



## B2 全场景覆盖表达

口语陈述的综合评判标准  
附雅思口语考试详解

# 什么才是好的口语？

上节分析了托福口语考试的考查标准和流程，这节课我们来看看雅思口语的部分。将二者结合起来，则可以总结出好的口语陈述思维到底应该是什么样的？

托福口语 (Toefl iBT speaking)

雅思口语 (IELTS speaking)

# 雅思口语考试出题规则和评分标准

很多同学虽然不需参加相关的考试，但是通过研究标准化考试的评分标准能够让我们更多地了解到好的口语具体需要哪些方面的能力。与此同时，我们还可以从更多角度分析自己的长处和不足，对于口语综合能力的提升是至关重要的。

# IELTS Test format

## What Is In the Speaking Section?

- The speaking section assesses your use of spoken English. Every test is recorded.
- **Part 1** - the examiner will ask you general questions about yourself and a range of familiar topics, such as home, family, work, studies and interests. This part lasts between four and five minutes.

# IELTS Test format

## What Is In the Speaking Section?

- **Part 2** - you will be given a card which asks you to talk about a particular topic. You will have one minute to prepare before speaking for up to two minutes. The examiner will then ask one or two questions on the same topic.

# IELTS Test format

## What Is In the Speaking Section?

- **Part 3** - you will be asked further questions about the topic in Part 2. These will give you the opportunity to discuss more abstract ideas and issues. This part of the test lasts between four and five minutes.

# IELTS Speaking description

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Task type and format | The Speaking test consists of an oral interview between the test takers and an examiner. All Speaking tests are recorded. |
|----------------------|---|

|        |               |
|--------|---------------|
| Timing | 11–14 minutes |
|--------|---------------|

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Task types | There are three parts to the test and each part fulfils a specific function in terms of interaction pattern, task input and test takers output. |
|------------|---|

# Part 1 - Introduction and interview

## **Task type and format**

In this part, the examiner introduces him/herself and checks the test takers' identity. They then ask the test takers general questions on some familiar topics such as home, family, work, studies and interests. To ensure consistency, questions are taken from a script.

Part 1 lasts for 4–5 minutes.

## **Task focus**

This part of the test focuses on the ability to communicate opinions and information on everyday topics and common experiences or situations by answering a range of questions.



# Part 1 - Introduction and interview

- *This part of the test begins with the examiner introducing himself or herself and checking the candidate's identification. It then continues as an interview.*

*Sample task:*

Let's talk about your hometown or village.

- What kind of place is it?
- What's the most interesting part of your town/village?
- What kind of jobs do the people in your town/village do?
- Would you say it's a good place to live? (Why?)

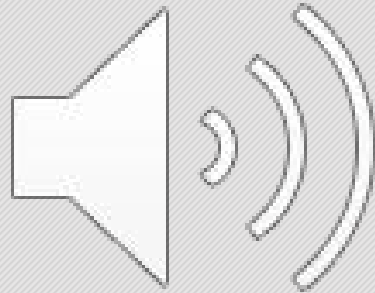
# Part 1 - Introduction and interview

*Sample task:*

Let's move on to talk about accommodation.

- Tell me about the kind of accommodation you live in?
- How long have you lived there?
- What do you like about living there?
- What sort of accommodation would you most like to live in?

# Part 1 - Introduction and interview



## Transcript

Examiner: Now, in this first part, I'd like to ask you some more questions about yourself, OK? Let's talk about your hometown or village. What kind of place is it?

Candidate: It's quite a small village, about 20km from Zurich. And it's very quiet. And we have only little ... two little shops because most of the people work in Zurich or are orientated to the city.

Examiner: What's the most interesting part of this place ... village?

Candidate: On the top of a hill we have a little castle which is very old and quite well known in Switzerland.

Examiner: What kind of jobs do people in the village do?

Candidate: We have some farmers in the village as well as people who work in Zurich as bankers or journalists or there are also teachers and some doctors, some medicines.

