's attention, using sport to promote peace and understanding.

访谈:新航道王渊源谈口语实力提高

无忧雅思：各位网友下午好，今天是我们新年开始的第二次访谈，无忧雅思嘉宾聊天室请到的嘉宾是北京新航道学校副校长、外籍雅思口语专家王渊源老师，今天访谈的题目是“雅思口语实力提高的方法”，欢迎王老师，欢迎各位网友，首先请王老师和各位网友打个招呼。

王渊源：大家好，好久没有在无忧雅思网上和大家见面了，欢迎大家提问有关雅思口语和口语学习方面的问题。网友：**John**，你好，你现在还教课吗？

王渊源：还在教课，我教新航道部分雅思口语和托福口语和口语俱乐部的课，希望可以有机会在新航道的课上见面。当然除了我以外新航道还有很多更优秀的外籍教师。

网友：您好，有什么方法可以自己一个人练习口语提高口语的方法吗？我之前考过两次 IELTS 口语都是 5 分，我应该在家怎么练习呢？还是有别的什么有效的方法？谢谢您的解答。

王渊源：当然最好在自己学习当中有很多机会跟别人练习口语。如果光是自己一个人练习效果不是最好的。但是一个人练习也是非常有用的，而且有很多练习口语的方法是自己一个人进行的并不需要别人。比如说：你可以自己拿一张第二阶段的卡片练习，把自己说出来的答案录下来，然后自己听。当然也可以跟着磁带模仿或者朗读一些文章。关键是要把不同的练习结合起来，因为每个不同的练习方法有不同的效果。一般我会建议学生每天至少花 20-30 分钟的时间练习口语，至少花 10 分钟做模仿练习和 10 分钟做朗读练习。最后当然不能忽略跟他人的交流。如果每天有交流练习是不现实的，建议学生至少每周有一次机会跟他人交流。如果你考了两次都是 5 分，建议你仔细看评分标准，自己测试一下自己哪方面比较弱，可能会阻碍自己某一方面的突破能力。

无忧雅思：很多备考雅思考试的考生说，无法找到合适的交谈对象是制约他们口语水平提高的一个瓶颈，您是如何看待这个问题的？提高雅思口语实力最有效的方法是什么呢？

王渊源：你提出的这个问题我估计很多学生都想问，因为我上课的时候这也是一个非常普遍的问题。其实，你并不需要一个外国的 PARTNER，一个中国的 PARTNER 就可以，因为我们的目标是有更多的机会练习，只要你在跟一个中国的 PARTNER 练习的同时保证大量跟原版英语材料的接触就可以。

当然，找一个中国的 PARTNER 也并不容易。有时候找自己最熟的人不是最好的选择，因为平时说中文，所以说英语往往会觉得很别扭。据我的经验，最好的 PARTNER 往往是培训班的一个同学，因为两个人都是为了同一个目标而奋斗。我在新航道的课堂上见到过许多这样的例子。

网友：你好，想问一下新航道有没有针对口语的提高班？谢谢！

王渊源：有！其实我们大部分的班型都包括口语，但我们同时有一个考官口语单项班，由现任雅思考官 MARK GRIFFITHS 亲自授课。

当然，还有我们新航道的口语俱乐部。你可以办一个卡然后随时去上外教口语课。这是我们最灵活的一个项目之一。

网友：和别人交流时总感觉无话可说，或者心中有一个汉语能表达清楚的英语怎么也想不起来怎样说，有什么办法克服这种毛病？

王渊源：你描述的是两种情况，第一是觉得无话可说，第二是知道要说什么，就是不知道怎么说。

第二种情况比较好解决,就用最简单的词来描述你想说什么。第一种情况比较复杂,因为造成它的原因比较多。可能是因为紧张,可能是因为确实没想过一个话题,或者就是当天的状态不好。无论怎么样,解决这种情况主要有两种方法。第一是放松,相信自己能继续说。第二是继续说。无论你被问的问题什么,你总是可以有话说。就算你根本就不知道该说一个话题,你至少可以谈谈你对该问题的困惑: "I THINK THAT'S A REALLY TOUGH QUESTION, AND TO TELL YOU THE TRUTH I'M NOT REALLY SURE HOW TO ANSWER IT." 当然这句话讲完了最好可以继续说!

网友: 王老师,您好! 您的 email 地址是什么? 这样请教问题比较方便, 谢谢!

王渊源: 我 EMAIL 回得比较慢, 更愿意大家通过博客跟我练习, 我的博客地址是 <http://blog.sina.com.cn/m/john>, 可以在那边留言。

网友: 请问口语考试 PART2 中忽略小问题是否会影响成绩? 谢谢

王渊源: 不影响成绩, 关键是要回答大标题。当然, 最简单, 最有效的方法一般是按照卡片上的小标题去说。

网友: 请问王老师, 同日全国各地的考点口语的题目是否都一样呢? 星期日考的是否跟星期六的题目一样呢? 谢谢!

王渊源: 各地的考点的口语题一般不一样, 但往往会有重复的地方。

网友: 我听说您的讲座,您认为模仿和练习很重要,那您能为咱们想学一口地道口语的同学推荐一套好的教材或磁带吗? 非常感谢!

王渊源: 我们的口语一百主题很不错, LISTEN2THIS 也挺好的, 我写的口语操练手册也有很多不错的材料。另外, 推荐大家听中央广播电台经济之声的 ENGLISH EVENING 英语之夜节目, 播出时间每天晚上 9-10PM。以前是我主持的, 现在有我的两位好朋友 MICHAEL 和 CYNTHIA 主持。节目的后半部分 STUDIO CLASSROOM 尤其适合模仿练习。

网友: 王老师您好, 我已经参加工作 2 年了, 最近换了公司对英语的要求很高, 我自认为基础还是可以的, 就是口语交流方面不是很好, 我应该怎么样提高呢? ? ? 谢谢!

王渊源: 多说。真的! 它对英语要求很高对你的口语水平肯定会有一个很大的促进作用。如果你觉得说的机会少, 或者工作场景的压力太大, 可以考虑报一个口语班。也可以多听一些类似于 ENGLISH EVENING 的节目, 提高你对英语的熟悉程度。

网友: 我想问一下, 口语班真的很有效吗? 甚么样的口语班才适合大众口味? 谢谢!

王渊源: 有效。但要记住那句老话, 老师令入门, 修行在个人。不可能光靠去上口语课来提高水平。你去的时候一定要积极参加, 回去的时候也一定要练习所学的内容。当然, 一个好的老师会让学生很容易参与到课堂上的活动, 也会激励学生做课后练习, 但最终还是靠自己。

网友: 关于英国口语和美国口语的问题,您认为目前世界上是不是都在学美国口语啊,中国人适合学什么样的啊!

王渊源：最近有更多人学美国口语，但我认为学那种都可以。区别并没有那么大。

网友：昨天在网上偶然看到一个广告，叫做什么美国语伴，号称可以不进培训学校，不找外教，“原版引进哈佛国际语言中心听说训练教材 采用语音识别、发音纠正、智能随意对话三大技术开创现有学习机及软件无法达到的人工智能新型学习模式”.....不知道专家觉得这种东西有用吗？

王渊源：胡吹。可能有点用，但还是需要自己的努力，目前也不可能完全摆脱课堂上的练习（或者说，完全摆脱课堂上的练习肯定不是最有效的方法）。

网友：雅思口语 6.0 是个什么样的水平？我看了无忧雅思网上的口语考试样本，感觉考生说的还可以，考官却只给了 5 分，6 分对于没有海外生活背景的学生来说是不是一个很难达到的水平？

王渊源：六分意味着交流没有大问题，能对大部分的话题进行较深入的探讨，但是在比较难的话题上会经常碰到一些交流的障碍。换句话说，六分在国外日常生活不会有太大的问题，但是学术生活上会有一些困难。五分的水平意味着日常生活也会比较费劲。样本没办法完全反应出来考生的水平，因为听不到声音，不知道交流的顺畅不顺畅。建议同学们听大使馆的样题。

网友：你好，John，上次雅思口语考试，很遗憾只拿到 5 分，可是我自己觉得对考官得问题把握得比较准确，回答得用词和语法也算可以，流畅性可能属于普通，这样和 6 分得差距可能会出现在哪里呢？

王渊源：按你所描述的，差别应该不大。我估计差距在于 **FLUENCY AND COHERENCE**。下次尽量放松，说话不要太急。

网友：我听我的朋友说，新航道有个口语俱乐部，授课方式我很喜欢，能具体的说一下它的特点吗？

王渊源：每天三次课，每次课是不同的话题，全外教授课，我自己也非常喜欢这个项目。只可惜没有一个“汉语俱乐部”，要不然我一定会去参加！我们今天跟俱乐部的老师开了一次会，大家都很开心，我也未我们的教师团队而感到骄傲。

网友：我应该怎样模仿才能象您说地道汉语一样说地道英文啊,需要很长时间练习吗? 请赐教!

王渊源：一定要对自己要求很高。我建议选一套语音的磁带或光盘，每天花 10 模仿。用一个复读机进行模仿练习也不错，因为可以马上分析自己模仿的像不像。只要越来越像就可以!另外提醒，模仿有时候比较枯燥，争取偶尔加入一些自己觉得比较好玩或者有意思的材料到自己的学习中。

网友：您好，我在 04 年 9 月和 05 年 5 月分别参加过两次雅思考试，总分都是 5.5,口语第一次是 5，第二次是 6，现在我在准备第三次考试，希望得到总分 7.5 以上，口语希望达到 7 以上，为此我从网上下载了机经，并买了五六本雅思口语书，打算自己来准备答案，但是我不能确定语法搭配等等是否正确，而且因为量太大我担心无法全部弄完，想问问我这种学习方法您觉得是否可行。另外，我已经参加过包括新航道在内的至少三个雅思培训班了，对于口语应试技巧已经掌握了，想问问就我这种情况还有没有必要再参加班（我看到新航道有一个口语写作单项班）。

王渊源：你不可能背所有的话题，而且背诵的效果并不好。建议你花更多的时间把答案说出来，通过阅读和听力的练习改善自己的语感，从而提高自己口语当中的语法的准确性。如果应试技巧掌握的差不多了，可以考虑报一般的口语班，我认为俱乐部挺适合你的情况。祝你好运，7.5不简单！

网友：看电影对学口语真的帮助大吗？行的话能说说看什么电影 怎么样看好啊！

王渊源：看电影非常好，但没有对口语的直接帮助。如果各位朋友想通过看电影提高口语水平，有两种方法：1) 平时也练习口语；如果你平时也经常练习口语，那看电影的时候学到的东西能够渗透到那个练习当中。2) 模仿。。。又是模仿；模仿电影中的话也是直接练习口语的一个方法，但是老这样做就很难欣赏片子！

网友：尊敬的王老师，您好！我是在职的并且离校16年。去年参加了一个基础班（白天上班，抽晚上时间上课），两个月后在11月参加了考试。我的问题是在最后Part3环节最后一个问题没听清楚，我Pardon了一次，但还是没有搞懂（现在想起来可能是听力太差），我就再没有Pardon一次，干脆乱说了一个大概的一些话。考完后感觉非常不好。最后成绩考了口语5分。我觉得可能还是输入不够，所以我最近想先大量练听力以帮助提高口语，同时近期计划开始每天练习口语但方向不是很清晰。王老师，我已经报名今年3月的考试想考6分。以我这种情况，您能给我指导和建议一下吗？

王渊源：在PART3，没必要乱说，可以通过问问题把问题搞清楚。但"PARDON"两次确实有点别扭，第二次不如换一个"I'M SORRY, I STILL DON'T UNDERSTAND. WOULD YOU MIND REPEATING THE QUESTION ONE MORE TIME?"至于您的学习计划，我注意到了您的听力练习已经是实际的行动，而您的口语练习还是属于计划。这种情况最好很快就改变，开始每天说点英文。方向不清晰也无所谓，就是要每天都说。每天！：）至于具体的方案，建议参考我今天给其他同学的建议，然后给自己制定一个计划。但是，不要等计划完善才开始练习，先行动！今天！：）

网友：如果考试时间比较紧迫，或者有三个月的话，怎样才能在那么厚的一沓子口语机经当中挑出重点呢？所谓的常考话题指得是什么？

王渊源：建议看我们新航道的口语机经，都是比较常考的话题。

另外，通过自己看机经或教材，也能看出话题主要的类型，比如PART2的PEOPLE, OBJECTS/PLACES, EVENTS

网友：我比较倾向于表达自己，但是说出来的很可能是中式英语，但是我不喜欢背诵机经中别人的内容，我该怎么办？

王渊源：你这种态度很好，不要想的太多，就表达你自己想说的，这是最好的方法。

网友：如果一个人自学口语，怎样提高的快？

王渊源：这个问题已经回答过，再次强调在自学的时候一定要保证有跟别人交流的练习，这样才能较好地巩固自己所学的东西。

#### 考生必知：如何备考雅思口语考试的三个阶段？

雅思口语分为3个阶段，每个阶段各有特色。第一阶段为introduction，考官在确认考生的身份后会询问

一些关于学习、工作、家乡、兴趣爱好等熟悉的话题，时间为 4-5 分钟；第二阶段为 **individual long turn**，考官随机抽取一张题目卡 (**topic card**)，考生准备一分钟，然后就该题目进行 1-2 分钟的个人陈述；第 3 阶段为 **two-way discussion**，考官和考生围绕第二阶段的话题进行 4-5 分钟的交谈，但考官询问的问题在广度和深度上都增加。

从口试的形式可以看出，考官着重考察考生的交际能力。具体而言，考官将会在流利程度 (**fluency**)、语法 (**grammar**)、词汇 (**vocabulary**) 和语音 (**pronunciation**) 四个方面对考生进行评估，四项比重相当，三个部分在总分中的比重也相同。

#### 第一阶段：与考官聊天

备考第一阶段的关键在于熟练和自然，考生应尽量熟悉该阶段的话题，并能针对每个题目自然而流畅的进行回答。回答时切记不要只回答 **yes** 或者 **no**，或者很简短的答案，要主动的去提供附加信息，以表示自己愿意并且能够进行交流。第一阶段的话题和具体的题目可以在网上找到，建议两者结合使用，以求全面。整个第一阶段就像朋友间的聊天一样，考生可以利用这段时间去适应考官的口音和节奏，并放松自己，尽快进入状态。

#### 第二阶段：精心准备话题

第二阶段的题目卡较多，内容较广泛。考生如果有足够的时间，可以在精心准备几个典型题目的同时，对其他题目也稍加准备，以免考试时遇到陌生题目手忙脚乱。由于第二阶段准备时间有限，只有 1 分钟，因此在拿到题目卡后应该在几秒钟内迅速做出决策，确定自己说什么，然后利用剩下的时间在考官提供的草稿纸上做点笔记。在做个人陈述时是可以参考笔记的。如果拿到的题目卡是事先准备过的，也要再仔细的分析一下其中的子话题，看跟自己准备的题目是否有出入，并在笔记上做点提纲，以避免给考官留下背诵文稿的印象。

#### 第三阶段：提出观点并证明

第三阶段的题目总的来说是围绕第二阶段的话题来进行的，比如，如果第二部分要求考生描述喜欢的一个房间或公寓，那第三部分问题会紧紧围绕住宿和生活方式这样的主题的。

由于问题有了广度和深度，回答起来也就不是那么容易，有些问题可能考生用中文都没有考虑过，更别说用英文来讨论了。在准备第三阶段时，有必要先了解问题的风格和类型。一般而言，第三阶段的题目通常包含描述变化（中国住房近 20 年的变化）、做比较（大学生活和中学生活）、做预测（将来交通方式会有何发展）、提出解决方案（如何解决环保问题）以及陈述个人意见（网络对阅读习惯有何冲击）等。但不管类型如何，考生可先给出一个见解 (**opinion**)，然后进行证明，论证方法颇似写作。在词汇方面，由于该阶段属于 **formal discussion**，因此措辞上尽量正式点，在词汇和句型的选择上可以借鉴写作的做法。就话题而言，由于该阶段涵盖的多为 **issue**，如 **social change, family, tradition, culture, environmental problems, media** 等等，考生可在平时多阅读英文报纸或杂志，并不妨观看 **CCTV9** 的一些关于中国风土人情、传统历史的节目，这对备考第三阶段大有裨益。

最后谈一下口语中的四个评分标准，前 3 个在介绍 3 个阶段的备考是都有所提及，惟独语音没有涉及到。语音主要指发音和音调，并不涉及口音。考生不必担心自己口音偏向美音，因为美音也好，英音也好，都是英语的一种口音，不是考官考察的对象。考生应该把注意力放到改善自己的发音上来，争取从语音，即元音、辅音练起，纠正单词的发音，并最终模仿标准的英美语调。

#### 雅思新手指南：口语篇

给大家承诺了这么久....写口语,可是因为回国,还有一些个人的事情所以没有兑现....实在不好意思.OK,现在就开始先给大家明确一下口语考试评分的要点(从最重要的开始排序)

### 1. Fluency 2. Grammar(包括 pronouns 和 tense) 3. Vocabulary 4. Pronunciation 5. Coherency

下面我把这 5 点分开说

1.可以看出流利程度是最重要的.这是考官对你口语水平的一个整体感觉.怎么做到流利自如呢?基础好,不怯场是一方面.关键的是,我们要打有准备之仗.在考试之前一定!!!要把最近经常考的 **topic** 准备一边.

