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Master IELTS 4

# IELTS



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# SUPERIOR SPEAKING

## IELTS 9分口语

编著/Patrick Hafenstein



详述4大口语评分标准、QPS应考策略及实用笔记速记法  
真实场景口语训练  
实现口语实力的巨大飞跃

[www.Topsage.com]

免费咨询热线 Richard: 15970184 Molly: 14225154  
Phantom: 896870980 Eva: 1093452635



西安交通大学出版社  
XI AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS





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Foreword

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*IELTS Superior Speaking* has been specifically designed for IELTS candidates whose first language is Chinese. The aim of this IELTS speaking book is threefold.

Firstly, to help you beat the test in a timely manner so that you can get the IELTS score that you require and more importantly make your conditional offer unconditional for the university of your choice.

Secondly, to build your confidence for the section of the IELTS that most students find the most daunting and nerve-racking. By giving you the inside knowledge of the test and the strategies you can be sure that you will be able to express yourself fluently, coherently, clearly, naturally, accurately, appropriately and in a sophisticated manner.

Lastly, to equip you with the speaking skills needed to not just survive in an English speaking country but also impress in an academic environment.

There is no time like the present so stop making excuses and putting off until tomorrow what can be done today. The most important thing to remember is that you have chosen to venture forth to new heights in your life filled with greater opportunities and promises, so now is the time to get off on the right foot and take a step in the right direction.

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本书是专为母语为中文的 IELTS 考生设计的口语学习用书,其主要目的如下:

第一,帮助考生在有限的时间内取得所需要的 IELTS 成绩;另外还希望能帮助拿到有条件入学许可的学生,转为取得无条件入学许可。

第二,帮助考生在最担心的口语测试部分建立信心。本书提供 IELTS 测试相关信息以及准备口试的方法、技巧与策略,帮助考生说出一口自然流利的英语,并学会组织意见,清楚地表达自己的想法。

最后,让你的英文能力足够应付生活上以及学术领域上的需求。

现在就开始准备吧,不要把所有的事情都拖延到明天。你已选择了更好的方向,为人生新的里程碑展开挑战,所以现在是你下定决心、大步迈进的时候了。

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How to use this book

## Speaking Overview 口试介绍

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This is designed to provide a general understanding of what happens in the official test. The more familiar you are with the test proceedings, the less nervous and more confident you will feel in the real test.

此部分提供口语测试的方式及流程，你越熟悉测试方式，应试时就会越有信心。

## FAQs 常见问题集

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Although you've probably done a bit of research on IELTS already, I'm sure you still have a number of questions unanswered. The FAQs has been compiled by IELTS examiners, IELTS teachers, IELTS consultants and IELTS students with the aim of putting your nerves at ease.

常见问题集由口试考官、IELTS 资深教师、顾问以及学生协力完成，解答考生对 IELTS 的各种疑惑。

## Marking Criteria 口试的 4 个评分标准

---

This will highlight the examiners' expectations of candidates, let you know what will be penalised and what won't and what you should and shouldn't do.

口试的 4 个评分标准可提醒考生注意口试时不能犯哪些错误，有哪些错误会被扣分，哪些不会。

## Sample Interviews 口试现场模拟

---

These have been provided with "comments" to give you a deeper insight into how the examiner will assess your performance. The IELTS 9 samples include the scripts.

提供 4、5、6、7、9 分的考生口试模拟示范及评分表，帮助考生进一步了解评分规则。9 分的示范附有完整对话内容。

## Do It Yourself Study Guide 口语能力——自学要诀

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After hearing other students' weaknesses and thinking about your own, you can use the study tips to help you plan your study schedule. Tips are provided for each criterion of the speaking test.

此部分提供针对口试 4 个评分标准的个别准备方式，供考生自我练习。

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### Speaking Test: Part 1 口试第一部分

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This will introduce the most common question types encountered in Part 1 and give you tips on how to state and develop your opinion using the QPS strategy.

本部分会教考生如何应用 QPS 应考策略回答 Part 1 的常见问题。

### Speaking Test: Part 2 口试第二部分

---

This will advise you on the best way to make notes and the most common types of topic cards. Sample answers are provided on how your notes turn into a short presentation.

此部分提供 Part 2 常见考题，并指导考生做笔记，进而将笔记整理成一篇完整的表达。

### Speaking Test: Part 3 口试第三部分

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This will introduce the most common question types encountered in Part 3 and give you tips on how to state and develop your opinion again using the QPS strategy.

此部分收录 Part 3 常见问题，并指导考生利用 QPS 应考策略发展意见。

### Topic-Based Question Bank 主题分类问题集

---

There are general topics, as well as subtopics, for Parts 1, 2 and 3 which are given primarily to build your vocabulary and confidence on the most common themes encountered in the official test. In the real test questions will be arranged randomly and not by topic. Therefore, some "Official Samples", located after the sample interviews, and after this Question Bank, have also been compiled to give you an idea of the variety of questions that will be asked.

此部分提供正式考试中常考主题问题集。在 IELTS 正式测试中，问题不局限于一种主题，故此部分提供考生熟悉各种主题的机会。

### Test Bank 题库

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In the real test topics are arranged randomly so use this to improve your ability to talk about a variety of topics in a short period of time.

IELTS 测试中的题目都是随机安排的，题库的用意是帮助考生提升在短暂的作答时间里回答各种不同主题的能力。

### Cut-Up Study Notes 随身学习卡

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These have been compiled so that you can review everything conveniently anytime, anywhere.

随身学习卡提供考生随时随地复习各种问题及答题的方式。

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Topic-Based Glossary 主题分类实用词汇

The following vocabulary, if used correctly, would typify some of the vocabulary an IELTS 7 and above candidate would produce. It has been arranged according to topic and includes a number of idioms.

考生若能应用此部分的词汇及谚语，则已具备 IELTS 7 分以上的英语能力。

Introduction of Speakers' Accents 录音员口音介绍

In the IELTS test you will hear a range of accents, as the exam tests international English—not just British. Oral examiners also have varying backgrounds so it is important that you expose yourself to a number of different accents in order to perform well in the IELTS.

IELTS 的口试官来自各个国家，考生有可能会遇到有各种口音的口试官。本书特别挑选来自各个不同国家的专业录音员，以帮助考生熟悉口试时可能会遇到的各种口音。

Recordist	Accent	Track
<b>Jex</b> (Waterloo, England)	<b>standard British</b>	<i>Track 02-08</i>
<b>Petula</b> (southwest, England)	<b>standard British</b>	<i>Track 13</i>
<b>John</b> (Newcastle, England)	<b>northern (Geordie) British</b>	<i>Track 14-15</i>
<b>Natasha</b> (Auckland, New Zealand)	<b>New Zealand</b>	<i>Track 16-17</i>
<b>Mark</b> (Brighton, England)	<b>standard British</b>	<i>Track 18-19</i>
<b>Catherine</b> (Manchester, England)	<b>southern British</b>	<i>Track 20-21</i>
<b>Matthew</b> (northeast England)	<b>slightly northern British</b>	<i>Track 22-23</i>
<b>Olivia</b> (Pretoria, South Africa)	<b>South African</b>	<i>Track 24-25</i>

元音	
英式音标	KK 音标
[ɪ]	[ɪ]
[e]	[e]
[æ]	[æ]
[ɒ]	[ɑ], [ɔ]
[ʌ]	[ʌ]
[ʊ]	[ʊ]
[ə]	[ə], [ɚ]
[i]	[i]
[u]	[u]
[i:]	[i]
[ɑ:]	[ɑ], [ɑr]
[ɔ:]	[ɔ], [ɔr]
[u:]	[u]
[ɜ:]	[ɜ]
[eɪ]	[e]
[aɪ]	[aɪ]
[ɔɪ]	[ɔɪ]
[əʊ]	[o]
[oʊ]	[o]
[aʊ]	[au]
[ɪə]	[ɪr]
[eə]	[er]
[ʊə]	[ʊr]
[iə]	[jɚ]

辅音	
英式音标	KK 音标
[p]	[p]
[b]	[b]
[t]	[t]
[d]	[d]
[k]	[k]
[f]	[f]
[v]	[v]
[θ]	[θ]
[ð]	[ð]
[s]	[s]
[z]	[z]
[ʃ]	[ʃ]
[ʒ]	[ʒ]
[h]	[h]
[k]	[k]
[tʃ]	[tʃ]
[dʒ]	[dʒ]
[m]	[m]
[n]	[n]
[ŋ]	[ŋ]
[w]	[w]
[l]	[l]
[r]	[r]
[j]	[j]



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IELTS(International English Language Testing System)“国际英语语言测试系统”是全球认可的英语语言能力评估系统,也是进入大多数英语系国家高等学府就读必备的英语能力证明,特别受到英国、澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大等国认可,而目前美国大多数大学也承认 IELTS 成绩。IELTS 测试由英国文化协会(The British Council)、剑桥大学考试委员会(Cambridge ESOL)及澳大利亚教育国际开发署(IDP Education Australia)共同举办,由剑桥大学考试委员会统筹管理。除了计划前往英语系国家就读大学、研究生院、专科学校、预科课程者适合参加 IELTS 测试外,凡申请澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大、美国移民者,或是担任英国及澳洲各政府部门实习生、参加国防部及公共医疗会议等专业人士,均可参加 IELTS 测试。



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### IELTS 测试方式

IELTS 测试分为学术类 (Academic) 和培训类 (General Training), 测试内容分为听、读、说、写四部分, 其中 Listening 和 Speaking 部分不分类, Reading 和 Writing 两项则分类。

- 学术类 (Academic)

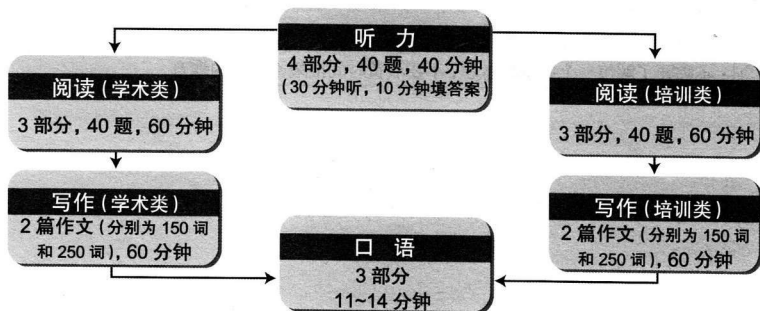
适用于申请正规课程者, 例如研究生院、大学、专科学校或要求此类者。

- 培训类 (General Training)

适用于申请移民者及欲申请学校要求此类者。

### IELTS 测试流程图

IELTS测试分为听力、阅读、写作、口语四部分, 测试时间为2小时55分钟。



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■ IELTS Listening Module·听力

<b>内 容</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 测试时间 40 分钟，其中 10 分钟填答案</li> <li>· 分为 4 部分，共有 40 题</li> <li>· 听力只放一遍，不会重复</li> </ul>
<b>题 型 结 构</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 第一、二段：以一般生活及社会状态为主</li> <li>· 第三、四段：涵盖教育、学术、世界性的主题</li> <li>· 题型：选择题、填空题、简答题、图表题</li> </ul>
<b>作 答 重 点</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 要边听边作答</li> <li>· 需了解独白或对话的主题</li> <li>· 注意数字、时间、日期等较明显的字眼</li> <li>· 听出重要的词句，记下与主题相关或有因果关系的信息</li> </ul>

■ IELTS Reading Module·阅读

<b>内 容</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 测试时间 1 小时，含填写答案时间</li> <li>· 包含 3 篇文章，每篇约有 800~900 词</li> <li>· 测试题目共 40 题</li> </ul>
<b>题 型 结 构</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 主题多样化，除了日常生活，还包括学术上的探讨与了解</li> <li>· 题型：简答题、选择题、匹配题、填空题、图表题、表格题、段落大意题、摘要题、是非 / 未提及题 (True/False/Not Given)</li> </ul>
<b>作 答 重 点</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 了解各段落主题与大意</li> <li>· 圈出重要信息</li> <li>· 圈出数字、日期、时间、项目等较明显的词句</li> <li>· 不需要了解每一个单词的意思，不要浪费时间推敲不明白的地方</li> </ul>

## ■ IELTS Writing Module·写作

<b>内 容</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 测试时间 1 小时, 需写 2 篇作文</li> <li>· Task 1: 最少 150 词, 建议花 20 分钟</li> <li>· Task 2: 最少 250 词, 建议花 40 分钟</li> </ul>
<b>题 型 结 构</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Task 1: 考题基本形式为图片、表格、曲线、饼状图等, 考生依照所给的信息, 分析、组织并讨论主题</li> <li>· Task 2: 依照所给的主题, 表达自己的意见、支持或反驳、解决问题及讨论问题</li> </ul>
<b>作 答 重 点</b>	<p>Task 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 避免使用自己没把握的单词和语法结构</li> <li>· 从题目要求中, 清楚分析题目, 圈出重要的词或短语</li> </ul> <p>Task 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 仔细阅读题目, 避免文不对题</li> <li>· 强调自己的想法和意见</li> <li>· 支持或反对考题的论点, 只能二选一, 定位要清楚</li> </ul>

## ■ IELTS Speaking Module·口试

<b>内 容</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 测试时间约11~14分钟, 分成3个部分</li> <li>Part 1: 4~5分钟, 自我介绍及面谈</li> <li>Part 2: 3~4分钟, 1分钟准备, 对特定话题发表看法</li> <li>Part 3: 4~5分钟, 第二部分的延伸讨论, 题目较第二部分抽象</li> </ul>
<b>题 型 结 构</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Part 1: 面试官介绍自己并确认考生身份, 询问考生与个人有关的事物、家人、兴趣、工作背景等</li> <li>· Part 2: 面试官出示话题卡, 考生依据话题卡可有1分钟的准备时间, 考场备有纸笔供考生使用</li> <li>· Part 3: 连结第二部分的延伸讨论, 或更深更广的互动讨论</li> </ul>
<b>作 答 重 点</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 有效表达意见, 与面试官沟通</li> <li>· 正确使用词汇和语法</li> <li>· 能够参与一般对话或勇于发问、发言</li> <li>· 轻松应对, 表达流畅, 答为所问</li> </ul>

## ■ 笔试部分

时 间	考场建议
在早上8:00前 到达考场	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>请在考试当天上午8:00前到达考试中心。8:30以后停止进场。8:30以后到达考场的考生将被取消参加笔试的资格,并不得转考、退考或退费。笔试迟到的考生有权利选择参加口语考试。</li> <li>在考场张贴的名单上找到自己的名字,记住自己的考场。</li> <li>听从考试中心工作人员的指挥到候考室候考。</li> <li>仔细听考试中心的工作人员介绍考前的注意事项。</li> </ul>
入场 上午8:00到8:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>遵照考试中心工作人员的安排在教室外按照考号顺序排队等候。请在排队前先上洗手间。</li> <li>在进入教室前准备好您的身份证和一张护照尺寸的彩照待检。彩照必须是六个月内的近照,且背面要写上您的名字。请将您的私人物品存放在指定的区域。</li> <li>根据桌上的标签找到您的位置。</li> <li>请就座。您可以利用这段时间测试一下您的耳机。</li> </ul>
准备考试 上午8:30到9:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>在所有考生就坐后,监考人员会开始宣读考试事项。</li> <li>您的身份证会被暂时集中收起,并在笔试结束前发还给您。</li> <li>监考人员会给您分发听力/阅读答题纸。请根据指示填好答题纸(听力部分和阅读部分的答题区分别在答题纸的正反面)。</li> <li>根据指示测试您的耳机。</li> <li>监考人员将分发听力试卷并要求您在封面填写姓名和考号。</li> <li>听力考试录音带中会提示您何时打开试卷。在此之前,您不可以打开试卷。</li> <li>在考试正式开始以前,监考人员还会要求您再次检查耳机。</li> </ul>
考试进行中 上午9:00到12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>考试于早上9:00正式开始。</li> <li>请注意听从监考人员的指示。</li> <li>如果您有疑问,请举手向监考人员示意寻求帮助。</li> <li>如果您认为您得到的试卷有误,或是试卷缺页、模糊,请马上告诉监考人员。</li> <li>在考试进行期间,您不能和其他考生互借文具。</li> <li>当您听到停止作答的指示时,请马上停止答卷,并放下铅笔。否则您将被视为违反考试规则,可能被取消考试成绩。</li> </ul>



## ■ 口试部分

- 请在您预定的口试时间前 30 分钟到达考试中心并签到。未能在考试前 15 分钟到达并签到的考生，将有可能被取消参加口试的资格，并不得转考、退考或退费。
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- 除了需要检验身份证和照片之外，考生禁止携带任何私人物品进入考场。此规定同时适用于笔试和口试。请不要携带任何贵重物品到考场，考生的个人物品将被存放在考场以外的指定地点。英国文化协会（在中国作为英国使/领馆文化教育处开展工作）和考试中心恕不对考生个人物品的损失或遗失负责。

## IELTS 测试成绩计算方式

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听力 Listening Band	7.5	6.0	6.0
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### ■ 寄送成绩

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## ■ 口试部分

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# IELTS

## SUPERIOR SPEAKING

### 口试介绍与模拟示范

IELTS Speaking Test Introduction and  
Sample Interviews

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Introduction

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# Introduction to the Speaking Section of IELTS

IELTS 口试介绍

## Overview

口试流程

### Part 1 (4-5 minutes)

There are 3 parts to the IELTS speaking section, which increases in difficulty and runs for a total of 11-14 minutes. IELTS 口语测试分为3个部分, 难度递增, 全程11~14分钟。

#### ■ Introductions *Track 02*

This will include greetings and checking of candidate's ID. 问候并确认考生身份。

#### ■ Hometowns or jobs/studies *Track 03*

Candidates are asked around 3 questions on one of the aforementioned topics.

考生会被问及约3个有关考生的家乡、工作或学业等问题。

#### ■ General topics *Track 04*

Candidates are asked between 3-6 questions from another 1 or 2 general topics.

考生接着会再被问到几个一般性问题。

### Part 2 (3-4 minutes)

#### ■ Explanation *Track 05*

The examiner will introduce Part 2 and hand candidates a topic card, paper and pen.

口试官会介绍口试 Part 2 的测试方式, 并给考生1张话题卡及纸笔。

#### ■ Preparation time *Track 05*

Candidates are given 1 minute to make notes on the given topic.

考生有1分钟的准备时间, 为话题做笔记。

#### ■ Individual long turns *Track 06*

Candidates are required to give a speech for 1-2 minutes.

考生针对主题发表1~2分钟的意见。

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■ Follow up question *Track 07*

If time allows, the examiner will ask candidates a question to bring Part 2 to an end.

若时间允许，口试官会再问考生1个问题，作为Part 2的结束。

■ Discussion *Track 08*

Candidates will be asked a few more questions which are related to the Part 2 topic. This is often the section which makes or breaks candidates.

考生会被问到几个与Part 2主题相关的问题，这个部分通常较为困难。

Part 1 *Track 02-08*

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about your work or school.

- Are you a student or do you work?
- Do you like your school?
- Is there anything you would like to change about your school?
- How do you travel to school?

Let's move on to email.

- How often do you use email?
- Do you think writing an email is better than writing a letter?

Now I'd like to ask you about travel.

- What countries have you travelled to before?
- Where wouldn't you like to travel to? Why not?

Part 3  
(4-5 minutes)

Possible  
IELTS  
Band 9  
9分(参考分数)

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## Part 2

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

### Topic Card

Describe a problem in your city.

You should say:

- what it is
- how it was caused
- why it is a problem

and offer some solutions to the problem.

- Are you optimistic that the situation will improve?

### Part 3

You've been talking about a problem in your city and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this. Let's consider first of all:

The development of cities

- Examine the causes of urbanisation.
- Predict how cities will develop in the future.

Global issues

- Describe how noticeable the gap between the rich and the poor is in your country.
- Discuss how worried you are about rising world temperatures.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.



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Introduction |

SCRIPTS 对话内容

Part 1

Hello, my name is Christopher. What's your full name please?

My name is Jeremy David Hellard.

OK. And can I check your ID and passport please?

Yes, certainly.

Thank you. That's fine. In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself. Let's talk about your work or school. Are you a student or do you work?

I'm a student.

And do you like your school?

Yeah, I like, I like my school. I like studying there but the actual building, the actual surroundings are nothing special. We tend to call it "Strand Poly" rather than King's College.

And is there anything you would like to change about your school?

There are certainly a lot of things that could be changed about King's College. To start with as I said it's, it's not the most beautiful place yet it is next to a wonderful London building called Northumberland House and ours looks drab and black by comparison. And apart from that we have a very famous War Studies department that actually trains a lot of rather dubious dictators and other characters from countries that I would rather not have my university train people from. So there are a couple of issues I think we could change.

How do you travel to school?

I walk across the bridge because I live very close to King's College in

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Waterloo so I walk across Waterloo Bridge and see the trail of drips of blood and, and rather dubious fluids which you see lying on the roads there so yeah I walk just a short distance.

Now let's move on to email. How often do you use email?

Email. I tend to use email about once or twice a week just to keep in touch with people who I'm not in the same city as or the same country as at the moment.

Do you think writing an email is better than writing a letter?

I don't think it's better than writing a letter. I much prefer writing and receiving letters but the emails are so much more useful for immediate communication. So if I really need to get in touch with people or more than one person at a time then I might well prefer to use email because it's slightly more efficient in the modern setting.

Now I'd like to ask you about travel. What countries have you travelled to before?

I've travelled extensively in Europe and Asia but never outside of these 2 continents so I've been to most Western European countries; Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Czechoslovakia and in Asia I've spent most of the time in India, Nepal, Thailand, Laos.

And where wouldn't you like to travel to?

I wouldn't like to go to Los Angeles or the suburban sprawl around that area. I tend to, I would love to go to the United States for a lot of reasons but I think that absolute height of modern suburbanisation that is Los Angeles County is something that I would rather never see.

## Part 2

OK, let's move onto Part 2. In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to

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think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

I understand, yes.

So here's your topic. I'd like you to describe a problem in your city.

Well, I think that the main problem that I see with London is congestion of traffic. Because despite all of the new congestion laws which have been installed in recent times, I find that the very nature of London is that it is an old city, about one or two thousand years old in its present size and sprawl, obviously it's grown a little. But it is designed around the idea of having horses and carts, ponies and traps trundling through the cobbled streets saying good morning to each other in a nice English style. But now we have thousands and thousands of jeeps, sports utility vehicles and other oversized vehicles which were designed for American ranches driving through our cities. So London in particular, as you get to the centre, it becomes a complete gridlock where you breathe diesel fuel all the time and when you get home you will blow black dust out of your nose. So I think although there are a lot of other problems in the metropolitan situation, I tend to find that in London it's definitely the overflow of vehicles and people who decide rather than using the public transport that they want to take their own car and listen to their own music on their own stereo system. So basically I think this is the nature of the problems with my city.

OK, and are you optimistic that the situation will improve?

No, not really. They're trying, as I say they've installed congestion charges and laws to prevent it from happening but people will just shoulder that cost, people will simply say "I have to pay five pounds more each time I go to town". So they will pay five pounds more but the problem remains until they pedestrianise the centre of the city.

### Part 3

OK, thank you. Now let's move onto Part 3. You've been talking about a problem in your city and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related

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to this. So let's consider first of all the development of cities. Could you examine the causes of urbanisation?

Well the causes of urbanisation are basically the industrial revolution which started I suppose in English cities. But when London's East End started to industrialise, then obviously they need hundreds of thousands of workers to run the factories and the massive infrastructure of the port city which is London which for certainly a century or so was one of the busiest ports in the entire world. So the amount of people who had to come from the British countryside or from other countries altogether, often places which had been previously colonised by Britain. These people were all drawn towards the centre of industry and therefore we get two things happening. One is a massive overcrowding therefore a likeliness for easily transmitted diseases or just a lack of cleanliness that you might find in a food market with too many rats, but the other side of the problem is, is so many communities who are entirely different in their cultural outlook living next door to each other and sometimes this works very well but other times we can see eruptions of sporadic violence or malcontent amongst different social groups.

And could you speculate on how cities will develop in the future?

I think cities will probably develop upwards in the same way as we have seen in American cities that buildings will become taller with better security guards and more windows so that people can live in the city with the convenience of the local 7-11 without having to encounter the chock-a-block street side life that you will find in any modern metropolis.

And let's talk about some global issues. Could you describe how noticeable the gap between the rich and the poor is in your country?