Examiner: Would you say it's a good place to live?

Candidate: Yes. Although it is very quiet, it is ... people are friendly and I would say it is a good place to live there, yes.

Examiner: Let's move on to talk about accommodation. Tell me about the kind of accommodation you live in ...

# Part 1 - 话题范围

## Topics:

- Study
- Work
- Hometown
- Films & TV
- Advertising
- Reading
- Computer & The Internet
- Clothing & Shopping
- Weather & Seasons
- Traffic

# Part 1 - 题目样例

## Hometown

- *Where is your hometown?*
- It's a city in the northeast of China.
  
- *What do you like about your hometown?*
- *Do you think your hometown is good for young people?*
- It's an inland city and is surrounded by beautiful (rolling) hills.
- Most people are friendly and helpful.
- The cost of living there is not very high.
  
- *What types of public transport can be found in your hometown?*
- There are buses, taxis, and trains in my hometown.

# Part 1 - 题目样例

## Traffic

- ***Do you often use public transportation?***
- No, I usually walk to work. My city is very walkable. It's easy to get around on foot.
  
- ***Do you have a driver's license?***
- I don't have a driver's license because the traffic in my city is always bad and it's always hard to find a parking space.
  
- ***What type of public transport do you prefer?***
- I prefer to take the subway. It is convenient, comfortable, and safe.

## Part 2 - Individual long turn

### ***Candidate Task Card***

**Describe something you own which is very important to you.**

**You should say:**

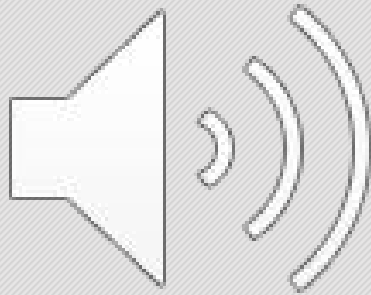
**where you got it from  
how long you have had it  
what you use it for**

**and explain why it is important to you.**

- You will have to talk about the topic for 1 to 2 minutes.
- You have one minute to think about what you're going to say.
- You can make some notes to help you if you wish.



## Part 2 - Individual long turn



### *Rounding off questions*

- Is it valuable in terms of money?
- Would it be easy to replace?

## Transcript

Examiner: Alright? Remember you have one to two minutes for this, so don't worry if I stop you. I'll tell you when the time is up.

Candidate: OK

Examiner: Can you start speaking now, please?

Candidate: Yes. One of the most important things I have is my piano because I like playing the piano. I got it from my parents to my twelve birthday, so I have it for about nine years, and the reason why it is so important for me is that I can go into another world when I'm playing piano. I can forget what's around me and what ... I can forget my problems and this is sometimes quite good for a few minutes. Or I can play to relax or just, yes to ... to relax and to think of something completely different.

Examiner: Thank you. Would it be easy to replace this, this piano?

Candidate: Yes, I think it wouldn't be that big problem but I like my piano as it is because I have it from my parents, it's some kind unique for me.

## Part 2 - 题目样例

Describe a shop, shopping center or market that you like to go to.

You should say:

- Where it is
- When you usually go there
- What the store sells and what you usually buy there
- And explain why you choose this shop rather than others.

## Part 2 - 题目样例

Describe a time you changed your plan.

You should say:

- what the plan was
- why you changed it
- what you did instead
- and explain how you felt about changing the plan.

# Part 3 - Two-way discussion

## Task type and format

In Part 3, the examiner and the test takers discuss issues related to the topic in Part 2 in a more general and abstract way and, where appropriate, in greater depth. Part 3 lasts 4–5 minutes.

## Task focus

This part of the test focuses on the ability to express and justify opinions and to analyze, discuss and speculate about issues.

## Part 3 - Two-way discussion

Let's consider first of all how people's values have changed.

- What kind of things give status to people in your country?
- Have things changed since your parents' time?

Finally, let's talk about the role of advertising.

- Do you think advertising influences what people buy?