准备方法:对每个部分的可能出现的问题都要准备.

首先列提纲.学会由点到面的思维方式

比如让你描述一个对你有影响的人.可以说很多方面.象热心,有丰富的知识,做人很正直,诚实,很慷慨,在某方面有特长....什么都可以说.因为是自己的观点和想法,所以不需要多么合乎逻辑,合乎正常思维...学会练习发散性的思维,这样在考试的时候不会张口结舌,不知道说什么.

很多同学都喜欢把整个 **topic** 写出来,然后经常拿着背.对这种方法我不提倡,也不反对.因为各人都有自己适应的方式.但是这样做,太费时,费力.而且有些句子写出来感觉不错,但是如果说的话...可能就不一样了.而且有些长句子靠背诵...在考试的时候万一哪里说错了,就犯了 **grammar** 的错误,不值得平时可以把自己的作文什么的小文章拿来出声朗读,锻炼自己的舌头适应英语的发音.培养自己说英语的感觉

2. **grammar** 在平时有机会练习的时候就要注意,不要养成坏习惯有些在国外的同学,因为说英语的时候多一些,而且有的时候不得不说英语,所以有很多人养成一种习惯----只要让听的人听懂就可以了.而且自我感觉还不错.这样在生活中是没问题的.但是考试的时候是要考查你的 **grammar** 的....所以很多时候,错误的句子脱口而出...

顺便讲个笑话.有个留学生开车撞车了.没办法,打电话给警察,说了 3 句令人惊叹的话: "one car hitting my car, red water on the floor, I call 呜呜呜 coming." 警察是听明白了,但是这样考试中可行不通

口语里面不太涉及很深的语法.我们经常犯的语法错误也是那种很低级的,可以避免的.象 **he, she** 不分,单三人称没有把动词加 **s**, 时态前后不一致....如果让你听别人这么说,一下子就听出来了.但是放在自己身上怎么就那么难避免啊????

所以我建议,说话之前不要着急,先想 2,3 秒...大概怎么说.考试的时候这几秒的空白可以用 **well, I think, I believe** 来填补.本来有些问题就是要想一下才能回答的,就算他们洋人自己说话也是需要思考的吧...

3. 词汇 很多时候不是我们没话说,而是不知道该怎么表达.还有就是分不清楚书面用语和口语词汇.把很正式的书面语用来说口语,给人的感觉会象我们听那个老外说中文时,老是夹杂用一些成语和古诗词什么的....

这个问题只能通过积累来解决.一个时积累自己没有掌握的词汇和一些表达方式.二就是尽量区分书面语和口头语.凡是涉及词汇的时候,我们时没有捷径可以走的

4. 发音 很简单,跟着听力练习,或者其他任何可以正确发音的电视,电影,广播,媒体来学.

发音很糟糕的同学如果有时间最好能把国际音标再学学.因为这样对记单词也是有好处的.

平时如果要朗读的时候,最好能在保证发音正确以后在练习.遇见那些不太清楚怎么发音的单词别犯懒,拿字典查一查怎么发音,重音在哪个音节.这样不会一直把单词念错.

不管怎么样,**dont be too nervous**,只要你的口音不是滥到让考官听不懂,就没有什么问题的

5. 相关性 这点是放在最后的,所以可以看出来 **IELTS** 考试不是只为了考你能否正确回答问题.但是切记,这点是看你能不能正确的理解问题.不知道问什么,肯定所问非所答了.

在考试的时候,如果听不懂什么意思,考官也只会复述一边问题,不会给你任何解释

如果听了第二遍还是不清楚问什么，也别僵着，想想整个句子听懂的部分是什么，照着这个说，就算偏一点，但是还可以展示你的口语能力。什么都不说就等于自己给自己判了死刑啦~~

**小贴士：**我的老师给我的一些学习建议：**1.** 多看英语的电视，听广播，看报纸。**2.** 有空的时候就自己尝试去描述一个人，一个物品....锻炼自己的描述能力。说的可以多比较。特别是没话说的时候。比如让你说 shopping，就可以比较男性和女性不同的购物习惯。这样就大有可说了

### 访谈:新航道张皓谈口语实力提高

无忧雅思：各位网友，下午好，今天走进无忧雅思嘉宾聊天室的嘉宾是北京新航道学校雅思学院院长张皓老师，今天张老师将和大家分享一月雅思听力的内容和雅思学习方法，欢迎张老师，欢迎各位网友，首先请张老师和各位网友打个招呼。

张皓：大家下午好，不好意思，刚才在学校开了一个重要的会议，又到博客里转了一圈，所以到这里又晚了一些。不过我刚才跟无忧雅思的负责同志说，今天我会尽量在这里多呆一段时间，多回答大家的问题。还要说抱歉的是，最近因为学校的事情比较繁忙，很少上博客里去除草，欠了很多同学的问题，我会在寒假班开始前把所有历史遗留问题解决掉。谢谢大家。

无忧雅思：请问有没有必要花大力气在背单词中？

张皓：非常开心今天的第一个问题是关于词汇的。因为词汇是英语学习的基础，没有足够的词汇量，英语学习也是寸步难行，更不要提考好雅思考试。不知道这位同学的词汇量有多大，对于雅思考试来说，如果想考到 **6.5** 分，你的词汇量应该到 **7000** 左右。如果词汇量比较欠缺，当然应该在背单词上多花力气。当然，还要注意背单词的方法，不要只是拿着一本词汇书死啃。可以结合上下文或相关的故事，掌握词汇的词根词缀，或者把所学的单词运用到每天的日常生活中。但希望这位同学一个月以后不要再为词汇苦恼！

网友：老师您好，作为一名已经工作的在职考生，大三过 **CET-6** 成绩 **72**（百分制），之后考研英语成绩 **61**（考研失败），本科毕业后工作已经一年半多，工作中会经常看些国家地理网站的文章，以及工作上的简单英语对话。现在词汇量可能有所下降，大概 **5000** 左右，老师建议我这种情况的学生应如何制定复习计划。我准备今年 **10** 月份考雅（时间看似很长，但平时工作确认很忙）。请老师指点~~~

张皓：感谢这位同学对今天访谈的关注。我刚刚回答完一个同学关于词汇的问题，所以也要提醒你把握词汇作为第一任务去完成。而且雅思对于词汇的要求不同于别的考试，你要从听说读写四个方面去掌握词汇，尤其是基础词汇，应该对该单词的发音、拼写、词性、释义、用法烂熟于心。在检查词汇的同时，检查自己的语法基础知识和语音的准确性。语法可以把重点放在非谓语动词和从句这两大块上，语音要保证单词的重音音节不能发错。如果每天工作很忙，词汇和发音的工作可以放在每天的零散时间里，比如上班时的闲暇或偷闲时间 ^\_^，另外应该每天挤出 **3** 个小时左右专门用于听说读写的提高。同时建议你可以在 **3** 月份左右上一个周末的培训课程，这样可以了解雅思的全貌和各个单项的应试策略，可以节省自己很多盲目学习的时间。

网友：现在烤鸭培训市场很大，新东方/新航道/环雅/北雅，而且每家都有名师。请老师客观浅析，或者阐述一下，如果考生选择新航道，新航道会提供哪些专业，或独特的教学内容。

张皓：谢谢这位同学的提问，这位同学一定是一位非常认真和谨慎的同学，在选择学校前还要对我们

这个行业做一番研究。^\_^

正如你所提到的，烤鸭市场的确在不断扩大，但现在的市场划分和学员对于课程和服务的要求也在不断具体化。新航道雅思在师资力量、课程体系、学员服务、教材选择上都是与众不同的。

新航道雅思教学的第一个区别性特征就是过硬的师资。雅思梦之队的教学已经在短短两年之内赢得了市场和学生的高度认可，我们这个团队仍然在不断壮大。除了大家比较熟悉的胡雅思、刘洪波、张皓^\_^、王渊源、曹铭伟、徐卡嘉、彭加汉老师，还有刘薇、蒲学森、牟志龙、陈倩、任晓冬、谭淑静等老师。从师资上新航道就必须保证自己的领先地位。

其次，新航道最近推出了一套完整的梯级课程体系，基础课程、高分突破、6.5 保分课程、考官单项班、全真模考班、考前真经班，构建了一个完备的学习金字塔，大家可以随时选择最适合自己的课程。当然我们对服务的精益求精也是现在很多学生选择新航道的的原因。

说了那么多，好像是在做广告哈 ^\_^ 对于其他的培训学校，我不想做过多的评论，但我发自内心地希望它们都能蓬勃发展，我相信这个市场已经大到没有哪一家或哪几家机构能够垄断的地步，大家的共同发展也必然会推动师资、课程、服务的良性循环，最后受益的，永远是我们的消费者。

网友：老师您好，我正在准备 07 年雅思考试，想请教您一下单词方面哪一本书比较好？

张皓：不知道这位同学报考的是学术类还是移民类雅思考试，不同要求的雅思考试对词汇量的要求是不同的，如果想在雅思考试中取得比较满意的成绩，大学英语四级词汇必须做到听、说、读、写都掌握。雅思类的词汇书可以参考新航道胡敏老师主编的《雅思核心词汇 21 天速听速记》，或者著名的奶妈同学的《雅思词汇真经》。当然不同的词汇书所蕴含的学习方法和被单词的策略是不同的，你可以根据自己的实际情况去选择。

网友：张老师,我的听力分数起伏比较大,是什么原因呢?

张皓：很多同学上课时都给我提过这个问题。这要分为两种情况：**1** 雅思考试听力部分的难度本身就是每次都有变化的，这一点官方也公开承认了。不知道你现在使用的是什么教材，或者什么题目检查自己。剑桥系列那几本书的难度就不太一样，新航道的《雅思听力理解》的难度是前三套比较难，后几套都相对简单。如果是因为这个原因，就不用担心。

**2** 自己在听力时的发挥不稳定。这是因为自己的基本功不太扎实，或者不太全面，对于某些场景和语言点能够游刃有余，但对于别的场景和语言点又很生疏。如同是生活场景，租房场景，你可能能做到全对；但旅游场景你只能对一半；同是学术场景，课程选择的内容你可能非常熟悉，论文写作的词汇你又若即若离。所以要全面地检查自己的基本功，多练习精听，多熟悉解题思路。

网友：关于听力，精听与泛听效果明显不同，老师建议如果合理安排一天中精听与泛听的搭配练习，初中高三个水平各有哪些比较好的听力训练教材？新航道强化课起点于什么样的水平？有没有单项课程的设置？

张皓：如果能够安排精泛听的搭配练习，对于雅思听力帮助会很大。一般我建议大家每天坚持 2-3 个小时的精听，但不要连续听，可以上下午晚上各一个小时，这样不会很累。而泛听，可以安排在早上起床后或晚上睡觉前，听一些收音机的新闻节目，或者看一些英文原版电影。

外研社的一套教材《Listen To This》刚好分为初中高级，适合不同听力水平的同学。

新航道的强化课程分为 6.5 保分班和高分突破班，适合 4 级以上水平的同学。因为春节假期比较短，这两个班寒假的具体设置会差不多，3 月以后会有明显的不同。单项课程有全国唯一的外教考官口语和写作课程，全真模考班和考前串讲的真经班。这个问题又好像是做广告，谢谢这位同学给我提供的

机会。^\_^

网友：张老师，听说听写的方法对听力很有帮助，是这样吗？

张皓：这位同学说的完全正确。听写最大的好处在于可以全方位提高英语能力，但是也要讲究方法。一般来说，在听录音之前不要先看听力原文，哪怕听不懂也不能看，这样才能完整找出自己的缺点。在动笔之前先把听力材料整个听一遍，了解大概内容，再动笔听一句，写一句，如果听不清楚可以倒带重复听刚才那句话，直到完全写下整个句子，但如果连续听了五遍还是听写不完整，也不要去看原文，而是继续下一句练习，直到整个过程结束，这个时候才可以对照原文检查问题的所在。把没有听写下来的单词单独抄写在专门的单词本上，这样有利于以后的复习。

刚开始听的时候在听力材料的选择上也不要太难，这样容易打击自信心，英语学习的成败贵在坚持，听写最起码坚持三个月以上才会有成效，希望这位同学能持之以恒，时间长了，自然而然会觉得很有收获。I will persist until I succeed!与你共勉。

网友：记得以前新东方的翁云凯老师说过，一个班，上百个学生，雅思/托福高分者很少，大多数考生都是绿叶，如果不把单词背10遍以上，听力听熟10张cassette，强化班帮助不大。想得高分，上课前的准备工作一定要做到位。请问关于新航道的课程，也是这样吗？上强化课前应做好哪些准备，上课效果才最佳？

张皓：这个问题又好像是广告问题哈！今天比较奇怪啊，^\_^云凯这个说法说得很好，但要看多少分是高分了。对于一个入学考试来说，只要达到招生最低标准的分数就够用了。对于雅思来说，6.5，就应该算是一个相当不错的分数。而在现实的考试中，能达到这个分数的雅思考生还是很多的。“如果不把单词背10遍以上，听力听熟10张cassette，强化班帮助不大。”这句话其实很好地提醒大家任何考试都是实力与技巧的结合，没有足够的实力作为地基，强化班所学的应试策略就只是空中楼阁。而且，在我的课上，我要求大家听磁带或CD30遍、50遍都不为过。

所以希望这位同学在上新航道的突破课程之前，认真地打好基础，从词汇、语法、语音、听说读写的基本功上保证英语学习量的积累和质的飞跃。

网友：我这周四要在悉尼考雅思 请问有什么要特别注意的吗 还有国内的预测我用得到吗？

张皓：首先祝这位同学考试成功！这周四就要考了，几天之内语言水平本身不会有实质的改变，但要注意语感的保持，多做几套题目，强化题型的思路。可以看看最近一段考试的内容和趋势，但不要过分依赖预测。雅思命题是从巨大的题库中随机抽取题目，所谓的预测经常是一个非常广的范围，而且没有任何科学的依据。

网友：你好~张老师,我12月份的雅思总分是6分,阅读听力是7,写作口语是5.我即将于3月再考一次,怎么使我的成绩再短时间内达到7呢?因为我急需雅思成绩,去英国读研究生.我的写作和口语又希望在一个月内提高吗?请你帮助我

张皓：谢谢你的提问。从你的分数可以明显看出你对阅读和听力投入的时间和精力远远多于写作和口语。为什么出现这种状况？因为阅读和听力是输入型的，是被动的，操作起来比输出型的、主动的口语和写作容易。建议你从现在开始每天练习一篇作文，并且至少要找五篇请人帮你修改，看看你的问题都是哪些方面。另外可以把自己的口语录下来，对比雅思口语的磁带，找自己的发音、语音语调、连读的问题。我个人认为你在口语和写作中，犯的语法错误较多，而单词和句式的变化较少，你可以注意一下这几方面的内容。

网友：请问一下名师授课和非名师授课之间有什么样的差异。我如果上新航道名师授课的高分突破班是不是成绩会提高的比非名师授课的班要多。究竟应该如何利用名师和非名师的课程？

张皓：谢谢这位同学的问题。我终于明白为什么今天这么多问题是问课程的，^\_^ 我的博客里好像告诉大家我今天要来谈新航道的新课程体系，原来我是始作俑者，呵呵

这个同学的问题还真不好回答。名师授课和非名师授课的差异？我不知道大家怎么理解名师和非名师，我觉得新航道的老师的确都是名师 ^\_^（其实我本来想很谦虚地说除了我以外都是名师，但这么说大家肯定会觉得我虚伪 ^\_^...） 如果一个老师能够被广大学生认可，应该是他讲授的学习方法、对学生的激励和对学生的分析甚至他的授课风格都更能帮助大家。除了上课过程中，他所讲授的知识更容易被大家消化，更重要的是，课程结束后，他所总结的学习方法能够长远地影响大家的学习。所以每个同学在课堂上，首先当然要注意老师所讲的跟这个考试本身相关的语言知识，更重要的是学到对自己一些错误学习方法的纠正，以及对长期英语学习的指导。