Yes, it's certainly very noticeable and I would quote a prominent conservative politician who said "The homeless! Oh they're the people we step over when we come out of the opera". So in, in London particularly and also Manchester and Birmingham you can really see a lot of people who are sleeping in the street on newspapers whilst right next to them are extremely wealthy London bankers or Arab oil men, people with chauffeurs, people with people to carry the back of their coat over the homeless people so as not to



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Introduction |

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tarnish it. So I think it's very obvious the difference between rich and the poor particularly if you go closer to the centre of urbanised areas.

And how worried are you about rising world temperatures?

Well I think it's certainly worrying. The trend of global warming, so called, also in other parts of the world we'll see global cooling so it's not simply the idea of I'm worried about temperatures rising. If you look in the centre of Canada at the moment there's a massive cold snap which is harder than is usually expected at this time of year. So I think that global warming is more complex than perhaps just rising world temperatures. But certainly I'm worried that we have done something to the balance of our world's equilibrium, so to say, that we might not be able to repair.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

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## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

常见问题集

### Scoring

评分标准

#### 1. How is my performance assessed?

口试官的评分标准是什么？

Examiners will evaluate your performance according to 4 criteria namely fluency and coherence (FC), lexical resource (LR), grammatical range and accuracy (GRA) and pronunciation (P).

口试官会依 4 个部分评分：流畅性及连贯性 (FC)、词汇量 (LR)、语法运用范围与其正确性 (GRA) 以及发音 (P)。

#### 2. What is the most important criterion in the speaking test? Is it grammar?

口语测试中最重要的是语法吗？

No. The 4 criteria are weighted equally at 25% each. The examiners will give a result for each criterion and then work out the average of the 4 scores which equates to an overall speaking score. If you get 6 for FC, 5 for LR, 5 for GRA and 6 for P, then you will receive 5.5 overall for speaking.

不是。4 个评分标准同等重要，各占 25%。口试官会针对这 4 个部分分别评分，然后计算出 1 个平均分数；若你在 FC 拿到 6 分、LR 和 GRA 都拿到 5 分、P 拿到 6 分，那你会拿到总分 5.5 分。

#### 3. Will I lose points if the examiner disagrees with my opinion?

如果口试官不认同我的意见，我会被扣分吗？

No. You are judged on your English, not your opinions. There is no right or wrong opinion.

不会。口试的评分标准是你的英文能力，而非意见，更无论对错了。

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**4. I'm not very opinionated ... Can I still get a good score?**

我不是个有主见的人，这样也可以拿到高分吗？

Yes. As long as you keep talking and use a wide range of English, you can get a high score as this is not an IQ test. Boring or obvious opinions are fine if you can produce a wide and accurate range of language when expressing them.

当然可以。只要你持续不断地用正确的英文来表达自己的想法，即可得到高分，即使是乏味的意见也没关系，因为这并不是智力测验。

**5. I have a North American accent, is that OK?**

我有美国口音，这样可以吗？

Yes. American English is not penalised in any part of the test whether it be pronunciation or spelling.

可以。美国口音或拼写并不会影响评分。

**6. Can I ask my examiner what score he/she will give me?**

我可以问面试官会给我几分吗？

No. You will receive your IELTS result within 2 weeks but not on the day.

不行。IELTS 的成绩会在测试后 2 个星期之内收到。

**7. What happens if I disagree with the result I was given?**

如果我对口试成绩有疑问怎么办？

You may ask the IELTS test centre to arrange another IELTS examiner to reevaluate your speaking. This is possible as all interviews are recorded. You may incur an extra expense depending on whether your score changes or not.

口试的部分都有录音，故可要求考试中心重新评估口试的成绩。若口试成绩经过复议后并没有更改，你须支付额外的复议费；反之，则不必支付。

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### 8. Is it better to do the speaking test in my home country or in England/Australia, etc.?

在自己的国家参加口试会比在其他国家好吗?

In your home country is often thought to be the best place to do the speaking test. However, do keep in mind that all examiners receive exactly the same training around the world which is moderated by a central body. The only justification for why it may be better to do the test in your home country is that you may score higher in pronunciation as it is seen as more subjective; examiners in your home country will be used to the Chinese accent whereas those in England may not.

在自己的国家考试通常被认为是最好的。然而请记住，全世界所有的 IELTS 口试官接受的都是相同的训练。在自己国家考试较好的唯一理由，就是在发音部分会较占优势，例如在中国的口试官势必比较习惯考生有中国的口音。



## The Questions & Answers

关于问与答

### 1. Is there anything I can do if I don't understand a question?

假如我听不懂面试官的问题，该怎么办？

Yes. If you don't understand you may ask the examiner to repeat the question at any time during the interview. However, if after repeating you still don't understand, only in Part 3 may you ask the examiner to explain or rephrase a question. In Part 1 the examiner will simply move on to the next question.

假若你不明白问题，可以请面试官再叙述一次。但如果面试官重复后，你还不理解，只有在 Part 3 时你才可以请面试官换个说法让你明白问题；在口试的 Part 1，面试官会略过该问题而直接进行下一个提问。

### 2. What happens if I misunderstand the question?

如果我误会了问题的意思，结果会如何？

You may lose some points under fluency and coherence as the examiner may have difficulty following your answer. In Part 3 the examiner may rephrase or explain the question again to give you a second opportunity. This will not happen in Part 1 though, the examiner will move on to the next question.

你可能会在流畅性及连贯性这部分被扣分。在 Part 3，面试官有可能会再重述或解释该题，给你第二次机会回答；但是在 Part 1 时，面试官会直接问你下一个问题。

### 3. What should I do if I can't think of the right vocabulary?

假如我想不出合适的词汇表达时该怎么办？

Keep talking by paraphrasing (explaining the meaning of the word). It's better to say something than nothing. If you simply pause and hope that somehow the word miraculously pops into your head, the examiner will be unable to assess you. In other words, long silences are penalised in each criterion as you are producing no vocabulary, grammar or pronunciation features and showing no fluency.

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利用你会的词句代替或解释你想不出来的词汇，这比什么都不说要好，面试官是不会让你停顿下来思考你要的词汇的；换句话说，沉默或间断的应答在4个评分标准下都无法得分。

#### 4. Can I make up an answer or lie in the test?

在考试当中我可以编造答案或说谎吗？

Preferably not. Although there is no way of knowing if you are telling the truth or not, it's OK to be honest and more importantly you will sound much more natural and fluent if you are. Just remember to use good English. If the examiner asks you if you like your hometown, you don't need to pretend that you do if you don't. It's quite fine to say you hate it as long as you do so using appropriate English. Similarly if the examiner asks you if you have ever had a pet, but you never have, then say so and give a reason why you haven't.

最好不要。因为真实的回答听起来会比较自然且流畅，重点在于你是否能用好的英文来表达；举例来说，当面试官问你是否喜欢你的家乡，或你是否养过宠物时，你可以回答不喜欢或是你没养过宠物，只要说明原因即可。

#### 5. Can I ask the examiner questions?

我可以问面试官问题吗？

Yes and No. You may ask the examiner to repeat or rephrase a question but do not ask him/her about their opinions. The test examines your English, not the examiner's. You only have 11-14 minutes to show the examiner the full range of English you have learnt over the past 5 years or so, so don't waste your precious time listening to the examiner.

视情况而定。如果听不清楚题目，你可以请面试官复述一次，但不能问面试官的想法。重点是“你才是考试的主角”。你只有11~14分钟的时间来表现你的英文能力，让面试官发表意见而浪费了你的宝贵时间并不是明智之举。



### 6. Is it OK to memorize my answers?

可以背答案吗？

No. There is no way of knowing exactly what questions will be asked and therefore you may give inappropriate answers if you simply regurgitate memorised answers. Nevertheless, some common phrases that could be used in a variety of situations are definitely OK to memorise.

不可以。你绝不可能准确地预测到面试题的题目，请你记住：“计划永远赶不上变化！”但你还是可以熟记一些惯用语，并且在考试当中灵活运用。

### 7. Should I be relaxed and easygoing or serious and formal?

考试时，我应该表现得轻松自在还是正襟危坐？

Try to be relaxed. You don't need to sound academic in the speaking interview. Just imagine that you are discussing the interview questions with your friend so that you sound more natural and fluent. Examiners are your friends!

试着让自己放轻松。如果太紧张，可能会导致无法充分发挥原有的英文能力。把面试官想象成你的朋友，轻松自然地回答即可。

### 8. Is it OK to give short answers to avoid making too many mistakes?

我可以简答以避免犯太多的错误吗？

No. Try to give full, extended, complete answers and sentences. You need to demonstrate as much English as possible in the time given.

建议不要。应该在有限的时间里尽量完整并充分地回答问题，以展现你的英文能力。



### 9. How much should I say?

我应该讲多久？

In Part 1 you have 4-5 minutes to answer at least 3 and up to 10 questions which works out to between 20 to 90 seconds per question but do not rely on slow speech to fill up this time. In Part 2 you must speak for 1-2 minutes and it is advisable that you speak closer to 2 minutes than 1. The examiner is required to stop you if you speak for longer than 2 minutes for which you will not be penalised. In Part 3 you have 4-5 minutes to answer between 2-6 questions which works out to between 40 to 150 seconds per answer. Try to find a happy medium between these time frames so that you can answer a range of questions as this will produce a wider range of language.

在 Part 1，花 4~5 分钟的时间回答 3~10 个题目，每个题目大概花 20~90 秒完成，不要试图通过放慢说话速度来拉长时间；在 Part 2，你需要花 1~2 分钟的时间发表意见，如果你的回答超过时限，口试官会喊停，但你不会因此被扣分；在 Part 3，口试官会问 2~6 个题目，你有 4~5 分钟的时间，每个题目需要 40~150 秒的时间回答。记住：要视当下的状况而定，好好掌握能充分展现你英文能力的时间。

### 10. Do I need to speak really quickly?

我需要讲得很快吗？

**No.** Just speak at a steady, constant speed which can balance your fluency and accuracy.

不需要。用一般的速度、有条不紊地回答即可，记住以表达清楚为主。

### 11. Will I be recorded?

口试过程会录音吗？

**Yes.** For quality control and reassessment purposes all interviews are recorded.

会。为了评分的准确与公正性，以及日后复议等因素，口试会全程录音。

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## Examiners

关于口试官

### 1. Do all examiners have a British accent?

所有的口试官都是英式口音吗？

No. Examiners come from a variety of backgrounds and therefore accents may vary. You may even have a Chinese examiner if they themselves have scored an IELTS 9 on the test.

不是。口试官来自不同的国家，有各自不同的口音。你也可能遇到口试成绩满分的中国考官。

### 2. How many examiners will listen to me?

应考时，会有几位口试官？

One during the interview but another examiner may listen to your recording for reassessing or monitoring.

应考时，只会面对 1 位口试官。

### 3. Can I choose which examiner I want?

我可以选择口试官吗？

No. Examiners will be arranged for candidates in a random order. If you know the examiner in any way, he/she may not assess you under any circumstances.

不可以。口试官是主办单位随机分派的，如果你认识口试官，他/她是不能为你进行口试的。

### 4. Are some examiners stricter than others?

有些口试官特别严格吗？

No. All examiners have received the same training so all results are standardised. While some may look stricter, their scoring won't be.

不会。所有的口试官都接受一样的训练，所以他们的评分标准是一致的；虽然有的口试官看起来较严肃，但评分标准并不会因此较严格。

## The IELTS Speaking Test

关于 IELTS 口试

### 1. Is the interview the same for both the General Training Module and Academic Module?

培训类的口试与学术类的口试是相同的吗?

Yes. There is no difference between the 2 modules in the speaking section. It is exactly the same.

是的, 完全相同。

### 2. When should I take the speaking test?

口试的时间是什么时候?

The speaking test is arranged on any day one week before or after the test date. However, it will be scheduled on the test day (Saturday / Thursday) afternoon or the next day (Sunday / Friday) whenever possible. Candidates are advised to check the speaking test time and candidate number online by visiting the IELTS online registration website 'My Status' page 2 days before the written test.

口语考试可能安排在考前一周至考后一周的任意一天, 但尽量会安排在考试当天(周六/周四)下午或考试次日(周日/周五)全天。建议考生务必于笔试前 2 天登录 IELTS 报名网站“我的状态”页面查询考号和口试时间。

### 3. Is the TOEFL speaking the same as the IELTS speaking?

TOEFL 的口试和 IELTS 的口试一样吗?

No. The speaking section of TOEFL is an integrated skills test in which they combine your listening, reading and speaking skills. There is no live interview with an examiner in the TOEFL.

不一样。TOEFL 口试考查考生听、读、说的综合技能, 而且是以机考来进行口试, 并没有口试官。

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#### 4. Which section of IELTS speaking is the most difficult?

口试的哪个部分最难?

Part 3 is the most difficult section of the speaking as examiners will ask you questions on unfamiliar, more academic topics.

Part 3。口试官会问一些对你而言较陌生或较学术的问题。

#### 5. What do I need to bring into the interview room with me?

口试时，需要带些什么东西吗?

Your ID card, test centre ID and a passport-sized photograph taken within the previous 6 months for the examiner to check and a positive attitude.

身份证、准考证和一张六个月内的护照尺寸的彩照以及最有把握的态度。

#### 6. What should I wear?

考试当天我应该穿什么?

It's neither a fashion show nor a board meeting with the directors. Just wear something you feel comfortable in (smart casual) as you only want to be concerned with your English not your clothes.

你只需要穿上你觉得最舒服的衣服(看起来较正式的休闲服)。你要花心思的是你的英文，而非穿着。

**Preparation**

## 关于考前准备

**1. Is it possible to prepare for the speaking test?**

口试部分可能事先准备吗?

Yes. The more you learn about and understand the test, the more confident and less nervous you will feel. *IELTS Superior Speaking* will teach you exactly how to prepare for each section.

可以。越了解这个考试,你就会越觉得有信心,同时可以减轻压力。本书会指导你准备好每一部分的口语考试。

**2. Are there any shortcuts to getting a high score?**

有任何捷径可以帮助我拿到高分吗?

Unfortunately not. However, *IELTS Superior Speaking* will teach you how to maximise your score. How quickly you improve all depends on how much time and effort you can afford to allocate to preparing for the test.

很遗憾,没有。不过,本书可以帮助你提高分数,至于多快可以有进步,则完全取决于你花了多少时间与心思准备这个考试。

**3. How quickly can I expect to improve 1 band?**

进步1分需要花多久的时间?

All linguistic theory books suggest it takes around 200 hours of learning and practice to improve 1 level. However this may be reduced for those students who may have been out of practice with English for some time and are just trying to regain their former glory. And some students have a natural gift for learning languages.

依语言学习的理论来看,至少需要花200个小时学习才会进步1分。但有些人只是过去一段时间疏于学习,而有些人具有语言天分,对他们来说,进步1分所需的时间可能较短。



#### 4. Is it best to have a British examiner as a teacher?

如果找英国籍口试官当老师会比较好吗?

Your teacher doesn't need to be an examiner nor British. They just need to have a thorough understanding of the IELTS and be qualified and experienced to teach you the skills and strategies of the IELTS.

你的老师不需要是口试官或英国人，只要他们了解 IELTS 的测试方式，并且具备指导 IELTS 的专业能力与经验即可。

#### 5. How can I improve my speaking?

如何提高我的口试能力?

Practice, Practice, Practice. The more you practice, the more you will learn, which leads to higher confidence and lower nerves.

练习、练习、再练习! 你练习得越多，就会越有自信。

#### 6. Should I find a speaking partner?

我需要找一个可以跟我练习对话的人吗?

Yes. Otherwise how can you practice? It doesn't need to be a foreigner nor do you need to get a foreign boyfriend/girlfriend. Your partner could be a fellow Chinese who is preparing for IELTS or just wants to improve his/her English also.

这是必要的。不过你不需要因此而找外国人来作为你练习英语的对象，你的练习对象可以是正在准备 IELTS 考试的考生，或是想提高英文能力的人。



## The Candidate's Guide to An Examiner's Marking Criteria

## 口试评分标准——考生要诀

Criterion 评分标准	Do 一定要	Don't 千万不可
<b>Fluency and Coherence</b> 流畅性及连贯性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Speak at a steady, constant speed 说话速度适中</li> <li>■ Speak naturally without noticeable effort 说话自然不做作</li> <li>■ Give extended answers 给予具延伸性的答案</li> <li>■ Develop your opinions 发展你的想法、意见</li> <li>■ Use linking devices to organise your ideas logically 适当使用连词及转折语</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Repeat yourself 重复叙述</li> <li>■ Self correct yourself too much 过多自我纠正</li> <li>■ Speak slowly 说话太慢</li> <li>■ Pause, hesitate or break down 停顿、迟疑或突然不知所措</li> <li>■ Overuse linking devices 过度使用连词和转折语</li> <li>■ Jump around between ideas 跳跃式思考、说法不连贯</li> </ul>
<b>Lexical Resource</b> 词汇量	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use sophisticated vocabulary 使用较难但贴切的词汇 原句: MRT system is very good. 建议: MRT system is very effective.</li> <li>■ Demonstrate specialised terminology 必要时, 使用专有名词或术语</li> <li>■ Produce less common expressions 尽量少用老生常谈的用语</li> <li>■ Add some idiomatic language 使用一些谚语</li> <li>■ Use the correct word forms and collocations 使用正确的词性与搭配</li> <li>■ Produce the vocabulary in appropriate situations 依情景、前后文, 选择适当词汇</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rely on mime or gestures to convey meaning 用表情、动作或手势来表达想法</li> <li>■ Repeat vocabulary whenever possible 重复已说过的词汇</li> <li>■ Think of the easiest word to express something but also avoid taking too many risks with complex vocabulary in the interests of maintaining coherence 为了达到连贯而选择使用非常简单的词汇, 并刻意不使用较复杂、较难的词汇</li> </ul>

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**Grammatical Range and Accuracy**

语法运用范围及其正确性

- Use a wide range of both simple and complex structures  
同时运用简单及复杂的语法结构
- Demonstrate flexible use of structures  
融会运用不同的语法结构
- Focus on accuracy without losing fluency  
语法运用要确切且流利
- Be communicative  
畅所欲言

- Produce too many errors  
犯太多错误
- Use structures repetitively  
不断重复使用相同的语法结构
- Demonstrate only short sentence forms  
仅用短句表达

**Pronunciation**

发音

- Try and reduce your accent  
尽量减少你的口音
- Articulate words  
口齿清晰
- Contract words where possible  
使用“缩略语”  
原句: I will be there.  
建议: I'll be there.
- Use weakened forms  
使用“弱读音”  
原句: salt and pepper  
建议: salt “n” pepper
- Demonstrate an ability of sound links  
使用“连音”  
原句: it's a  
建议: it's a
- Use the correct word and sentence stress  
正确发出单词及句子的“重音”
- Speak with the correct rhythm and intonation  
说话要抑扬顿挫

- Articulate each word separately  
将相关的词汇分开或间断地说
- Speak in monotone  
音调单调没有起伏
- Cause strain or confusion to the listener  
造成听者的紧张或困惑

**NB**

When looking at the marking criteria it is worth noting that each criterion is equally weighted so try to strike a balance between the 4 criteria.



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Sample IELTS Interviews

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Listen to the following recordings to hear the difference between an IELTS band 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9. Comments have been provided on each of the students' performances according to the above criteria.

请听录音——IELTS 口试成绩 4 分、5 分、6 分、7 分和 9 分的模拟示范，并找出其差异性。另外请参考“口试评分标准 (FC, LR, GRA, P)”来解读 4 位示范学生表现的评分表。



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Possible  
IELTS  
Band 4  
4分(参考分数)

## Part 1 Track 09

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

And your Chinese name?

What can I call you?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about your job or studies.

- What do you do?
- Describe a typical day in your job.
- What's the most difficult thing about your job?
- What have you learnt from your boss?

Now I'd like to ask you about memories.

- Do you like to think about the past? *Why/Why not?*
- What are some ways that you remember the past?
- What is one of your favourite memories?

Let's move on to pets.

- Have you ever had a pet?
- Which pets are popular in your country?
- Why do people enjoy pets?

## Part 2

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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## Topic Card

Describe a relaxing activity.

You should say:

- what it is
  - where you do it
  - how it relaxes you
- and explain why you enjoy it.

- How did you find out about this activity?
- Would other people find this relaxing?


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 Part 3


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You've been talking about a relaxing activity and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this. Let's consider first of all:

The importance of relaxation

- Describe how important it is to lead a balanced life.
- Compare how people relaxed in the past to more modern relaxation techniques.
- Explain what dangers there are of no relaxation time.

Stress

- Suggest some positive and negative ways people deal with stress.
- *Agree/Disagree* that children's lives are more stressful than before.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

**NB**

The scores are given as a guide only and may not be a true indication of what the student would get in the official test. The following is an examiner's comments, which should be used so that you can learn from other people's mistakes and not to determine your score.

(以下分数仅供参考, 评分表可以给考生提供从他人的错误中学习的机会。)

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## 澳洲e签网 visaDIY

Criterion 评分标准	Mistake 错误	Example 举例说明	Correction/Advice 指正与建议
<b>FC</b> 流畅性及 连贯性 <b>4分</b>	Unable to extend 回答得太少	A number of questions in Part 1 were answered with only 1 sentence.	Try to say at least 3 sentences for each answer in Part 1.
	Short responses 回答得太短	Part 2 just over 1 minute	It's better to speak closer to 2 minutes than 1 minute.
	Slow to respond 反应得太慢	Kender couldn't understand the first & second questions in Part 3 so remained silent.	If you don't understand, then you may ask the examiner to explain in Part 3. If you remain silent you get no points in each criterion.
	Slow speech 讲得太慢	The pace throughout the interview was too slow.	Try to speak at a steady, constant speed.
<b>LR</b> 词汇量 <b>4分</b>	Inappropriate vocab. 不恰当的用词	► Inside activities	► Indoor activities
	Wrong collocations 错误的搭配	► Do a little trouble	► Have a little trouble
	Wrong prepositions 介词的误用	► In the weekend	► <i>At/On</i> the weekend
	Repetitive vocabulary 重复的词汇	"Maybe" was repeated at least 5 times.	There are many different ways to say "maybe", see page 115.
	Simple vocabulary 过于简单的词汇	Throughout the interview there was no use of complex vocabulary.	Don't always think of the easiest way of answering a question, try to show more sophistication.

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Criterion 评分标准	Mistake 错误	Example 举例说明	Correction/Advice 指正与建议
<b>GRA</b> 语法运用范围 与其正确性 4分	Wrong word order 词序错误	▶ My boss is good emotion control.	▶ He controls his emotions well.
	Wrong modals 错误的语态	▶ I will working	▶ I will work
	Wrong tenses 错误的时态	▶ Before I teaching	▶ Before I teach
	Simple structures 过于简单的语法结构	Throughout the interview the most complex structures were clauses connected with "and", "so", "because", "but".	Remember there are so many ways to express "and", "so", "because", "but". Every student knows these structures. Be more sophisticated.
<b>P</b> 发音 6分	No contractions 没有使用“缩略语”	▶ I will working	▶ I'll work
	Incomplete sounds 发音不完整	▶ Physics	▶ Physics ['fɪzɪks]
		▶ Dangerous	▶ Dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs]
	Wrong sounds 错误的发音	▶ Experiment [i:]	▶ Experiment [e]
		▶ Walk vs Work	▶ Walk [ɔ:] ; Work [ɜ:]
		▶ Instrument [i:]	▶ Instrument [ɪ]
	Chinese English 中式发音	▶ Is [ɪzə]	▶ Is [ɪz]
▶ But [bətə]		▶ But [bət]	

Possible  
IELTS  
Band 5

5分(参考分数)

Part 1 *Track 10*

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

What can I call you?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about your work or school.

- Are you a student or do you work?
- How do you travel to work?
- What training did you need for this job?
- Are there any other jobs you would like to do in the future?

Now I'd like to discuss sport.

- Which sports are you good at?
- Which sport do you think is the most dangerous?
- Which famous sports person would you like to meet?  
Why?

Let's move on to clothes and fashion.

- What kind of clothes do you feel comfortable in?
- Are brand names important to you?
- Do you often buy new clothes?

Part 2

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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## Topic Card

Describe an unhealthy habit you have.

You should say:

- what it is
  - when and how often you do it
  - why it is unhealthy
- and explain what you can do about it.

- Do you think it will get more serious?

## Part 3

You've been talking about an unhealthy activity and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this. Let's consider first of all:

## Health

- Comment on how much healthcare support your government provides.
- Compare how healthy people are today to the past.

