
口语测试详解

来源: www.ielts.org

概述:

Module format

IELTS Speaking is a one-to-one interaction between the candidate and an examiner. The three parts give the candidate the opportunity to use a range of different speaking skills. IELTS Speaking is recorded.

Timing

11 – 14 minutes

Marks

Candidates are assessed on their performance throughout the test.

PART	Nature of Interaction	Timing
1	Introduction and interview After introductions and identity check, the examiner asks the candidate questions about familiar topics.	4 – 5 minutes
2	Long turn The candidate receives a task card with a topic. S/He then has 1 minute to prepare and make notes before speaking about the topic for 1 to 2 minutes.	3 – 4 minutes
3	Discussion The examiner discusses with the candidate more abstract aspects of the topic in Part 2.	

口语部分 1

题型解读:

What happens in this part?

In this part, the examiner introduces him/herself and checks the candidate's identity. Then s/he asks the candidate about familiar topics such as friends, hobbies or food. To ensure consistency, questions are taken from a scripted examiner frame.

How long does it last?

4 – 5 minutes.

What skill is being assessed?

The candidate's ability to communicate opinions and information on everyday topics and common experiences or situations by answering a range of questions.

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[Sample Part 1 Prompts \(PDF\)](#)
[Recording](#)
[Transcript \(PDF\)](#)

口语部分 2

题型解读:

What happens in this part?

This is the long turn section. The examiner gives the candidate a task card, and a pencil and some paper to make notes.

The task card gives the topic, some points to include in the long turn and a final prompt asking the candidate to explain one aspect of the topic. Using the prompts on the task card effectively will help the candidate think of appropriate things to say, organise what s/he says, and keep talking for 2 minutes. Making notes during the preparation time also helps the candidate structure the long turn. The candidate has a minute to prepare, after which the examiner asks him/her to speak about the topic for 1 to 2 minutes. Then the examiner stops the candidate after 2 minutes, and asks one or two questions to round off the long turn.

How long does it last?

3 – 4 minutes, including the preparation time.

What skill is being assessed?

The candidate's ability to speak at length on a given topic (without further prompts from the examiner), using appropriate language and organising his/her ideas coherently. It is likely that the candidate will need to draw on his/her own experience to complete the long turn.

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[Sample Part 2 Task \(PDF\)](#)

[Recording](#)

[Transcript](#)

口语部分 3

题型解读:

What happens in this part?

In this part, the examiner and the candidate discuss issues related to the topic in Part 2 in a more general and abstract way, and where appropriate, in greater depth.

How long does it last?

4 – 5 minutes.

What skill is being assessed?

The candidate's ability to express and justify opinions, analyse, discuss and speculate about issues.

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[Sample Part 3 Prompts \(PDF\)](#)

[Recording](#)

[Transcript](#)

口语评分方法

The four criteria used in IELTS Speaking to assess candidates are as follows:

- Fluency and Coherence

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- Lexical Resource
 - Grammatical Range and Accuracy
 - Pronunciation

The criteria have equal weighting in their contribution to the final band, which is currently given as a whole band. From 1 July 2007, speaking Scores will be reported on a scale including half bands.

Fluency and Coherence

This refers to the candidate's ability to talk with normal levels of continuity, speech rate and effort, and to link ideas and language together in coherent, connected speech.

Lexical Resource

This refers to the range of vocabulary the candidate can use and how clearly meanings and attitudes can be expressed. This includes the variety of words used and the ability to get round a vocabulary gap by expressing the idea in a different way.

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

This refers to the range of structures available to the candidate and how accurately and appropriately s/he can use them. Assessment takes into account the length and complexity of utterances as well as the effect of grammatical errors on communication.

Pronunciation

This refers to the candidate's ability to produce comprehensible utterances and to use a range of pronunciation features to communicate meaning. Assessment takes into account the amount of strain caused to the listener, and the noticeability of L1 influence.