网友：皓哥，我是国栋同学，刚考了1月20日的，你给我写了4分到8分，可这次听力还是挂了，其它3样可能都至少6到7分之间，明天我去澳大利亚了，我该咋办？

张皓：国栋同学好，呵呵，我还记得当时给你写那几个字的情形，^\_^ 你的发音问题和词汇基础都要再下功夫的，但你现在是比较担心在澳洲的生活吗？我建议你随身携带一个可以录音的设备，把日常生活中听到的各种东东都录下来，然后每天反复地听，跟读，这样能够很快地适应生活。不要猫在家里，多出去跟人交流。另外，你成绩出来后一定记得到我博客里告诉我一声，谢谢你哈

网友：您好！我报的四月份考试，想请教一下在职考生如何有效地分配各科复习时间？谢谢老师！

张皓：你好，我刚才回到过一个10月考试的在职备考同学。不知道你每天能挤出多少时间学习英语，希望你至少能折腾出3个小时左右，但不要平均分配时间，比如你写作比阅读弱些，可以写一个半小时，但读半个小时。希望你能够坚持这样的练习量，考前最好还能找出几天全天浸泡在英语中，一直到考试。祝你考好！

网友：我发现国外的写作跟国内很不一样，在国内学的是美言的在悉尼叫不正式，我变得不会写 **supporting sentence**，对于提高写作有什么建议吗？

张皓：写作首先当然要把握好语法的准确和词汇的选择，不是非要用高级词汇，而是要用最合适的词汇。另外要了解书面语言和口头表达的区别。很多习惯用语在口语中使用频率很高，但在书面语言中就很少使用。比如，我们在汉语口语中会说“爸爸妈妈”，正式的书面语中会用“父亲母亲”。建议你找一些地道的范文，认真研究它们的措辞和结构。

至于你说的地域性的差异，这不仅是英语国家的问题，可能只有入乡随俗了。

网友：2.3号考试，三次作文都是五分，在剩下的10天里该如何复习才会更有效达到6分呢？

张皓：建议这位同学可以认真分析某一篇范文，做到烂熟于胸的地步，然后把它改写成自己所熟悉的套路和模式。一篇250字的作文，其实考前就可以准备好100-150个字的。这种方法很功利，但很有效。

网友：老师您好，我想问点雅思考试以外的英语考试问题，我去年11考的雅思，7分，还获得剑桥

商务英语高级证书. 如果想参加英国的 C P E 考试的话, 我应该如何提高自己的英语水平, 谢谢!!!

张皓: **Certificate of Proficiency in English** 这个名字就决定了它所强调的是 **Proficiency**. 你的英语水平应付这个考试应该没有问题, 但你要尽快熟悉这个考试和其他考试的异同点, 了解它的命题规律. 不少学校也认可 **CPE** 的成绩, 所以考好它对申请学校也有所裨益。

网友: 张老师你好哈,我是你 8 月突破班的学生类~12 月 3 号考了 6 分,听力是不错拿了 7 分,可是口语才 5 分:(3 月份 10 号还有一场,您说我该怎么提高我的口语呢? 有必要再去首都您那进修下波?

张皓: 谢谢这位同学, 我个人感觉如果你所在的城市能够给自己创造练习口语的机会, 真的没有必要为了口语再来一次伟大的首都. 你首先要分析口语分数低的原因, 听力 7 分, 口语 5 分, 证明你对声音的接受和理解没有问题, 但自己对语言的组织和语法的运用可能就不太好. 所以多给自己创造一些练习口语的机会。

网友: 皓哥好! 参加了你去年的 10.1 特训班, 经过半年后 2 月 10 日终于要上战场了~现在剑 1~5 和大绿都做完了, 其中 3~5 研究得比较仔细, 不过现在感觉自己不是特别稳定, 有几次能做 9 分, 但是也有会错 6、7 个的时候, 目标是至少 7 分, 还有这几天有什么建议吗? 谢谢皓哥!

张皓: 呵呵, 希望你能保持体力, 保持开心的状态, 这样就能在考场中再次发挥 9 分的水平了. 你应该争取至少 8 分的^\_^, 祝你考好, 等你的好消息啊

网友: 老师,我是魏星,呵呵.我想问你的是,第一,阅读里面 T/F/NG 题的答案要写整个单词不能写缩写吗?第二,我考了两次,都是六分,第二次还是全六的成绩.很郁闷.我平常练习的时候阅读都很稳定的在 7-7.5 分,2 月 10 号就要考第三次了,您能指点一下吗? 谢谢了,呵呵.

张皓: 魏星, 你好! 抱歉还没有给你打电话. 阅读里面 T/F/NG 题的答案最好是要写整个单词. 我专门问过考官这个问题, 他们的回答是不一样的, 但事实上是过去经常不给分, 所以还是严谨一点好. 我看到你好像给我的博客短信息里发了一篇作文, 但短信息只能显示几行字而已. 你可不可以发一篇完整的在我博客里, 这样我可以更具体的指出你的问题所在. 我明天可能没有时间上博客, 后天我会看的. 谢谢你

网友: 张皓老师好, 我考了两次雅思了, 第一次作文考了 6 分, 是关于捐助人捐助给自己生活的社区好还是捐助给特定机构好, 我觉得不是很容易写, 可是考了 6 分;第二次是 12 月 16 日的关于幸福的问题, 我觉得不难写, 可是只得了 5 分, 不知道和我用的单词比较普通有没有关系, 我很迷茫, 如果想把作文稳定在 6 分要怎么做呢? 作文 6 分是必须保证的, 太愁了! 谢谢老师!

张皓: 关于幸福的问题, 可能大家的想法会异常的接近, 你的观点有可能与其他很多同学的观点雷同, 所以这可能是你拿 5 分的原因. 6 分首先要保证自己只有适量的语言错误, 其次结构要完整, 观点和论证不要有问题, 但每段的首末句最好能够跟别人不同。

网友: 张老师,您好.我平时工作经常用英语交流,可考了两次都说不出什么见解,总之不知道要说什么, 脑子一片空白,如何克服这种紧张状态?

张皓: 平常用英语交流时是因为你的主题是既定的, 而且你犯了错误也无大碍, 可以天马行空; 但考

试这个东东比较讨厌,这个话题可能你根本就不熟悉,或不愿讨论,你能不能说出点什么见解还会决定你的分数高低,导致心理压力加大。建议你多参加几次模考班,或多上几次英语角,多与陌生的老外同学们面对面交流,克服这种紧张心理。

网友:浩哥:你好!我是 小龙同学,雅思已经考了,成绩还没出来,但感觉不是很好,我准备三月份再考一次,我想问的是,象我这样还得考一回的学生,你有没有特别要提醒的,比如听力,比如阅读,比如写作什么的。(呵呵) ... 还想问问:有一个教材是英语中级听力,这个.... 可以怎么用? 还是听写?还是....? 我觉得新航道因该开设一个专为再度备考的学生的课程!!! 大家说呢? 浩哥:你好!我是 小龙同学,雅思已经考了,成绩还没出来,但感觉不是很好,我准备三月份再考一次,我想问的是,象我这样还得考一回的学生,你有没有特别要提醒的,比如听力,比如阅读,比如写作什么的。(呵呵) ... 还想问问:有一个教材是英语中级听力,这个.... 可以怎么用? 还是听写?还是....? 我觉得新航道因该开设一个专为再度备考的学生的课程!!! 大家说呢?

### 雅思口语学习方法建议

英语口语的学习是一个持之以恒的过程,这不仅限于 IELTS 的学习中。但是如果找不到适合自己的学习方法,学习效果往往会让自己很失望。下面就教你几招,在日常训练中你可以实践一下:

**1、初学者** 在多年的学习和教学实践中,我发现初学口语的最有效方法就是背诵英文句型或段落。在背诵前切记要跟着录音带大声朗读 5 遍以上。有读者会说,我试过了但记不住。其实,背诵时最好有中文译文,一边看句子,一边背。这样就可以确定背不下来是因为情节的连贯问题,而不是因为英语水平的问题。

**2、中级水平** 许多通过了四级或六级的同学只是在阅读、听力或写作方面有能力和不代表口语也有相应的水平。大家不要认为自己学的口语教材简单,可以做个试验:拿一篇你认为很浅显的文章,将其翻译成汉语,让别人将每句汉语读给你听,然后你再翻译成英文。如果没问题,说明你口语很好,否则就需要多做这种练习。

**3、特别方法** (1)每晚入睡以前躺在床上,用英文对自己自言自语,将一天发生的事情描述下来。要持之以恒。(2)同一个英文对白的电影,每星期至少看一次,连续三个月以上,不要看不同的,口语一定大有进步。

这些都是比较适合中国学生的方法。大家可以从中选出最适合自己的。

最后,给大家一个建议,在雅思口语中要注意举一反三。例如,考试时考官给的卡片上如果是这样写的: Describe the most beautiful natural scenery you have ever seen.

You should say      What it is specific about

Where you see it      Who you go with

And explain why you think it is the most beautiful

考生要马上和 interesting trip 联系到一起,不要认为是新的话题。你可以谈论青岛、大连或深圳的某些景色。考官可能还会问以下问题:

What measures does your government take to protect natural scenery? Do you think it is effective?

What role does tourism play in your country's economy? What should you pay attention to in travel?

所以，在平时练习中，就某一话题自己也应尽可能地举一反三，多角度给自己提出问题，练习回答，这样既可应对考试，也能切实提高自己英语口语的反映能力。

### 备考 07 年雅思:如何提高口语水平

很多同学都想在短期(比如两三个月)内提高口语水平。尤其是那些从外地来京学习的考生,很想利用宝贵的时间,依靠首都北京丰富的英语师资资源,快速提高自己的成绩。这里给这类同学几点建议:

1.首先快速提高单词量。“巧妇难为无米之炊”。口语考试要想拿到 5 分以上,至少要准备 3000 词汇。

2.英语基本听力没有问题。自我评价的标准之一是: <英语听力入门>第一册。每一课中 Part 1 和 Part 2 在没有老师指导的情况下做下来正确率在 80% 以上。很多同学私下里背了 100 多个答案,但到了考场,发现除了开头的几个简单的问题,越来越听不懂。只好不断要求考官重复问题。口语成绩大打折扣。

3.抓住一套好的训练教材,着重培养应变能力。

正规的口语训练至少要包含 100--150 个概括性题目,由此衍生出 250 左右至更多的常备题目。

最好先找中国教老师做系统训练,然后找外籍教师或母语为英语的外籍人士进行一对一的模拟训练。

### 雅思口语实战模拟: TV Programme

I seldom watch TV, because I have a computer and most of my free time is spent in front of the computer browsing the websites and chatting with my friends. Anyhow, I do have a favourite TV program and it's called "Happy Dictionary". It's a quiz show. In this program a wide range of prizes is given to the winners. The host of this program is my favourite her name is "Wang Xiao Ya". She is an incredible host.

In the beginning of the program they will introduce the 5 participants and then they will be asked a question, the person who answers the question correctly and quickly will be given an opportunity to take the quiz, the quiz is divided in to three or four stages, I can't remember this exactly right now, anyway in each stage you will get a prize. The prizes are decided by participants, e.g. a computer, laptop, digital video camera, a free package holiday, you know things like that. There are there questions in each stage, and the way the host asks these questions make them more difficult. For example after you have given an answer she will ask you are you sure or not, and the person starts getting confused and changes his right answer to a wrong one, its funny and interesting, I really enjoy this part. The participants can get help from others for answering the questions but its limited there are only three ways and if you have used one then you cannot use it again these three ways are calling a friend by phone, asking the audience and letting the computer erase one of the wrong answer. The entire questions are multiple choices.

This program is an hour long and is usually broadcasted at 9:00 PM. The other reason why I like this program is that there is no violence and it can enhances my general knowledge.

I dislike watching news, because they always give you depression and tension. So I want to stick to an old English proverb "No news is good news", so if I don't watch them or listen to them I have No news about what's happening in this mean and crazy world. I think that's it.

雅思口语词汇：旅行、就餐词汇

生活场景 旅行场景 旅行

间

travel agency 旅行社  
 coach 经济仓  
 make a reservation 预定  
 book the ticket 预定票  
 confirm a reservation 确定定位  
 cancel one's reservation 取消定位  
 first come, first reservation 先到先服务原则  
 timetable 时刻表  
 fare 票价  
 saver ticket 优惠票  
 toll 通行费  
 airport tax 机场税  
 open ticket 开放机票  
 duty-free shop 免税店  
 one-way ticket 单程票  
 round-trip ticket 往返票  
 vacant seat 空座  
 excess change 超重  
 direct/ non-stop flight 直达航班  
 connecting-flight 转机  
 layover/ stopover 中途停留  
 check in 办理登记手续  
 passport 护照  
 visa 签证  
 credit card 信用卡  
 driving license 驾照  
 expire (信用卡, 护照) 过期  
 destination 目的地  
 flight number 航班号  
 take off 起飞  
 land 降落  
 motel 汽车旅馆  
 hostel 青年旅馆  
 e.t.d (estimated time of arrival) 预计起飞时间  
 e.t.a (estimated time of departure) 预计抵达时

常用句型:  
 i'd like to book \_\_\_\_\_.  
 i'd like to order \_\_\_\_\_.  
 i'd like to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 what hours are you open \_\_\_\_\_?  
 what time do you open/ close \_\_\_\_\_?

生活场景 饮食场景

就餐地点

restaurant 餐馆  
 dining-hall 餐厅  
 canteen 食堂  
 buffet 自助餐  
 café 小餐馆 (无酒水)  
 cafeteria(self-service) 自助餐厅  
 pub 酒吧  
 a la carte (按菜单) 逐道点菜  
 regular dinner 套餐  
 drive-in 路边餐厅 (免下车)  
 bakery 面包店  
 pizzeria 比萨饼店  
 snack bar 小吃店  
 tavern 客栈  
 picnic (郊游) 野餐  
 banquet 宴会  
 feast 盛宴  
 spread 大餐, 酒席  
 酒水饮料  
 alcohol 酒精饮料  
 beer 啤酒  
 beverage 饮料  
 brandy 白兰地  
 cider 苹果汁, 苹果酒  
 cock tail 鸡尾酒  
 coffee 咖啡

liquor (烈)酒	mackerel 鲭鱼
mineral water 矿泉水	shark 鲨鱼
lager 淡啤酒	蔬菜消费
lemonade 柠檬汁	aubergine 茄子
soda/ tonic 苏打水	cabbage 包心菜
whisky 威士忌	cauliflower 花椰菜
wine 葡萄酒	celery 芹菜
aperitif 开胃酒	leek 韭菜
strong drink 酒的总称	lettuce 莴苣, 生菜
肉类消费	marmalade 柑橘
bacon 熏肉	mushroom 蘑菇
barbecue 烤肉宴	onion 洋葱
beef 牛肉	potato 土豆
crab 螃蟹	spinach 菠菜
fillet 肉片	tomato 西红柿
fowl 禽肉	turnip 萝卜
grease 动物油脂	cucumber 黄瓜
ham 后腿	lentil 扁豆
jerry 肉冻	pea 豌豆
lamb 小羊肉	radish 小萝卜
lard 猪油	beetroot 甜菜
lobster 龙虾	餐点消费:
mince 肉末	appetizer 开胃小吃
mutton 羊肉	refreshments 茶点, 小吃
pork 猪肉	dinner 正餐
poultry 家禽	salad 沙拉
roast 烤肉	desert 甜点
sausage 香肠	tea or coffee 茶或咖啡
slice 肉的薄片	yogurt 酸奶
squid 鱿鱼	wafer 威化饼
veal 小牛肉	vinegar 醋
venison 鹿肉	spice 香料
bacon 熏猪肉	pepper 辣椒粉, 胡椒的
tripe 牛肚	curry 咖喱
trout 鳟鱼	condiment (辛辣) 调味料
halibut 大比目鱼	icing 糖衣
salmon 鲑鱼	toast 烤面包
catfish 鲶鱼	syrup 糖汁
carp 鲤鱼	sweet 甜食
haddock 黑红鳕鱼	confectionery 甜食
pike 梭子鱼	candy 糖果
cod 鳕鱼	toffee 脱脂糖(太妃糖)
eel 鳗鱼	soup 汤
herring 鲱鱼	consommé 清汤

broth (骨头) 浓汤  
leftovers 剩饭, 剩菜  
skimmed milk 脱脂牛奶  
sandwich 三明治  
roughage 纤维食品  
pudding 布丁  
pizza 比萨饼  
pie 馅饼  
oatmeal 麦片(粥)  
milk shake 奶昔  
bun 小圆面包  
loaf (长条) 面包  
jam 果酱  
marmalade 柑橘果酱  
ice-lolly 冰棒  
hot dog 热狗  
honey 蜜  
hamburger 汉堡包  
foodstuff 粮食, 食品  
flour 面粉  
dumpling 饺子  
dough (生) 面团  
diet 日常饮食  
staple 主食  
cream 油脂, 奶油  
butter 黄油  
margarine 人造奶油  
chip/ french fries (炸) 薯条  
cookie 曲奇饼  
biscuit 饼干  
餐具  
cutlery 餐具  
ladle 长柄勺  
knife 刀  
fork \*\*  
spoon 勺匙  
teaspoon 茶匙  
常用句型:  
are you ready for order?  
may i take your order?  
what would you like to \_\_\_\_\_?  
would you like anything \_\_\_\_\_?  
a pizza barber is a hamburger with tomato  
sauce and cheese.

