

## 原力英语B2 全场景覆盖表达

### 什么才是好的口语

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我们将用两节课的时间，通过客观分析全球最主流的两个标准化英语口语考试来为大家分析好的口语标准。

托福口语 (Toefl iBT speaking)

雅思口语 (IELTS speaking)

#### 托福口语考试出题规则和评分标准

TOEFL

##### What Is In the Speaking Section?

The *TOEFL iBT* Speaking section is designed to measure your ability to speak English effectively in academic settings. It is composed of 4 tasks that resemble real-life situations you might encounter both in and outside of a classroom.

Question 1 is called an "independent speaking task" because it requires you to draw entirely on your own ideas, opinions and experiences when you respond.

Questions 2-4 are called "integrated speaking tasks" because they require you to combine your English-language skills — listening and speaking, or listening, reading and speaking — just as you would in or out of a classroom.

You'll get 15-30 seconds of preparation time before each response, and your response will be 45 or 60 seconds long.

To respond, you'll speak into the microphone on your headset. Your responses are recorded and sent to ETS, where they will be scored by a combination of AI scoring and certified human raters to ensure fairness and quality.

#### Task 1: Independent Speaking Question

For this task, you'll be given a topic to speak about with no additional reading or listening passages.

#### 独立口语评分标准

First, delivery

Second, language use

And third, topic development

#### 口语评分标准

Weak (0-1)

Limited (1.5-2)

Fair (2.5-3)

Good (3.5-4)

#### 4分:

The response fulfills the demands of the task, with at most minor lapses in completeness. It is highly intelligible and exhibits sustained, coherent discourse.

- ✓ 能**圆满地**回答问题，**结构完整**，**表达连贯**；
- ✓ 能**准确使用**语法和词汇，可能有少量语言错误，但**不会影响整体内容**；
- ✓ **表达清楚**，**语言流畅**，**易于理解**，可能存在少量语音、语调问题

#### 3分:

The response addresses the task appropriately, but may fall short of being fully developed. It is generally intelligible and coherent, with some fluidity of expression though it exhibits some noticeable lapses in the expression of ideas.

- ✓ 能够表达与**话题有关**的观点与信息，但**结构不够完整**，各个观点之间的衔接有时**不清晰**；
- ✓ 基本上能准确使用语法和词汇，可能有语言错误，但**不会严重影响整体内容**；
- ✓ 表达**基本清楚**，语言**基本流畅**，可能存在少量语音、语调、语速问题，偶尔可能会给听者造成**理解困难**。

#### 2分:

The response addresses the task, but development of the topic is limited. It contains in intelligible speech, although problems with delivery and/or overall coherence occur; meaning may be obscured in places.

- ✓ 回答**切题**，但**结构不完整**，各个观点之间的衔接**不清晰**；
- ✓ 语法和词汇掌握有限，**使用能力较低**；
- ✓ 表达**不够清楚**，存在语音、语调、语速问题，可能会给听者造成**较大的理解困难**。

#### 1分:

The response is very limited in content and/ or coherence or is only minimally connected to the task, or speech is largely unintelligible.

- ✓ 观点**不确切**、有局限或含混不清，导致内容**偏离主题**；
- ✓ 语法和词汇**使用能力差**，严重影响**观点的表达和语言连贯性**；
- ✓ 语言**不完整**，多次停顿，频繁出现语音、语调问题，严重影响**语义表达**，给听者造成**极大的理解困难**。

#### 独立口语题目练习方法

1. Find a way to practice with native speakers or others who know English well, or join an English club or start one of your own.

2. Collect pictures from magazines, newspapers or the Internet. Look at each picture and describe it in 45 seconds. Try describing the same picture more than once using different adjectives and adding details.
3. Think for 15 seconds about what you did yesterday. Then, talk about it for 45 seconds. Remember to use your connecting words, and use verbs in the past tense. You can do the same thing to talk about what you will do tomorrow using verbs in the future tense.
4. Practice making a recommendation. Find a topic that you're interested in and explain why your idea is the best way to proceed.

### Task 2: Integrated Speaking question about campus situations

For question two, where you have both reading and listening passages, you will be asked what the opinion is of a speaker in the listening passage, and you'll need to explain how that person's opinion relates to the issues presented in the reading passage. You're essentially summarizing and combining information from two sources.