## Medicine

- Compare the benefits of western medicine to natural medicine.
- Assess how dependent we are on medicine these days.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

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Shang

大家

Criterion 评分标准	Mistake 错误	Example 举例说明	Correction/Advice 指正与建议
<b>FC</b> 流畅性及 连贯性 5分	Slow speech 讲得太慢	Shang relied on slow speech throughout the interview to keep talking.	Remember if you speak slowly the examiner will hear every mistake. At a more steady speed some mistakes may be missed. Although grammatical accuracy was high, a balance must be struck with fluency.
	Pauses 停顿太多	Pauses often occurred before the use of more complex vocabulary or grammar.	If you can't think of how to say a word, then try to paraphrase. Balance complexity with fluency.
	Unable to extend 讲得太少	Most answers in Part 1 were 1-2 sentences.	Try to say at least 3 sentences for each question in Part 1.
<b>LR</b> 词汇量 4分	Inappropriate vocab. 不恰当的用词	► If I was in an emergency case	► If I was/were (informal/formal) in an emergency <i>Or</i> In case of an emergency
		► At first time	► At first
		► I ask for my dentist	► I asked my dentist
	► Lessen this kind of syndrome	► Lessen the effect of this kind of syndrome	
Missing prepositions 缺少介词	► Abrasion your enamel	► Abrasions to your enamel	
<b>GRA</b> 语法运用范围 与其正确性 5分	Missing articles 缺少冠词	► I take MRT	► I take the MRT
	Missing verbs 缺少动词	► The driver always in a very high speed state.	► The driver always goes at a very high speed.
	Passive vs Active 被动与主动	► Let me wear on my teeth.	► It is worn on my teeth.
	Wrong word order 词序错误	► Prevent my teeth from abrasion.	► Prevent abrasions to my teeth.

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Criterion 评分标准	Mistake 错误	Example 举例说明	Correction/Advice 指正与建议
	Incorrect subject-verb agreement 主语与动词不一致	▶ Modern people is healthier.	▶ Modern people are healthier.
	Inappropriate tenses 错误的时态	▶ People in the past don't have so much pressure.	▶ People in the past didn't have so much pressure.
<b>P</b> 发音 6分	Wrong sound 错误的发音	▶ State, make, <u>str</u> ange, <u>f</u> amous [æ]	▶ State, make, <u>str</u> ange, <u>f</u> amous [eɪ]
		▶ Pyjama <u>s</u> [ɑ:z]	▶ Pyjama <u>s</u> [əz]
		▶ Gr <u>i</u> nd [ɑ:]	▶ Gr <u>i</u> nd [aɪ]
	Wrong stress 重音错误	▶ Pain <u>k</u> iller	▶ Páinkiller

**Possible  
IELTS  
Band 6**

6分(参考分数)

## Part 1 Track 11

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

What can I call you?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about your hometown.

- Where are you from?
- What is the area like where you live?
- Is there anything you would like to change about your hometown?

Now I'd like to talk about your family. Is that okay?

- Do you have a large or small family?
- When do you get together as a family?
- What do you like to do with your family?

Let's move on to your free time.

- Do you have a lot of free time?
- How do you spend your time away from work or studies?
- Do you prefer to spend time alone or with friends? Why?

## Part 2

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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# 大家网

## Topic Card

Describe something that you would love to learn.

You should say:

- what it is
  - how you will learn it
  - what it may lead to in the future
- and explain why you are interested in it.

- Do you think you will be good at it?

### Part 3

You've been talking about something you would like to learn and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this. Let's consider first of all:

#### Education

- Explain how the education system in your country has changed over the past 50 years.
- Suggest some changes the Education Department should make in your country to the education system.

#### Schools

- Compare the effectiveness of coeducational and single sex schools.
- *Agree/Disagree* that exams are the best way to measure what a student has learnt.
- Consider who you learn more from—your teachers or your parents?
- Predict how education and learning will change in the future.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

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Criterion 评分标准	Mistake 错误	Example 举例说明	Correction/Advice 指正与建议
<b>FC</b> 流畅性及 连贯性 <b>6分</b>	<b>Misunderstood questions</b> 误解问题	When do you get together as a family?  Describe something you would love to learn.	If you don't understand a question in Part 1, you may ask the examiner to repeat but not to explain. In Part 2 you may ask the examiner to explain the topic card (Steven described something he has learnt, not something he would love to learn in the future).
	<b>Short responses in Part 1</b> 回答得太短	> I have a small family. > I do have a lot of free time.	
	<b>Slower speech and hesitations in Part 3</b> 讲得太慢、停顿太多	Pauses before more complex vocabulary and grammar in Part 3	
<b>LR</b> 词汇量 <b>6分</b>	<b>Chinese English</b> 中式英语	> Do you understand? → Understand.	> Do you understand? → Yes, I do.
	<b>Inappropriate vocab.</b> 不恰当的用词	> The reason I like it because...	> The reason I like it is...
		> As what I mentioned...	> As I mentioned...
		> Daily speaking English	> Everyday English
		> We stand the frontier	> We are in the frontline
		> Cosex	> Coed
	<b>Word forms</b> 不恰当的用法	> Delicate food	> Delicacies
> Makes my feelings better		> Makes me feel better	
> Share some gossips (n.)		> Gossip (v.)	

Criterion 评分标准	Mistake 错误	Example 举例说明	Correction/Advice 指正与建议
<b>GRA</b> 语法运用范围 与其正确性 <b>5分</b>	<b>Countable vs Uncountable</b> 可数与不可数名词	▶ A lot of pleasures	▶ A lot of pleasure
		▶ Other entertainments	▶ Other forms of entertainment
	<b>Incorrect subject-verb agreement</b> 主语与动词不一致	▶ Taipei have...	▶ Taipei has...
	<b>Wrong modals</b> 错误的语态	▶ Taipei should need...	▶ Taipei should... Taipei needs...
	<b>Comparatives</b> 比较级	▶ More faster	▶ Faster
	<b>Wrong word order</b> 词序错误	▶ It makes us easier to...	▶ It makes it easier for us to...
<b>P</b> 发音 <b>6分</b>	<b>Unnecessary sounds</b> 多余的发音	▶ Portfolio	▶ Portfolio
		[pɔ:tə'fəʊliəʊ]	[pɔ:t'fəʊliəʊ]

**Possible  
IELTS  
Band 7**

7分(参考分数)

**Part 1** *Track 12*

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

What can I call you?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about what you do.

- Do you work or are you a student?
- Why did you choose this job?
- Is your company a good one? Why/Why not?
- When would you like to retire?

Now I'd like you to speak about art.

- How often do you visit a museum or art gallery?
- Did you learn Art at high school?
- Are there any famous artists from your country?

Let's discuss transport.

- What kinds of public transport are available in your city?
- Why do people take public transport instead of private transport like cars or motorcycles?
- Should public transport be made cheaper?

**Part 2**

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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## Topic Card

Describe an electronic device you own.

You should say:

- what it is
  - what it looks like
  - what functions it has
- and explain why you like it.

- Would you recommend this product to others?

## Part 3

You've been talking about an electronic device that you own and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this. Let's consider first of all:

## The Internet

- Is Internet banking popular in your country?
- Suggest some ways to make the Internet safer for children to use.

## Information technology

- Justify the amount of money spent worldwide developing technology.
- Speculate on how technology will develop in the future.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

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## 澳洲e签网

# visaDIY

Criterion 评分标准	Mistake 错误	Example 举例说明	Correction/Advice 指正与建议
<b>FC</b> 流畅性及 连贯性 7分	Short responses in Parts 1 & 2 回答得太短	A number of answers consisted of only 1 sentence. The examiner had asked all questions within 3 minutes in Part 1. Part 2 was just under 90 seconds.	Try to say at least 3 sentences for each question in Part 1. Try to speak for closer to 2 minutes than 1 in part.
<b>LR</b> 词汇量 7分	Inappropriate vocabulary 不恰当的用词	► I can't complain more.	► I can't complain at all.
		► I am still young though.	► As I'm still young.
		► Maybe put in the pocket.	► Maybe fits in the pocket.
		► What we have now and back 10 years...	► What we have now compared to 10 years ago...
<b>GRA</b> 语法运用范围 与其正确性 8分	Missing/inappropriate/ extra prepositions 介词的误用	► Apply it online	► Apply for it online
		► How to get sources they want?	► How to get to the sources they want?
		► Technology is what we can't live without with.	► Technology is what we can't live without.
		► In the corner	► On the corner
<b>GRA</b> 语法运用范围 与其正确性 8分	Wrong tenses 错误的时态	► That's why I choose this job.	► That's why I chose this job.
	Countable vs Uncountable 可数与不可数名词	► MRTs	► The MRT
	Wrong word order 词序错误	► It's too much expensive.	► It's much too expensive.
	Wrong modals 错误的语态	► I just wouldn't imagine...	► I just couldn't imagine...
<b>P</b> 发音 8分	Incorrect subject-verb agreement 主语与动词不一致		
Haley's pronunciation is clear and natural at all times.			

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## Part 1 Track 13

Possible

IELTS  
Band 9

9分(参考分数)

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about where you are from.

- Where's your hometown?
- Which places should tourists visit?
- Is there anything you don't like about your hometown?

Let's move on to the weather.

- What is the weather like where you live?
- Do you prefer summer or winter?
- What do you like to do when it's raining?

Now I'd like to ask some questions about shopping.

- Who do you like to go shopping with?
- Do you prefer shopping malls or traditional markets?

## Part 2

In part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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## Topic Card

Describe someone famous that you admire.

You should say:

- who the person is
  - what they do
  - how they became successful
- and explain why you admire them.

## Part 3

You've been talking about someone famous that you admire and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this. Let's consider first of all:

## Fame

- Evaluate the pros and cons of being famous.
- Explain what responsibilities celebrities have to our society.

## Success

- Discuss which element is more important for success: luck or hard work?
- Define how success is measured.
- Describe how success can change a person.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

## SCRIPTS 对话内容

The following scripts are of native speakers and are totally unedited so you will find there are some grammatical errors. Even native speakers will make some grammatical errors. Those mistakes which are similar to native speakers are not penalised by the examiner.

以下对话中的考生是母语为英语的外国人，且其对话完全未经修改，所以你仍可发现有些语法上的错误。这告诉我们即使是母语为英语的人讲英语时也会犯错。如果你也犯了类似的错误，那么这些错误并不会被面试官扣分。

## Part 1

澳洲e签网

Hello, my name is Christopher. What's your full name please?

My full name is Petula Parris.

Can I check your ID and passport please?

Yeah sure.

That's fine. Thank you. Now in the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself. Let's talk about where you are from.

OK.

Where's your hometown?

My hometown is in the south west of England. The south west of England is all countryside so I live in the countryside on a farm, in a, it's not actually a village it's just a farm by itself in a valley so we don't have any neighbours. It's just all of our, all of our fields and then not far from our farm is the coast.

OK, and which places should tourists visit?

Well, there's lots of places tourists can visit actually. We even have lots of tourists staying in our farmhouse and they can walk around the countryside.

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There's lots of different country walks or hiking coz there's lots of forests and then you can go to the coast, to the seaside. There's a small seaside town there so there's lots of different kinds of souvenir shops and restaurants and cafes, some swimming pools or you can swim in the sea if it's not too cold. There's lots of coastal walks or there's lots of coastal paths that you could cycle along so it's those kinds of things just walking, cycling, being kind of outdoor activities.

And is there anything you don't like about your hometown?

I think probably the biggest problem is that it's a bit boring sometimes, like I said there's no neighbours and even the seaside village we live near is really quite, really quite small. So apart from the summer there's not really anyone there. In the winter it's really quiet so there's not much to do when you're young.

OK, let's move on to the weather. What is the weather like where you live?

Well the summer's quite nice. It's usually quite sunny and hot in the summer. The winter's cold. It rains a lot. Sometimes it snows but when it snows, the snow doesn't really settle very much, it's never very deep and then the autumn and the winter. The autumn's quite cold as well actually. You can't really differentiate the autumn from the winter and then the spring that's quite cold as well, yeah.

OK, so do you prefer summer or winter?

I definitely prefer the summer because there's not very much sun in the winter and I think when there's no sun it's really depressing. When there's sun you can do loads of things—you can go to the beach, you can go outside, you can do sport, you can just do anything without worrying about being cold so I like the summer definitely.

And what do you like to do when it's raining?

Well it does rain quite a lot of, it does rain quite a lot of the time in England

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so I usually go to an indoor swimming pool or go to the cinema or just stay at home and read, watch TV. I mean if you have an umbrella, you can still go outside and go walking anyway.

OK, now I'd like to ask you some questions about shopping. Who do you like to go shopping with?

Well really I only like going by myself. I really hate going with other people because it takes ages to walk around with them because sometimes they want to go to different shops than you do and if they want to try on clothes, you have to wait for them or if you want to try on clothes, they have to wait for you. And I don't really like having to listen to what they think about the clothes I'm trying so I just like going by myself.

And do you prefer shopping malls or markets?

I definitely prefer shopping malls coz if you go to traditional markets, then often you can't try the clothes on. Although it's cheaper, the quality isn't always very good so if you can't try it on, you don't know if it fits and then if you, when you've gone home and you try it on, it doesn't fit, you can't usually take it back to markets but in shopping malls if there's a problem you can take it back, you just need a receipt. They have changing rooms. You can try it on so I think that's much better.

## Part 2

OK. (cough) Sorry. Let's move onto Part 2. I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

Yes.

OK, so here's your paper and a pen and here's your topic. I'd like you to describe someone famous that you admire.

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OK. I'd like to talk about a man called Nelson Mandela. I'm sure you know who he is. He's very famous around the whole world because he used to be the president of South Africa. Now I admire him not because he was the president but because he fought throughout his whole life. I mean, he's already an old man, possibly 80 I think, and he fought throughout his whole life for something he believed in. He really stuck to his guns. He followed what he believed in, stuck to his principles which were, what he fought for was racial equality in South Africa during apartheid. He wanted equality between black and white people and I mean his life was very difficult he was imprisoned for 40 years. Even before he was imprisoned, he was always wanted by the South African government and despite all this, he still never gave up what he believed in. Even when he was in jail he found lots of ways of continuing the struggle whether it was through other prisoners he, he also passed communications and kept the movement going through some of the prison wardens that, that sympathised with him and his cause. So despite being in prison for 40 years, he still could, he, he could still fight for what he thought was right and I mean, in our everyday lives, we meet lots of things that we want to give up on. Even if it's just an exam or something like that so I really can't imagine how difficult it must be to fight for the same thing for your whole life and not give up.

### Part 3

OK. Let's move onto Part 3. You've been talking about someone famous that you admire and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this. Let's consider first of all fame. Could you please evaluate the pros and cons of being famous?

I think, I think there's probably more disadvantages to being famous than advantages. The obvious advantages are money. I mean, when you're famous, everybody wants you to do things; be on adverts, do speeches, just loads of things so you earn lots of money. And if you have lots of money, you can just, you can just do anything you want and you get to meet, you get loads of opportunities. You get to meet lots of people that you wouldn't have met; lots of, do lots of things that you wouldn't have been able to do. You



get special treatment. You can go to parties like really like the Oscars and things like that. But because most famous people are really in the public eye all of the time, there's a huge pressure on your personal life. People want to know about your family and your relationships and everything you do so there's really an invasion of privacy by the media. I think that's a really big disadvantage you can't, you can't just, you can't just live normally anymore you really have to adapt to being a public figure. I think that's a big disadvantage.

OK. And can you please explain what responsibilities celebrities have to our society?

Well, I think because it's society that makes the celebrity famous, I don't really think the celebrities have any responsibilities to society. I think society, because society is responsible for making the celebrity famous then if they think the celebrity is doing anything wrong then it's up to society to not support them anymore or show that, that they disapprove of what they are doing. So I really think it's, I think society has more responsibility than the celebrity.

OK. And let's talk about success. Could you discuss which element is more important for success: luck or hard work?

Well, we say in English ... What's the saying? ... "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again" and I think that displays that really, really hard work is a big element of being successful. But then you also need to "speculate to accumulate" and if you speculate, you're taking risks and if you take risks, I think you really need luck to be on your side. So you definitely need a certain, a certain element of, of good luck. You need to be in the right place in the right time and meet the right people and if you're, you're, if you have a business, then you need the economy to be favourable or the market to be favourable so I think probably more hard luck ... ah hard luck!?! More hard work but a little bit of luck is definitely needed to get started.

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OK. And could you define how success can be measured?

I think it's probably usually measured in money. Often when we say the most successful people, we mean the people with most money but then it can also be measured in status like your social position like we think presidents are successful, important politicians are successful. I suppose you could also measure it, you could measure it in how happy, happy the people are but I don't think people really use that kind of measurement. I think definitely, definitely money would be the main, the main way to measure success.

OK, and could you describe how success can change a person?

Well, I think that when people, when people are successful sometimes they, coz they've achieved what they've wanted to achieve they kind of lose all interest so they just want to be more successful or they feel a bit depressed because they don't know what the point of living is anymore. I remember I watched a film recently called *Alexander* and he was just a very successful warrior and he conquered country after country but each time he succeeded in conquering a new country, then he was bored again so he had to conquer another country. So sometimes I think it means that you kind of, you kind of lose your interest in life and you don't know what the point of living is anymore. And then obviously if it, if success comes with fame, then you have to adapt to being famous and that sometimes makes your life, you have to be quite distant from your family and friends. You don't know who you can trust anymore. If they'll sell, if they'll, you don't know if they'll sell your story to the papers or, or tell your secrets to people so you probably have to make a lot of adaptations in your, in your private life.

OK. Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

## DIY Study Guide for Speaking

口语能力——自学要诀

### Fluency & Coherence

流畅性及连贯性

#### 1. Repeat after a recording

复述练习

The first time you repeat it will probably be slower than the actual recording so keep repeating until you gain the same speed as the native speaker. Be aware that you may need to use sound links, contractions and weakened forms to match their speed.

通常第一次做复述练习时，念的速度会比较慢，你必须重复练习，直到你讲话的速度与以英语为母语的使用者的速度一致。练习速度时你必须同时活用“连音”、“缩略语”以及“弱读音”。

#### 2. Repeat the same topic

重复练习相同的主题

The first time you say a Part 2 topic, for example, you will produce a somewhat slow response with little information. The more often you repeat it, the more fluently your response should come out. Remember when you begin to produce more fluent answers, you will need to add more information to ensure that you keep talking for 1-2 minutes.

刚开始练习口语测试的 Part 2 时，你的反应会较慢，头脑中的资料会比较少，重复练习可以改善这种状况。记住，当你讲得比较流利后，你就必须提供充分的资料来让你的回答足以持续 1~2 分钟。

#### 3. Use it or lose it

尽可能使用新词汇

The reason why you pause or hesitate is often in search of vocabulary which is not readily available to you. The more you use a word, the more likely it will become active vocabulary. By the same token if you never use a word

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that you have learnt, it is destined to be forgotten.

通常你在口语时停顿或犹豫,是因为你正在脑海里寻找合适的词汇。平时多练习使用学过的词汇,词汇才会真正属于你。

#### 4. Focus on English, not IQ

专注在英文能力上

Another reason why you may break down is that you have no opinion. As a student about to study your Master's Degree, of course you want to sound very educated and knowledgeable, but remember IELTS stands for International English Language Testing System, it's not an IQ test. Examiners are testing your English not your intelligence. If you can't think of a smart response, then say something obvious, boring, or even stupid but use good English while you are doing so. Saying something is better than nothing. If you say nothing then you lose points in each criterion, not just fluency. If you say something stupid, you will still gain points in each criterion. The only thing you may lose is face but who cares? You'll never see the examiner again.

导致你在发言中停顿的另一个原因是因为你没有自己的看法。参加 IELTS 测试的考生多半是为了攻读硕士,当然会希望自己听起来是个有知识的人。但请牢记, IELTS 考查的是你的英文能力,而非智力。万一实在没有好的想法,或只有一些无趣、甚至愚蠢的想法,还是要尽量开口说,因为随便说也比什么都不说好。

#### 5. Read, read, read

阅读各类型的文章

Again if you break down due to a lack of opinions then start reading up on a variety of topics and pay particular attention to different people's opinions. Nobody ever has a totally original opinion—everyone copies and adapts a number of ideas from various people when formulating their own opinion.

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如果你是因为缺乏想法而导致回答停顿的话，那你必须开始阅读各种类型的文章，并多注意别人所发表的意见。没有人天生就是文思泉涌的，每个人都是参考别人的各种想法并将其转换成自己的意见。

## 6. Don't be shy for 11-14 minutes

暂时抛开害羞的个性

Even if you are shy in your native country using your native language—a person known to be of few words, you will have to change your personality for a mere 11-14 minutes as the examiner can only make an evaluation of what he/she hears. Again, if they hear nothing or very little, then it will affect each criterion. Try to be as talkative as possible and say as much as possible.

如果你是个害羞或不善言辞的人，那你必须在口试的 11~14 分钟里暂时抛开你害羞的个性，尽可能让自己表现得像个能言善辩的人。

## 7. Use signpost expressions

使用“指引性”的词语

Signpost expressions are words that give the listener some direction, for example: Firstly, By this I mean, For instance, In contrast, To be honest. All these expressions give the listener some idea of what kind of information to expect next, which makes it easier to follow and understand the conversation.

使用一些“指引性”的词语，给听者指引方向，让听者能立即且清楚地知道你要表达的信息，例如：Firstly（首先）、By this I mean（我的意思是）、For instance（例如）、In contrast（相反）、To be honest（老实说）。

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Lexical  
Resource

## 词汇量

## 1. Read, read, read

尽可能多地阅读文章

Read something you enjoy reading; the more you enjoy it, the more you will read and the more you read, the more vocabulary you will learn. It doesn't matter if you are reading a signpost on the street or *Harry Potter*—you can learn English anywhere and everywhere.

读一些你感兴趣的文章或书籍，读得越多，你学习到的词汇就越多。不管是街上的标语，还是像《哈利·波特》这样的小说，英文的学习是无所不在的。

## 2. Review, review, review

复习，复习，再复习

If you don't review, you will forget. It is often boring to review, but it is absolutely essential to retain and consolidate vocabulary learnt. There's no point learning new words, in fact it would be a waste of time if you can't even remember the words you have learnt previously.

如果你不花时间复习，是很容易忘记的。复习虽然很无趣，但这是记住并巩固词汇必要的方法。如果连已经学过的词汇都记不得，那么拼命学新词汇也只是在浪费时间。

## 3. Use an English-English dictionary

使用英-英字典

It may be difficult at first but it will have far-reaching effects, as every time you learn a new word you will be reviewing old vocabulary. These days learner dictionaries only use around 2,000 of the most common words found in the English language. Such a vocabulary base should already be developed by the stage a student gets to high school. A translator may have short-term benefits but will only slow you down in the long run.

一开始用英-英字典会感到困难，但当你使用它查询新词汇时，你会同时复习到旧的词汇，这样的学习最有效。一般的英-英字典约使用 2000 个一般性词汇，而这些词汇是学生在高中阶段就已具备的。使用电子字典，虽然可以快速查到词汇的意思，但就长远来看，这反而会减慢你的学习脚步。

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#### 4. Use it or lose it

尽可能使用新词汇

Always try to use new words in conversation or writing as this is the best way to remember a word. The more you use it, the easier it will be to recall next time you wish to use it.

当你学习一个新单词后，最好的办法是一有机会就使用它。

#### 5. Practise paraphrasing

练习改述

As a non-native speaker, it doesn't matter how many words you learn; there will always be a time when you don't know the word for something you wish to express. This will be even more likely when you are in a test and you are feeling nervous, tired and maybe even scared. Therefore it's important that you have the ability to paraphrase. Open up any book or even a dictionary and see if you can describe a word using other words—you may use a synonym, parallel expression or even a sentence to describe your meaning. Even native speakers use this technique as everyone's mind goes blank from time to time.

对于母语非英语的人来说，不论你学了多少单词，仍然会有词穷的时候，尤其在考试太过紧张时。因此，具备使用不同的表达方式来表达临时想不出的词汇的能力是极重要的。从一本书或字典中随意选一个词，试着使用同义词甚至是句子来表达它的意思。就连母语为英语的人在临时找不到词汇表达时，也会无法炮制。

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## 6. Learn all word forms

学习所有的词性变化

Students most commonly use an incorrect word form, that is, they use a noun when they should use a verb or they use an adjective when they should use an adverb. When you learn a new word also find out what the part of speech is and what the other word forms are.