is made with tomato sauce and cheese.  
it 's a little spicy.  
not too spicy.  
very spicy.  
it's very good. you'll like it very much

#### 生活场景 租房场景

##### 居住地点:

home stay 住在当地居民家中  
dormitory 大学宿舍  
flat 公寓  
hostel 青年公寓  
landlady 房东太太  
landlord 房东  
surroundings 环境  
single room 单人间  
double room 双人间  
rent 租金

##### 室内家具:

(un)furnished (不)配备家具的  
furniture 家具  
fitting 装置, 家具  
suite (一套) 家具  
furnish 布置  
fit up 装备  
decorate 装饰, 布置  
ornament 装饰, 美化  
armchair 配齐, 装备  
bookcase 书架  
cupboard 碗橱  
bureau 写字台  
bench 长椅  
settle 长椅  
stool 凳子  
deckchair 折叠帆布长椅  
high chair 高脚椅  
couch 长沙发  
settee 中小型沙发  
divan 木制软垫长椅  
bedstead 床架  
hammock 吊床  
chest of drawers 五斗橱

bureau (卧室内) 有抽屉的柜子

sideboard 餐具柜

cabinet 酒柜

**室内设施:**

facilities 设施

bathroom 卫生间

shower 淋浴

kitchen 厨房

air-conditional 有空调的

heater 加热器

central heating 中央暖气系统

refrigerator 电冰箱

microwave oven 微波炉

balcony 阳台

attic room 顶楼, 阁楼

**家纺布艺:**

towel 毛巾

mattress 床垫

mat 地席, 垫子

cushion 靠垫, 坐垫, 椅垫

blanket 毯子

rug 小地毯

carpet 地毯

quilt 被子

bedspread 床罩

sheet 床单

pillow 枕头

pillowcase 枕头套

bolster 长枕套

bed line 被单和枕套

mat 席子

mattress 床垫

curtain 窗帘, 帘子

drape 窗帘

drapery 有褶子的布料。窗帘布料

hangings 门帘, 帷幕

wallpaper 壁纸, 墙纸

canopy 顶棚, 天棚

awning (窗/门上的) 遮蓬

shutters 百叶窗

**日常用品:**

utensil 器皿, 用具

ashtray 烟灰缸

bedside-lamp 床头灯

bowl 碗

comb 梳子

french windows 落地灯

kettle 水壶

mirror 镜子

radiator 取暖电炉

safety-razor 安全剃刀

scale 磅秤

toothbrush 牙刷

**常用句型:**

what's the rent?

how much is \_\_\_\_\_?

how much does \_\_\_\_\_ cost?

rent costs approximately \_\_\_\_\_.

the average water bill is \_\_\_\_\_.

two people need at least \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.

is there a \_\_\_\_\_? are there any \_\_\_\_\_?

does it have a (any) \_\_\_\_\_?

how many \_\_\_\_\_ are there?

when can i \_\_\_\_\_?

how about monday?

why don't you come on \_\_\_\_\_?

can i see \_\_\_\_\_ this week?

**生活场景 看病就医**

**症状:**

symptoms 病症

have a cold 感冒

flu 流感

have a cough 咳嗽

have a sore throat 嗓子痛

have a stomachache 胃痛

have a toothache 牙痛

have a fever 发烧

have a stuffed nose 鼻子不通

pneumonia 肺炎

liver trouble 肝炎

allergy 过敏

feel dizzy 头晕

stiff 僵硬的

twisted/ sprained 扭伤的

twinge 刺痛  
 sneeze 打喷嚏  
 hiccup 打嗝  
 vomit 呕吐  
 sick 恶心  
 swelling 肿胀  
 -itis 。。。的发炎  
 bump 肿块  
 ulcer 溃疡  
 cancer 癌, 恶性肿瘤  
 birthmark 胎记  
 infect 传染  
 cramp 痉挛  
 paralysis 麻痹, 瘫痪, 无能力

**药品:**

medication 药物  
 pills 药丸  
 tablet 药片  
 ointment 药膏  
 powder 药粉  
 drop 滴剂  
 mixture 合剂  
 syrup 糖浆  
 pad 药棉块  
 penicillin 盘尼西林 (青霉素)  
 eye drops 眼药  
 antibiotic 抗生素  
 vitamin 维他命 (维生素)  
 aspirin 阿司匹林  
 non-drowsy 不使人困倦的

**治疗:**

first aid 急救  
 therapy 疗法  
 diagnosis 诊断  
 soothe 安慰, 缓和, 安慰  
 recover 复原, 痊愈  
 recuperate 康复, 恢复  
 see a doctor 看病  
 send for a doctor 请医生  
 feel one's pulse 量脉搏  
 take one's blood pressure 量血压  
 take one's temperature 量体温

give a prescription/ prescribe a medicine/  
 write out a prescription 开药  
 make up a prescription 配药  
 take medicine/ take pills 吃药  
 get an injection/ have an injection/ receive an  
 injection 打针  
 operation 外科手术  
 transplant 移植手术  
 have an operation 动手术  
 be operated on ...for... 开刀  
 have an inoculation against smallpox 大天花疫  
 苗  
 dose 给。。。服药  
 dress 包扎  
 bandage 扎上绷带

**常用句型:**

have you had any pains in your chest recently?  
 yes, i have.. in fact i had \_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
 have you had a bad cough recently?  
 yeah, i had a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ the other day.  
 have you had the flu recently?  
 yes, i've had many \_\_\_\_\_ the past few  
 weeks.  
 have you ever had a broken \_\_\_\_\_?  
 yes, i have. i broken my arm once when i was 12.  
 have you ever had broken your \_\_\_\_\_?  
 yes. when i was 12, i fell down and broken my  
 arm.  
 how often do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 every day.  
 once in a while.  
 almost never.

**sars 专题:**

sars-severe acute respiratory syndrome  
 outbreak n. (疾病的) 发作  
 early this year, there is massive outbreak in  
 guangdong province.  
 epidemic n. 疫病流行  
 china is on top of epidemic.  
 pharmacy n. 药房  
 fatality n. 死亡人数  
 underfunded a. 资金不足的

infectious a.有传染性的, 易传染的  
communicable a.可传染的  
segregate v.隔  
quarantine n.隔离  
thermometer:体温计  
facial mask:口罩  
sterilize:消毒  
sars affected area: sars 疫区

**生活场景 爱好和消遣:**

**爱好篇:**

hobby 兴趣爱好  
taste 嗜好  
be interested in/ have a taste for 对。。。有兴趣  
refined taste 高雅的品位  
suit one's taste 符合某人的嗜好  
man of versatile tastes 兴趣广泛的人  
stamp collecting 集邮  
music appreciation 音乐欣赏  
hunting 打猎  
baseball 棒球  
tennis 网球  
soccer 足球  
swimming 游泳  
horse-race 赛马  
handicraft 手工艺  
mahjong 麻将  
surfing 冲浪  
skiing 滑雪  
hitch-hike 免费搭便车旅行  
hiking 徒步旅行  
bag-packer 背包(自助旅行)者  
museum 博物馆  
art gallery 画廊  
souvenir 纪念品

**常用句型:**

what kind of \_\_\_\_\_do you like?  
what's your favorite \_\_\_\_\_?  
do you like \_\_\_\_\_?

**消遣篇:**

movie theatre 电影院

g.=general 普及类  
r.=restrict 限制级(禁演)  
p.g.=parental guidance 父母指导级  
p.g.-13=parental guidance age 13 13岁以下需要父母指导级  
n.c.=no children 少儿不宜  
action movie/ kung fu 功夫片  
war movie 战争片  
documentary 记录片  
biographical movie 传记片  
science fiction movie 科幻片  
instruction film 教学片  
sad movie/ tearjerker 让人哭的电影  
psycho movie 心理分析片  
thriller 悬念片  
adventure film 惊险片  
cartoon movie 卡通片  
animated movie 动画片  
affectional film 言情片  
literary film 文艺片  
feature film 故事片  
silent film 无声电影  
tragedy 悲剧  
comedy 喜剧

**常用句型:**

who's playing at the \_\_\_\_\_?  
who's in it?  
what times are the performances?  
why don't we watch \_\_\_\_\_instead?  
i'd rather watch\_\_\_\_\_.  
what film have you seen recently?  
when did you see it?

**购物篇:**

shop assistant 售货员  
counter 柜台  
corner shop 街角小店  
general store 综合商店  
hypermarket 大型超级市场  
stall 货摊  
booth 有篷的流动商店  
kiosk 报亭, 公用电话亭  
boutique 时装精品小店

bazaar 市场, 集市  
arcade 拱廊市场  
precinct 购物区  
shopping mall 购物中心  
department stores 百货商店  
free parking lot 免费停车场  
dime store/ five and ten 廉价商店  
general store 杂货店  
mail-order store 邮购商店  
auction 拍卖  
bid 喊价, 投票, 机会, 试图

**常用句型:**

i am looking for \_\_\_\_\_?  
do you have anything on sale?  
i'd like to have a \_\_\_\_\_.  
would you please show me \_\_\_\_\_ over there?  
do you have \_\_\_\_\_?  
how much is \_\_\_\_\_?  
how about that \_\_\_\_\_?

**雅思口语第一部分常考 400 句**

**You**

What is your (full) name?  
Can I have your name please?  
Could you tell me your full name please?  
What shall I call you?  
How can I address you?  
Does your name have any special meaning?  
Is your name important to you?  
Do Chinese people like changing their name?  
Why?  
Have you ever changed your name? Why or why not?  
Why do so many people change their name?  
4. Do you work or study?

**Study**

What are you studying?  
What's your major?  
Why did you choose that subject?  
What do you find most interesting about your course?  
What is your favourite subject?

Is there anything you don't like about your study?  
What do you dislike about your study?  
What do you hope to do after your graduation?  
What are your ambitions for the future?  
Do you hope to gain any qualifications?  
What are the advantages of studying instead of working?

**Work**

Can you describe your job to me?  
What do you do for a living?  
How long have you been doing it?  
Can you describe one of your typical working days?  
What's your daily routine on a working day?  
Why did you choose to do that job?  
What things do you enjoy about your work? Why?  
What do you think is the attraction of your work?  
What is your ideal job?  
Is there anything you don't like about your job? Why not?  
Do you want to change your current job? Why or why not?  
Are you willing to keep your job permanently?  
What are your plans for the future?

**Your town/Hometown**

Can you describe your town or village to me?  
Tell me something about your hometown.  
Where are you from?  
Where is your hometown?  
Where do you come from?  
What is the name of the street you live on?  
What kind of street do you live on?  
What do you like about your town?  
What is the weather like in your town?  
What building is considered famous in your town?  
Is there any emblematic building in your town?  
What jobs do people in your town do?  
What things are there to do in your town in your free time?

How has your town changed over the last twenty years?

What changes have taken place in your city in recent years?

Do you think it is better to live in the centre of town or outside in the country? Why?

### **Family life**

Do you have brothers or sisters?

If yes, do you get on well with them?

Can you tell me something about your family?

Who is the leader in your family?

Who has influenced you most in your family?

Do you live in a large family or a small family?

Do you prefer to live in a small family or in a large family?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a small family compared to a large family?

How much time do you manage to spend with your family?

What sorts of things do you like to do together with your family?

Do you get on well with your family?

Who are you closest to in your family?

### **Neighbourhood/Your accommodation**

Do you live in a flat or a house?

Tell me about your current accommodation.

Can you describe the house where you live to me?

Which do you prefer, flat or house?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of flat and house?

What is there to do in the area where you live?

What do you like about the area where you live?

How do you think your neighbourhood could be improved?

### **Holidays**

What do you do when you have a holiday?

Who do you usually spend holiday with?

Where do you like to spend your holidays? Why?

Can you describe a typical day in your holidays?

Why are holidays important to you?

If you could take a holiday anywhere in the world, where would you go? Why?

What do people usually do during holidays in your town?

### **Free time/Leisure activities**

What do you enjoy doing in your free time?

What do you usually do in your spare time?

How much time do you have each week for doing these things?

Why do you like doing these activities?

How did you start doing this activity at first?

Is there some other hobby or sport you would like to try? Why?

What is the balance of work/study and free time in your normal day?

How has the way people spend their free time changed over the years?

What leisure activities are popular in your country?

What do people do in your town in their free time?

Where can people go out for entertainment, or to enjoy themselves?

### **Housework**

Do you do housework? If not, who does housework in your family?

What housework is there to do in your family?

How often do you do housework?

What kind of housework do you think is most important? Why?

What are the benefits and problems with housework?

How has housework changed in your family in the past few years?

What are the changes brought by modern technology to housework?

### **Sports/Games**

What is your favourite sport?

What sports do you like best?

Why is exercise good for you?

What sports are most popular in your country?

Are there any new sports recently?

What sports and games did you most enjoy playing when you were a child?  
Do people take as much exercise as in the past?  
What role does sports play in people's life?  
What are the differences between men and women when choosing their favourite sports?

### Reading

Do you enjoy reading? Why or why not?  
What sort of things do you read?  
Tell me something about your favourite book.  
What are the advantages of reading instead of watching television or going to the cinema?  
Can we learn more from television or from books?  
Why do people read books?  
Can you consider the difference between the books that men prefer and the women prefer?

### Eating

What food do you like? Why?  
What food do you dislike? Why not?  
Do you have any taboo food? If yes, what is it?  
Which do you prefer: eating in restaurants or eating at home?  
Do you eat out a lot? Why or why not?  
Do you like to have dinner by yourself or with others?  
Do people often eat out or do they cook at home in your town?  
Which are the best places to eat out?  
Do you cook at home? If not, who cooks then?  
Do you like cooking? If yes, what do you usually cook?  
How do you make your favourite dish?  
What do you think are healthy food?  
What do you think about the fast food restaurant?  
Can you consider why fast food restaurants in your town are popular?

### Shopping

Do you enjoy shopping? Why or why not?  
If not, who does most of the shopping in your family?

How often do you go shopping?  
How much time do you spend shopping every week?  
What is your favourite shop and why do you like it?  
What are the shops like in your town?  
What problems are there with shopping in your area?  
Have you ever bought second-hand things? Why or why not?  
Have you ever done any online shopping? Why or why not?

### Music

Do you enjoying singing? Why or why not?  
Do you like music? Why or why not?  
What sort of music do you like best? Why?  
Is jazz music popular in your country?  
Do you prefer to listen to music alone or with other people?  
Are there any traditional arts or music you would recommend?  
Is it helpful to teach music courses in high school?  
What are the benefits of listening to music and playing musical instruments?  
Are there any negative effects if children are taught to play a musical instrument?  
What sorts of music do people play during festivals in your town?

### Clothing

What sort of clothes do you like to wear?  
What is your favourite kind of clothes?  
Where do you usually buy clothes?  
What is the most important thing you consider when buying clothes?  
What kind of clothes don't you like? Why not?  
What is the difference between clothes that people wear on weekdays and weekends?  
What role do clothes play in people's life?  
How do the old people look at young people's fashion?  
What is the difference between the opinions of old and young people on clothes?