# Part 3 - Two-way discussion



## Transcript

Examiner: We've been talking about things we own. I'd like to discuss with you one or two more general questions relating to this topic. First, let's consider values and the way they can change. In Switzerland, what kind of possessions do you think give status to people?

Candidate: The first thing which comes in my mind is the car. Yes, because lots of people like to have posh cars or expensive cars to show their status, their place in the society.

Examiner: Is that a new development?

Candidate: No, I think it isn't.

Examiner: People have thought like that for quite a long time?

Candidate: Yes. Another thing is probably the clothing. It starts already when you are young. When the children go to school they want to have posh labels on their jumpers or good shoes.



## Transcript

Examiner: What do you think of this way of thinking, that I need to have a car or certain clothes to show my status?

Candidate: Probably it's sometimes a replacement for something you don't have, so if your wife has left you or your girlfriend, you just buy some new, I don't know, new watches or new clothes to make you satisfied again.

Examiner: You don't think of it as a healthy way of thinking?

Candidate: It's probably not honest to yourself. You can understand what I mean?

Examiner: Yes. And do you think this will change? In the future, will cars and designer clothes be status symbols in the same way?

Candidate: I'm sure that clothes will be ... that the thing with the clothes will be the same. I'm not so sure about the cars because cars cause lots of environmental problems and probably in some years, a few years, this will change because it's not reasonable to drive a car anymore.

Examiner: Can you tell me a little bit more about that? ...

## Part 3 - 题目样例

- In what ways have changes in technology changed people's lives?

Well, I would say in all possible ways. Changes in technology have made everything much easier. They have helped businesses go global and made banking and shopping faster and more efficient. People have become digitally, connected to the entire world. These days people can send an email to another country and get a reply within several minutes, moreover, they don't pay postage for that. Traditional chats have been replaced with virtual ones, letting people from all over the world communicate with each other whenever they have a wish and a spare moment. What is more, life has become much more technologically advanced opening plenty of opportunities such as travelling to other cities and countries, reading and watching films, studying and even working online.

## Part 3 - 题目样例

- Is your country changing rapidly?

Oh yeah, it is. My country is getting better and better year after year and making rapid progress in several areas. First, more and more people in China are getting education and proper medical help as new schools and hospitals are being built and opened all around the country including rural areas. As a result, educational attainment level and health indicators like Infant Mortality and Average Life Expectancy have significantly improved over the last decade. What is more, facilities in the country are getting better than before, for example, roads are being built and fixed, a lot of modern buildings, shopping-centers and amusement parks are being constructed. Cities and towns look more and more attractive. One more thing I want to mention is the fact that a lot of modern and forward-looking businesses are being created providing more people with employment and, as a result, improving the standard of living in the country.

# IELTS Speaking - How it's marked

## Marking and assessment

- Speaking performances are assessed by certificated IELTS examiners. All IELTS examiners hold relevant teaching qualifications and are recruited as examiners by the test centers and approved by the British Council or IDP: IELTS Australia.
- Scores are reported in whole and half bands.

# The IELTS scale

| Band score | Skill level              | Description  |
|------------|--------------------------|--|
| 9          | Expert user              | The test taker has fully operational command of the language. Their use of English is appropriate, accurate and fluent, and shows complete understanding.  |
| 8          | Very good user           | The test taker has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriate usage. They may misunderstand some things in unfamiliar situations. They handle complex and detailed argumentation well. |
| 7          | Good user                | The test taker has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriate usage and misunderstandings in some situations. They generally handle complex language well and understand detailed reasoning.              |
| 6          | Competent user           | The test taker has an effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriate usage and misunderstandings. They can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.                                |
| 5          | Modest user              | The test taker has a partial command of the language and copes with overall meaning in most situations, although they are likely to make many mistakes. They should be able to handle basic communication in their own field.                          |
| 4          | Limited user             | The test taker's basic competence is limited to familiar situations. They frequently show problems in understanding and expression. They are not able to use complex language.   |
| 3          | Extremely limited user   | The test taker conveys and understands only general meaning in very familiar situations. There are frequent breakdowns in communication.   |
| 2          | Intermittent user        | The test taker has great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.  |
| 1          | Non-user                 | The test taker has no ability to use the language except a few isolated words.   |
| 0          | Did not attempt the test | The test taker did not answer the questions.   |