一般学生最常犯的错误就是词性，也就是该使用动词时却用了名词，或该用副词时却用了形容词。当你学到一个新的单词时，一定要把它的词性变化一起记下来。

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**Grammatical  
Range and  
Accuracy**

 语法运用范围  
与其正确性

**1. Record yourself**

录下自己的声音

Often when you are speaking you don't realise how many mistakes you make or what they are. You'll be surprised that you can actually pick up a lot of mistakes yourself if you replay your talk, and by copying it down, it will probably bring out even more errors. Once you've noted your most common errors, get yourself a grammar practice book and practise your weaknesses.

将自己的口试练习录下来，你会发现自己犯了许多平时没有发现的错误。记下自己最常犯的错误，并使用语法书来练习自己语法较弱的地方。

**2. Take apart and reconstruct sentences**

分解、重组句子结构

Open up any book and choose a sentence. Break up the sentence into smaller sentences and then without referring back to the original sentence see if you can put it back together again. In the IELTS you will need to be able to produce both short and complex sentence forms. You will not get a high score if you only use short simple sentences for the sake of accuracy.

随便从一书中挑一个句子，练习将句子分解成几个较短的句子，再重组还原成完整的一句。在 IELTS 口试中，你必须兼顾短句及复合句的使用。如果为了句子的正确性而一直使用简短的句子，肯定是不大会得到高分的。

**3. Practise linking words and expressions**

练习使用连词

The easiest way to make a sentence sound more complex is by using a linking word. Get yourself a grammar book and practise using conjunctions and linking words.

让一个句子听起来完整、漂亮的最简单方式就是使用连词，可使用语法书来练习连词的用法。

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#### 4. Read, read, read

持续阅读

The more you read, the more good grammar you will come across. The more accurate and complex grammar you are exposed to, the more likely it is that some of it will rub off on you.

你读得越多，就越能使用复杂而正确的语法，以此来精确地表达你的意思。

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## Pronunciation

## 发音

## 1. Note down phonemics

记下单词的音节

When you learn a new word, it is essential that you also learn how to say it otherwise you can use it in writing but not in speaking. By learning and using the phonemic script for each new word you learn, you will feel more confident when it comes to using it verbally.

当你学到一个新的单词时，练习它的正确发音是必要的，否则你充其量只会把词汇用在书写上而非口语上。

## 2. Repeat after a recording

复述练习

Practise repeating after a recording over and over again.

The first time you may have the clarity but you will most likely be missing the other native speech patterns such as word and sentence stress, rhythm and intonation, sound links, weakened forms and contractions. Keep practising until it sounds identical to the native speaker.

做复述练习。你有可能已经说得很清楚，但却忽略了重音、音调或连音等。不断地练习，直到自己的发音能近似于母语为英语者。

## 3. Read aloud

大声念出来

This will help you to improve your motor skills. As English is not your mother tongue, your mouth will not be used to using certain muscles. Therefore they need to be given a workout as often as possible. If you read aloud a tapescript it will give you the opportunity also to listen and check your pronunciation.

这能帮助你训练嘴型和舌头。英语并非你的母语，所以你并不习惯于某些肌肉的运用，因此你必须时常练习。大声念出录音稿，你就有更多的机会检查自己的发音。

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#### 4. Listen, listen, listen

多听

The more you listen, the more familiar the sounds of the English language will become to you. This will assist in predicting the pronunciation of new words in case you do not have a dictionary handy to look up the phonemics.

多练习听力, 你就能更熟悉英语音调, 下次遇到新的词汇时, 无须查字典也能发出正确的音。

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# IELTS

## SUPERIOR SPEAKING

### QPS 应考策略与实用笔记速记法

The QPS Strategy and Note-Making Skills

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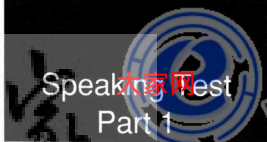
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Part 1 of IELTS speaking is designed to warm you up and relax your nerves. Examiners will ask you general questions about yourself on topics that are familiar to all students. This section lasts for 4-5 minutes and includes a short introduction of the examiner and yourself, followed by a few questions on hometowns or jobs/studies and then a few more questions on other general topics.

口语测试的 Part 1 约 4~5 分钟,算是较为轻松的热身阶段。面试官会先问一些与你背景有关的问题,例如家乡、工作等等,接着再问一些一般性的问题。


In this section of *IELTS Superior Speaking*, you will learn about the QPS strategy. You will be given a thorough listing of all the possible question types of Part 1. It is important that you immediately identify the type of Question so that you can decide how to respond appropriately. You should then state your Position, however this is not enough, as you must also provide some Support to the position you gave. So use the QPS strategy in order to help you give extended answers using sophisticated vocabulary and grammar. Remember you will not fare well in the test if you only give short responses.

本部分会提供口语 Part 1 可能会出现的问题。你必须快速地分析问题的类型并确认答题方向,然后提出有力的佐证。QPS 应考策略(问题一定位一支持)可以帮助你使用正确的语法和词汇,使回答更为完整。要记住,如果答案都很简短,是不会得到理想分数的。




**QPS Strategy**  
QPS 应考策略

Identify the Question



State a Position



Offer Support

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# Types of Questions and How to Answer Them

## 各类型问题及答题方式

### Ability

能力

### Question → Ability (能力)

- Can you cook?
- Are you able to cook?
- Do you know how to cook?
- Are you capable of cooking?
- Are you good at cooking?
- How good are you at cooking?

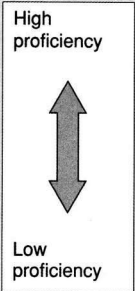
### Position → State level of proficiency (陈述该能力的程度)

- I'm *an expert/a professional* at cooking.
- I can cook in my sleep.
- I have a knack for cooking.
- I'm a bit of a know-it-all when it comes to cooking.
- Cooking is one of my fortes.

- I can't cook to save my life.
- I can't cook for nuts.
- I don't know the first thing about cooking.
- I'm not much of a chef.

### Support → State reasons (陈述拥有该能力的缘由)

- The reason why I can cook so well is I'd watch and help my grandmother when she cooked up a storm in the family kitchen during my childhood.
- The reason behind this is the fact that my grandmother gave me a lot of secret family recipes.
- The *chief/most compelling* reason is I was forced to learn when I left home to study at university in another city.





- The most obvious explanation is when you're hungry and there's no one there to cook for you, coupled with the fact that you don't have enough money to eat out, well, then you learn pretty quickly.
- I'd put it down to my time in the military when I was assigned to cooking duties.
- I'd attribute it to the fact that I had very busy parents who, if they had to do overtime, would often ask me to prepare dinner for my younger brothers and sisters.
- It's all thanks to my Home Economics teacher who inspired me to forge a career as a chef.

Every student in the interview will use "because," so be careful not to overuse it. Show how wide your range of vocabulary and grammar is by not just learning one way to **state a reason**.

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## Comparing

比较

Question → Comparing (比较性的问题)

- What are the (main) *differences/similarities* between state and public schools?
- How *is/are* (a) state school(s) *different from/similar to* (a) public one(s)?
- How are state and public schools alike?

## NB

In British English a public school is a private fee-paying school. A government-run institution is a state school. In Australian and North American English a private school is a fee-paying school and a public school is government-run.

Position → Identify the *similarities/differences*  
(区分相似性 / 相异性)

- They are like chalk and cheese; public schools are only interested in making money while state-run schools focus on education.
  - State schools bear no relation to public ones; state-run institutions only teach the bare minimum whereas public schools work the students to death.
  - There's a world of difference between state and public schools, especially in regards to the quality and quantity of facilities that they have on offer.
- 
- One of the major *contrasts/distinguishing features* is the teaching quality, as public schools usually attract teachers of higher calibre.
  - What sets public and state schools apart is the tuition fees as state-run institutions are up to 10 times cheaper than their counterparts.
  - The most striking resemblance is the course content as they both use exactly the same books and materials.
- 
- I can't tell them apart; teaching quality, course content, school grounds and facilities are all identical as far as I can tell.

Total  
differenceSome  
*differences/*  
*similarities*Exactly the  
same[\[www.Topsage.com\]](http://www.Topsage.com)

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Exactly the same

- I can't draw a distinction between state and public schools; as far as I know they are identical in educational content and school facilities.

### Support → Provide an example (举例)

- A classic/prime/fine/typical example of this is a public school called Wego.
- A public school called Wego is a classic/prime/fine/typical example of this.
- Take my high school which is state-run for example, we didn't even have a basketball court.
- There's no better example than the state-run primary school I attended.
- In one case, there was a public school which declared bankruptcy just after the new semester commenced and all tuition fees had been collected.
- In some instances public schools actually have a higher teacher to student ratio than state schools.
- A case in point is the newly opened public primary school in my area.
- There are many state schools which are just as popular as public schools...., to name but a few. (used when giving many examples)

### NB

Every student in the interview will use "the same", "different", "for example", so be careful not to overuse them. Show how wide your range of vocabulary and grammar is by not just learning one way to compare or give an example.

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**Conditionals**

有前提的提问

**Question** → Conditionals (有前提的提问)

- What do you do if you have a headache?
- What will you do if the weather's fine this weekend?
- What would you do if you lost your job?
- What would you have done if you hadn't gone to university?

**Position** → State result (try and avoid repeating "if")  
(说明结果, 避免重复使用 if)

- As long as the sun's out, I'll go to the beach.
- Provided that there are no clouds about, I'll head off to the beach.
- Unless there's rain, I'll be making my way to the beach.
- On condition that it's not overcast, the beach will be my destination.
- Supposing that I was laid off, I'd head off to study overseas earlier than originally planned.
- Say that I no longer had a job, I'd probably bring forward my plans to study abroad.

**Support 1** → Discuss the benefits (陈述优点)

- The good thing about this is I'll be able to improve my English sooner than expected.
- The major advantage is I may not have to wait until next year to begin my Master's Degree.
- One of the *strengths/merits* is I'll have more time to prepare before I depart.
- On the plus side I may make it over in time to attend a pre-session course.
- The beauty of this is I can have a short holiday in England before my course begins.
- One of the added benefits is I'll be able to fly over in the low season, making the air ticket about half the price.

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### Support 2 → Mention the drawbacks (提及缺点)

- The bad thing about this is I may not have enough money saved up to depart earlier.
- The main disadvantage is I'll have less money to spend while I'm overseas.
- One of the *weaknesses/shortcomings* is I may not have enough time to tie up loose ends.
- On the downside my family will be upset that I'm leaving so suddenly.

### NB

Every student in the interview will use "if" so be careful not to overuse it. Show how wide your range of vocabulary and grammar is by not just learning **one conditional term**.

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## Describing

形容

## Question → Describing (形容事物或情境)

- What's your hometown like?
- How's the weather in your hometown in summer?
- What does your best friend look like?
- How do you like your hometown?
- Can you describe your hometown?

## Position → State the most striking feature

(形容令人印象深刻的部分)

- My hometown's incredibly interesting and full of vitality.
  - My town's an absolute hive of activity.
  - My village's one of the most picturesque in the country.
- 
- My city's terribly overcrowded.
  - My place of birth's an absolute waste of space; nothing ever happens there.
  - The small town I come from is one of the most backward places in the nation.

Positive



Negative

Positive or  
negative  
experience

## Support → Touch on personal experiences

(谈及个人经验、经历)

- In my experience, I have never visited a city anywhere in the world which compares with mine.
- Speaking from experience, as I've travelled extensively, I have never visited a city anywhere in the world which compares with mine.
- One of my most *unforgettable/memorable* experiences was when I visited Taipei for the first time and stayed up for 3 days straight without sleep as there were so many things to do and see.
- If I remember rightly, back in 1999 it won a vote on the Travel Channel for having the world's most spectacular coastline.
- I *distinctly/vividly/vaguely* remember a time when my parents took me hiking to a spot high in the mountains

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Positive or  
negative  
experience

overlooking the ocean for sunrise; nothing short of spectacular!

- I remember the time I had growing up in my hometown as if it were yesterday. We were never short of something to do.
- I will never forget the time my relatives visited my family for Chinese New Year and there was nowhere for us to take them; everyone was bored out of their brains.
- The time I spent at school is still fresh in my mind; nothing to do after class, even less to do on weekends and absolute dead quiet holidays.

Negative  
experience  
only

- One of my most harrowing experiences was when I went shopping in a hypermarket and it took me 3 hours just to buy a loaf of bread and a litre of milk.
- From bitter experience, it wasn't until I was 13 that I saw a computer for the first time.

### NB

Every student in the interview will use "I remember" so be careful not to overuse it. Show how wide your range of vocabulary and grammar is by not just learning one way to **talk of memories and experiences**.

## Negatives

负面问题

## Question → Negatives (负面问题)

- What don't you *like/enjoy* about your job?
- Is there anything you don't *like/enjoy* about your job?
- Why don't you *like/enjoy* your job?

Position → State what you least *like/enjoy*  
(说明你最不喜欢的事)

- I am *sickened/disgusted* by the work conditions.
- I *despise/loathe/object to* the way management handles matters.
- My colleagues are a real turn-off as they're always complaining and gossiping.
- I don't think much of my pay as it's barely enough to live off.

## Support → Give a result (给出结果)

- A direct result of an unsatisfactory work environment is a decrease in productivity.
- The implication of unfair work conditions is insecure employees.
- At the end of the day it'll be their loss, as I'll leave the company in search of greener pastures.
- The end result is that they'll have a high turnover of staff, as no one will ever be happy working there.
- Incompetent staff are the *product/result* of substandard management skills.
- The need for side jobs *arises/stems/comes* from the fact that most jobs are low paying.

## NB

Every student in the interview will use "so", so be careful not to overuse it. Show how wide your range of vocabulary and grammar is by not just learning one way to **give a result**.

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## Opinions

想法

**Question** → Opinions (想法)

- What do you think *about/of* overseas travel?
- How do you feel about travelling abroad?

**Position** → State opinion immediately (立即表达想法)

1. In my opinion, travelling abroad offers the best way to gain an insight into other cultures.
2. Personally, I feel a holiday abroad is a great way of escaping the pressures of life in your home country.
3. I strongly believe taking a trip overseas is necessary, especially for kids, to learn about other cultures and nationalities.
4. I'm of the opinion that travel contributes a lot to globalisation.
5. If you ask me travelling's only beneficial if you spend enough time in a country to get to know some of the locals.
6. To the best of my knowledge, travelling abroad is only affordable to the wealthy and middle class.
7. In my experience, travelling abroad helped me become a more open-minded individual.
8. As far as I'm concerned, everyone should have the opportunity to visit another country so that they can reflect on their own culture.
9. As far as I know, travelling overseas is thought highly of in my country, but I'm not sure about other countries.
10. To my mind travel's adventurous and exciting, especially when you are still young.

**Support** → Explain a point more clearly

(清楚地解释你的论点)

(The following supporting statements are numbered to correspond to the above numbered opinions.)

1. What I'm trying to say is the more we understand about a culture, the fewer disputes we'll have between people

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from different countries and the closer the world will become.

2. That is to say, knowing that you're unreachable by phone or email by your boss, colleagues and clients is a great load off your shoulders.
3. In other words, experience is the best teacher; they will learn so much more than simply absorbing the information from out of a textbook.
4. What I mean is people can now travel to any part of the world within 24 hours as opposed to the past when travelling could take months or even years.
5. By this I mean, express package tours where you visit 7 cities or countries in 7 days are a complete waste of time and money.
6. The thing is the poor and working class never have such an opportunity as they are struggling just to make ends meet.
7. To put it another way, xenophobia no longer affects me and the generalisations and stereotypes I formed as a child are now long gone.
8. Let me *explain/rephrase* that without travelling abroad it'll be hard to truly appreciate your own culture.
9. All I'm saying is, some nations embrace aspects of other cultures while others are not so welcoming.
10. Put it this way, there's nothing more fascinating for young people than to discover new things and places and meet new people.

### NB

Every student in the interview will use "I think" for opinions and "I mean" to explain things, so be careful not to overuse them. Show how wide your range of vocabulary and grammar is by not just learning one way to **give an opinion** or **explain**.


**People/  
Places**

人物/地点

**Question** → People/Places (人物 / 地点)

- Who is a famous person you would like to meet?
  - Which famous person would you like to meet?
  - What kind of people do you find interesting?
- 
- Where would you suggest a tourist visit in your city?
  - Which/What place(s) would you recommend a tourist to go to in your city?

**Position** → State *who the person/where the place is*  
(形容该人与地方)

1. There's no one like David Beckham.
  2. Nobody compares to Angelina Jolie.
  3. Of all people, I'd have to say Paris Hilton.
  4. The one person who really impresses me is Matt Damon.
  5. I have a soft spot for Ewan McGregor.
  6. I think the world of Kylie Minogue.
- 
7. There's no place like the National Palace Museum.
  8. Nowhere compares to the outdoor observatory on the 89th floor of Taipei 101.
  9. Of all places, I'd have to say the Cao Xueqin Memorial Hall.
  10. The one place which really impresses me is Jiu Zhai Gou.
  11. My first choice is the Snake Market on Hua Xi St.
  12. Wu Lai with its hot springs is as good a place as any.

**Support** → Make a comparison (进行比较)

(The following supporting statements are numbered to correspond to the above numbered opinions.)

1. When comparing him to other soccer stars, he is so much more charismatic.
2. If you compare her to other female actors, she has so much more energy not to mention a great smile.

People

Places

People

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3. *In/By* comparison, other socialites are so much less daring than she is.
4. *Comparatively* speaking, his talent and determination to be successful is quite admirable.
5. *The more* I think about him, the more I want to ask him to marry me; not that that would ever happen apart from in my dreams.
6. She is *getting more and more/becoming increasingly* popular throughout the world, especially since that MTV performance she had with Justin Timberlake.

Places

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7. When comparing it to other museums, its collection of Chinese artefacts is by far superior.
8. *In/By* comparison, other high-rise buildings and their observatory decks are simply dwarfed.
9. If you compare it to the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall, its grounds and Concert Halls are considerably more spacious.
10. *The more* I go there, the more I feel like buying and settling down in a house overlooking the river.
11. *Comparatively* speaking, it provides the most authentic oriental experience.
12. The hotels there are *getting more and more/becoming increasingly* opulent and up-market.

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## Preferences

喜好、选择

**Question** → Preferences (喜好、选择)

- Do you prefer team or individual sports?
- Would you rather swim at the beach or in a pool?
- Which is better; watching a sporting match live in a stadium or at home on TV?
- Is jogging better than swimming?
- Is it better to have a personal coach or train by yourself?

**Position** → Make a choice (做决定)

1. Given the choice, I'd have to say team sports as they are so much more competitive.
2. If I had to take a pick, I'd favour/go for swimming at the beach, as you can enjoy the sunshine and gentle breeze.
3. A game at the stadium is no match for sitting in front of the box, as the atmosphere can really be electrifying especially when your team is winning.
4. Give me swimming any day.

**Support** → Add details (增加细节)

(The following supporting statements are numbered to correspond to the above numbered opinions.)

1. Besides, it pushes you to work harder as you don't want to let your teammates down.
  2. What's more, it's free unlike many swimming pools.
  3. And another thing, unlike home where you may disturb your wife or neighbours, you can shout and yell as loud as you like without upsetting the people around you.
  4. It requires the use of every part of your body, not to mention the fact that being in the water is so much more refreshing.
- At the beach you can enjoy the open air and sunshine, make sandcastles, go body-surfing, surfing or boogie boarding, take a stroll and get a tan. On top of all this, it's free!

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- The beach offers a wide variety of activities for families, couples and individuals. It's also worth mentioning that there are a number of beaches along the north and north east coast of Taiwan which are only a short car trip away from Taipei City.



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## Reasons

理由

More than  
one reasonOnly one  
reasonNo reason  
knownSubject  
usually stays  
the same**Question** → Reasons (有关原因、理由的问题)

- Why is the Internet so popular?
- What's the reason for the popularity of the Internet?
- What's the cause of the Internet's popularity?
- How come the Internet is so popular?

**Position** → State the main reason (提出主要的原因)

- One of the reasons it's so big at the moment is that it offers something for everyone, from games to the latest news and even shopping.
  - The sheer amount of information readily available plays a major part in its demand.
- 
- I'd put it down to the fact that it's so quick, handy and useful.
  - The only reason that comes to mind is the vast amount of knowledge that can be gained with a touch of a button.
- 
- Why in the world the Internet is so popular is beyond me.

**Support** → Contrast (对比性、相反性论调)

- Then again, it's not all it's cracked up to be as there are also many problems and dangers of the Internet.
- All the same, the downsides of the Internet cannot be ignored.
- Even so, the Internet does not always live up to expectations.
- *Although/Even though* the net is popular, it is so mainly with the younger generation as the elderly cannot get accustomed to all the technicalities of computer use.
- While the net has a lot to offer, there's nothing like talking to real people in the real world and shopping in real stores in real time.
- *Despite/In spite of* these obvious benefits, the dangers cannot be ignored.

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Subject often changes

■ Having said that, the Internet does have a lot to answer for in terms of the rise in the crime rate and the amount of inappropriate and often offensive material which can be found on it.

■ On the other hand, books can still offer as much information as the Internet can.

■ The Internet is good for convenient 24-hour shopping whereas department stores are still a much safer shopping option.

■ Alternatively, books can also keep you well-informed.

NB

Every student in the interview will use **"but"**, so be careful not to overuse it. Show how wide your range of vocabulary and grammar is by not just learning one way to **contrast information**.

## Suggestions

建议

### Question → Suggestions (建议)

- What should you do if you feel homesick when you are studying abroad?
- What do you recommend doing if you are homesick?
- What do you suggest for homesickness?

### Position → State the strongest suggestion (提出最强烈的建议)

1. I highly recommend making your way down to Chinatown or your local Chinese restaurant and spoiling yourself with all those favourite dishes they have.
2. If you want my advice, you ought to jump on to MSN and catch up with as many friends as you can from back home.
3. No matter what, you have to call your favourite family members back home to have a big chat about anything and everything.
4. Take my advice: go hang out with some other international students and tell them how you feel, in all likelihood they'll know what you're going through and give you some useful tips.
5. You'd be well-advised to talk to the International Student Counsellor.
6. On no account should you go back home.
7. I'd strongly advise against locking and isolating yourself in your room.

### Support → Mixed strategies (for Position 5) (综合论述)

The reason is they are the experts and deal with this kind of problem every day. In fact, it would be best to drop into their office when you first arrive as they conduct seminars and hold social activities to prevent you from missing home in the first place. I distinctly remember the time my older

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sister was studying abroad in New Zealand. Before we knew it, she was calling us from the international airport in Beijing asking us to pick her up. What I'm trying to say is get help as soon as possible, don't wait until it's too late and then end up doing something stupid.

This support includes a **reason, extra detail, personal experience and explanation.**



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## Specifying

### 具体提问

**Question** → Specifying (具体提问)

- What *kind/type/sort* of music do you like?
- Which music style do you like?
- What music genre do you prefer?

**Position** → Indicate which one in particular  
(指出最特别的)

- There are a number of music styles I like but I would particularly like to mention reggae.
- There *is/are* a wide variety of music types I like but I'd like to *single/point out* R & B (Rhythm and Blues).

**Support** → A mix of strategies (综合论述)

The beauty of reggae is that it makes you feel like you are at the beach and that all your work pressures are left far, far away. In comparison, other genres add to your stress by being too noisy or getting you all hyped up. What's more, if you play it in the car it feels like you are going off on a road trip along the Jamaican coast to see Bob Marley. "Could You Be Loved", "Stir It Up", "Is This Love" and "Buffalo Soldier" are just a few great reggae hits I love to listen to. All in all, if you want to escape reality, there is nothing better than reggae.

This answer includes a **benefit**, **comparison**, **extra detail**, **examples** and **summary** to support the position.

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**Superlatives**

最高级

**Question** → Superlatives (最……的提问)

- What's the most interesting website you know?
- What's the best website on the net?
- What's your favourite website?
- What website do you like best?

**Position** → State what ranks the highest  
(最高评价的论述)

- bbc.com takes the cake
- The pick of the bunch would have to be bbc.com.
- Nothing compares to bbc.com.
- bbc.com is head and shoulders above the rest
- You can't beat bbc.com for sheer content and in the cyber industry they say "content is king".
- bbc.com runs rings around the others
- bbc.com is streets ahead of the rest
- bbc.com puts the rest to shame

**Support** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

What makes it a cut above other news websites is the fact that it has something for everyone. It has online radio stations, about 40 actually, the latest news, educational sections and shopping to mention but a few of the services it offers. A direct result of having such a thorough and detailed site is people will use it as a one-stop shop for all their internet needs. Then again, I must admit CNN.com does a pretty good job too.