Why do young people wear clothes and try to look different?  
What do you think of the fashion today?  
Do you like fashionable clothes?  
Where do you get fashion information?  
Do you think the colour of people's clothes tells anything about their personality?

#### **Travel**

Do you like travel? Why or why not?  
Where have you been?  
What place impressed you most?  
Tell me about the kind of foreign visitors or tourists who go to your country.  
What would you suggest a visitor should see and do in your country?  
In what ways has tourism changed your country?

#### **Transport**

How did you come here today?  
Have you been caught in a traffic jam?  
How do you go to school/work every day?  
What is public transport like in your town?  
How do you think it could be improved?  
Do you think people should use public transport more? Why or why not?  
Do you think it's a good idea for people to have their own cars? Why or why not?

#### **Movie**

Do you enjoy watching movie? Why or why not?  
Can you name one of your favourite movies?  
Who is your favourite actor or actress?  
How often do you go to cinema?  
Which one do you prefer, going to cinema or watching movie at home?  
In what ways can cinema attract more people?  
What's the function of films in our life?

#### **Festival**

What's your favourite festival?  
What do you most enjoy about it?  
Tell me about the most important festival in your country.

What special food and activities are connected with this festival?  
Do you think festivals are important for a country?  
Do people in your town celebrate any festival from different country?  
How do you compare the Chinese festivals with the western festivals?

#### **Weather**

What is the weather like in your town?  
Which season do you like best? Why?  
Which season do you dislike? Why not?  
Do you agree that weather could affect people's mood or personality? If yes, in what way?  
How does the weather affect your lifestyle?

#### **Friends**

Do you have many friends?  
Are they casual acquaintances or close friends?  
Do you prefer to stay with your family or with your friends when you are free?  
Who do you prefer to spend more time, with your friends or your family?  
How do you usually make friends?  
What do you usually do with your friends?  
Do you think friend is important to your life? Why or why not?

#### **Colours**

What colour do you like?  
What is your favourite colour? Why?  
Do different colours have different meaning to you?  
What do different colours stand for?  
What is the relationship between colours and personality?  
Can different colours different people like reflect different personality? If so, in what way?  
What colour do Chinese people like?  
What is the difference of colour preferences in the past and at the present?

## 雅思口语练习的六条技巧

第一，如何用英文简单界定一个东西的技巧。美国人和美国人交谈 80% 是想告诉对方这个事物是什么。我们的课本尽管词汇难度不断加深，但思维逻辑结构却只停留在一个水平上。中国人常说 **Where is the book**（这本书在哪儿）？很少有人问 **What is a book**（书是什么）？而美国的小学生就开始问：**What is the book?** 这种 **Where is the book** 只是思维的描述阶段。但是我想连大学生也很难回答 **What is a book?** 因为中国传统英语教学模式没有教会学生表达思想的技巧。

第二，如果已经学会界定，但理解还有偏差，那就要训练 **How to explain things in different ways**（用不同的方式解释同一事物）。一种表达式对方不懂，美国人会寻找另一种表达式最终让对方明白。因为事物就一个，但表达它的语言符号可能会很多。这就要多做替换练习。传统的教学方法也做替换练习，但这种替换不是真替换，只是语言层面的替换，而不是思维层面的替换。比如，**I love you**（我爱你）。按我们教学的替换方法就把 **you** 换成 **her, my mother** 等，这种替换和小学生练描红没有什么区别。这种替换没有对智力构成挑战，没有启动思维。这种替换句子的基本结构没变，我听不懂 **I love you**，肯定也听不懂 **I love her**。如果替换为 **I want to kiss you, I want to hug you, I will show my heart to you** 等，或者给对方讲电影《泰坦尼克》，告诉对方那就是爱，这样一来对方可能就明白了。这才叫真正的替换。也就是说用一种不同的方式表达同一个意思，或者一个表达式对方听不清楚，举一个简单易懂的例子来表达，直到对方明白。第三，我们必须学会美国人怎样描述东西。从描述上来讲，由于中美的文化不同会产生很大的差异。我们描述东西无外乎把它放在时间和空间两个坐标上去描述。美国人对空间的描述总是由内及外，由里及表。而中国人正好相反。从时间上来说，中国人是按自然的时间顺序来描述。我们描述一个东西突然停住时，往往最后说的那个地方是最重要的。美国人在时间的描述上先把最重要的东西说出来，然后再说陪衬的东西。只有发生悲剧性的事件，美国人才在前面加上铺垫。这就是中国人和美国人在时间描述上的巨大差别。第四，要学会使用重要的美国习语。不容易学、易造成理解困惑的东西就是“习语”。比如北京人说盖了帽儿了，外国人很难理解，这就是习语。所以和美国人交流时，能适当地运用美国习语，他马上就会觉得很亲切，也很爱和你交流。那么什么是习语？就是每个单词你都认识，但把它们组合在一起，你就不知道是什么意思了。

第五，学会两种语言的传译能力。这是衡量口语水平的一个最重要标准。因为英语不是我们的母语，我们天生就有自己的母语。很多人都认为学好外语必须丢掉自己的母语，这是不对的。

第六，要有猜测能力。为什么美国人和美国人、中国人和中国人之间交流很少产生歧义？就是因为他们之间能“猜测”。我们的教学不提倡“猜测”。但我觉得猜测对学好美国口语很重要。在交流中，有一个词你没有听懂，你不可能马上去查字典，这时候就需要猜测来架起一座桥梁来弥补这个缺口，否则交流就会中断。

中国人学习口语讲究背诵，背句型、背语调，结果就是很多人讲口语的时候讲着讲着眼就开始向上翻，实际上是在记忆中寻找曾经背过的东西。如果他要是能猜测的话，我想也就不会出现这种现象。

以上就是我所说的学会用美国人思维方式的 6 个技巧。中国学生如果能做到这 6 点，用较短的时间肯定能学好口语。再说说英语语音的问题。我们中国人不需要钻牛角尖，一定追求发音像一个本地人，只要我们的发音不至于让对方产生误解就可以了。我们在平时，不需要迷信什么科学方法，只需要记住一点：模仿。但一定要模仿标准的英语或美语。在模仿的基础上，每天保持 1 个小时的自我口语练习，这个练习必须假想一个双向交流的场合，即仿佛有人与你交流一样。最后，讲讲英语的用气问题。我们在发音时，尽量气运丹田，而避免用肺发音，这可以使英语发音洪亮圆润。

## 雅思口语经验谈(推荐)

许多鸭友们也许一提到雅思的口语考试，就会觉得头疼。明明自己觉得说得很标准，但是一到考官面前，分数总是高不起来。让人百思不得其解，如何一步一步地提高你的口语水平？以下是我的一些经验。

从开始接触英语，我一直自认为英语水平不错。工作以后，又可以经常和老外交流，所以自认为口语水平也很好。但是我接触到雅思考试后，才发现自己的口语还是存在很多问题的。慢慢改进，慢慢学习，总结了一些规律。

首先是三步走：

1. 首先要想说，且脸皮要厚，甚至是自言自语，直到梦里说英语的境界。以前觉得有些站在人多的地方读英语，是件很害羞的事情，其实不然，要厚脸皮才能达到练习的目的。
2. 其次是教材选择，多媒体是不错的选择，我选的是美国的连续剧，听说并进。
3. **last but the most important**，坚持不懈的反复练习很关键，练习的目的是运用，不会用的话，学再多也是白费，这样一来，又返回到第一点，可以满足自己开口的欲望。所以我一直倡导‘学以致用’的法则。

说到这，有些人会问，我们有时候会在 **msn** 上和老外聊天，英语水平提高了，但是一说又会觉得不够用。我也试过这样的方法，用这种方式聊天可以学到很多地道的表达方式，而且可以训练你的思维方式，对母语的对话训练也起到了潜移默化的作用。还可以多看看外国的电影，和连续剧，会学到很多母语者对话的方式。

很多人还会通过背诵一些句型或者经典文章来提高自己的英文水平。我就曾经背过《新概念》，觉得还是很有效果的。但是这种方法是因人而异的，不一定所有人都适合。还有新概念里的很多单词现在用起来有些老套，我们在学习和背诵的时候应该取其精华，去其糟粕。

现在我们来讨论一下语音语调的问题。有些人说英语的时候总是让人觉得很舒服，是因为他们的语音语调把握得很好。也许有些人会担心，自己的语音语调不好，考试的时候会不会影响分数？雅思考试明文规定语音语调是不在打分范围内的，以能听清楚发音为准。但是在西方的人际交往中，语音语调是一个很重要的因素。所以考官还是参考一下的。如果你说的很好听，考官才会有兴趣认真听啊。这是会有人问，那我怎么改进我的语音语调阿。很简单，两个字：模仿。美式英语就模仿 **VOA** 或者 **CNN** 中播音员的语音语调。英式的就可以模仿 **BBC** 中的语音语调。

当你做好这些的时候，不要以为万事大吉了，还要注意眼神的交流，也就是我们常说的 **eye contact**，这样有助于与考官进行深入的交流，会有一个好的分数。其实很简单，只要你能把考官当成自己的朋友一样，考试的时候就像与朋友在聊天，气氛轻松，考官会对你的回答很感兴趣，给你一个满意的分数。

口语的语音语调明文规定是不打分的，以能听清楚发音为准

其实考官下意识是要参考的，这其实是不成文的规定，试想一下，若听起来太别扭的话，怎么会有心情去体验里面的含意。。。尤其在西方的面试和人际交道里，这个因素还是蛮重要的

但是我看过你的帖子说口试的语音语调也有分数的呀~

如果你讲美式英语，可参考 **VOA**，**CNN** 或者是肥皂剧里的对白

英式的嘛依此类推，比如参考 **BBC**

口语水平的高低很微妙。有人认为语音语调好了，语言流利了，或者非常非常非常（老外可不会这么说）流利了，甚至模仿到原声就是好了。这真的不一定。我见过一个学生，今年高三了。他对英语的学习叫做一种痴迷。口语相当的地道，所有跟他交流过的老外都会惊叹。闭上眼睛听以为就是在听 **Native speaker** 在讲话。但他高二的时候去烤鸭。考官只给了 **6** 分。他不服，考了第二次，还是 **6** 分。其实有时候口语还真没必要太好，能深人的交流是最重要的。当然，为了考试之类的话，又另当别论了。

可能交流的时候没有注意 **eye contact** 这种得吧~~~

我觉得不太可能哦~

一个月准备口语八分感想

今年3月25在杭州参加了 IELTS A 类考试，我是2月中旬开始准备的，因为以前考过 TOEFL (637) 所以还是比较有经验，没有那么紧张，总分7.5，但是口语8分确实出乎我意料。(口语8 听力8 阅读7 协作7) 下面就我准备口语过程中的经验和感触和大家讲讲。在选择材料和一些金句的准备上，本人不是英文老师所以不做什么建议，大家可以按照一些名师的建议参考一些阅读书目，但我有一点要说就是除去剑1、2、3、4和紫皮书以外，关于口语的书仅选择一本全面，权威的就够了，我选择的是新东方培训时他们发得书(向别人借的)，上面关于 part1\2\3 的都分门别类的归纳了很多种问题，据新东方上过的说，考试范围不会超出那上面的...(不过，可怜的我还是被出了一道从没见过的题目，汗死了，幸亏急中生智，把一些准备过的知识凑到了这道题上)

我想集中说明的一点就是，感觉。我在郑州的一个雅思培训时那里的口语外教曾经说，**a successful international speaker should grab several tones**. 这点很少有老师提及，但我认为至关重要。在我身边很多英语成绩很不错，词汇量也比较大的朋友，但是口语都突破不了6分。说英语时，很多老师都会叫我们要自信，但是究竟如何自信，我认为不是词汇量大就可以自信，而是说哪种语言要有哪种语言的感觉。根据这点我建议一些准备考试的朋友可以再考前半个月或者一个月看一步美国的电视剧，我以前经常看美国电影，但是发觉没有电视剧的帮助大，很多人选择老友记，我只看过一季，所以不作评论，我选择的是 **desperate housewives**, 一部非常棒的片子，看的时候一定要模仿 **native speaker** 说话的感觉，注意，不是语言而是感觉。

当然你也可以从中学到不少地道的表达方式，跟老外交谈，不是你的词汇用的深奥他们就觉得你说话地道，反而用一些平时很少留意的简单词汇，会透出你的 **native**，打个比方我们学的赞美一个人是好人，他帮了你很大的忙，你会说 **you are so kind**，但是当你换作 **you are so sweet** 的时候老外会觉得你更容易交流，我曾经试着用了一些 **desperate** 里面的生活化的语言和一些老外交谈，他们觉得很地道，所以大家不妨试试。

还有就是很多人都会说想找个外国人在考试前陪我们练习口语，如果有自然是最好的，如果没有大家也千万不要觉得有什么损失，我在浙江大学，有很多老外，但是最后阶段是我的两个好朋友充当主考官的角色，注意，口语练习中双方的交流很重要，切不可一个人对着题背答案!!!

#### 口语经典 part1 问题+答案

**1. Hello. Could you show me your identification card please?**

Hello. Sure, here you are.

**2. Could you tell me your full name please?**

My full name is XXX. Friends usually call my English name, XXX.

**3. What shall I call you?**

You could call me XXX.

**4. How are you?**

I am fine, thank you, and you?

**5. How old are you?**

I am 22 years old. In other words, I was born in 1980. March 8, 1980, to be exact.

**6. Does your name have any special meaning? ( 5 - 6 )**

Yes, my name does have some special meaning. My family name means 'peace', and my first name has the meaning of 'strong one'. My English name was given by one of my high school teachers, and it does not have any special meaning really.

**6. Does your name have any special meaning? ( 7 - 8 )**

I presume you are referring to my Chinese name. Yes, the English equivalent of my family name would be something like 'peace', and in the case of my first name it would be 'strong one'. My English name was randomly chosen by one of my high school teachers, and it really doesn't have any special meaning.

**7. Is your name important to you? ( 5 - 6 )**

No. I don't think it can do anything for me. I believe a person has to work out his own life. I am planning to do this as well as I can.

**7. Is your name important to you? ( 7 - 8 )**

Not really. I belong to the new generation who do not attach too much significance to our names. Names were important to the older generation as they are of the opinion that it will determine your destiny to some extent. However, I personally believe that I myself will determine my destiny no matter what my name is. I will do this by acquiring good qualifications and by working hard.

**口语 Part1 范文: HOMETOWN**

**8. Where do you come from?**

**8. How long have you lived in your hometown? ( 5 - 6 )**

I come from Guangzhou. My parents have been living here for the past thirty years or so. I grew up here and attended a well-known high school called Zhixin High School. We live in a nice area with many shops, restaurants, and other businesses.

**8. Where do you come from?**

**8. How long have you lived in your hometown? ( 7 - 8 )**

I come from Guangzhou. My parents have been living here for the past thirty years or so. I grew up here and attended a well-known high school called Zhixin High School, a major middle school in the province. We live in a respectable area with many shops, restaurants, and a variety of other businesses. The people in our building are generally friendly and quiet, which makes it a pleasure to live there.

**9. Where do you live? ( 5 - 6 )**

Well, that is not so easy to answer. Please allow me to explain. During the week I live in a dormitory at the university, but over weekends I live with my parents in a village about one hour by car from Guangzhou. So I really do not know which of the two to call my home at the moment.

**9. Where do you live? ( 7 - 8 )**

I live with my parents here in Guangzhou at the moment. To be more exact, we live in an apartment building in one of the northern suburbs of the city. I have my own room and enjoy the privacy that it brings, but I am looking forward to the day that I can have my own apartment. Allow me to explain: my parents are very nice and I love them very much, but I would like to be more independent soon.

**10. Can you tell me something about your hometown? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, certainly. Guangzhou is in the southern part of China, and the capital of Guangdong province. It has many heavy industries such as automobile, aircraft, and machine tool manufacturers. In addition, it is rich in history. For example, the Japanese invaded the city and committed many atrocities (that is to say many crimes) during the occupation. This is still remembered by many of the elderly folks to this day.

**11. Can you tell me about some famous landscapes in your hometown? ( 5 - 8 )**

**11. Can you tell me about some famous scenic spots in your hometown? ( 5 - 8 )**

**11. What are the main places of interest in your hometown? Why? ( 5 - 8 )**

**11. What places should foreigners visit in your hometown? Why? ( 5 - 8 )**

Sure. Firstly, I'd like to mention the Pearl River, which you will find around the city. To the north of the city there are the famous Baiyun Mountains, the zoological park and botanical gardens. In summer the park is a popular place to visit and see tigers, bears, wolves, other animals and even pandas in their natural environment. In winter we often go skiing there. The Yuexiu Park is the second place I'd like to recommend. It consists of a large park, with many gardens and a lake. In addition, the city's symbol, the Statue of Five Rams, is located in the park. There are many other sites in the city that are worthwhile visiting, such as Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Chen Clan Academy and the CITIC Building, which is the highest architectural attraction in Guangzhou.