You will read a passage about a campus-related topic. Then, you will listen to a conversation about that topic. Then, you will have 30 seconds to prepare your response and 60 seconds to speak your answer.

### 口语评价标准

Let's look at this response in terms of our three main criteria — delivery, language use and topic development.

First, delivery: The speaker is generally easy to understand with good pronunciation and pacing. So, she gets a good score for Delivery.

But, language use is another story. We can't give this response a four out of four mainly because of her imprecise use of language. One example is when she says this.

Topic development is good in this response. She communicates the important information in a clear and coherent way.

### 综合口语task2练习方法

1. Find an online newspaper from an English-speaking university. This would be a good source of practice topics for question two. Look for topics like admissions, housing, student activities, registering for classes, school improvement plans, sports and more.

Then, choose an article to discuss with your speaking partner or study group.

2. Record yourself when you practice and listen to how you speak. When you listen to yourself, you'll be able to hear some of your mistakes as well as your tone and pacing.

3. Find listening and reading material that are both about the same topic. The material can contain similar or different views. Then, prepare an outline of a one-minute response that includes your opinion, two points to support your opinion, and one detail or reason to support each point.
4. Practice improving your fluency. Take that one-minute presentation and deliver it a few times, and each time try to improve it a little bit, smooth out your phrasing, use different wording for the same ideas, avoid unnecessary pauses, use transition words, those kinds of things.

### Task 3: Integrated Speaking questions about academic courses

In question three, you will read a passage about an academic subject. Then, you will listen to part of a lecture on that same subject. You'll have 30 seconds to prepare your response, and 60 seconds to speak your answer.

The reading passage will always be about an important academic term or concept that might be found in a first-year college textbook. For example, a science reading might explain what a Keystone Species is. A reading from Psychology might describe what it meant by emotional intelligence.

The listening passage will be from part of a lecture about the same topic as the reading passage. In the lecture, you will hear details about an example of the term or concept. When you answer the question, you will speak about how the example supports or illustrates the term or concept.

Explain flow and how the example used by the professor illustrates the concept.

Preparation Time: 30 seconds

Response Time: 60 seconds

#### 口语评价标准

Let's look at this response in terms of our three main criteria — delivery, language use and topic development. The speaker's delivery is generally clear with good pronunciation. And while his pacing is often very good, sometimes his speech is a little choppy, and there are some hesitations that interrupt the flow of the speech.

In terms of language use, his vocabulary and grammar are both solid, so no major issues there. For topic development, although he does give an accurate summary of the professor's example about his friend who spent the whole night working on a mathematics puzzle, he never really explains what flow is, and that's the first part of the question: Explain flow.

### Task 4: Integrated Speaking questions about academic courses

In question four, you'll listen to part of a lecture. Then, you will have 20 seconds to prepare your response and 60 seconds to speak your answer, which will always be a summary of the lecture.

Usually, it starts with the professor either defining a concept or highlighting an issue.

Then, it will have examples that help explain or clarify the issue.

The question will ask you to explain the main concept or issue using the points and examples that were given in the lecture. So, basically, it's a very straightforward summary

### 综合口语答题方法

1. The topics for these questions can be from a variety of fields — life science, social science, physical science, history, art, literature. And although it's important that you practice with academic texts, the questions are designed so that you don't need any prior knowledge in a specific field to answer the question. In other words, even though a question is about an academic topic, ultimately, it's not testing your knowledge of that topic. It's testing your English.
2. You're allowed to take notes during the test. So, during the Listening passages, write down a few key words or ideas on your scratch paper. Then, use the preparation time to review your notes and prepare your response.
3. If you finish your response before time runs out, don't just repeat yourself to fill the remaining time. Say something that clarifies, develops or elaborates on your response. Practice timing yourself so that you get used to the amount of time you have to answer a question

### 综合口语题目练习方法

1. Develop your academic vocabulary. You should be reading academic texts for practice. So, keep a list of important new words that you find and practice pronouncing them.
2. Read a short news article. Then, record yourself summarizing it. Then, create a transcript of the recording by writing down exactly what you said. Then, review the transcript and think of other ways of saying the same thing.
3. Find textbooks in English that include study questions at the end of each chapter, and practice answering the questions out loud. Start with subjects you're familiar with, and then move on to less-familiar subjects.
4. If you're recording yourself, collect your recordings in an audio journal.

## 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.