---

This support includes a **reason**, **examples**, **result** and **contrast**.

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## Time

时间

Frequency

Time

Duration

**Question** → Time (关于时间的提问)

- How often do you go to the library?
- How many times have you been to the library this year?
- When do you prefer to read?
- What time of day do you prefer to read?
- How much time do you spend reading every week?
- How long have you been learning English?

**Position** → State the frequency, time or duration  
(陈述频率、时间或持续性)

- I've never been known to visit the library.
- I go to the library once in a blue moon.
- I make it to the library *on and off/now and again/every so often/from time to time/every once in a while/whenever I get the chance.*
- I've been to the library hundreds of times.

- 
- There's no such time as bedtime.
  - Of all the times, I'd have to say just before I go to sleep.
  - The one time I really enjoy reading is on lazy Sunday afternoons.

- 
- I spend a greater part of every weekend reading.
  - I've been learning English longer than you can imagine.
  - I've spent *days/weeks/months/years/a lifetime* learning English.

**Support** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

The chief reason why I avoid libraries is they lack efficiency and convenience especially since the advent of the Internet. Put it this way, who can be bothered travelling all the way to the local library, sifting through catalogues and walking aimlessly through aisles and aisles of bookshelves when at the touch of a button a search engine can do all the looking

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for you from the comfort of your own home? Another weakness of libraries is that you may need to wait for days for the book you want if someone has beaten you to it. At the end of the day, it's all about increasing your pace of life; when we want something, we want it now.

This support includes a **reason, explanation, drawback** and **result**.

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## Yes/No

是与非的提问

**Question** → Yes/No (是与非的提问)

1. Are you good at dancing?
2. Do you think watching TV is better than reading a book?
3. Will you celebrate if you pass the IELTS exam?
4. Have you been living in your current house long?
5. Are there any interesting places to visit in your hometown?
6. Did you like high school?

**Position** → Say yes or no but in an alternative way  
(用不同的方式来表示 yes 或 no)

- For “yes”: definitely, for sure, without a doubt, naturally, of course, indeed, certainly, I’m afraid so
- For “no”: not at all, no way, I’m afraid not, certainly not, not really, of course not, you must be kidding

**NB**

All yes/no positions need to be coupled with one of the previous positions to be complete. For instance no. 1 is also an ability question, no. 2 opinion, no. 3 conditional, no. 4 time duration, no. 5 place and no. 6 identifying.

**Support** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

You must be kidding! I can’t dance to save my life. One of my most harrowing experiences was the school formal when everyone took a turn in the spotlight dancing with their partner. I not only made a fool of myself but also embarrassed my partner when I accidentally pushed her over

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and we ended up in a rather compromising position. Generally speaking, you will never see me on a dance floor again, not in this lifetime anyway.

This support includes a "no" response, **proficiency level, personal experience, extra detail and summary.**



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In this section of the test you will be given a topic card and asked to speak on the topic for 1 to 2 minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you are going to say and you may make some notes during this time.

This section will detail the best ways of making notes, how to give introductions that leave a positive impression and how to develop your ideas.

在口语测试的 Part 2 中, 考生需要针对“话题卡”的问题发表 1~2 分钟的意见。拿到话题卡后, 考生会有 1 分钟的准备时间。本章将会详述该如何很好地利用这 1 分钟, 并教你如何有效地做笔记及发展你的意见。

Do not waste your precious one minute preparation time as you will not get any extra points for starting your speech early. Use the time given to make as many notes as you can so you don't run out of ideas to talk about. Moreover, so you can fluently complete the 2 minutes that you should be talking for. During this one minute you will also have the opportunity to organise your ideas so you can talk about them coherently and in a logical order which will cause less strain on the examiner.

When you make notes, only write down the key points and not every detail of your speech in full sentences. So what are key points? Key points are ideas in 1 or 2 words so that when you look at them, you immediately know what to say and how to keep talking.

*Remember it's difficult talking for 2 minutes so making the right notes is essential for success in Part 2. Even though the topic card will give you 4 points to help you with ideas on how to develop your conversation, this is often not enough for most people, so making more notes will ensure you can keep speaking for 2 minutes.*

## Making Notes

记笔记

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Too often students make notes that do not assist them much at all. The following will teach you how to make the best notes for the 5 most common topics in Part 2: people, places, things/objects, activities, time/events.

别浪费 1 分钟的准备时间，早点开始回答问题并不会加分。利用这 1 分钟，尽可能写下最多的笔记，以免发表意见的时间不足 2 分钟；另外，组织好你的意见，避免散乱没组织的回答。做笔记时无需写下整个段落，只要写下能提示的关键词即可。

做好笔记是 Part 2 得高分的一大关键，为确保能持续发表 2 分钟的意见，依赖话题卡的 4 点提示是不够的。充分 利用时间，整理出充足的意见才是重点。

本章以 IELTS 口试最常出现的 5 个主题——人物、地点、物品、活动、时间 / 事件为例，提供有效做好笔记的方法。

### Student's notes on the topic "Describe a famous person":

学生的笔记——形容一位名人

1. Jackie Chan
2. Big nose
3. Strong
4. Good body
5. A little short
6. Rush hour
7. Shanghai Noon
8. Hong Kong Kung Fu movies
9. About 50/60 years old
10. Married
11. 2 kids I think

■ Are these good notes?

NO!

■ Why not?

Many points could be grouped together but aren't. The order is illogical.

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### Better notes may look like this:

较好的笔记

1. Jackie Chan
2. Background information
3. Appearance
4. Movies

■ Are these better notes?

**YES!**

■ Why?

Points 2 to 5 of the student's notes are grouped together under appearance. Points 6 to 8 are grouped under movies. Points 9 to 11 are grouped under background information.

### The right notes look like this:

正确的笔记

1. (Name)
2. Background information
3. Appearance
4. Personality
5. *Jobs/Studies*
6. Lifestyle
7. Accomplishments
8. *What I like/dislike*
9. Influence

■ Are these the right notes?

**YES!**

■ Why?

The notes are very general and different from each other (if they are too similar or specific it will be difficult to expand upon). These notes can be used to describe any person not just Jackie Chan so you only have to remember one set of notes for each type of Part 2 topic.

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**Useful Notes**

## 实用笔记

Below are notes you can generally use for most topics. However you may need to pick and choose.

以下的笔记适用于大部分的主题。

**Describing places**

1. location
2. scenery
3. attractions
4. industry
5. amenities
6. people
7. food
8. history
9. *good/bad* points

**Describing people**

1. name
2. background information
3. appearance
4. personality
5. *jobs/studies*
6. lifestyle
7. accomplishments
8. influence
9. what I *like/dislike*

**Describing objects**

1. background
2. appearance
3. functions
4. differences between similar objects
5. *good/bad* points

**Describing time/events**

1. time
2. place
3. significance

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4. background
5. people
6. activities

### Describing activities

1. where
2. when
3. who
4. how
5. equipment
6. *good/bad* points

The following sentences are ways of starting your Part 2 talk. They are very general statements and can be used for a variety of topics. Be aware however that they cannot be used for absolutely every topic. The following topic card will be used to show you how they can be used.

以下列出的“开头句”可以应用在 Part 2 的测试中。它们适用于大部分的主题。以下面的题目为例：

Describe a TV programme you find informative.

You should say:

- what it is
- what content it has
- how often you can watch it and explain why you like it.

1. There are a number of (topic) but the one I'd particularly like to mention today is (your answer).

There are a number of TV programmes I find informative but the one I'd particularly like to mention today is “Super Structures” on *Discovery*.

2. When talking about (topic), it's worth pointing out (your answer).

When talking about TV programmes I find informative, it's worth pointing out “Super Structures” on *Discovery*.

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3. In regards to (topic), (your answer) *rates/deserves* a mention.

In regards to TV programmes I find informative, “Super Structures” on *Discovery* rates a mention.

4. If I have to say a few words on (topic), I'd like to bring up (your answer).

If I have to say a few words on TV programmes I find informative, I'd like to bring up “Super Structures” on *Discovery*.

5. There is one (topic) that I always enjoy talking about and that is (your answer).

There is one TV programme that I always enjoy talking about and that is “Super Structures” on *Discovery*.

6. To tell you the truth I don't have much to say on (topic) but I'll do my best to talk about (your answer).

To tell you the truth I don't have much to say on TV programmes but I'll do my best to talk about “Super Structures” on *Discovery*.

**NB**

Point 6 can be used when little is known about the topic.





## Sample Topics and Sample Answers

各类型问题及回答范例

Sample topics are listed below followed by a sample answer. Pay particular attention to how each note is expanded on so as to fulfill the 2-minute limit.

下面提供各类型主题的常见问题集。每个主题附上1个回答范例。特别注意回答范例的组织架构，学习如何扩展回答内容以达到2分钟的时限。

### Sample Topics

Describe a young child that you know

You should say:

- who the person is
- how you know him/her
- what he/she is like

and explain why you like him/her.

Describe an old person that you know

You should say:

- who the person is
- how you know him/her
- what he/she is like

and explain why you like him/her.

Describe a person that has influenced you

You should say:

- who the person is
- how you know him/her
- what he/she is like

and explain why you like him/her.

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Describe a teacher that you like.

You should say:

- who the person is
- what he/she taught you
- what he/she is like

and explain why you like him/her.

Describe a famous person from your country.

You should say:

- who the person is
- what he/she is famous for
- what he/she is like

and explain why you like him/her.

Describe your best friend.

You should say:

- who the person is
- how you know him/her
- what he/she is like

and explain why you like him/her.

Describe an artist from your country.

You should say:

- who the person is
- why he/she is famous
- what his/her works are like

and explain why you like him/her.



Describe your ideal husband/wife.

You should say:

- what qualities he/she should have
  - what he/she looks like
  - what you would do together
- and explain why you would like him/her.

Describe a typical person from your country.

You should say:

- what qualities he/she has
  - what he/she looks like
  - what he/she does
- and explain what you like about him/her.

Describe your favourite family member.

You should say:

- who the person is
  - how close your relationship is
  - what he/she is like
- and explain why you like him/her.

## Sample Answer (People)

Describe an artist from your country.

You should say:

- who the person is
  - why he/she is famous
  - what his/her works are like
- and explain why you like him/her.

## Support and Development

Intro

To tell you the truth, I don't know much about artists in general, let alone those from my own country, but I'll do my best to talk about "Ken Done" who's somewhat of a celebrity in Australia.

Background information

Now, I believe he resides in Sydney though I'm not entirely sure. The reason why I think he's from Sydney is possibly due to the fact that he always draws the Sydney city scenery—such things as the Harbour Bridge and Opera House.

Appearance

He's a man who's probably at least in his 40s as he has greying hair as far as I can recall. The only other feature of his appearance that comes to mind is his signature moustache that he never seems to shave off.

Character

In terms of personality, my guess, if his artwork's a valid indication, is that he's a very vibrant and positive person. His artwork's often filled with bright colours and has a very carefree feel to it.

Accomplishments

His artwork is mostly commonly found in airports and duty free shops as he seems to be a hit with tourists. Therefore his art is not just sold as paintings but can also be bought on T-shirts, cups, towels or even hats. Anything a tourist would want as a souvenir, his artwork can be found on. Although I

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## Lifestyle

still come across his pieces every now and again, I'd say the peak of his career was probably in the 80s and to some extent the 90s.

In regards to his lifestyle, apart from painting obviously, he can be seen on TV programmes every so often and charity events. He also seems like quite a family man to me though I'm not sure if he's married or not or even if he has any kids.

## What you like/dislike

What I like about him is the fact that even though he probably is not the best painter in the world he can become rich and successful with just a simple idea. What I'm saying is that he's not the most skilled and talented but he's quite clever and creative.

## Influence

This has inspired me in a couple of ways. Firstly that keeping things simple is important; making things too complex is not necessarily a sign of intelligence. And secondly, a small idea can go a long way if you believe in it and work hard at it.

**NB**

If you just follow the suggestions on the topic card it will probably not be enough for most people to keep talking for 1-2 minutes so make sure you make lots of extra notes so you are never short of something to say. You don't need to mention every point on the topic card as they are there as suggestions to help you to extend your answer and keep talking. You must however stick to the topic—that may not change.

## Places

地点

## Sample Topics

Describe your favourite city.

You should say:

- where the place is
  - what you can do there
  - what makes it different from other cities
- and explain why you like it.

Describe a country you would love to visit.

You should say:

- where the place is
  - what you can do there
  - what makes it special
- and explain why you like it.

Describe the most boring place you have been to.

You should say:

- where the place is
  - what you can do there
  - what makes it so boring
- and explain why you dislike it.

Describe a place of historical significance in your country

You should say:

- where the place is
  - what you can do there
  - how old it is
- and explain why it is a significant part of your culture.

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Describe the house you live in.

You should say:

- where your house is
  - what it looks like on the outside
  - what features it has inside
- and explain what you like about it.

Describe a popular tourist attraction in your country.

You should say:

- where it is
  - what you can do there
  - what makes it so popular
- and explain what you like about it.

Describe a place that is or should be heritage listed by your government.

You should say:

- where the place is
  - what you can do there
  - what it is threatened by
- and explain why it should be protected.

Describe a place you frequent with friends.

You should say:

- where the place is
  - what you can do there
  - how popular it is
- and explain why you like it.

## Sample Answer (Places)

Describe your favourite shopping centre.

You should say:

- where it is
  - what you can do there
  - what makes it special
- and explain why you like it.

## Support and Development

When talking about shopping centres, I believe the Miramar shopping complex deserves a mention.

Intro

Location

The mall's in Da Zhi which is just near my house actually, only about a 5-10 minute walk. For most people though it's not the most handy of locations as the MRT line will not be opened for another 2 years and there are not so many bus routes travelling out that way either. What this means is if you wanna go, you basically need to have a car or motorbike. Fortunately though they offer free underground parking which has kept people going back there I think.

Attractions

The main attraction would have to be the Ferris Wheel which I heard is actually the second biggest in Asia. The first being in Japan I believe. This has made the centre popular not just for families with young kids but also for young couples in search of a little romance. There's one other attraction—that of the IMAX theatre. I've actually only been to it once but it was quite an enjoyable 3-D experience of dinosaurs.

Amenities  
and facilities

Apart from that, all the other services they offer are the same as other major shopping centres like Sogo, Mitsukoshi, and Takashimaya. Some of the stores I frequent would be their food court, the Eslite Bookstore, TGI Friday's and the ice

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### People

cream shop but I forget what it was called, not Häagen Dazs anyway, the other one.

The people that go there, as I said before, are mainly families with young children and young couples but if they have an event on there, which they often do, it could attract all sorts of people. I distinctly remember once when I was there and it was just packed with baseball fans as one of the local teams was there to pose for photos with bystanders.

### Background/ history

There's not too much to say about the background or history of the centre. All I seem to know is that it was opened back in 2004 if I remember rightly as that was the same year I moved into the area myself. That's how I remember.

### Conclusion

All in all, I often have my most memorable shopping experiences there.

### NB

If you just follow the suggestions on the topic card it will probably not be enough for most people to keep talking for 1-2 minutes so make sure you make lots of extra notes so you are never short of something to say. You don't need to mention every point on the topic card as they are there as suggestions to help you to extend your answer and keep talking. You must however stick to the topic—that may not change.

**Things/  
Objects**

物品

**Sample Topics****Describe the most expensive thing you own.**

You should say:

- what it is
  - what it looks like
  - what functions it has
- and explain why you like it.

**Describe something useful that you own.**

You should say:

- what it is
  - what it looks like
  - what functions it has
- and explain why it is useful.

**Describe a car that you would like to own.**

You should say:

- what it is
  - what it looks like
  - what functions it has
- and explain why you like it.

**Describe something you cannot live without.**

You should say:

- what it is
  - what it looks like
  - what functions it has
- and explain why you can't live without it.



Describe a toy you played with as a child.

You should say:

- what it was
  - what it looked like
  - what functions it had
- and explain why you liked it.

Describe the clothes you like to wear.

You should say:

- the style of the clothes
  - the quality of the clothes
  - the cost of the clothes
- and explain why you like it.

Describe an electronic device you can use well.

You should say:

- what it is
  - what it looks like
  - what functions it has
- and explain why you like it.

Describe a product that is made in your country.

You should say:

- what it is
  - what it looks like
  - what functions it has
- and explain how popular it is.

Describe a great invention.

You should say:

- what it is
  - what it looks like
  - what functions it has
- and explain why it is so great.

Describe something that you have lost.

You should say:

- what it was
  - how you lost it
  - how extensively you looked for it
- and explain how important it was.

Describe something you are scared of.

You should say:

- what it is
  - how long you have been scared of it
  - why it is so scary
- and explain how you could overcome the fear.



## Sample Answer (Things/Objects)

Describe a toy you played with as a child.

You should say:

- what it was
  - what it looked like
  - what functions it had
- and explain why you liked it.

## Support and Development

Intro

Just like all kids, there were quite a number of toys that I'd play with but the one I'd particularly like to talk about today is my toy car racing track.

Background

As far as I can recall, I got it from my parents as a Christmas present back when I was still in primary school aged around 8 or 9, I think. It was a big deal to get a car racing track back then as these electronically powered toys had not been around so long; no more having to use your hands to push the car along was a big thing!

Appearance

If memory serves me right, there were lots of possible configurations for the track but I only ever worked out one of them which was the figure of 8. That was enough though to keep me occupied for hours on end. It came with the lot, everything from stadiums to bridges. In fact, it included a whole range of stickers too which you had to stick all over the track and cars.

Functions

How it worked was actually not so complex—I'm sure the racing tracks on the market these days are far more sophisticated. It basically came with 2 cars and 2 things which were like remote controls. You'd place the car on the track and then push a lever down on the so-called remote control which would act as the accelerator. There were no

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Comparisons  
with similar  
objects

Good/bad  
points

Conclusion

brakes just the gas! The lighter you pushed down though, the slower it would go. In terms of functions though, it didn't really offer much.

At that time, I think there were better models out on the market. As I recall, some had a loop the loop while others had tracks climbing a wall. My track was actually quite modest in comparison but as a kid you don't know any better and it was still one of my most memorable toys.

The best thing about it was having races with friends or my Dad and what made it so exciting was one section of the track which would narrow to only allow one car through—that was the time the spectacular crashes would happen.

Eventually, as I got older I progressed onto bigger remote controlled cars but that's a different story. The first always stays in your mind fresher.

### NB

If you just follow the suggestions on the topic card it will probably not be enough for most people to keep talking for 1-2 minutes so make sure you make lots of extra notes so you are never short of something to say. You don't need to mention every point on the topic card as they are there as suggestions to help you to extend your answer and keep talking. You must however stick to the topic—that may not change.


**Activities**
**活动**
**Sample Topics**

Describe a dangerous sport.

You should say:

- what it is
- what equipment is needed
- how to play it

and explain what makes it so dangerous.

Describe a relaxing activity.

You should say:

- what it is
- where it is enjoyed
- what is needed

and explain what makes it so relaxing.

Describe a typical day at *work/school*.

You should say:

- what you do
- who you interact with
- what you *like/dislike*

and explain what is most difficult.

Describe a game you played as a child.

You should say:

- what it was
- what equipment was needed
- how to play it

and explain what made it so enjoyable.

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Describe your computer habits.

You should say:

- what you use it for
- how often you use it
- when you use it

and explain what you would do without it.

Describe something you are learning now.

You should say:

- what it is
- how you learn it
- why you are learning it

and explain what is most difficult about it.

Describe a way to stay healthy.

You should say:

- what it is
- what is needed
- how popular it is

and explain why it is beneficial.

Describe an activity you do with your family.

You should say:

- what it is
- what you *like/dislike* about it
- how often you do it

and explain why you do it.





## Sample Answer (Activities)

Describe an outdoor activity you enjoy.

You should say:

- what it is
- what equipment is needed
- who takes part

and explain what makes it so enjoyable.

## Support and Development

Intro

There's one activity that I always enjoy doing and talking about and that is fishing for prawns.

Where

There are many places you can go to for this which are usually on the outskirts of Taipei, but one of the most famous spots would have to be Wai Shuang Xi where the main street is just lined with pool after pool of prawns. These pools are nestled in the mountains making it quite a natural experience despite the fact that prawns are already conveniently placed in pools for you.

When

Most people head to these places on weekends but I prefer to go on a weekday when there aren't so many people competing for a catch. Most astonishingly of all though is the fact that most of these places are open 24 hours.

Who

I often go with friends as it's a good way of relaxing. Apart from dropping in your line, you can also have a beer and good old chat with your mates. Many families with young kids also make their way there as kids enjoy the thrill of catching a prawn.

How &amp; equipment

It's quite a simple activity that anyone could do as everything is prepared for you. When you arrive they give you the rods and bait. All you have to do is unwind your line, put on some

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bait and then cast it. There's a small buoy on the line and when that submerges it means you have a prawn. Pull your line up, take the little fellow off and place it in a net for later. However you may see some guys who have turned it into a fine art. They have their own rods and measure the depth of water and length of line to ensure they catch the maximum number of prawns.

Good/bad  
points

For me though it's all about fun. Everyone's pretty much guaranteed of a catch and you can even make it into a little competition with your mates or family members to see who catches the most in the allocated time. An added benefit is the fact that you can eat your catch too, meaning you have entertainment plus dinner. On the downside, it actually ends up being much cheaper to buy the prawns at the shop than catching them yourself.

### NB

If you just follow the suggestions on the topic card it will probably not be enough for most people to keep talking for 1-2 minutes so make sure you make lots of extra notes so you are never short of something to say. You don't need to mention every point on the topic card as they are there as suggestions to help you to extend your answer and keep talking. You must however stick to the topic—that may not change.

## Time/Events

时间/事件

## Sample Topics

Describe a natural disaster that occurred in your country.

You should say:

- what happened
- what effect it had on your country
- what was done about it

and explain what made it so devastating.

Describe a memorable trip you have had.

You should say:

- where you went
- what you did
- who you went with

and explain what made it so memorable.

Describe a festival from your country.

You should say:

- what happens
- what customs there are
- who is involved

and explain what significance it has.

Describe an exciting competition you *watched/took part in*.

You should say:

- when it was
- what happened
- who was involved

and explain what made it so exciting.

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Describe what the future may be like.

You should say:

- what the people may be like
- what the environment be like
- how different it will be

and explain whether it will be better or worse.

Describe a stressful moment in your life.

You should say:

- when it was
- what caused the stress
- what the stress led to

and explain how you overcame the stressful situation.

Describe the worst weather you have experienced.

You should say:

- when it was
- what the weather was like
- what damage it caused

and explain what made it so terrible.

Describe a party you have been to.

You should say:

- when it was
- what kind of party it was
- who went

and explain what you liked about it.



## Sample Answer (Time/Events)

Describe a wedding from your country.

You should say:

- what happens
- what customs there are
- how many people are involved and explain what makes it special.

## Support and Development

Intro

To be honest, I don't have much experience with weddings but I think I've seen enough movies to be able to discuss what a western wedding is like.

Time

Weddings as I'm sure you know can happen at any age—even the elderly get married these days. The time of celebration can also vary, though one of the most popular times would probably be sunset especially if you're having an outdoor ceremony. Receptions can also be at lunchtime but more often than not are in the evening.

Place

Outdoor ceremonies are all the rage these days with churches now only for more conservative or possibly more exclusive weddings. The reception will usually be taken indoors to say a restaurant or hotel. Budgets do range between couples and so do venues accordingly.

Customs

The only custom that comes to mind is the bride must wear something borrowed, something blue, something old and something new. I'm not sure how many people do this. Many consider the best customs to be before the wedding. The bucks and hens nights are classic examples.

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People

Wedding sizes can vary considerably. While some opt for small private weddings with just family and close friends, others opt for more lavish and extravagant weddings where pretty much everyone they've ever known in their lives is invited.

Activities

There are a number of activities throughout the day, not necessarily in this order, but including such things as speeches, throwing confetti over the bride and groom as they leave the altar, cutting of the cake, dancing and throwing a bouquet over the bride's shoulder to indicate who'll be the next to get hitched. Oh, and of course, everyone prepares a gift for the newlyweds which is placed on a table at the reception.

Significance

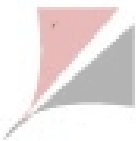
These days, especially by the younger generation, the significance of marriage often comes under attack. This is possibly due to the fact that we're so much more accepting of de facto relationships. It's also questioned because of the over 50% divorce rate that most western societies have been experiencing for quite some time now.