**12. What places in your hometown do you like best? ( 5 - 8 )**

There are many places that I like. If I had to choose one place, I would like to tell you about Tianhe East Railway Square. It is the largest square in Guangzhou. It enjoys a large open space where one can see the sky clearly and feel free. Next, it houses a fabulous man-made waterfall. The waterfall is the largest of its kind in the whole Asia.

**13. What are the main crops in your region? ( 7 - 8 )**

The main crop in my hometown is, I'm afraid, skyscrapers, rather than wheat or corn, or something like that. You can see people plant bricks everyday, and months later skyscrapers grow up. Of course it's just a metaphor, you know. Guangzhou is a metropolis. It almost has no agriculture and no crops.

**or ( 5 - 6 ):**

In our region many crops are grown. For example, one would find all kinds of vegetables in the fields of this region. In addition, many farmers have orchards. Here they grow many kinds of fruit like apples, pears, and peaches. Lastly, it is important to note that Guangzhou is not known for its agriculture. It is better known as an industrial city. For example, here are many heavy industries manufacturing anything from aircraft and automobiles to machine tools.

**14. What is the difference between your hometown and Beijing / Hong Kong? ( 5 - 6 )**

The main difference between Guangzhou and Beijing is the climate. Guangzhou enjoys a tropical climate. It is very hot and humid here. On the contrary, Beijing has cold winters and hot summers. Besides, Guangzhou is a regional center whereas Beijing is more a national or even world center.

**15. What are the people like in your hometown? ( 5 - 6 )**

**15. Can you tell me something about the character of the people in your hometown? ( 5 - 6 )**

Well, they aren't any different from the people in any other large city. For example, here we also have good and bad people. Secondly, like everyone else, they are trying to work out a good life for themselves and their children. For example, parents are trying all they can to ensure that their children receive a good education.

**15. What are the people like in your hometown? ( 7 - 8 )**

**15. Can you tell me something about the character of the people in your hometown?**

Well, they aren't any different from the inhabitants in any other large city. For example, here we also have many wholesome families as well as our share of criminal elements in the society. In addition, I believe that my hometown has not been westernized to the same extent as a city like Hong Kong. For example, in Guangzhou the people have not become materialistic to the same extent as the inhabitants of Hong Kong. In other words, in Guangzhou you would still find many good old-fashioned (traditional) people who have strong principles and values about many aspects of life.

口语 Part1 范文: PRESENT SITUATION

**16. Are you a student or do you have a job? ( 5 - 8 )**

I am a student at the moment. I am studying English on a full-time basis at a Language School here in Guangzhou. We have classes in the mornings, afternoons, and evenings. Wednesday afternoons we are off, and are allowed to go swimming at a nearby hotel. We have a number of foreign teachers who assist us in the correct pronunciation and grammar of the language.

**16. Are you a student or do you have a job? ( 5 - 8 )**

I have a job. I am working in a workshop of a large manufacturing plant at the moment. I graduated from high school two years ago, and went to work immediately. I am an assistant to one of the automotive electricians in the workshop. I have to assist my artisan in getting his jobs done. For instance, I have the responsibility to see that the tools are in good order, and that the workshop is always kept clean and tidy.

**a) STUDENT**

**17. What is your major? ( 5 - 8 )**

As I have been studying on a full-time basis at an English Language School, we have only one subject, namely English for Academic Purposes called EAP. We do reading and writing, practical speaking, and listening by means of cassettes. English is the language of the future, especially in the business world. What I mean to say is that when I am able to communicate well in English I will not only be able to go and study abroad and improve my qualifications, but also have mastered a very necessary tool for my future career.

**18. What do you like most about your studies? ( 5 - 8 )**

Well, I guess the speaking part. Please allow me to explain. Language is all about communication. So when I am able to communicate with someone in English, I feel that I have achieved something. I particularly like our free talk sessions with the foreign teachers. It gives me the opportunity to question them about their countries and cultures.

**19. Which is the best university in China? ( 5 - 8 )**

That's an interesting question. Allow me to explain my personal view by shortly mentioning the following points: I believe that Peking University in Beijing is the best one in the country. For example, it has the highest percentage of students passing their courses of all the universities in China.

**20. Could you sum up your study habits? ( 5 - 8 )**

I have well established study habits. I always start my study promptly at eight in the evenings. I study for two hours, have a ten-minute break, and then study for another two hours. I follow this habit from Monday's to Friday's, but over the weekends I spend most time in relaxing with my family or friends.

**21. Do you think your present subjects are relevant to society? ( 5 - 8 )**

Certainly. Allow me to explain myself by shortly mentioning the following points: First, we often use case studies in class. What I mean is that the professor gives us examples from real life to examine and report on. Moreover, our lecturers and some advisors from the relevant industries have set up our study materials. What I mean to say is that the people who we are going to work for one day have had the opportunity to tell the university what they think we should be taught.

**22. What kind of job would you prefer after graduation? ( 5 - 8 )**

I would like to become a medical doctor. Please allow me to explain. Firstly, I would like to render a service in the community to which I will eventually belong. For example, I would like to assist the elderly that do not have the financial means to afford private hospitals.

**23. What are your job prospects? ( 5 - 8 )**

I am planning to become a Hotel Manager. I believe that the hotel industry will be growing greatly in future. People are becoming more affluent, and spend more and more of their money on holidays. In addition, I believe that after graduation I will be able to find a good job anywhere in the world. All hotels and resorts need well-trained professionals no matter where they are situated. The professionals ensure that hotel guests will have a good time and come back later.

**b) EMPLOYEE**

**24. Do you have a degree? If so, when and where did you graduate? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes. I have a Bachelors Degree in Electrical Engineering. I graduated in 2001 from the Liaoning University in Shenyang. It is the largest university in Liaoning Province and has about twenty thousand students.

**24. Do you have a degree? If so, when and where did you graduate? ( 5 - 8 )**

No. I have a Diploma in Nursing. I graduated in 2001 from the Medical Training College in Beijing. It is a well-known College giving excellent training to future nurses and other medical staff. For example, ambulance drivers, hospital staff, and so on are all trained there.

**25. What impressed you most when you were at university / college? ( 5 - 8 )**

I was most impressed by the knowledge and skills of my lecturers. For example, they had experience in the working environment, and could tell us exactly what we would come across there. Secondly, I was impressed by the facilities. For example, we had a large library, well-equipped laboratories, and sporting facilities at our disposal.

**26. Do you still remember your school days? ( 5 - 8 )**

Of course! Those were some of the best times in my life. They were absolutely carefree days. I had no or very few worries at school. My parents provided in my day-to-day needs, and all I had to do was get good marks. One more thing, I made many good friends there. Some of my best friends today were people that I met in school.

**27. What do you do for a living? ( 5 - 8 )**

**27. Describe your job in detail. ( 5 - 8 )**

I am an Engineer working for a large construction company in the city. To be more precise, I specialize in the building of railway bridges. When I am assigned a new bridge-building task, my colleague and I have to travel to the site, have a review of the surroundings, and then decide what type of bridge will be suitable. Lastly, we have to make recommendations to the railway company of all the alternatives, and give them some idea of the costs.

**28. Is your job important to you? ( 5 - 6 )**

Definitely. I can serve my community and my country through my job. For example, when my company builds a new road, many people benefit from our work. At the same time, it makes me feel good about myself. I become financially independent with the salary earned through my job

**28. Is your job important to you? ( 7 - 8 )**

The job means almost everything to me except my family. It provides a chance for me to serve my community and my country. For example, when my company builds a new road, people living along the road benefit from our work. At the same time, I personally get pride and the sense of achievement from the job. After we have completed a road, I am proud to drive on the road with my family and explain to them what was involved during the building of the road.

**29. If you could, would you change jobs? ( 5 - 6 )**

No, not really. What I mean is that I am very happy in my present job. I get along well with my

colleagues and my salary is satisfactory. Should I change my job, however, I might not find such nice people to work with and could be very unhappy. What's more important, I believe I will be able to develop my career here. If I keep up working hard and perform well, I could be promoted to head of a department in two years.

**29. If you could, would you change jobs? ( 7 - 8 )**

Although I am very happy in my present job, I believe one should always be ambitious. That is to say, one should never be complacent, but should be on the lookout for opportunities to advance in your career. Furthermore, I would not hesitate for one moment if I could obtain a promotion by changing jobs. I know one should show some loyalty to his/her present employer, but there has to be a balance between looking after one's own interests and those of the present employer.

**30. Are there possible changes that could affect your job in any way? ( 5 - 8 )**

There may be some but not many, I believe. The company that I am working for is large and strong. In addition, I have a good relationship with my colleagues and my boss. The only possible change that comes to my mind is I may receive a promotion. That would be a positive development, so I don't worry about it at all.

口语 Part1 范文: FAMILY

a) GENERAL

**31. Could you tell me something about your family? ( 5 - 8 )**

Certainly. My family is a typical Chinese one. It consists of my father, my mother and me. I am the only child. My grandparents passed away when I was still very young, so I did not have the privilege of knowing them. My father was one of their four children, and my mother has a brother, so I have a number of uncles and aunts and many cousins.

**32. What do you think of the One-Child Policy in China? ( 5 - 6 )**

That's a tough question. I think we have to have the policy in China. Our population had been growing to rapidly and something drastic had to be done. Besides, the policy will give China a chance to move ahead in the world. What I mean to say is that as soon as the population growth has stabilized, China will be able to make progress in the fight against unemployment.

**32. What do you think of the One-Child Policy in China? ( 7 - 8 )**

That's a controversial question in China. In my opinion, the policy has both merits and shortcomings. The policy is one of the most effective tools to solve the increasing problem of overpopulation in the country. On the other hand, the One-Child Policy has been extremely harsh on the people. It violates basic human rights. For example, it deprives women of their fertility rights.

**33. Why do people in China traditionally want to have a son? ( 5 - 8 )**

That's an interesting question. I believe the most important reason lies in fathers. They want their children to carry their name into the future. Only sons can fulfill the task. For example, in many western countries it is customary for a boy to receive his grandfather's name. A second reason that I could mention is that parents worry about what will happen to them after they retired. They feel that when they have a son he would be able to provide for them in future.

**34. Who does most of the shopping in your family? ( 5 - 8 )**

As far as this topic is concerned, I would say that my mother does most of the shopping, but my father and I will do some shopping from time to time. My parents allow me to buy my own clothes. The last thing I would like to mention that my mother does not like my father's smoking habit and therefore refuses to buy cigarettes, so that my father has to do that kind of shopping himself.

**35. Who does most of the cooking in your family? ( 5 - 8 )**

My mother does most of the cooking, but my father and I will do some cooking from time to time. For example, sometimes when my mother is out the whole day doing voluntary work in our community and then my father and I will do the cooking for her. The second aspect I could tell you regarding this topic is that we often eat out. For example, often on a Friday night none of us feel like cooking, and then we visit one of the local restaurants, and have our favorite dish.

**36. How does your family feel about you going abroad? ( 5 - 8 )**

They feel very happy about it and give me 100% support. I believe my parents will be very proud if I may achieve a degree at a university abroad. In addition, they themselves never had the opportunity to study in foreign countries. Since I am their only child, they would do anything in their power to allow me to have the opportunity.

**b) MARRIED PERSON**

**37. Are you married, and if so when did you get married? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, I am married. I got married about three years ago. I have a good husband / wife, and we are very happy together. To put it in another way you could say that we are best friends. We do not keep any secrets from one another. We had known each other for many years before we got married, so we did not have to adjust too much. For instance, I knew before marriage that he snores loudly when he turns onto his back when sleeping, but I didn't mind.

**38. Do you have any children? ( 5 - 8 )**

No, I don't have any children yet. We are planning to start with a family as soon as we have our own apartment. Until then my husband / wife and I are working as hard as possible to improve our life. We would both like to have a son and a daughter, but because of the one-child policy that will not be possible.

**39. What is your child's name? Does it have any meaning? ( 5 - 8 )**

My child's name is Li Ao Sheng. He was born on the day that Macao became part of China again. That's why he got the name. His nickname is Bao Bao, as we believe that he is going to become a strong man one day.

**40. What does your wife do? ( 5 - 8 )**

My wife is a housewife at the moment. We are looking for a job for her, but it is not easy, as she does not have any qualifications or experience. A new supermarket will be opened in our area soon, and we hope that she will be able to find a job there. She has placed her name on a waiting list, and we will be hearing from the employment officer soon.

**41. What does your husband do? ( 5 - 8 )**

My husband is a civil servant. He works for the Department of Health at a hospital near our home. He is responsible for keeping the patient records in the men's wards. He loves his work, and is receiving a good salary, so we don't have any serious worries. As a matter of fact we both agree that we have a lot to be thankful for.

**42. Did you have a honeymoon, and if so where did you go? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, We did have a honeymoon. We went to Dalian for a week, and stayed in a small hotel next to the beach. I will never forget the time we spent there. For example, it was very romantic, as we could sit on the beach in the evenings and watch the moon rising over the sea.

**43. Did you and your spouse have to ask permission from your parents before you could get married? ( 5 - 8 )**

No, not really. They knew we were going to get married. We only had to confirm the date with them to ensure that it would suit them and our families. In earlier times it was customary for the young

man to get the permission from his girlfriend's parents before they could get married.

**44. Is living together without getting married acceptable in China? ( 5 - 8 )**

These days the practice is becoming more and more acceptable to society. What I mean to say is that it all depends on the couple now. Young people feel that they first want to know each other even better by living together. When they are absolutely sure that they are able to adapt to each other's lifestyles, they would then most probably decide to get married.

**45. Do you think couples should live with their parent or on their own? ( 5 - 8 )**

Definitely the latter. There are several reasons as for why I think couples should life on their own. Allow me to explain by mentioning some of them briefly. First, I believe couples should become independent as soon as possible. They should learn how to cope with the money at their disposal. Also, they should be alone as soon as possible. Generation gap can be the trigger for many quarrels between the young and old generations.

**46. What responsibilities should a couple take? ( 5 - 8 )**

There are several responsibilities that couples should take. In the first place, I believe they should be responsible for their own finances. Young couples usually do not have a lot of money. They should try to find ways to make ends meet. In the second place, they have to look after their child if they have one. They have to feed the kid and ensure that he/she gets a good education.

**c) CHILDREN**

**47. Are there any traditions around the birth of a baby in your region? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, there are quite a few. After the baby is born, the father will give his wife some flowers, and take photographs of the baby and her. When the baby arrives at home, the parents will make prints of its hands and feet. The prints, together with a paintbrush made by using some of the babies hair, will be kept as souvenirs.

**48. What kind of parent do you intend to be? ( 5 - 8 )**

That's a good question. I'd like to mention the following points in this regard. First of all, I would love my child unconditionally. What I mean is that I know my child is not perfect, but I will still love him/her even if he/she has made mistakes. Next, I would like to be a strict but fair parent. I will not give my child too many freedoms, but I will also try to understand and satisfy his/her needs.

**49. What hopes or fears do you have concerning your children? ( 5 - 8 )**

That's an interesting question. What makes I worry most is that my children will have a very tough life. I wonder if they will have work to do since unemployment rate is so high even now. I hope that they will be happy. They will find a good spouse, have children and live together in peace and love, just like the ending of a fairy tale.

**50. What type of culture do you want your child to grow up in? ( 5 - 8 )**

That's a broad question. I'd like to mention the following points: first and foremost, I would like my child to grow up in a culture of love. That is, the circumstances in our home will be full of love and understanding. Furthermore, I hope my child will grow up in a culture where the finer things in life are important. Things like music, art, and studying should be part of his life from the beginning.

**51. Are you going to bring your children up differently from the way you were brought up? Why? ( 5 - 8 )**

No, not really. I believe my parents raised me well and gave me a good education. If I could do the same for my child I would be happy. Maybe I would be a bit more modern. For example, I believe my parents were unreasonably strict at times. I would try and keep a balance between discipline and freedom.