# IELTS Speaking

Examiners use assessment criteria to award a band score for each of the four criteria:

- Fluency and Coherence 流利性与连贯性
- Lexical Resource 词汇多样性
- Grammatical Range and Accuracy 语法多样性及准确性
- Pronunciation 发音

# Fluency and coherence

This refers to the ability to talk with normal levels of continuity, rate and effort and to link ideas and language together to form coherent, connected speech. The key indicators of fluency are speech rate and speech continuity. The key indicators of coherence are logical sequencing of sentences, clear marking of stages in a discussion, narration or argument, and the use of cohesive devices (e.g. connectors, pronouns and conjunctions) within and between sentences.

# Lexical resource

This criterion refers to the range of vocabulary used and the precision with which meanings and attitudes can be expressed. The key indicators are the variety of words used, the adequacy and appropriacy of the words used and the ability to circumlocute (get round a vocabulary gap by using other words 迂回地表达) with or without noticeable hesitation.



# Grammatical range and accuracy

This refers to the range and the accurate and appropriate use of the test takers' grammatical resource. The key indicators of grammatical range are the length and complexity of the spoken sentences, the appropriate use of subordinate clauses, and the range of sentence structures, especially to move elements around for information focus. The key indicators of grammatical accuracy are the number of grammatical errors in a given amount of speech and the communicative effect of error.

# Pronunciation

This criterion refers to the ability to produce comprehensible speech to fulfil the Speaking test requirements. The key indicators will be the amount of strain caused to the listener, the amount of the speech which is unintelligible and the noticeability of L1 influence.

| 分数 | 流利性与连贯性  | 词汇多样性  | 语法多样性及准确性  | 发音   |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| 9  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 表达流利，极少出现重复或自我纠正的情况；出现犹豫是基于思考内容，而非寻找合适的词汇或语法</li> <li>▪ 表达连贯，衔接手段的使用完全恰当</li> <li>▪ 完全且恰当地展开话题</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 准确自如地使用词汇来谈论任何话题</li> <li>▪ 自然且准确地使用习语</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 自如得体地使用语法结构</li> <li>▪ 除了出现英语为母语者也会犯的口误外，始终使用准确的语法结构</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 准确运用丰富多样的发音特点，能表达微妙的差异</li> <li>▪ 表达过程中始终灵活地使用各种发音特点</li> <li>▪ 听者理解毫无障碍</li> </ul>               |
| 8  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 表达流利，偶尔出现重复或自我纠正的情况；出现犹豫通常是基于思考内容，仅在少数情况下是寻找合适的语言</li> <li>▪ 连贯且恰当地展开话题</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 词汇使用丰富，运用自如及灵活，表达意思准确</li> <li>▪ 熟练地使用非常见的词汇及习语，偶尔欠准确</li> <li>▪ 按需进行有效的改述</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 灵活地使用多种语法结构</li> <li>▪ 除极其偶然情况下出现的不当或简单的/非系统性错误外，大部分语句准确无误</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 使用多样的发音特点</li> <li>▪ 表达过程中灵活地使用多种发音特点，但偶尔出现偏差</li> <li>▪ 表达过程中始终易于听者理解；母语的口音对听者理解的影响极小</li> </ul> |
| 7  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 表达详尽，并无明显困难，或不失连贯</li> <li>▪ 有时出现与语言相关的犹豫或出现重复及/或自我纠正</li> <li>▪ 具有一定灵活性地使用一系列连接词和语篇标记</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 灵活地使用词汇讨论各种话题</li> <li>▪ 使用一些非常见的词汇及习语，对语体及词汇搭配有所认识，但有时词语选择不甚恰当</li> <li>▪ 有效地进行改述</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 较灵活地使用一系列复杂的语法结构</li> <li>▪ 虽然反复出现一些语法错误，但语句通常正确无误</li> </ul>         | <p>表现出6分水平中所有积极表现，但也表现出8分水平中部分积极表现</p>   |