Conclusion

What makes it special though is it's a great opportunity for all the family and friends to come together for a truly happy occasion. Everybody loves to see newlyweds as it gives you the chance to reflect on those around you who you really love.

**NB**

If you just follow the suggestions on the topic card it will probably not be enough for most people to keep talking for 1-2 minutes so make sure you make lots of extra notes so you are never short of something to say. You don't need to mention every point on the topic card as they are there as suggestions to help you to extend your answer and keep talking. You must however stick to the topic—that may not change.



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Speaking Test  
Part 3

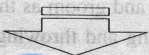
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## QPS Strategy

QPS 应考策略

Identify the  
Question



State a Position



Offer Support

In Part 3 of the IELTS you will have 4-5 minutes to respond to questions related to the Part 2 topic. These questions will often be somewhat unfamiliar to you and may seem quite academic. This is the most difficult part of the test but remember your English is assessed not by your intelligence so producing an answer should be your first concern.

Part 3 的时间约 4~5 分钟, 是口试最难的部分。这部分的问题主要是由 Part 2 的话题卡延伸而来, 多半是你不太熟悉的领域, 而且较为学术性。但记住, 口试是在考查你的英语能力而非智力。

This section follows the QPS strategy, so after identifying the question, promptly provide a position and then continue on to support that position. Make sure everything you say relates to your position or you may confuse the examiner. However, unlike Part 2, there is no preparation time in Part 3.

有效应用 QPS 应考策略(问题—定位—支持), 针对主考官提出的问题, 精准定位, 提出佐证, 尽可能地发表意见才是得分关键!

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## Types of Questions and How to Answer Them

各类型问题及答题方式

## Predicting

预测

Probably

Probably not

**Question** → Predicting (预测)

- How will crime *change/develop* in the next few decades?
- Do you think crime will be different in 50 years time?
- Could you *speculate/predict* what crime will be like 10 years from now?

**Position** → State certainty (确定性的陈述)

- In all probability, there'll be an increase in internet-based crimes.
  - There's every possibility that internet crimes will be on the increase.
  - It's more than likely that the internet crime rate will increase significantly.
- 
- There's *little/no* chance of the crime rate ever decreasing.
  - There's a *remote/slight* prospect of the crime rate decreasing.

**NB**

Every student in the interview will use "**maybe**" so be careful not to overuse it. Show how wide your range of vocabulary and grammar is by not just learning one way to **express possibility**.

**Support** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

I'd attribute it to the fact that criminals find it easier to hide their identity and remain undetected as they prey on innocent web surfers. For instance, the computer savvy can steal any of your personal data from your birth date to your credit card number without your knowledge as technology these days can track every move you make on the net. While it's never happened to me, I've heard of a number of people

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who have had the bitter experience of things showing up on their credit card bill that they didn't actually buy. As a result of continued technological improvements, crime will also keep developing.

This support contains a **reason, example, contrast, experience** and **result**.



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## Past Development

过去的发展

Completely different

Very different

A little different

**Question** → Past development (过去的发展)

- How was education different 50 years ago?
- Do you think education has changed much since your parents were young?
- Could you evaluate how education has developed over the past few decades?

**Position** → State how *different/similar* it was (指出不同处 / 相似处)

- It's a whole new ball game these days.
- The education system nowadays bears no relation to the past.
- The education system these days is worlds apart from the past.

- 
- It was a radically different world when my parents were young.
  - It was *considerably/significantly/refreshingly/strikingly* different 50 years ago.
  - Today's education system is a far cry from the past.

- 
- It was *slightly/subtly* different a few decades ago.

**Support** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

A prime example is technology which in the past was unheard of; these days we have computers, e-learning, teaching through PowerPoint presentations, dictionaries on CD-ROM, and past lessons recorded on mp3. In stark contrast, my parents only had paper, pen and chalkboards. A direct result of this kind of technology is an overall improvement in education standards. It's also worth mentioning that nowadays there is no more corporal punishment allowed in the classroom.

This support includes an **example, contrast, result** and **extra detail**.

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## Causes of Problems

问题的原因

More than one reason

Only one reason

No reason known

**Question** → Causes of problems (问题的原因)

- Why do you think there is an increase in private car use?
- What is the cause of traffic congestion?
- What is the reason for having your own car?
- Could you explain why people want to have their own car?
- What explanations could you provide for the increase in private car ownership?
- Could you justify the need for your own private car?

**Position** → State reason (说明原因)

- One of the reasons most people own a car is that the public transportation system in most cities is inadequate and inefficient.
- The inadequate and inefficient public transportation system plays a part in people wanting their own car.

- The only reason that comes to mind is convenience.
- The root of the problem is everyone's hunger for a higher standard of living and disrespect for the environment.
- I'd put it down to convenience.

- Why in the world people still insist on driving their own car is beyond me.

**Support** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

I'd put it before the transportation officials to radically improve the public transportation system by increasing the number of routes and lines of all forms of travel. Convenience will arise as a result and that is what everyone is looking for. On the downside, it means that in all probability there'll be a hike in taxes which is something that nobody wants. All in all, authorities are caught between a rock and a hard place in this matter.

This support includes a **suggestion**, **result**, **drawback** and **summary**.

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## Results

结果

## Question → Results (结果)

- What are the effects of unemployment?
- How does unemployment affect society?
- What effect does unemployment have on society?
- What does unemployment lead to?
- What does unemployment result in?

## Position → State result (表明结果、决定)

- There are a number of *outcomes/results/consequences/after-effects/implications*, the main one being a weaker economy.
- The main impact of unemployment is a weaker economy.
- It has a far-reaching effect on the economy.

## Support → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

It stands to reason that the more unemployed people there are, the less productive a nation will be. What's more, there is extra pressure on taxpayers to foot the welfare bills that the government has to fork out for such people. Then again if the government refuses to support the jobless, then it may encourage them to look more vigilantly for a job and be less reliant on welfare support. All I'm saying is those out of work need to be strongly advised to find a job ASAP for the good of society.

This support includes a **reason**, **extra detail**, **contrast** and **explanation**.

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**Solutions/  
Suggestions**

解决方案/建议

Should do

Shouldn't do

**Question** → Solutions/Suggestions (解决方案 / 建议)

- How could the problem of the ageing population be solved?
- What can be done about the potential ageing population crisis?
- What could the *government/authorities* do to improve conditions for the elderly?
- Could you suggest some ways to make society better for the elderly?

**Position** → State the strongest suggestion  
(提出最强烈的建议)

- I'd put it before the authorities to take swift measures that encourage more young people to become physicians and nurses before it's too late.
  - They may as well start constructing more hospitals now.
  - I highly recommend they improve the medical facilities.
  - If you want my advice, they ought to allocate more resources to medical research.
  - No matter what, they have to take swift action before it's too late.
  - Health officials would be well-advised to start streamlining all medical procedures and administration.
- 
- On no account should they remain idle.
  - I'd strongly advise against sweeping the problem under the rug.

**Support** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

The fact that the elderly will outnumber the workforce in the not so distant future will give rise to a number of issues such as a strain on medical resources and welfare benefits. By this I mean, more doctors, nurses, pharmacists and old age carers will be needed, yet the workforce will not be large enough due to a drop in the birth rate. Secondly, taxpayers

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will also have a heavy burden as they'll be expected to support pensioners in terms of medical bills, accommodation and general living expenses. On the whole, it'll be a tall order for society to overcome this future obstacle.

This support includes a **result, examples, explanation, contrast, reason, extra detail**, another **reason**, more **examples** and **summary**.

**Advantages/  
Disadvantages**

优点 / 缺点

**Question** → Advantages/Disadvantages (优点 / 缺点)

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of shopping online?
- What are the benefits and drawbacks of shopping online?
- What are the pros and cons of shopping online?
- What are the merits and shortcomings of shopping online?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of shopping online?
- What are the arguments for and against shopping online?
- What are the positive and negative sides of shopping online?
- What are the pluses and minuses of shopping online?

**Position 1** → State the advantages in an alternative way (说明优点)

- The *advantages/benefits/pros/merits/strengths/positive sides/pluses* are it provides a greater variety of shops, you don't need to walk around or pay for parking and it's open 24 hours all year round.
- The beauty of online shopping is it provides a greater variety of shops, you don't need to walk around or pay for parking and it's open 24 hours all year round.
- What makes online shopping so good is it provides a greater variety of shops, you don't need to walk around or pay for parking and it's open 24 hours all year round.

**Support 1** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

Put it this way, one minute you could be shopping for Prada products in Italy and with the simple click of a button be in Japan shopping for a PDA. Above all you don't have to pay

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for any plane tickets, taxi fares or take up any time travelling from one shop to the next.

This support includes an **explanation** and **extra detail**.

### NB

If the examiner asks you to state the advantages and disadvantages you must mention both—you may be penalised if you don't. So add the position and support below to any advantages/disadvantages question.

**Position 2** → State the disadvantages in an alternative way (说明缺点)

- On the downside it's unsafe to give out credit card details on the net, you can't try on any clothes you may like and you have to wait for delivery.
- Having said that, the *disadvantages/drawbacks/cons/shortcomings/weaknesses/negative sides/minuses* are it's unsafe to give out credit card details on the net, you can't try on any clothes you may like and you have to wait for delivery.

**Support 2** → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

What this means is, the Internet can also be seen as inconvenient. That is to say, there are so many more things to worry you like “Did they receive payment? Will they honour it? Will they send it to the right address? Will the clothes fit? What happens if they send the wrong item?” In a nutshell, all these things cannot be guaranteed before purchase.

This support includes 2 **explanations**, **examples** and a **summary**.



## Comparing

比较

## Question → Comparing (比较)

- Could you compare the similarities and differences between modern and traditional architecture?
- Could you assess how modern and traditional architecture is *different/similar*?
- Could you examine the main differences between modern and traditional architecture?

Position → State similarities *and/or* differences  
(陈述相似性 / 相异处)

Different

- One of the major contrasts is the design.
- What sets modern architecture apart is the design.
- Unlike traditional architecture, the design of modern homes is more aesthetically pleasing.

Same

- The most striking resemblance is they still serve the same purpose.
- One of the similarities includes them both serving the same purpose.
- They are *identical/alike* in terms of the purpose they serve.

Support 1 → Mixed strategies (for expressing differences)  
(综合论述)

Classic examples include the rooms. Kitchens these days are smaller due to the fact that we eat out more often; living rooms are more spacious so that we can enjoy our relaxation time more and bathrooms are more luxurious as a result of being obsessed with hygiene and cleanliness.

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**Support 2 → Mixed Strategies (for expressing similarities)**  
(综合论述)

When comparing homes of the past to those of the present, they both have a kitchen for preparing food, bedrooms for sleeping, bathrooms for personal hygiene and living rooms for rest and relaxation. All in all, nothing much has changed as shelter is a basic need of mankind.

These supporting statements include **examples, reasons, purpose, result, comparison** and **summary**.



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## Agree/Disagree

同意/不同意

**Question** → Agree/Disagree (同意 / 不同意)

- Do/Would you agree that we can learn from history?
- Do you think that we can learn from history?

**Position** → State opinion (提出见解)

- In my opinion it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- Personally, I feel it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- I strongly believe it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- I am of the opinion that it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- If you ask me it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- To the best of my knowledge it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- In my experience it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- As far as I'm concerned it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- As far as I know it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.
- To my mind it can prevent us from making the same mistakes over and over again if we reflect on past actions.

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### Support → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

Although this is easier said than done, history teaches us to learn from our mistakes. That is not to say we should dwell on our past failures all the time but rather work out what went wrong so we don't face the same problem again in the future. And another thing, by looking at the past it is an indicator of how far we have progressed, what we have accomplished and what still needs doing.

This support includes a **contrast, explanation, preference, purpose and extra detail.**

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## Identifying

确认

## Question → Identifying (确认)

1. What dangers are there in working too much and not resting enough?
2. What significance does food have at family celebrations in your country?
3. What right do organisations have to store potentially sensitive personal data?
4. What responsibilities do teachers have to their students?
5. What effect does immigration have on the economy?
6. What role should the government play in providing health care?
7. Could you *outline/identify* the benefits of air travel?

## Position → State which ones in particular (Question 1 sample) (强调论点)

- There are a number of risks but I'd like to point out emotional stress.
- There are some dangers but I'd like to single out emotional stress.
- The *key/main/major/prime/chief* danger is emotional stress.
- There aren't many risks but I guess I could highlight emotional stress.

## Support → Mixed strategies (综合论述)

The reason why your mental well-being often suffers stems from the fact that you can never turn down work. This results in having too many things on your plate and before you know it, you are beyond the stage where you feel you can still successfully prioritise. It's at this time you realize some things will go unaccomplished and consequently you become emotionally stressed out. Besides, if you don't release this pressure it'll keep building up inside until eventually you suffer from a nervous breakdown.

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## How + adj.

How 的提问

**Question** → How + adj. (How + 形容词)

1. How important is parental supervision when kids watch TV?
2. How concerned are you about global deforestation?
3. How much influence do fashion magazines have on teenage girls?
4. How effective is the government in promoting the tourism industry in your country?
5. How *serious/noticeable* is the problem of illegal immigration to your country?

**Position** → State degree (表明程度)Positively  
high degreeNegatively  
high degreeSome  
degree

1. I personally feel it's *unbelievably/remarkably/incredibly/highly/deeply/exceptionally* important for children to be accompanied by an adult while watching television.

---

2. I am *awfully/terribly/dreadfully* worried about the destruction of forests around the world.

---

3. I believe that fashion magazines have a *fairly/pretty/quite/moderately/rather/somewhat/reasonably* large influence over young ladies.

**Support** → Mixed strategies (for Position 3) (综合性论述)

A prime example is the fact that there has been a rise in dietary problems for young women over the past few decades which has often been associated with the unrealistically thin images that fashion magazines promote as being beautiful. Secondly, consumer spending is always on the increase and that of teenage girls is no exception to this trend as they are often targeted by multimillion dollar advertising campaigns to buy, buy, buy everything from cosmetics to socks in order to be just as hot as the model in the catalogue. All things

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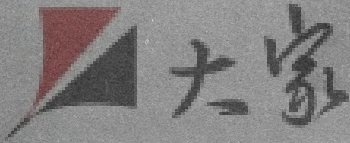
considered, I am of the opinion that the fashion industry has quite a bit to answer for.

This support includes **examples, reasons, purpose** and **summary**.



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# IELTS

## SUPERIOR SPEAKING

### 主题分类问题集与题库

Topic-Based Question Bank and Test Bank

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大家网

Topic Based  
Question Bank



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The following section contains a large topic-based question bank. Use these questions as practice with yourself or your study partners. The following topics are some of the most frequently encountered in the official test. Make sure you understand what all the questions are asking you to do. You can also listen to the recordings and provide answers as you hear them.

这篇收录以主题分类的“问题集”，这些主题在 IELTS 考试中经常出现。此部分有录音，你可以试着自己或找朋友一起练习这些题目，并确定自己能了解问题的重点。



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## Hometowns · Cities · Countries

家乡·城市·国家

Track 14

### Part 1

口试 Part 1

#### Hometown 家乡

- Where's your hometown?
- Where do you live now?
- Is there anything you don't like about your hometown?
- Is your hometown big or small?
- Does anyone famous come from your hometown?
- Could you describe the landscape of your hometown?
- What is some of the history of your hometown?
- When is the best time to visit your hometown?
- What's the best thing about your hometown?
- How do you think your hometown will change in the future?
- How long have you lived in your hometown?
- Do you like your hometown?
- Would you rather live in your hometown or another city?
- What's the difference between your hometown and other cities in your country?

#### Neighbourhood 邻近地区

- What is the area like where you live?
- What's your neighbourhood like?
- What kinds of jobs do people have in your neighbourhood?
- Do you get along with your neighbours?
- Is your home in a convenient location?
- Is your neighbourhood a safe place to live?

#### Cities 城市

- What is your city famous for?
- What should a tourist do if they visit your city?
- What would you like to change about your city?
- How can you make your city better?
- What are the main industries in your city?

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- What kinds of amenities does your city offer?
- Is it easy to get around your city?
- How has your city developed over the past few decades?
- Could you describe the layout of your city?
- Why do people move to the city?

### Countries 国家

- Describe the geography of your country.
- What are some social issues your country has?
- What are some global issues?
- What can you do to make the world a better place to live?
- What's the standard of living like in your country?

### Lifestyle 生活方式

- How can you improve your quality of life?
- What are the advantages of living in the country?
- Where would you like to live when you retire?

## Part 2

### 口试 Part 2

Describe where you would like to retire.

You should say:

- where it is
  - what it's like
  - why you like this place
- and explain how this place makes you feel.

Describe a problem in your city.

You should say:

- what it is
  - how it was caused
  - why it is a problem
- and offer some solutions to the problem.

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Describe a famous place in your country.

You should say:

- where it is
  - what it's famous for
  - who visits the place
- and explain *how/why* it became famous.

Describe a place you often went to as a child.

You should say:

- where it was
  - who you went there with
  - what you did there
- and explain why you often went there.

## Part 3

### 口试 Part 3

#### Living Standards 生活水准

- Is the government doing enough to raise the standard of living?
- How does a city shape who you are or become?
- Which is more important, raising the standard of living or protecting the environment?
- What factors determine a country's standard of living?

#### Globalisation 全球化

- What role does the UN play?
- Do you think the world is becoming smaller?
- What are the major differences between your country and other nations?
- What can you learn from other countries and cultures?

#### Growth of Cities 城市发展

- How have cities in your country developed since your parents were young?
- What will cities be like in the future?
- What is the cause of urbanisation?

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- What is the downside of urbanisation?
- How is overpopulation caused?

### Society 社会

- Are people isolating themselves from society these days?
- What responsibilities do citizens of a nation have?
- How does unemployment affect society?

### Immigration 移民

- Why do people emigrate?
- What kind of problems may immigrants experience when they arrive in a new country?
- Does immigration threaten local culture or enhance it?
- What can be done about illegal immigration?
- Does immigration have a positive or negative effect on the economy?

### Developing Countries 发展中国家

- What can the government do to ensure the equal distribution of wealth?
- What can we do to assist developing countries?
- What are the causes of poverty in a nation?



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## Work

工作

Track 15

### Part 1

口试 Part 1

#### Your Job 你的工作

- Do you work or are you a student?
- What do you like about your job?
- What don't you enjoy about your work?
- How do you travel to work?
- When would you like to retire?
- Describe a typical day in your job.
- What do you find most difficult about your job?
- What other jobs would you be interested in?
- Which job wouldn't you like to do?
- Would you like a job in which you could travel? *Why/Why not?*
- What training do you need for your job?

#### Companies 公司

- Is your company a good one? *Why/Why not?*
- Would you like to run your own business? *Why/Why not?*
- What is the ideal work environment?

#### Employers 雇主

- Do you like your boss? *Why/Why not?*
- What's the best way to prepare for a job interview?
- Do you prefer male or female bosses?

#### Employees 职员

- Do women usually work after they get married in your country?
- Is it easy to find a job in your country?

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## Part 2

## □ 试 Part 2

Describe a successful company you know.

You should say:

- what it is
  - what you know about the company
  - why you liked this company
- and explain how it became successful.

Describe the kind of boss you like.

You should say:

- what they teach you
  - what qualifications they need
  - what qualities they need
- and explain why they would be a good boss.

Describe what makes a good employee.

You should say:

- what qualifications they need
  - what qualities they need
  - what attitude they should have
- and explain why it's important to be a good employee.

Describe a memorable day you had at work.

You should say:

- when it was
  - who was there
  - what made it memorable
- and explain how you felt that day.

## Part 3

## □ 试 Part 3

**Workforce** 人力资源

- What are the characteristics of a good employee? And employer?
- What are the benefits and shortcomings of being a manager?
- How important is teamwork?

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### Unemployment 失业

- What problems does unemployment cause?
- What can be done about the problems that unemployment causes?
- Why is it difficult to find a good job?

### Work Conditions 工作环境

- Which is more important, a good salary or a job you enjoy?
- Why do many people become workaholics?
- What factors influence job choice?
- How important is job interest?
- What are the perfect work conditions?
- How serious is the problem of unfair labour practices?
- How could the government improve employment conditions in your country?

### Work Discrimination 工作歧视

- Which jobs are considered prestigious in your country and why?
- Is work discrimination a problem in your country?
- How are female bosses different from male bosses?
- Do men's jobs differ from women's in your country?

### The Development of Jobs 职业发展

- How have jobs changed over the past 50 years in your country?
- How will jobs change in the future?
- Do you think young people are becoming less and less hard-working?

### Work and Education 工作与教育

- Which is more important, educational qualifications or work experience?
- Does the education system in your country adequately prepare people for the workforce?
- Do employers prefer degrees from foreign universities or local ones in your country?

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## Education

## 教育

Track 16

## Part 1

## 口试 Part 1

## Studies 学业

- Do you work or are you a student?
- What do you like about your studies?
- Which subjects don't you enjoy?
- What don't you enjoy about your studies?
- What's the best way to prepare for a test?

## School 学校

- Is your school a good one? *Why/Why not?*
- What facilities does your school have?
- What are teachers like in your country?
- Are your school tuition fees expensive?
- Do you like school uniforms?
- How do you travel to school?
- Do you belong to any school clubs?
- How strict is your school?

## English 英文

- Why are you studying English?
- Why do you need IELTS?
- What do you find most difficult about learning a language?
- What is your strength in English?
- Did you learn a foreign language at primary or high school?

Describe a teacher who has influenced you.

You should say:

- who *he/she* was
  - what they taught you
  - why you liked this teacher
- and explain how they influenced you.

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Describe something you have learnt that is very useful.

You should say:

- what it is
  - how you learnt it
  - who taught you
- and explain why it is so useful.

Describe something that you would love to learn.

You should say:

- what it is
  - how you will learn it
  - what it may lead to in the future
- and explain why you are interested in it.

Describe a memorable day you had at school.

You should say:

- when it was
  - who was there
  - what made it memorable
- and explain how you felt that day.

### Part 3

#### 口语 Part 3

### Primary & Secondary Education 小学及中学教育

- Do you think it's better to learn in a coeducational or single sex school?
- Could you compare public schools to state schools?
- Do you think you learn more from your teachers or your parents?
- What's the best way to punish students if they have broken a school rule?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of school uniforms?
- Would you agree that exams are the best way to measure what a student has learnt?

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**Tertiary Education** 专科 / 大学教育

- Which factors determine which university to attend?
- How important is a tertiary education in getting a job in your country?
- What do you think of the saying “Experience is the best teacher”?

**Ministry of Education** 教育部

- Should education be free?
- Do women have the same education opportunities in your country as men?
- How serious is the problem of illiteracy in your country?
- How can highly experienced and qualified teachers be encouraged to teach in rural areas?
- How could the government improve the education system in your country?

**Development of Education** 教育发展

- Which subjects at school are becoming increasingly important?
- How has education changed over the past 50 years in your country?
- How will education change in the future?

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# Crime

犯罪

Track 17

## Part 1

口试 Part 1

### Public Safety 公共安全

- Is your hometown a safe city?
- Are there any parts of your city that are too dangerous to visit?
- Is it safe to walk outside alone at night?
- Do you always lock your house and car?

### Crimes 犯罪

- What are some common crimes committed in your country?
- Do you ever drink and drive?
- Are there any problems with drugs where you live?
- What crimes have you heard about in the news recently?
- What are prisons like in your country?
- Have you ever seen a crime?
- What would you do if you heard a burglar in your home?
- Have you ever been the victim of a crime?

## Part 2

口试 Part 2

Describe a school rule that you don't like or disagree with.

You should say:

- what it is
  - why the rule exists
  - why you don't like the rule
- and offer some alternatives to the rule.

Describe what crimes affect the area you live in.

You should say:

- what they are
  - how they affect people
  - how often they occur
- and explain why they happen.

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Describe what makes a good police officer.

You should say:

- what qualifications and training they need
  - what qualities they need
  - what responsibilities they have
- and explain why it's important to be a good police officer.

Describe a crime that you have heard about.

You should say:

- when it was
  - who was there
  - what happened
- and explain how you feel about the crime.

## Part 3

### 口试 Part 3

#### Development of Crime 犯罪的发展

- How have crimes changed over the last 50 years in your country?
- How will crimes change in the future?
- Could you compare blue- to white-collar crime?
- Do you think abortion is a crime?
- How concerned are you about terrorism?
- Are you optimistic that in the future we will be living in a safer society?

#### Deterring Crime 遏制犯罪

- Do you believe public executions would deter crime?
- How important is education in preventing crime?
- Do you think gun control is a good idea?
- Do you think police should be allowed to carry guns?
- Do you think the punishment for violent crimes should be the same for juveniles?