**d) WOMAN**

**52. Is there any sex discrimination in China? ( 5 - 8 )**

**52. Describe the position of woman in China? ( 5 - 8 )**

Sex discrimination against women can still be found in China though the country has tried very hard to eliminate it. One obvious example is that women who are doing exactly the same job as men are getting smaller salaries. Moreover, women are not considered for certain high level positions, say, in government. In addition, in many communities in China, women are still regarded as inferior to men. This is particularly true in the rural areas. Last but not the least, parents prefer to have a boy as opposed to a girl. This is against the nature, as it will upset the balance between men and women in China in the years to come.

**53. What are the causes of sex discrimination? ( 5 - 8 )**

One of the main reasons regarding this topic that I would like to highlight is the fact that men often determine the wages in the companies. Next, women are not seen as able to do certain jobs as well as men. For instance, construction work has always been seen as a man's job. Lastly, many men still have the traditional idea that a woman should stay at home, raise the kids and serve her husband.

**53. What are the causes of sex discrimination? ( 7 - 8 )**

That's an interesting question. Allow me to explain myself by shortly mentioning the following points: Firstly, I believe that discrimination against woman have deep roots in societies all over the world. In other words, it is not a present day phenomenon. Throughout history woman have not enjoyed the same status as men. It is only recently that woman have been filling the same positions as men in the work place. Lastly, I believe that it will take much more time to eradicate this practice. For example, as more and more woman become the sole breadwinners in families, they will have to be compensated as such irrespective of their sex.

**54. Should housewives be paid a salary by the government? Why? (5-8)**

Yes, I believe housewives should be paid a salary by the government. Firstly, to be a housewife is a job just as any other, and one should be paid for what you are doing. Secondly, the more housewives there are, the better. For example, housewives can spend more time with their babies, and so lay the foundation of healthy relationships.

口语 Part1 范文: PREFERENCES (1)

**a) SPARE TIME**

**55. What do you usually do in your spare time? ( 5 - 6 )**

**55. What are your spare time interests? ( 5 - 6 )**

As a matter of fact, I have very few spare times these days. My studies are so important to me that I have given up all my other activities. I used to love playing tennis, but now I simply do not have the time.

**55. What do you usually do in your spare time? ( 7 - 8 )**

**55. What are your spare time interests? ( 7 - 8 )**

Well, these days, surfing on the Internet has been my only interest in leisure time. I have just bought my first computer, and love to look for exciting web sites that I have not known before. Moreover, by means of web cameras I am able to watch what wild animals are doing in many parts of the world. I particularly like to watch the polar bears playing with their cubs. Surfing on the Internet is of course very time consuming, so I don't really have time for anything else.

**56. Do you often watch TV? What is your favorite program? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, I often watch TV. My favorite program is called 'Discovery'. It is not a science fiction but a documentary on real life events and happenings. For example, it had a program on the latest eclipse of the sun that occurred at the end of the year. The program also talks about nature. Last week it explained how some birds have adapted themselves to survive in a desert.

**57. Do you think watching TV is a waste of time? ( 5 - 8 )**

No, I don't think so. We can learn a lot from watching TV and it is a good way to relax. Soap operas help me to relax, while the documentaries are informative. Lastly, I believe that TV has become the best source of information these days. For example, it is a fast and convenient way to find out about the latest news from all over the world.

**b) FRIENDS**

**58. What does friendship mean to you? ( 5 - 8 )**

Friendship is of great importance to me because I believe that it lays solid foundation for many of our relationships. Husbands and wives, for example, should be friends. In addition, I need friends to help me when I am in trouble. I know this sound selfish, but I feel that it is one of the reasons why I have friends, and they would not mind me saying so. In turn, my friends know that I will always be available if they turn to me.

**59. Do you have a lot of friends? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, I have a lot of friends. Some of them are only casual friends like my friends at work, but I also have some best friends who I have known for many years. I will do anything to help them when they need me, and I know they would do the same for me.

**60. Do you prefer to be alone or to be with friends? ( 5 - 6 )**

I prefer to be alone. Please allow me to explain. I like reading, which takes a lot of my time. Reading to me is a way of studying, so I have to do it alone. I often have to check the meaning of unfamiliar words in my dictionary, which is a slow process taking a lot of time.

**60. Do you prefer to be alone or to be with friends? ( 5 - 6 )**

I prefer to be with my friends. Please allow me to explain. At work I spend most of my time alone in my office. So after work I like the company of other people. I often invite some of my friends over, and we listen to our favorite music, or just chat the whole evening.

**60. Do you prefer to be alone or to be with friends? ( 7 - 8 )**

It depends. Sometimes I prefer to be alone. For example, after a hard day at work I just want to relax without anybody disturbing me. Those are the times that I might meditate on the meaning of life for example, or just savour some fond memories. On the other hand, sometimes I want to be with my friends. For example, over weekends, I like to go out with them and enjoy their stimulating company.

**61. What do you usually do with your friends? ( 5 - 6 )**

We do a lot of things together. Visiting net bars is one of them. We go there to play computer games or surf the net to have a chat with young people abroad. We often spend hours there at a time. The other interest we share is to play basketball. We usually challenge another group to play against us.

**61. What do you usually do with your friends? ( 7 - 8 )**

We usually go to the movies. My friends and I like cartoons very much, so we find out in the newspaper where a new cartoon is being showed and go and watch it. In addition, we like to watch a good action movie from time to time. We find the spectacular crashes and explosions very exiting. These movies are from Hong Kong or Hollywood, and have famous actors like Arnold

Schwarzenegger and Tom Cruise playing in them.

**c) WEEKENDS**

**62. What do you usually do on weekdays and on weekends? ( 5 - 6 )**

On weekdays I go to school. On weekends I like to go out with my friends. We go and visit new shopping malls in the city. Then we would browse around all shops in the malls. Sometimes we sit in a restaurant and have something to drink while we watch the crowds of people go by.

**62. What do you usually do on weekdays and on weekends? ( 5 - 6 )**

On weekdays I go to school. On weekends I like to stay at home. I can easily spend a weekend watching TV and just relaxing. For example, I like the soap operas like 'Friends' and so on. I know the characters in Friends very well by now, some of whom I love and some I hate. I know that some of the plots are silly and overdramatic, but it is good entertainment for relaxation, as I don't have to think very hard to follow the stories.

**d) OUTINGS**

**63. What do you usually do when you go out? ( 5 - 6 )**

I usually go to the nearest net bar with some of my friends. We spend many hours playing games or surfing the net. In addition, net bars are a great place for social gatherings. There we meet other youngsters and just hang around talking, and generally having a good time.

**63. What do you usually do when you go out? ( 5 - 6 )**

I usually go shopping with my mother. The reason for this is simple. We ladies usually need a lot of clothes to make us look beautiful, so we love to go shopping. Often we don't actually buy anything, but just go window-shopping, looking at all the clothes and comparing prices and quality.

**63. What do you usually do when you go out? ( 7 - 8 )**

I usually go to watch a football game with some of my friends. We go to one of the local stadiums where our favorite team will be playing. I love the excitement and suspense. It seems that I often lose my identity in such a large crowd, and go crazy about the smallest of things.

**e) READING**

**64. Do you like reading? ( 5 - 6 )**

No, I don't like it. I don't have the patience. I have never been able to read a book from start to finish. Maybe the books I have tried were not interesting enough.

**64. Do you like reading? ( 7 - 8 )**

Yes, I like it very much. I believe that all of us should read a lot. When you read, you acquire new knowledge, which in turn will broaden your views on important issues. I prefer magazines like 'Crazy English'. The topics in it are interesting and the essays are short. Besides, it contains translations which ensure that I don't have to waste time looking up unfamiliar words.

**65. What kinds of books do you like best? ( 5 - 6 )**

I like cartoons. Please allow me to explain. Firstly, I believe cartoons are a special form of art. For example, the Japanese cartoons that are common in China, have excellent illustrations.

**65. What kinds of books do you like best? ( 7 - 8 )**

I like novels. Please allow me to explain. Firstly, I like to read a storyline that is full of intrigue and suspense. For example, many love stories have characters who are involved in all sorts of conflicts amongst them. The most common one known all over the world since ancient times is the so-called 'love triangle'.

**66. Describe a book that you have read recently. ( 5 - 6 )**

I have read a book about the life of Michael Jordan. I am sorry, but I have forgotten the name of

the book. I also like to read Japanese cartoons.

**66. Describe a book that you have read recently. ( 7 - 8 )**

I have recently read a book about the history of South Africa. It is called ' The Covenant', and was written by a famous American author called James Mitchener. It describes the history from the very first days, up to the present. It covers all aspects of the country, but focuses on the people of the country. For example, he looks at the political situation over the past fifty years, which was based on racial discrimination and had become known to the world as 'apartheid'.

**67. Do you often read newspapers? ( 5 - 6 )**

No, I never read newspaper. I watch TV if I want to know what is happening in China and the world. It takes too much time to read newspapers. For example, the news on TV is short and to the point, and that's all I want to know.

**67. Do you often read the newspapers? ( 7 - 8 )**

No. I have used the Internet these days to know what's happening in China and the world. Websites like CNN contain all the latest news on world events. Besides, I like to read about stories in depth, and this I cannot find in newspapers. One more thing that newspaper are lack of is the history behind a story. By the Internet I can do some research right away, and thus gain a broader perspective on the subject at hand.

口语 Part1 范文: PREFERENCES (2)

**HOBBIES**

**68. Do you have a hobby? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, I'm interested in stamp collecting. I have been collecting stamps for two years. I regularly spend time on my collection, about two hours every week. This is mainly over weekends, as I do not have time during the week.

**69. Why have you chosen this hobby? ( 5 - 6 )**

Stamps provide rich knowledge. For example, the stamps from other countries often tell something about the countries and their people.

**69. Why have you chosen this hobby? ( 7 - 8 )**

The hobby provides fun as well as knowledge. First of all, when you collect stamps, you are able to learn more about the world, and you will not be bored easily. What I mean to say is that you can get stamps from every country in the world, and the stamps from other countries often tell something about the countries and their people. Another reason is that you are able to meet new friends through your hobby. If you have a common interest with someone else, then you can discuss your collections together for many hours and it's easy for both of you to become friends. One more thing, the hobby will teach you some self-discipline and how to be very systematic. That is to say, you have to arrange your collections regularly, which cultivates your habit of being systematic.

**70. What are good hobbies, and what are bad hobbies? ( 5 - 8 )**

In my opinion, good hobbies are those that give you the opportunity to develop a new skill. For example, collecting stamps teaches you how to be systematic. Bad hobbies, on the other hand, may make you lose the opportunity. For example, TV and computer games will waste a lot of your time, so you don't have time and energy to do develop other skills.

**g) COLORS**

**71. What color do you like? Why? ( 5 - 6 )**

I prefer red. In China, red is associated with life and good luck. A traditional Chinese bride wears something red on her wedding day, such as her wedding gown and handkerchief used to cover her

head, in the hope that it will bring her and her bridegroom some luck in future.

**71. What color do you like? Why? ( 7 - 8 )**

If I had to describe my favorite color, I would choose yellow. Many artists are known to use yellow in their paintings. For example, Vincent van Gogh is famous for the yellow sunflowers in some of his paintings. Many countries have yellow in their national flags. For example, South Africa has a broad yellow band in their newly designed flag. This symbolizes the energy and warmth to be found in the nation.

**71. What color do you like? Why? ( 7 - 8 )**

Yellow is my favorite color. First of all, to me, yellow symbolizes the sun. What I mean to say is that it reminds me of energy and warmth. Secondly, yellow is a bright color as apposed to dull colors like brown and gray. For instance, brown and gray usually make me feel depressed. Lastly, I would like to mention that yellow is a practical color. That is to say, you can wear yellow with almost any color, and it does not get dirty too easily.

**72. Do colors have some symbolic meaning in China? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, colors certainly have a lot of meaning in China. Please allow me to explain. Firstly, it is significant that the national flag of China has a red background. Red is symbolic, for example, of a vibrant life, which we believe are one of the dominant characteristics of the country and its people. It also signifies good luck, so a bride would wear some red on her wedding day. In addition, I think that yellow has a specific meaning to Chinese people. For example, we believe that it symbolizes the energy radiated by the sun, which in turn is the primary source of life. In addition, however, it also signifies the obscene, as apposed to blue in the most of the western cultures. For example, here a 'blue movie', would be called a 'yellow movie'. Lastly, I think that white has a special meaning to us. To be more specific, in times of sadness and mourning, we use white to express our feelings, as apposed to black in most of the western cultures.

**h) SHOPPING**

**73. Do you like / enjoy shopping? ( 5 - 6 )**

Yes, I love shopping. I like to go to the shops and see what they have to offer. I browse around and compare the prices before a buy something. Secondly, I do the shopping of all our household needs. I love to find out about any new products on the market and how they can possibly make my life easier.

**73. Do you like / enjoy shopping? ( 7 - 8 )**

No, I hate shopping. Please allow me to explain. Firstly, shopping is the most basic activity in a capitalistic society. What I mean to say is that somebody has a product which they would like you to buy from them whether you really need it or not. They lure you into their shops and malls by advertising their goods on TV and in the newspapers. They only tell you about the positive aspects of their product, but would never mention the disadvantages. This you have to find out for yourself, usually after you have bought the product.

**i) MOVIES**

**74. Do you often go to the cinema? ( 5 - 6 )**

Yes, I go to the cinema as often as possible. I usually go with some friends to watch the latest action movies or comedies. We have a great time when our favorite star is playing a lead role in the movie.

**74. Do you often go to the cinema? ( 7 - 8 )**

Yes, I go to the cinema as often as possible. I believe that films are a wonderful form of art. In

films there are a wide range of genres ranging from comedy and drama, to horror and science fiction. For example, recently I have seen the movie 'Titanic', which has been described as the most expensive film ever made. The extent to which the producers attended to the details of the original ship was astounding. Another example would be the thriller 'Silence of the Lambs' with my favorite actor Anthony Hopkins playing the leading role. It had me on the edge of my seat for most of the time.

**75. Do you often go to the theater? ( 5 - 8 )**

No. I have never been to the theater. It is too expensive for me. I prefer to go to the cinema. Secondly, I believe that the theater is boring. What I mean to say is that the actors are on the same stage the whole time. I cannot see how that can be as exciting as a good movie.

**76. What kinds of movies do you like best? ( 5 - 8 )**

I like comedies. First of all, comedies are of great fun. What I mean is that I have a good laugh while watching them. Secondly, comedies seldom contain violent scenes. For instance, you would not easily find murders, shooting, fighting, and so on in a comedy. Lastly, comedies often contain excellent acting by famous stars. For example, Robbie Williams in 'Mrs. Doubtfire' is considered one of the most extraordinary performances ever by an actor.

**77. Who is your favorite movie star? Describe him / her. ( 5 - 8 )**

My favorite movie star is Jackie Cheng. He is handsome and very funny. He always has a smile on his face, and never seems to be worried about the situations that he finds himself in.

**j) MUSIC**

**78. Do you like music? ( 5 - 8 )**

**78. Do you think music is important? ( 5 - 8 )**

Yes, I like music very much. I cannot imagine what my life would be like without music. Firstly, I believe music plays an important part in people's lives. We can use it to sooth our minds after a hard day at work, or it can provide us with the rhythm to dance to.

**79. What kind of music do you enjoy most? ( 5 - 8 )**

I like pop music very much. First of all, pop music is lively, and suits me at my age. What I mean to say is that us youngsters like to listen to music that fits in with the way we feel Secondly, usually has a good rhythm. For instance, it is suitable for us to dance on. Lastly, pop music is simple to understand. That is to say, I like it because it is not difficult to understand, and it helps me to relax after I have been studying hard for some time.

**80. How long do you listen to music everyday? ( 5 - 8 )**

Oh, let me think for a while. I guess I listen to music for about half an hour every day. I would, for example, listen when I get home from school, or in the evenings before I go to bed. On weekends, however, I listen to music much more. For example, I would invite my best friend over to my place, and we would listen to our favorite CD's for a few hours at a time.

**k) TRAVELLING**

**81. Do you like traveling? ( 5 - 6 )**

Yes, I like traveling. Firstly, I believe that traveling is always educational. What I mean to say is that the people that you meet along the way are usually interesting. Secondly, I wish I were able to travel more. For example, I have not traveled to a foreign country yet.

**82. How do you usually travel? ( 5 - 8 )**

In China I like to travel by train. Allow me to explain. Firstly, when I travel by train I am able to see more of China. In addition, the trains in China are convenient and comfortable. For example, I can

travel to any city, and I am able to sleep on the train. Lastly, traveling on a train is a social event as well. For example, one can chat with other passengers about where they are going, and why they are traveling.

