

原力英语B2 全场景覆盖表达

口语陈述的综合评判标准

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.

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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.

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.

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 himself/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.

Part 1 - 话题范围

Topics:

Study

Work

Hometown

Films & TV

Advertising

Reading

Computer & The Internet

Clothing & Shopping

Weather & Seasons

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.

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

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.

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 - 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.

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.

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.

IELTS Speaking

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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.