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**Criminal Behaviour** 犯罪行为

- Why do people become criminals?
- Is it possible to change a criminal into a law-abiding citizen?
- Do you think there is link between drugs and crime?
- What are the characteristics of gangs in your country?

**Security Forces** 保安

- How could the government improve public safety in your country?
- What rights should criminals have while in jail?
- How effective are the police in your country in preventing crime?
- How tough is your government on organised crime?



## Entertainment

## 娱乐

Track 18

## Part 1

## 口试 Part 1

**Music** 音乐

- What kind of music do you like?
- Do you prefer western music or Chinese music?
- Can you play a musical instrument?

**TV & Movies** 电视与电影

- Where's the best movie theatre in your *town/city*?
- Why are movies popular?
- What is the difference between watching a movie at home and at the theatre?
- How much TV do people watch?
- What kind of programmes do you enjoy watching on TV?
- Can TV help you learn English?

**Going Out** 出去玩

- What do you think of gambling?
- What can you do in the evenings?
- Do you enjoy dancing?
- Have you ever tried Karaoke?
- Do you have any amusement parks?
- What's the best museum or art gallery?
- Which form of entertainment do you enjoy the most?

**Literature** 文学

- Where do you like to read?
- What genre of books don't you like?
- Do you ever read English books or magazines?

**Stars** 明星

- Which star would you like to meet?
- Who's a famous *actor/singer* from your country?
- What kind of star would you like to be?

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## Part 2

## 口试 Part 2

Describe a book you read as a child.

You should say:

- what book it was
- what it was about
- why you liked it

and explain what you've learnt from it.

Describe the last movie you saw.

You should say:

- what movie it was
- what it was about
- what was special about it

and explain why you enjoyed it.

Describe someone famous that you admire.

You should say:

- who it is
- what they do
- how they became successful

and explain why you admire them.

Describe your favourite place to go for entertainment.

You should say:

- what and where it is
- what you can do there
- what the atmosphere is like

and explain why you enjoy it there.



## Part 3

## 口试 Part 3

**Development of Entertainment** 休闲娱乐发展

- How has entertainment changed over the past 50 years?
- How will entertainment change in the future?
- What's the difference between reading a book and watching the movie?

**Entertainment and Education** 娱乐与教育

- Do you think TV is educational?
- How can parents ensure that children only watch suitable material on TV?
- What can you learn from museums?

**Fame and Success** 名望与成就

- Do you think movie stars and actors earn too much money?
- How much influence do celebrities have on youngsters?
- What are the disadvantages of fame and success?
- Which is most important to you, fame, success or wealth?
- Why are we so interested in the private lives of celebrities?
- What responsibilities do famous people have to society and children in particular?

**Entertainment Issues** 休闲娱乐话题

- Should movies be censored?
- What effect, if any, does violence on TV and movies have on children?
- What problems may compulsive gamblers encounter?
- How serious is the problem of pirated movies in your country?
- What effect does downloading mp3s illegally have on the artist?

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## Environment

### 环境

Track 19

### Part 1

口试 Part 1

#### Recycling 资源回收

- What can you recycle?
- How is garbage collected in your neighbourhood?
- Do you waste energy?

#### Clean Environment 干净的环境

- What types of pollution are there in your city?
- Do you often take public transport?
- Are you educated about protecting the environment at school?
- What do you do to protect the environment?

#### Wildlife 野生动物

- What animals can you see in the wild in your country?
- Are you afraid of bugs?
- Do you like watching animals in the wild?

#### Nature 大自然

- How often do you enjoy nature?
- What are some places tourists can visit to enjoy nature in your country?
- Does your country often suffer from natural disasters? Which one(s)?
- What do you do if there is a typhoon or earthquake?

### Part 2

口试 Part 2

Describe an environmental issue in your city

You should say:

- what it is
  - how it is caused
  - what it results in
- and offer some solutions to the problem.

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Describe a natural disaster that has occurred in your country.

You should say:

- what it was
  - when it was
  - what destruction it caused
- and explain how it made you feel.

Describe a place of natural beauty in your country.

You should say:

- where it is
  - what you can do there
  - when the best time to go is
- and explain what makes it so attractive.

Describe a type of public transport in your city.

You should say:

- what it is
  - what the advantages are
  - what the disadvantages are
- and offer some alternatives to this form of public transport.

### Part 3

#### 口语 Part 3

#### Environmental Destruction 环境破坏

- What are the environmental effects of urbanisation?
- What are the main causes of pollution in your area?
- How concerned are you about the environment?
- How noticeable is the problem of deforestation in your country?

#### Environmental Protection 环境保护

- What effect would banning cars from city centres have?
- What can we do to make this world a better place?
- What can we learn from nature?

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**Environmental Changes** 环境变化

- How has the environment changed since you were a child?
- Are you optimistic about the future of our environment?
- How can we strike a balance between development and protection?

**Alternative Energies** 替代能源

- What are some alternative energy sources that can be developed more?
- What are the pros and cons of alternative energy such as solar power?
- What dangers are there in the production of nuclear power?

**Environment and the Government** 环境与政府

- Should the government make the environment a priority?
- Is the government doing enough to protect the environment?
- Which is more important, increasing the standard of living or protecting the environment?
- Who is more responsible for protecting the environment, individuals or governments?
- Are governments tough enough on companies which break environmental laws?

**Endangered Species** 濒临绝种生物

- Are there any endangered species in your country?
- Do you agree that all animals should be protected?
- What causes the extinction of some species?



## Media

## 媒体

Track 20

## Part 1

## □ 试 Part 1

## News 新闻

- Which are you more interested in, local or international news?
- What don't you like about the news?
- Why are people interested in the news?
- Should you always keep up with the latest news?

## TV, Radio &amp; Internet News 电视、广播及网络新闻

- Where do you get your news from? TV? Radio? Internet?
- Can you understand the English news on TV?
- What's the difference between news from the radio and that from TV?

## Newspapers 报纸

- What sections of a newspaper do you prefer?
- When and where do you read newspapers?
- How can newspapers help you improve your English?

Describe a newspaper you enjoy reading.

You should say:

- what the newspaper is
  - what sections it has
  - when and how often you read it
- and explain why you like it.

Describe a recent news event.

You should say:

- what it was
  - when it happened
  - where it happened
- and explain how you felt when you heard about it.

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Describe a radio station you like listening to.

You should say:

- what it is called
  - what kind of music they play
  - what kind of programmes they have
- and explain why you like it.

Describe a TV or radio ad you like.

You should say:

- what the product is
  - how it is promoted
  - what makes it different from other ads
- and explain why you like it.

### Part 3

#### 口试 Part 3

#### Role & Influence of Media 媒体的角色及影响力

- What role does the media play?
- How can the media influence young people?
- To what extent should we trust the media?
- What news must people know about? What do they not need to know?

#### Development of Media 媒体发展

- How has the media developed over the past 50 years?
- How are newspapers different these days compared to the past?
- How has the media contributed to globalisation?

#### Media Issues 媒体话题

- Should the media be censored?
- Why does the media sensationalise the news?
- Is the news too shocking now?
- Is there too much advertising on the TV and radio?
- Why does the media often come under scrutiny for stories they publish?
- Do you think tabloids should be banned?

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## 3C (Computers, Cameras & Communications)

### 3C 产品

Track 21

#### Part 1

#### 口试 Part 1

#### Computers 电脑

- When did you learn to use a computer?
- How did you learn to use a computer?
- What do you use a computer for?
- How well can you type?
- Do you ever play computer games?
- Are computers expensive in your country?
- Have you ever used a computer to improve your English?

#### Cameras 相机

- Do you have a camera? What kind?
- When and why do you take photos?
- Are digital cameras better than cameras with film?
- Do you prefer to take photos of people, places or things?

#### Communications 通讯

- Why are mobile phones so popular?
- What other forms of communication do you use?
- How good are you at sending text messages in English?
- What does your mobile phone look like?
- Do you prefer sending a text message or talking on your mobile?

#### Internet 网络

- What do you use the Internet for?
- Have you ever bought anything from the Internet?
- Do you like to chat on the Internet?
- Do you think you spend too much time on the net?
- Do you have a favourite website?
- Do you ever write English emails?
- Do you still write letters? Why or why not?

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## Part 2

## 口试 Part 2

Describe a website you find interesting or useful.

You should say:

- what it is
- how you found it
- what information it provides

and explain why you like it.

Describe a communication tool you use.

You should say:

- what it is
- what functions it has
- why you use it

and explain what makes it useful.

Describe a memorable photo you have.

You should say:

- when and where it was taken
- what you were doing at the time
- how often you look at it

and explain what makes it so memorable.

Describe an electronic device you would like to learn more about.

You should say:

- what it is
- what functions it has
- how you will learn to use it

and explain why it would be useful to learn.



## Part 3

## 口试 Part 3

**Development of Technology** 科技发展

- How will the Internet develop in the future?
- How have computers changed our lives?
- What effect have mobile phones had on our lives?

**Technology and Children** 科技与儿童

- How important is it that each child has access to a computer?
- Could you explain why the Internet is unsafe for young kids?
- What responsibilities do parents have to protect their children from the dangers of the Internet?
- How could the Internet be made safer?
- Do you think children need mobile phones?
- How serious is the problem of phone abuse in school time by students?

**Technology and Society** 科技与社会

- How has technology aided education and learning?
- What right does the government have to censor the Internet?
- What are the benefits of mobile phones?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of email?

## Sports · Recreation

运动·休闲

Track 22

## Part 1

口试 Part 1

**Sports** 体育运动

- What sports are you good at?
- What sports is your country famous for?
- What sporting or exercise facilities do you have in your community?
- Have you ever been the member of a sports team?
- Do you prefer to watch sporting events live or on TV?
- Do you prefer team or individual sports?
- What's the most dangerous sport you've played?
- Who is a famous sports person from your country?
- Which sport do you not like to watch or play?

**Exercise** 健身

- What do you do to keep fit?
- What are the dangers of swimming at the beach?
- How often do you do exercise or play sport?

**Leisure** 闲暇时光

- What leisure activities do you enjoy?
- Do you have enough leisure time?
- Is it easy to find places to relax in your neighbourhood?

## Part 2

口试 Part 2

Describe a leisure activity that you enjoy.

You should say:

- what it is
- what equipment you need
- where you do it

and explain why you enjoy it.

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Describe a relaxing activity.

You should say:

- what it is
  - where you do it
  - how it relaxes you
- and explain why you enjoy it.

Describe a dangerous sport.

You should say:

- what it is
  - where you can do it
  - who takes part in it
- and explain why it is dangerous.

Describe a famous sportsperson you know.

You should say:

- who the person is
  - what they play
  - where they play
- and explain how or why they became successful.

## Part 3

### □ 试 Part 3

### Sporting Success 运动带来的成功

- Would you agree that sports stars earn too much money?
- What are the effects of parents who become too involved in their children's sports activities?
- What responsibilities do sports stars have to society?

### Sports Issues 运动话题

- Has sport become too commercialised these days?
- Do you think world sporting events, like the Olympics, promote international understanding?
- Do you think gambling on sporting events is acceptable?
- What should be the punishment for sports people who take performance-enhancing drugs?

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大家

**Healthy Nation** 健康的国家

- What does your government do to encourage people to lead a healthy lifestyle?
- How do you think sports and exercise may develop in the future?
- What are the benefits of having sports as part of the school curriculum?

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## Food · Dining

## 饮食

Track 23

## Part 1

## 口试 Part 1

**Food** 食物

- What can you cook?
- What's the strangest food you have ever eaten?
- What food can't you stand?
- How often do you eat dinner with your family?
- What kinds of desserts are popular in your country?
- What kinds of fruit and vegetables are grown in your country?
- Who does the grocery shopping in your home?
- What food from your country would you miss most if you were living abroad?
- What food from your country would you suggest a foreigner try?

**Restaurants** 餐厅

- Do you prefer to eat at a restaurant or at home?
- How often do you eat at fast food restaurants?
- Is it customary to tip at restaurants in your country?
- Who usually pays for the meal when going out to eat in your country?

**Diet** 饮食

- What do you think of health food?
- Do you like food from other countries?
- Do you eat food now that you didn't eat as a child?
- Is vegetarianism popular in your country?
- Do you eat regular meals?
- How concerned are you about your health and diet?
- Do you often eat snacks between meals?
- Have you ever had food poisoning?

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## Part 2

## 口试 Part 2

Describe your favourite health food.

You should say:

- what it is
  - when and how often you eat it
  - how and where it is made
- and explain why it is healthy.

Describe some traditional food from your country.

You should say:

- what it is
  - when and how often you eat it
  - how and where it is made
- and explain what it tastes like.

Describe a restaurant you like.

You should say:

- what kind of food it has
  - what kind of atmosphere it has
  - where it is
- and explain what makes it special.

## Part 3

## 口试 Part 3

**Health Issues** 健康话题

- Is child obesity a problem in your country?
- Do diets work or are they just a quick way for some business-minded people to make money?
- What are the effects of an unhealthy diet?
- What can the government do to encourage a healthy lifestyle among its citizens?

**Dietary Changes** 饮食习惯的改变

- How have eating habits changed over the past 50 years?
- What explanations can you provide for the growing popularity of organic food?
- What are the pros and cons of being vegetarian?
- Would you agree that people eat more healthily than in the past?
- How important is it to you to have a balanced diet?

**Food and Culture** 饮食与文化

- What are the main differences between Asian and Western food?
- What significance does food have in your culture?
- Do some cultures have a healthier diet than others?



## Health · Medicine

### 健康·医药

Track 24

### Part 1

#### 口试 Part 1

### Medical Centres & Practitioners 医疗中心与执业者

- How often do you have a health check-up?
- Are gyms and health spas popular in your country?
- Are you afraid of dentists?
- Have you ever tried traditional Chinese medicine?
- Do you prefer western or natural medicine?

### Relaxation 放松, 消遣

- How do you deal with stress?
- How do you relax after work or studies?
- Where is the best place to go to relax in your *town/city*?
- Do you have enough relaxation time?

### Illnesses 疾病

- What do you usually do when you catch a cold?
- What do you do to stay healthy?
- Do you suffer from an allergy?
- Have you ever broken a bone?
- Who looks after you when you are sick?
- Do you often take days off sick from work or studies?
- What is a traditional remedy for a cold in your culture?

### Part 2

#### 口试 Part 2

Describe an unhealthy habit you have.

You should say:

- what it is
  - when and how often you do it
  - why it is unhealthy
- and explain what you can do about it.



Describe an illness you have had.

You should say:

- what it was
- when and how long you had it
- how you got it and how you felt and explain what you did about it.

Describe a time when you or someone you know were injured.

You should say:

- how the injury occurred
- what treatment was taken
- how the lifestyle of you or the person you know was affected

and explain how you or the person you know felt during the time.

Describe a doctor you know or have visited.

You should say:

- who *he/she* is
  - what kind of medicine *he/she* practises
  - how effective *he/she* is
- and explain when and how you met.

### Part 3

#### 口试 Part 3

#### Healthcare 医疗护理

- How effective is the healthcare system in your country?
- Do you think people will become more or less healthy in the future?
- What are the benefits and drawbacks of not seeing a doctor when you are sick?
- Could you compare the healthcare facilities in rural and urban areas?
- What dangers are there of taking medicine?

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**Health Authorities** 公共卫生机关

- What can the government do to improve health conditions for the elderly?
- What responsibilities do doctors have?
- What is the role of the government in healthcare?
- Do you agree that doctors are underpaid?

**Health Issues** 健康话题

- Why do people smoke?
- What are the effects of smoking?
- How concerned are you about the spread of diseases?

## Travel · Transportation · Holidays · Culture

旅游·交通工具·假期·文化

Track 25

## Part 1

口试 Part 1

**Travel** 旅游

- Which countries have you been to?
- How often do you travel abroad or intercity?
- Do you prefer to travel alone or in a group?
- Do you prefer package tours or independent travel?
- What country do you want to visit most? Why?
- What kind of accommodation do you prefer to stay in while travelling?
- What are the benefits of travel?
- Can travel be dangerous?
- Would you travel back to a place you have been to before and stay there again?

**Transportation** 交通工具

- Do you have a driver's licence?
- Do you prefer to travel by bus, train, ship, plane or car?
- Do you have a good sense of direction?
- What is the most popular form of public transportation in your town/city?
- How often do you take public transportation?
- Do you ever ride a bike these days?
- How do you travel to work or school?
- Is it easy to find a parking space in your town/city?
- What mode of transportation do you think is the safest?

**Holidays** 假期

- Do you prefer summer or winter holidays?
- Do you prefer active or relaxing holidays?
- What holidays are celebrated as a family in your culture?
- What foods are eaten for your favourite holiday?
- Would you like more holidays?

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**Culture** 文化

- What is *interesting/special* about your culture?
- What don't you like about your culture?
- Are you familiar with any other cultures? Which ones?
- Which culture would you most like to learn more about?
- Do you practise any traditional customs?

**Part 2**

## □试 Part 2

Describe your ideal holiday.

You should say:

- where you would go
- when and how long you would go for
- who you would go with

and explain what would be special about this holiday.

Describe a car you would like to buy.

You should say:

- what it is
- what features it would have
- how it compares to other cars

and explain why you would like to buy it.

Describe a place you would like to go for a company or school trip.

You should say:

- where you would like to go
- what you could do there
- when and how long you would go for

and explain why it would suit the other members of the group.

Describe an aspect of your culture that you are most proud of.

You should say:

- what it is
  - what makes it special
  - how it originated
- and explain why you are proud of it.

### Part 3

#### 口语 Part 3

#### Transportation Issues 交通运输话题

- How effective is the public transportation system in your *town/city*?
- What could the government do to improve the public transportation system in your *town/city*?
- What is the cause of traffic congestion?
- What does traffic congestion lead to?

#### Tourism Industry 观光事业

- How concerned are you about air travel?
- What responsibilities do tourists have when visiting a foreign country?
- What are the pros and cons of tourism?
- Could you compare the benefits of international travel to domestic?

#### Development of Tourism 观光业的发展

- How can the government attract more tourists to your country?
- How has the tourism industry changed over the past 50 years?
- How may it develop in the future?

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**Cultural Identity** 文化认同

- Which customs are dying out in your country?
- How has globalisation affected your culture?
- How much respect does the younger generation in your country have towards your culture and customs?
- Do you think that many public holidays are losing their significance nowadays?

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## Sample 1

### Part 1 *Track 26*

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

What can I call you?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about the town or city you live in.

- Where do you live?
- What is your neighbourhood like?
- Do you get along with your neighbours?

Now I'd like to discuss the topic of friends. Is that okay?

- How much time do you spend with friends?
- Would you rather spend your free time with family or friends?
- Are you still in contact with any friends from high school?

Let's move on to music.

- What kind of music do you like?
- Can music change the way you feel?
- Have you ever been to a live concert?

### Part 2

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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## Topic Card

Describe a natural disaster that has occurred in your country.

You should say:

- what it was
  - when it was
  - what destruction it caused
- and explain how it made you feel.

- Does this kind of disaster happen often in your country?
- Did it take your country a long time to recover?

## Part 3

You've been talking about a natural disaster that has occurred in your country and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this.

Let's consider first of all:

## Natural disasters

- Comment on the effect that natural disasters have on the economy.
- Suggest ways we can help those affected by natural disasters.
- Compare the severity of natural disasters to man made disasters.

## Charities

- Outline what kind of support charities provide.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of charities.
- *Agree/Disagree* that volunteer work should be part of the school curriculum.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

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## Sample 2

## Part 1 Track 27

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

What can I call you?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about the town or city you come from.

- Is your hometown big or small?
- What kind of jobs do people have in your hometown?
- What is your hometown famous for?

Now I'd like to ask some questions about culture.

- What is interesting about your culture?
- What might a foreigner find difficult to understand about your culture?
- What is considered rude in your culture?

Let's move on to film and TV.

- Do many people have cable TV in your country? *Why/Why not?*
- Are there many cinemas in your city?
- Do you prefer to watch a movie at home or at the movie theatre?

## Part 2

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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## Topic Card

Describe a newspaper you enjoy reading.

You should say:

- what the newspaper is
- what sections it has
- when and how often you read it and express why you like it.

- Do you read any other newspapers?
- When did you first start reading this newspaper?

Part 3

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You've been talking about a newspaper that you read and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this. Let's consider first of all:

#### Newspapers

- Outline what role newspapers play in our society these days.
- *Agree/Disagree* that newspapers will be replaced some time in the future.
- Consider the need for news censorship.

#### The media

- Speculate on why the media tends to sensationalise the news.
- Evaluate how much influence the media has over young people.
- Comment on how much the media has contributed to globalisation.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

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## Sample 3

## Part 1 Track 28

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

What can I call you?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about what you do.

- Do you work or are you a student?
- What subjects do you study?
- Why did you choose this subject?
- What do you find difficult in your studies?

Now I'd like to ask some questions about computers.

- When did you first use a computer?
- Have computers made our lives easier?
- How can computers help you learn English?

Let's move on to health.

- What do you do to keep fit?
- What do you do when you catch a cold?
- Have you ever tried traditional Chinese medicine?

## Part 2

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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## Topic Card

Describe a restaurant you like.

You should say:

- what kind of food it has
- what kind of atmosphere it has
- where it is

and explain what makes it special.

- Has it been open long?
- Is it expensive?

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Part 3

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You've been talking about a restaurant you enjoy and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this.

Let's consider first of all:

**Food**

- Examine the dangers of dieting.
- Identify the arguments for and against vegetarianism.
- Assess the popularity of organic food in your country.

**Businesses**

- Compare global to local companies.
- Identify some famous companies from your country.
- Discuss the challenges of starting your own business.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

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## Sample 4

## Part 1 Track 29

Hello, my name is (examiner's name).

What's your full name please?

What can I call you?

Can I check your ID and passport please?

In the first part, I'd like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

Let's talk about your job or studies.

- What do you do?
- What don't you enjoy about your studies?
- What are your study plans?
- Is there anything else you would like to study?

Now I'd like to talk to you about festivals and holidays.

- Which festival from your country is your favourite?
- Would you like to have longer holidays?
- How do you usually spend your holidays?

Let's move on to food.

- Can you cook?
- Would you rather stay at home or go out to eat?
- Can you describe some traditional food from your country?

**Part 2**

In Part 2, I will give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1-2 minutes. Before you talk, you will have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You may make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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## Topic Card

Describe a place of natural beauty in your country.

You should say:

- where it is
  - what you can do there
  - when the best time to go is
- and explain what makes it so attractive.

- Would you like to go there again?
- Do many people know about this place?

## Part 3

You've been talking about a place of natural beauty in your country and I'd like to ask you one or two more questions related to this.

Let's consider first of all:

The environment

- Compare the importance of increasing the standard of living to protecting the environment.
- Assess who is more responsible for protecting the environment—individuals or governments.
- Suggest some alternative energy sources that can be developed more.

Beauty

- Evaluate how important a beautiful appearance is in order to be successful in life.
- Justify the need for cosmetic surgery.
- Compare how males and females have different ideas on beauty.

Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.

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大家网

Topic-Based  
Glossary



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The following vocabulary if used correctly would typify some of the vocabulary an IELTS 7 and above candidate would produce. It has been arranged according to topic and includes a number of idioms.