**83. Where have you traveled to lately? ( 5 - 8 )**

I traveled to Dalian last month. My parents and I traveled there by train. We went to see my grandmother who has been ill lately. I enjoyed the trip as I have not been to Dalian before. Moreover, the city has left me a deep impression for its fresh air and clean environment.

**84. What kind of places do you like to visit? ( 5 - 8 )**

I like to visit places where there is a lot of entertainment. For example, I don't like it when we go and visit my grandparents in the countryside. They live on a farm and don't even have a computer for me to play on. I hope the places I go to have coffee shops and theaters at least.

**1) Time**

**85. What do you think of time?**

To me, time is my competitor. I always have a lot of things to do and a lot of dreams to fulfill, so I have to run against time and do my things as fast as possible. That's why I consider time my competitor.

**86. How do you think of being late?**

It is quite rude to be late. Generally, people who don't show up on time are considered impolite. Moreover, they show disrespect to others because others have to wait for them.

**87. How do you feel if you are late? How will others feel?**

I will feel quite sorry for those who have to wait for me. I may also have the feeling of being embarrassed and shameful. Whenever I show up late, I must apologize sincerely to others. Of course, I have few chances to do so because generally I am always punctual.

**口语 8 分回忆[英文]**

8 分比较意外,模考时老师说"If you don't obey the rules, 5 or 6. if you do as the third part, longer answer, show up your vocabulary, 7 or 8" 所以我对自己是没信心的。

还是英语写吧.typing pingyin is tiring.

I owe this good result to good preparation, the teachers' advice and a bit of luck. I was the last one of the total 3 days' oral test, so I have two days and a half to prepare. I stayed in front of the computer and writing and murmuring answers to the questions that previous candidates posted. so almost all the questions the examiner asked had been prepared by me.

She was tired, after two and a half days' speaking, and spoke very fast and interrupted almost every response i gave. I spoke fast,too, because i have prepared for all the answers. So it seems the whole test only took 10 minutes also. It does seem pretty short after i have recalled all the course of the conversation.

What's your name?

My full name is Zhen Fang Ling. If you don't mind, you can also call me Lynn.

(This is a bit like reciting, and I rushed to say the second sentence, because she was going to interrupt me when I just finished the first sentence.)

Are you a student or are you working?

I am working as a teacher. ("as a teacher" was almost stopped by her interruption, but she seemed impressed when hearing it.)

Have you thought of a change?

No...

Why not?

I enjoyed my work. Although I have taught English for 10 years, 11 years actually, my work changed from year to year. I first taught 11 year-olds and then 14 year-olds and now 16 or 17 year-olds. I experience different things every year and I am never bored.

Any interesting people you met in your work?

Oh, yes. The students are interesting, young people, energetic and creative. I enjoy interacting with them and learn a lot from them. Also, because my school is expanding, we have new teachers coming every year from all over the country, including foreign teachers (er, foreign teachers are not from the country). I like to meet new people and exchange ideas and know different lives and cultures.

Now let's talk about photographs. Do Chinese people like to take photographs?

Yes, as more and more people are going traveling, they take pictures of places they visit and keep them for memory... (interrupted)

What kind of photographs do you like?

You mean photos taken by professional photographers?

Yes.

Well, I like photographs of people. I like to read the expression, (er..and) the emotion of the people on the picture and know their lives.... (interrupted)

Do you prefer to buy picture postcards or take photos?

Sorry?

Do you like to buy picture postcards or take photos?

Hm? (confused by the picture and photos, think it means the difference between picture and photos)

Do you prefer to buy picture postcards or take photos when you visit places?

Oh, I see, one is to buy and the other is to take by myself?

Yes.

I do both.(er.forgot to say thank you) When I am traveling, and I see beautiful scenery, I take photos. However, when I see pictures taken by professional photographers on sale in the shops, I find mine are not as good as them, I will buy some and post them to my friends...(interrupted)

Let's talk about food. Who cook in your family?

I am considered to be lucky, because I live with my parents-in-law. And in China, it's common that older generation, retired people prepare food for the family...(interrupted)

Do you think it's important for the family to eat together?

Oh, yes, I do. Eating together provide an opportunity for the family members to exchange ideas and share each other's experience. It helps to strengthen the relationship between family members and keep the family close...(interrupted)

What kind of food is popular in your culture?

Ah... My culture is a diverse one. We have different food in different places, different provinces. For example, I am Cantonese, I like Cantonese food. However, people from Hunan think Cantonese food is tasteless. They prefer Hunan food, spicy food. So it is difficult to choose one particular food that is popular in the whole country.

Now I will give you a topic. You will talk about it for one to two minutes. So don't worry if I stop you. You will have one minute to prepare for it. You can make notes if you like.

Here is the card.

Thanks.

Recently I saw a movie on line. It's called Saving face, directed by a Chinese-American director called ....Alex Wu, cast by(er. Casting)a group of Chinese-American actors and actresses, including one of my favorite actresses Joan Chen, who immigrated to the United States in the 1980s. That mean when I was a little kid, I saw movies of hers. This movie is about a Chinese mother and an American daughter, who has grown up with her grandparents in the United States. It shows how the mother gets along with her daughter, how to cope with her new American life and how she handles her own emotional problems. At the end of the movie, the mother and the daughter finally understand each other. The mother accepted the fact that her daughter is lesbian. And the

daughter also encourages her mother to accept a marriage with(to) a young man—she married a man who is almost 20 years younger than her. This movie shows...(interrupted)

Do you want to see the movie again?

No, I don't think so, because I saw the movie on line, and I was able to repeat it again and again. I think I have known the movie enough and there is no need to....

Have you told anybody about the film?

No...oh yes, I talked about it to a friend of mine when we were chatting on line...

What is the status of film making in your country?

Oh, it is becoming increasingly important. There is a big market for it in the country and many companies are investing in the film industry...(interrupted)

What is the status of actresses and actors in your country?

Well...opinions vary. Young people admire movie stars, the glamour, trend, fashion..They see them as heroes. However, older people have negative opinions towards them. To them, many movie stars have problems. Some of them have drug problems, divorces....they don't like them at all...(interrupted)

How do movies influence people?

The content, the content of a movie have influences on people. For example, if a movie is about how people persevere to succeed. Young people may be inspired and motivated to seek success after they see it...(interrupted)

How do you see the educational value in films and that in reading?

Well, you think when you read, so . However, when you see a movie, movies are full of plots, some are really exciting. You can't really think when you watch them. You might think after you watch the movie, but not during watching it. So I think reading has more educational value than seeing films.

How does seeing films help with learning languages?

Oh, it helps a lot in learning languages, because learning a language is a process of imitating.. When students are seeing a film, he is imitating the expressions, the pronunciation and the vocabulary. Most important of all, they enjoy it! I use that a lot in my class....

Isn't it a bit passive?

Oh, yeah,it is a bit. That's why we don't do that often in ....ah serious class time. We do that at weekends when students are relaxing...(interrupted)

How do you plan a lesson with films?

I will...First, I will tell them that we are going to show a movie and then ask them to guess what the content is. Then we show the movie, after seeing it, we'll discuss about it to see who has guessed right. And if we have more time for it, we usually pick one scene for the students to act. Or sometimes we pick several scenes and different groups of students act them. We put them together and we have a movie of our own...

Basically, if your occupation is an English teacher and on this work have worked for 10 years, you totally should attain a score 8 in speaking part, even in all parts.

回头看整个过程(应该比较全的了),我也觉得8分似乎挺容易的.但我也曾用雅思的评分标准来分析自己的表现.我觉得自己的 **fluency, coherence and pronunciation** 都无懈可击. 我也尽量显示了一些词汇,如果不是被打断太多,应该还可以再 **show** 一些的.关于 **grammar**, 这些话题都不需要用过去时和 **she/he**,所以大大地减少了犯错的机会.大家也看到了里面有很多 **fragments**,但这在谈话中是难以避免的,所以考官就原谅了我吧.

don't take things for granted. I am sure IELTS are all about preparation. I heard many English majors fail this test. And I am sure if your pronunciation is good and have good preparation, you can possibly get an 8. Conversely, even you can speak great English but don't prepare enough and don't obey the rules, there is a good chance you fail.

When I was doing the simulate test with a Scottish teacher, he pointed out my weakness mercilessly. I gave him short answers all the time in the first part and spoke incoherently in the second. Interrupted by him in the two parts many times, I started to use long sentences and bigger words in the last part. Only until then he was a bit satisfied with my performance. He said, "your English has no problem, your accent is excellent. However(we are not allowed to use but), if you do like the first part and second part, 5 or 6." I believe him. He knew I was an English teacher, still, he didn't think I can naturally get a high score.

Looking back to the whole conversation, I guess the examiner went through the time quite comfortably. She has been working for almost 3 days, and was too tired to struggle a conversation with a candidate. She read from the paper and spoke extremely fast. I did the same and kept speaking at length. Although I did make her repeat one question 3 times, it didn't affect much.

Also, one thing I worried after the exam is that she could clearly tell that I have prepared. And some people say that will be bad. Now, you know there is never too much preparation for IELTS. Just prepare, as long as you don't recite looking at the ceiling, it is fine.

### 雅思口语必杀秘笈

口语考试最紧张的时候不是在说的时候而是在门外等的时候,一边希望下一个就是自己,同时心里也十分紧张.其实这种情况对口语考试的发挥是很不利的.在等待的时候建议不要想待会对着鬼子要怎么说,而是怎样才能把鬼子俘虏过来。

口语考试的本质不在于你能说得多么流利，英语的词汇量有多大，而是你是否能和别人清楚明白地表达自己的想法。除了用语言，眼神和手势也是很重要的，特别是对于我们这些英语不是非常流利，程度尚浅的烤鸭队员来说，考试的时候要注意以下几点：

1.考前在心里上要不断鼓励自己，相信自己是最好的。考试的时候只有你和考官，不用担心有别人听到你们的谈话（至于录音机的用处下面会说明）

2.见到老外的第一眼要主动向他打招呼，最好是能上前和他握手。在考官带你到考室的路上他会让你把包放在门外的小椅子上，同时让你把手机等移动设备关掉，这时你应该主动抢着说 **i have switched it off.** 在门口你要让考官先进入考室，如果你先进去了要等考官进来了再坐下，坐之前先要问：**may i sit down?** 这样会让考官觉得你很懂礼貌，从旁观者角度上说，从一开始你就占据了主动。

3.考官带你进入考室后会确认你的身份然后问你是否准备好。接下来他会打开录音机捧着考试章程对着那东西机械地读上一遍，这种情景往往会令人很紧张，其实没必要，你就当鬼子在“念经”。

4.当考试开始的时候第一部分是聊家常，这部分可以准备，即使背也行，但说的时候要自然点，不要让鬼子看出你是在背而不是说。第二部分是 **topic**。建议不要仅仅依赖无忧雅思的口语几经，可以参考一下然后自己准备薄弱的 **topic**。宁愿找一些相关词组和单词也不要事先准备好文章然后背出来在考试的时候说。

5.从开始到结束始终要让考官觉得你很有信心，眼睛要看着考官，眼神里要流入出真诚和自信（把考官当成是你的好朋友，包考试当作再和他聊天就能做到），说得不好没关系，说错了也不要紧，记得纠正过来，不会影响你的分数。同时在考试的时候要会用手势来表达自己的意思，这样一方面让考官觉得你很自然，不紧张，另一方面能够弥补你语言上的表达不足。

6.坐在椅子上的姿势不要太拘谨，就像平时上课的时候样子。如果做不到，建议座着的时候让自己的上身挺直，加上你的眼神和你的手势，能让考官觉得你是个很有信心而且善于交流的人。从一开始你就有了很好的印象分数（印象分是很重要的，确实存在的）。

7.如果碰到自己很难回答的问题，就不要正面回答，比如你可以说：**i don't have many ideas about this but in my mind, there may be... or i guess...**但千万不要说 **i don't know**。同样你也可以获得更多的时间来考虑一个问题，那时你可以说：**let me see...**等等。

8.考试结束的时候记得说再见，并随手关门，这些进门打招呼说再见的部分都算在印象分里面，等你出了门，考官就把你的分数打出来了。

至于那个录音机，不要怕。他的用处是针对考官的不是你的。当你的雅思成绩中如果其他很高，口语却很低的时候，考官会拿出磁带重新确认你的英语水平，以防因为主观原因而使你的口语分数偏低。

### 雅思考试口语 8 分的练习法

中国的学生往往能够取得优异的 TOEFL 成绩，个中原因我想不言自明。但是遇到有 **SPEAKING** 项目的考试，很多同学，包括偶在内，在准备阶段都十分紧张也十分头疼，最担心的莫过于在考试时头脑出现瞬间空白而场面尴尬，从而也使自己更加紧张，成绩当然不会理想。我的建议就是准备要充分，切忌侥幸心理。

准备要充分体现在:

1)对于话题的范围准备要充分。虽然 IELTS 口语范围很广,准备的时候不可能面面俱到,但是复习阶段要锻炼自己 BRAINSTORM 的能力,就是从一个已给出的话题不断延伸,而且延伸的范围要在合理的情况下越广越好,试想真的考试中考官会基于刚才的话题引申出什么新话题,并且对于每个话题,自己有些什么东西好讲也要有基本的思路。我的习惯是当天把一类话题之间的引申顺序和讲的思路都记录下来的,等到临考时的复习就很明确也很省时了。个人认为对提高第一、三部分成绩尤为有效,不过对于第二部分的话题准备当然也是很有用的。

2)准备的形式要参考考试形式。我的做法是把手上口语资料里的 TOPIC 一个一个都分别抄在纸片上,然后放在一个大信封里,每天有空的时候就抽一个出来,准备一分钟,讲一分钟。这是专门针对 IELTS 口语第二部分的准备(好象 BEC 高级里的第二部分也可以采用类似的方法,但是那里没有提示,却改为三个话题选其一)。一分钟计时,个人认为最好用那种家用的到时可以叫的小计时器,如果没有,用一般的手表或钟也可以,缺点就是要时时关心时间。(不过偶并没有特意去买计时器,看个人的情况了,呵呵)

3)说到口语考试不能不提到临场。曾经看到一个视频说“因为中文和英文的发音部位不同,所以建议大家考口语之前先在没人的地方活动嘴巴 30 分钟,放松肌肉”呵呵。虽然这样做有点夸张,但偶还是建议,无论如何都不要趴着睡觉。IELTS 是一打一,所以你可以和别的鸭友聊天,偶那天就异常兴奋地和坐在前排的两个 JJ 聊天来着,结果轮到自己了,也不紧张,因为已经放开了,呵呵。而 BEC 是二对二,你就可以先找到有可能成为自己 PARTNER 的人用英语先交流,相互熟悉对方的口音等等。

因为这些考试有口语的部分,所以更加具有挑战性,个人认为对于英语能力的提高也更有帮助。首先要正视它,就象轮到你了,有考官拿着表格来领你,不要害怕,有什么了不起,对他/她微笑,反正已经准备好了,你就问吧。呵呵,偶当时就是这么想的,结果发现无论 BEC 高级还是 IELTS,偶准备的广度和深度都比实际考试的要大的多,所以充分的准备是前提,准备好了,自然就得心应手(这好象是杨澜接受采访时讲的,呵呵)。这不仅仅是应付考试,对于口语交流能力的提高我想才是我们平时联系的最终目的。

### 英式俚语和习惯表达~~

对朋友的称呼,除了最常用的 MATEY,还可以用 PAL,英国人一般不说 DUDE,但这个词是美国人的最爱喝酒是英国人的最爱,不用说。一般要去酒吧,英国人都会简单的说: GO OUT, DID U GO OUT LAST NITE? 意思就是你有没有去 CLUBING。喝醉了,可以用: PISSED, (注意 PISSED OFF, 是生气的意思,要分开), ALED UP, 程度更深可以说: WASTED, 自嘲丑态可以说: I WAS FUCKED, CLUB 人太多, PACKED, 不好, CRAP, 第二天头晕可以用: HANG OVER 有人说话做事夸张,或者没必要: 可以说, DON'T MAKE TWO BITES AT A CHERRY 对伦敦人的称呼: COCKNEY (s) 表示不相信: I DON'T ADAM AND EVE IT! 形容太爱自己吹嘘的人: ALL MOUTH AND NO TROUSERS 很令人满意的: AS RIGHT AS RAIN 表示对一事情的关注: KEEP ONE'S FINGERS CROSS