| 分数 | 流利性与连贯性   | 词汇多样性  | 语法多样性及准确性   | 发音   |
|----|---|--|---|--|
| 6  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>表现出充分交流的意愿，但有时由于偶尔的重复、自我纠正或犹豫而缺乏连贯性</li> <li>能使用一系列连接词及语篇标记，但无法保持一贯恰当</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>有足以详尽讨论各种话题的词汇量，虽然有时使用不当但意思表达清晰</li> <li>基本上能成功地进行改述</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>结合使用简单与复杂的句型，但灵活性有限</li> <li>使用复杂结构时经常出现错误，尽管这些错误极少造成理解困难</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>使用多种发音特点，但掌握程度不一</li> <li>展现出某些有效使用发音特点的能力，但不能持续表现这一能力</li> <li>表达过程中听者基本能理解，但部分单词或音发音不准确导致有时清晰度下降</li> </ul> |
| 5  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>通常能保持语流，但需通过重复、自我纠正及/或降低语速来维持表达</li> <li>过度使用某些连接词及语篇标记</li> <li>能用简单的语言进行流利的表达，但在进行更为复杂的交流时则表达不畅</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>能谈论熟悉或不熟悉的话题，但使用词汇的灵活性有限</li> <li>尝试进行改述，但有时成功有时失败</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>能使用基本的句型，且具有合理的准确性</li> <li>使用有限的复杂句式结构，但通常会出错且会造成某些理解困难</li> </ul>  | 表现出4分水平中所有积极表现，但也表现出6分水平中部分积极表现  |
| 4  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>作答有明显停顿，且语速有时缓慢，出现频繁重复及自我纠正</li> <li>能连接简单句子，但重复使用简单的连接词，有时缺乏连贯性</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>能谈论所熟悉的话题，但对不熟悉的话题仅能表达基本意思，且经常用词不当</li> <li>很少尝试改述</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>能使用基本句型并正确使用一些简单句型，但极少使用从句</li> <li>常出现错误，且会造成误解</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>使用有限的发音特点</li> <li>尝试表现多种发音特点，但频繁出现偏差</li> <li>经常出现发音错误，对听者理解造成一些困难</li> </ul>                                |
| 3  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>表达过程中出现长时间停顿</li> <li>连接简单句的能力有限</li> <li>仅能简单作答，且经常无法表达基本意思</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>使用简单词汇表达个人信息</li> <li>讨论不熟悉的话题时词汇匮乏</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>尝试使用基本句型，但准确度有限，或依赖预先背诵的几句话</li> <li>除预先背诵的内容外，错误很多</li> </ul>       | 含有2分水平中部分表现以及4分水平中部分积极表现   |
| 2  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>大部分词汇间出现长时间停顿</li> <li>几乎无法进行沟通</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>仅能说出零散的单词或预先背诵的几句话</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>不能使用基本的句型</li> </ul>   | 表达通常无法理解   |
| 1  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>无法进行沟通</li> <li>无可供评分的语言</li> </ul>  |  |   |  |
| 0  | 缺考  |  |   |  |

# IELTS Speaking

- Fluency and Coherence 流利性与连贯性
- Lexical Resource 词汇多样性
- Grammatical Range and Accuracy 语法多样性及准确性
- Pronunciation 发音

# 托福口语评分标准总结

## Delivery

- Your speech needs to be clear and fluid with good pronunciation. The pace or speed of your speech should be natural, and you should have good sounding intonation patterns.

## Language use

- This is mainly how you use grammar and vocabulary to express your ideas.

## Topic development

- This is mainly how fully you answer the question, how clearly you express your ideas, and how you can connect one idea to the next in a way that is easy to follow.