以下的词汇及惯用语若能融会贯通, 那么你的程度就可以说已达到了 IELTS 考试 7 分或以上的程度了。若不懂其用法, 可参照页码(即单词后面括号中的数字)回内文找出处, 并熟记用法。

### Places

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ altar (113)</li> <li>■ amenities (89, 99, 134)</li> <li>■ backward (67)</li> <li>■ coast (42, 43, 75, 80)</li> <li>■ coastline (67)</li> <li>■ field (42)</li> <li>■ globalisation (70, 153)</li> <li>■ intercity (166)</li> <li>■ landscape (133)</li> <li>■ metropolis (8)</li> <li>■ oriental (73)</li> <li>■ outskirts (108)</li> <li>■ overlook (68, 73)</li> <li>■ seaside (43)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ urbanisation (4, 8, 150)</li> <li>■ valley (42)</li> <li>■ village (42, 67)</li> <li>■ be lined with (108)</li> <li>■ cobbled streets (7)</li> <li>■ Ferris Wheel (99)</li> <li>■ from the comfort of one's own home (83)</li> <li>■ hot spring (72)</li> <li>■ nestled in the mountains (108)</li> <li>■ one-stop shop (81)</li> <li>■ souvenir shop (43)</li> <li>■ suburban sprawl (6)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

### Environment

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ deforestation (129, 150)</li> <li>■ equilibrium (9)</li> <li>■ extinction (151)</li> <li>■ overcast (65)</li> <li>■ alternative energy sources (151)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ chock-a-block (8)</li> <li>■ cold snap (9)</li> <li>■ endangered species (151)</li> <li>■ nuclear power (151)</li> <li>■ solar power (151)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

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## Travel

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ trundle (7)</li> <li>■ head (off) to (65, 108)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ make one's way (somewhere) (78)</li> <li>■ traffic congestion (118, 168)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## People

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ bystander (100)</li> <li>■ chauffeur (8)</li> <li>■ dubious (5)</li> <li>■ newlyweds (113)</li> <li>■ overcrowding (8)</li> <li>■ socialite (73)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ youngster (148)</li> <li>■ catch up with (78)</li> <li>■ de facto relationship (113)</li> <li>■ get in touch with (6)</li> <li>■ to shape who you are (135)</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## Appearance

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ drab (5)</li> <li>■ dwarf (73)</li> <li>■ picturesque (67)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ tarnish (9)</li> <li>■ be aesthetically pleasing (124)</li> <li>■ be nothing short of spectacular (68)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## Feelings

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ carefree (95)</li> <li>■ daunting</li> <li>■ malcontent (8)</li> <li>■ sympathise (45)</li> <li>■ vibrant (95)</li> <li>■ xenophobia (71)</li> <li>■ be electrifying (74)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ be obsessed with (124)</li> <li>■ bored out of one's brains (68)</li> <li>■ full of vitality (67)</li> <li>■ get sb. hyped up (80)</li> <li>■ nerve-racking</li> <li>■ nervous breakdown (128)</li> <li>■ put one's nerves at ease</li> </ul> |
|---|--|





### Objects/Things

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ accelerator (104)</li> <li>■ artefact (73)</li> <li>■ bouquet (113)</li> <li>■ brake (105)</li> <li>■ buoy (109)</li> <li>■ confetti (113)</li> <li>■ configuration (104)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ function (38, 101)</li> <li>■ infrastructure (8)</li> <li>■ lever (104)</li> <li>■ rod (108)</li> <li>■ electronic device (102)</li> <li>■ loop the loop (105)</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### High Quality

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ authentic (73)</li> <li>■ extravagant (113)</li> <li>■ lavish (113)</li> <li>■ luxurious (124)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ opulent (73)</li> <li>■ prestigious (139)</li> <li>■ up-market (73)</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### Success

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ advent (82)</li> <li>■ prominent (8)</li> <li>■ status (47)</li> <li>■ be a big deal (104)</li> <li>■ be a big thing (104)</li> <li>■ have a natural gift for (20)</li> <li>■ in the right place in the right time (46)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ keep the movement going (45)</li> <li>■ live up to expectations (76)</li> <li>■ luck is on one's side (46)</li> <li>■ regain one's former glory (20)</li> <li>■ stick to one's guns (45)</li> <li>■ take one's turn in the spotlight (84)</li> <li>■ think highly of sb./sth. (70)</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### Popular

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ be a hit with (95)</li> <li>■ be all the rage (112)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ be in demand (76)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

## Money/Numbers

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ commercialise (158)</li> <li>■ a hike in taxes (118)</li> <li>■ be enough to live off (69)</li> <li>■ declare bankruptcy (64)</li> <li>■ equal distribution of wealth (136)</li> <li>■ foot the bill (119)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ fork out (119)</li> <li>■ high turnover (69)</li> <li>■ hundreds of thousands (8)</li> <li>■ loads of (43)</li> <li>■ shoulder the cost (7)</li> <li>■ thousands and thousands (7)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## Activities

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ hive of activity (67)</li> <li>■ turn sth. into a fine art (109)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ short of sth. to do (68)</li> <li>■ sift through (82)</li> <li>■ spoil oneself with sth. (78)</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## Work

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ workaholic (139)</li> <li>■ be laid off (65)</li> <li>■ forge a career (62)</li> <li>■ have too many things on one's plate (128)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ high calibre (63)</li> <li>■ peak of one's career (96)</li> <li>■ work discrimination (139)</li> <li>■ unfair labour practices (139)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## Studies

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ coeducational (34, 141)</li> <li>■ curriculum (159)</li> <li>■ illiteracy (142)</li> <li>■ be well-informed (77)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ gain an insight (70)</li> <li>■ not know any better (105)</li> <li>■ single sex (141)</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## Sports &amp; Leisure

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ sandcastle (74)</li> <li>■ stadium (74)</li> <li>■ body-surfing (74)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ boogie boarding (74)</li> <li>■ get a tan (74)</li> <li>■ take a stroll (74)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|



### Health

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ allergy (163)</li> <li>■ obesity (161)</li> <li>■ remedy (163)</li> <li>■ treatment (164)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ easily transmitted diseases (8)</li> <li>■ lead a balanced life (26)</li> <li>■ performance-enhancing drug (158)</li> <li>■ strike a balance (151)</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### Food

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ cook up a storm (161)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ organic food (162)</li> <li>■ secret family recipe (61)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

### Events

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ colonise (8)</li> <li>■ bucks and hens night (112)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ get hitched (113)</li> <li>■ industrial revolution (8)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

### Time

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ be long gone (71)</li> <li>■ for hours on end (104)</li> <li>■ it takes ages (44)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ make it in time to (65)</li> <li>■ more often than not (112)</li> <li>■ not in this lifetime (85)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

### Future

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ get off on the right foot</li> <li>■ take a step in the right direction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ venture forth to new heights</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### Media

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ celebrity (46, 95)</li> <li>■ sensationalise (153)</li> <li>■ tabloid (153)</li> <li>■ in the public eye (46)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ invasion of privacy (46)</li> <li>■ public figure (46)</li> <li>■ sitting in front of the box (74)</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

## Technology

- at the touch of a button (76, 82)
- computer savvy (115)

## Problem

- disapprove (46)
- struggle (45)
- be caught between a rock and a hard place (118)
- be easier said than done (127)
- come under attack (113)
- come under scrutiny (153)
- dwell on the past (127)
- end up in a compromising position (85)
- hard work (46)
- have a lot to answer for (77)
- not all it's cracked up to be (76)
- remain idle (120)
- struggle to make ends meet (71)
- sweep the problem under the rug (120)
- tall order (121)
- tie up loose ends (66)
- what is the point of sth. (47)

## Crime/War

- burglar (143)
- conquer (47)
- imprison (45)
- pirate (148)
- prison (warden) (45, 143)
- terrorism (144)
- victim (143)
- warrior (47)
- blue-collar crime (144)
- eruptions of sporadic violence (8)
- law-abiding (145)
- organised crime (145)
- prey on sb. (115)
- public execution (144)
- white-collar crime (144)

## Social Issues

- abortion (144)
- apartheid (45)
- equality (45)



## Solution

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ streamline (120)</li> <li>■ in search of greener pastures (69)</li> <li>■ load off one's shoulders (71)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ overcome an obstacle (121)</li> <li>■ sth. will rub off on sb. (55)</li> <li>■ take swift measures/action (120)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

## Task Words

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ assess (30)</li> <li>■ evaluate (10)</li> <li>■ examine (8)</li> <li>■ define (47)</li> <li>■ identify (60)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ justify (38)</li> <li>■ predict (4)</li> <li>■ speculate (8)</li> <li>■ comment on (30)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|



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Part 1 Question + Position

Types	Questions	Positions
<b>Ability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Can you...?</li> <li>■ Are you able to...?</li> <li>■ Are you capable of...?</li> <li>■ Do you know how to...?</li> <li>■ Are you good at...?</li> <li>■ How good are you at...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Express your level of proficiency.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ I'm <i>an expert/a professional</i> at (V-ing or N).</li> <li>■ I can (V) in my sleep.</li> <li>■ I have a knack for (V-ing).</li> <li>■ I'm a bit of a know-it-all when it comes to (V-ing or N).</li> <li>■ I can't (V) to save my life.</li> <li>■ I can't (V) for nuts.</li> <li>■ I don't know the first thing about (V-ing or N).</li> </ul>
<b>Comparing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What are the (main) <i>differences/similarities</i> between ... and...?</li> <li>■ How is ... <i>different from/similar to</i>...?</li> <li>■ How are ... and ... alike?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Identify the <i>differences/similarities</i>.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ They're like chalk and cheese.</li> <li>■ ... bears no relation to...</li> <li>■ There's a world of difference between ... and...</li> <li>■ One of the major contrasts is...</li> <li>■ The most striking resemblance is...</li> <li>■ I can't tell them apart.</li> <li>■ I can't draw a distinction between ... and...</li> </ul>
<b>Conditionals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What do you do if...?</li> <li>■ What will you do if...?</li> <li>■ What would you do if...?</li> <li>■ What would you have done if...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State what you <i>will/would</i> do and substitute "if" with:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ As long as</li> <li>■ Provided that</li> <li>■ Say that</li> <li>■ Unless</li> <li>■ On condition that</li> <li>■ Supposing that</li> </ul>

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Types	Questions	Positions
<b>Describing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What is ... like?</li> <li>■ How is...?</li> <li>■ What does ... look like?</li> <li>■ How do you...?</li> <li>■ Can you describe...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the most striking feature in an extreme way.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ (S) is <i>incredibly/terribly</i> (Adj).</li> <li>■ (S) is an absolute (N).</li> <li>■ (S) is one of the (superlative).</li> </ul>
<b>Negatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What don't you <i>like/enjoy</i>...?</li> <li>■ Is there anything you don't <i>like/enjoy</i>...?</li> <li>■ Why don't you <i>like/enjoy</i>...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State what you dislike the most.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ I'm <i>sickened/disgusted</i> by...</li> <li>■ I <i>despise/loathe/object</i> to...</li> <li>■ (S) is a real turn-off.</li> <li>■ I don't think much of...</li> </ul>
<b>Opinions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What do you think <i>about/of</i>...?</li> <li>■ How do you feel about...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State a general opinion.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In my opinion...</li> <li>■ Personally, I feel...</li> <li>■ I strongly believe...</li> <li>■ I'm of the opinion that...</li> <li>■ If you ask me...</li> <li>■ To the best of my knowledge...</li> <li>■ In my experience...</li> <li>■ As far as I'm concerned...</li> <li>■ As far as I know...</li> </ul>
<b>People</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Who...?</li> <li>■ Which person...?</li> <li>■ What kind of people...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State who the person is.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There's nobody like...</li> <li>■ Nobody compares to...</li> <li>■ Of all people, I'd have to say...</li> <li>■ The one person who really (V) is...</li> <li>■ I have a soft spot for...</li> <li>■ I think the world of...</li> </ul>



Types	Questions	Positions
Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Where...?</li> <li>■ Which place...?</li> <li>■ What place...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the name of the place.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There's no place like...</li> <li>■ Nowhere compares to...</li> <li>■ Of all places, I'd have to say...</li> <li>■ The one place which really (V) is...</li> <li>■ My first choice is...</li> <li>■ ... is as good a place as any.</li> </ul>
Preferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Do you prefer...?</li> <li>■ Would you rather...?</li> <li>■ Is it better to...?</li> <li>■ Which is <i>better/more</i>...?</li> <li>■ Is ... <i>better/more</i> (Adj) than...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Make a choice.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Given the choice, I'd have to say...</li> <li>■ If I had to take a pick, I'd <i>favour/go for</i>...</li> <li>■ ... is no match for...</li> <li>■ Give me ... any day.</li> </ul>
Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Why...?</li> <li>■ What's the reason for...?</li> <li>■ What's the cause of...?</li> <li>■ What for...?</li> <li>■ How come...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the main reason.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The reason (S) + (V) is...</li> <li>■ The root of the problem is...</li> <li>■ I'd put it down to the fact that...</li> <li>■ ... plays a part in...</li> <li>■ The only reason that comes to mind is...</li> <li>■ Why in the world (S) + (V) is beyond me.</li> </ul>
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What should...?</li> <li>■ What must...?</li> <li>■ What do you recommend...?</li> <li>■ What do you suggest...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the strongest suggestion.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ I highly recommend...</li> <li>■ If you want my advice, you ought to...</li> <li>■ No matter what, you have to...</li> <li>■ Take my advice and (V)...</li> <li>■ You'd be well-advised to...</li> <li>■ On no account should you...</li> <li>■ I'd strongly advise against...</li> </ul>



Types	Questions	Positions
Specifying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What kind of...?</li> <li>■ What type of...?</li> <li>■ What sort of...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicate which one in particular.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There are a number of (N) but I would particularly like to mention...</li> <li>■ There <i>is/are</i> a wide variety of (N) but I'd like to <i>single/point</i> out...</li> </ul>
Superlatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What's the most...?</li> <li>■ What's the best...?</li> <li>■ What's your favourite...?</li> <li>■ What ... do you ... best?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State what ranks the highest.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ... takes the cake.</li> <li>■ The pick of the bunch would have to be...</li> <li>■ Nothing compares to...</li> <li>■ ... is head and shoulders above the rest.</li> <li>■ You can't beat ... for (reason).</li> <li>■ ... runs rings around the others.</li> <li>■ ... is streets ahead of the rest.</li> <li>■ ... puts the rest to shame.</li> </ul>
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ How often...?</li> <li>■ How many times...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the frequency.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ I've never been known to (V).</li> <li>■ Once in a blue moon, I...</li> <li>■ I (V) <i>on and off/now and again/every so often/from time to time/every once in a while/whenever I get the chance.</i></li> <li>■ I have (PP) ... hundreds of times.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ When...?</li> <li>■ What time...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State a specific time.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There's no such time as...</li> <li>■ Of all the times, I'd have to say...</li> <li>■ The one time I really (V) is...</li> </ul>

Types	Questions	Positions
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ How much time...?</li> <li>■ How long...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the duration.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Longer/More</i> time than you can imagine.</li> <li>■ I've spent <i>days/weeks/months/years/a lifetime</i>.</li> <li>■ I spent a greater part of (time period) + (V-ing).</li> </ul>
Yes/No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Do you...?</li> <li>■ Are you...?</li> <li>■ Will you...?</li> <li>■ Have you...?</li> <li>■ Are there...?</li> <li>■ Did you...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Say yes or no in a different way.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For "yes": definitely, for sure, without a doubt, naturally, of course, indeed, certainly, I'm afraid so</li> <li>■ For "no": not at all, no way, not for the life of me, not a hope in hell, I'm afraid not, certainly not, not really, of course not, you must be kidding</li> </ul>



Strategies	Examples of How to Begin
<b>State a reason</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The reason why (S) + (V) is...</li> <li>■ A reason for this is...</li> <li>■ It stands to reason that (N or V-ing) is...</li> <li>■ The reason behind this is...</li> <li>■ The <i>chief/most</i> compelling reason is...</li> <li>■ The most obvious explanation is...</li> <li>■ I'd put it down to...</li> <li>■ I'd attribute it to...</li> <li>■ It's all thanks to...</li> </ul>
<b>Give a result</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ As a result...</li> <li>■ A direct result of (cause) is (effect).</li> <li>■ The implications of (cause) is (effect).</li> <li>■ At the end of the day (S) + (V).</li> <li>■ The end result is that (S) + (V).</li> <li>■ (effect) is the <i>product/result</i> of (cause).</li> <li>■ (effect) <i>arises/stems/comes</i> from (cause).</li> </ul>
<b>Provide an example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A <i>classic/prime/fine/typical</i> example of this is...</li> <li>■ ... is a <i>classic/prime/fine/typical</i> example of this.</li> <li>■ Take ... for example.</li> <li>■ There is no better example than...</li> <li>■ In one case...</li> <li>■ In some instances...</li> <li>■ A case in point is...</li> <li>■ ... to name but a few (used when giving many examples)</li> </ul>
<b>Contrast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Then again</li> <li>■ All the same</li> <li>■ Even so</li> <li>■ On the other hand</li> <li>■ <i>Although/Even though</i></li> <li>■ <i>While/Whereas</i></li> <li>■ In contrast to this...</li> <li>■ Alternatively</li> <li>■ <i>Despite/In spite of...</i></li> <li>■ Having said that...</li> </ul>

Strategies	Examples of How to Begin
<p><b>Explain a point more clearly</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ By this I mean...</li> <li>■ What I'm trying to say is...</li> <li>■ That is to say...</li> <li>■ What I mean is...</li> <li>■ In other words...</li> <li>■ The thing is...</li> <li>■ To put it another way...</li> <li>■ Let me <i>explain/rephrase</i> that...</li> <li>■ Put it this way...</li> <li>■ All I'm saying is...</li> </ul>
<p><b>Add details</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Besides...</li> <li>■ What's more...</li> <li>■ By the way...</li> <li>■ And another thing...</li> <li>■ ... not to mention (the fact that)...</li> <li>■ On top of all this...</li> <li>■ It's also worth mentioning...</li> </ul>
<p><b>Make a comparison</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ When comparing ... and...</li> <li>■ If you compare ... and...</li> <li>■ <i>In/By</i> comparison...</li> <li>■ Comparatively speaking...</li> <li>■ The more (S) + (V), the more (S) + (V).</li> <li>■ (S) is <i>getting more and more/becoming increasingly</i>...</li> </ul>
<p><b>Discuss the benefits</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The good thing about this is...</li> <li>■ The major advantage is...</li> <li>■ One of the <i>strengths/merits</i> is...</li> <li>■ On the plus side...</li> <li>■ The beauty of this is...</li> <li>■ One of the added benefits is...</li> </ul>

Strategies	Examples of How to Begin
<p><b>Mention the drawbacks</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The bad thing about this is...</li> <li>■ The main disadvantage is...</li> <li>■ One of the <i>weaknesses/shortcomings</i> is...</li> <li>■ On the downside...</li> </ul>
<p><b>Touch on personal experiences</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In my experience...</li> <li>■ Speaking from experience...</li> <li>■ One of my most <i>unforgettable/memorable/harrowing</i> experiences was...</li> <li>■ From <i>bitter/personal</i> experience...</li> <li>■ If I remember rightly...</li> <li>■ I <i>distinctly/vividly/vaguely</i> remember a time...</li> <li>■ I'll never forget...</li> <li>■ The time I ... is still fresh in my mind.</li> <li>■ I remember the time I ... as if it were yesterday.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Summarise</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In a nutshell...</li> <li>■ To cut a long story short...</li> <li>■ All in all...</li> <li>■ On the whole...</li> <li>■ All things considered...</li> <li>■ Generally speaking...</li> </ul>

## Part 3 Question + Position

Types of Questions	Examples	How to Answer
<b>Predicting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ How will ... <i>change/develop</i> in the next few decades?</li> <li>■ Do you think ... will be different in 50 years time?</li> <li>■ Could you <i>speculate/predict</i> what ... will be like 10 years from now?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the certainty of the event you suggest.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In all probability...</li> <li>■ There's every possibility that...</li> <li>■ It's more than likely that...</li> <li>■ There's <i>little/no</i> chance of (N) + (V-ing).</li> <li>■ There's a <i>remote/slight</i> prospect of (N) + (V-ing).</li> </ul>
<b>Past Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ How was ... different 50 years ago?</li> <li>■ Do you think ... <i>has/have</i> changed much since your <i>parents/grandparents</i> were young?</li> <li>■ Could you <i>describe/evaluate</i> how ... <i>has/have</i> developed over the past few decades?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State how different it was.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ It's a whole new ball game these days.</li> <li>■ ... nowadays bears no relation to the past.</li> <li>■ ... these days is worlds apart from the past.</li> <li>■ It was a radically different world (state time).</li> <li>■ It was <i>considerably/significantly/refreshingly/strikingly</i> different (state time).</li> <li>■ Today's ... is a far cry from the past.</li> <li>■ It was <i>slightly/subtly</i> different (state time).</li> </ul>
<b>Causes of Problems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Why do you think...?</li> <li>■ What is the cause of...?</li> <li>■ What is the reason for...?</li> <li>■ Could you explain why...?</li> <li>■ What explanations could you provide for...?</li> <li>■ Could you justify...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the main reason.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The reason (S) + (V) is...</li> <li>■ The only reason that comes to mind is...</li> <li>■ The root of the problem is...</li> <li>■ I'd put it down to...</li> <li>■ ... plays a part in...</li> <li>■ Why in the world (S) + (V) is beyond me.</li> </ul>

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Types of Questions	Examples	How to Answer
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What are the effects of...?</li> <li>■ How does ... affect...?</li> <li>■ What <i>influence/effect</i> does ... have on...?</li> <li>■ What does ... lead to?</li> <li>■ What does ... result in?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the main result.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There are a number of <i>outcomes/results/consequences/after-effects/implications</i>, the main one being...</li> <li>■ The main impact of ... is...</li> <li>■ It has a far reaching effect on...</li> </ul>
<b>Solutions/ Suggestions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ How could the problem of ... be solved?</li> <li>■ What can be done about...?</li> <li>■ What could the <i>government/authorities</i> do to improve...?</li> <li>■ Could you suggest some ways to make ... better?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the strongest suggestion.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ I'd put it before the authorities to...</li> <li>■ They may as well...</li> <li>■ I highly recommend...</li> <li>■ If you want my advice, they ought to...</li> <li>■ On no account should they...</li> <li>■ No matter what, they have to...</li> <li>■ Take my advice and (V).</li> <li>■ They'd be well-advised to...</li> <li>■ I'd strongly advise against...</li> </ul>
<b>Advantages/ Disadvantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What are the advantages and disadvantages of...?</li> <li>■ What are the benefits and drawbacks of...?</li> <li>■ What are the pros and cons of...?</li> <li>■ What are the merits and shortcomings of...?</li> <li>■ What are the strengths and weaknesses of...?</li> <li>■ What are the arguments for and against...?</li> <li>■ What are the positive and negative sides of...?</li> <li>■ What are the pluses and minuses of...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the main <i>advantage/disadvantage</i>.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The <i>advantages/benefits/pros/merits/strengths/positive sides/pluses</i> are...</li> <li>■ The beauty of ... is...</li> <li>■ What makes ... so good is...</li> <li>■ On the downside/upside...</li> <li>■ Having said that, the <i>disadvantages/drawbacks/cons/shortcomings/weaknesses/negative sides/minuses</i> are...</li> </ul>

Types of Questions	Examples	How to Answer
<p><b>Comparing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Could you compare the similarities and differences between...?</li> <li>■ Could you <i>assess/evaluate</i> how ... and ... is <i>different/similar</i>?</li> <li>■ Could you examine the main differences between ... and...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Identify the <i>differences/similarities</i>.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ One of the major contrasts is...</li> <li>■ They're like chalk and cheese.</li> <li>■ ... bears no relation to...</li> <li>■ There's a world of difference between ... and...</li> <li>■ The most striking resemblance is...</li> <li>■ I can't tell them apart.</li> <li>■ I can't draw a distinction between ... and...</li> </ul>
<p><b>Agree/Disagree</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Do/Would</i> you agree that...?</li> <li>■ Do you think that...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State a general opinion.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In my opinion...</li> <li>■ Personally, I feel...</li> <li>■ I strongly believe...</li> <li>■ I'm of the opinion that...</li> <li>■ If you ask me...</li> <li>■ To the best of my knowledge...</li> <li>■ In my experience...</li> <li>■ As far as I'm concerned...</li> <li>■ As far as I know...</li> <li>■ To my mind...</li> </ul>



Types of Questions	Examples	How to Answer
<b>Identifying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What significance does ... have?</li> <li>■ What dangers are there in...?</li> <li>■ What right does ... have?</li> <li>■ What responsibilities does ... have?</li> <li>■ What effect does ... have?</li> <li>■ What role does ... have?</li> <li>■ Could you <i>outline/identify</i> the...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the number and the main thing(s).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There are a number of ... but I'd like to point out...</li> <li>■ There are some ... but I'd like to single out...</li> <li>■ There aren't many ... but I guess I could highlight...</li> <li>■ The <i>key/main/major/prime/chief</i> + (N) is...</li> </ul>
<b>How + adj.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ How important is...?</li> <li>■ How much influence does ... have?</li> <li>■ How effective is...?</li> <li>■ How serious is the problem of...?</li> <li>■ How <i>concerned/worried</i> are you about...?</li> <li>■ How noticeable is the problem of...?</li> </ul>	<p><b>State the degree with an adverb of intensity.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Highly/deeply/incredibly/unbelievably/remarkably/exceptionally/awfully/terribly/dreadfully</i></li> <li>■ <i>Fairly/pretty/quite/moderately/rather/somewhat/reasonably</i></li> </ul>