

提高雅思口语的11条黄金法则(中英对照)雅思(IELTS)考试

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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/644/2021_2022__E6_8F_90_E9_AB_98_E9_9B_85_E6_c8_644861.htm (1).

We study spoken English so as to make oral communications, so this order of importance of oral English study should be followed: Fluency, Accuracy, and Appropriateness. That is to say, we have to pay more attention to practical communicating ability instead of only laying emphasis on the grammatical correctness. 我们学习口语目的是为了与别人进行交流,所以英语口语中的几个要素的重要次序应为:流利-准确-恰当. (2). Try to find some partners practicing oral English together and English corner is a good place as where we may exchange English study experience, widen our sight and improve interest in English. 寻找学伴一起练习口语.英语角是个不错的地方,在那我们不但可以练习口语,还可以交流英语学习经验,开拓视野,提高英语学习兴趣. (3). If English partners are not easy to get, then we have to create an English environment ourselves by speaking English to ourselves. 如果找不到学伴或参加英语角的机会很少,那么也没有关系,有很多种方法可以自己练习口语. 比如通过自己对自己将英语来创造英语环境.可以对自己描述所看到的景物,英语口语述自己正在作的事情. (4). This method is very effective and easy to insist on--interpreting Chinese-English novels or books. First we read the Chinese parts and then try to interpret them into English and then compare our interpretation with the original versions in the novels or books so that we can find out the mistakes, shortcomings and progresses in our interpretation.

这种方法非常有效且很容易坚持---口译汉英对照(或英汉对照)的小说或其它读物.首先我们先读汉语部分,然后逐句直接口译成英文,完成一小段后,去看书上的对应英文部分并与我们的口译进行比较,我们马上可以发现我们口译的错误,缺点和进步. 请注意:开始要选择较简单的读物,且应大量做,只做一两篇效果是不明显的.开始可能较慢,费时较多,但请坚持,整体上这是一个加速的过程. 高级阶段请计时练习,以加快反应速度和口语流利度. 作为成人学英语,记忆力差是个拦路虎,作复述练习或背诵课文往往力不从心,或者由于词汇量太小觉得直接作口译太难,那么这样做可以非常有效地解决这个问题: : 先学习英文课文,通篇理解透彻后,再来看汉语译文,把汉语译文口译回英文. 这样等于既作复述练习又作口译(语)练习,可谓一石双鸟! 这样作的好处: 1. 自己就可以练习口语,想练多久,就练多久. 2. 始终有一位高级教师指出您的不足和错误---英文原文. 3. 题材范围极广,可以突破我们自己的思维禁锢,比如我们总是喜欢谈论我们自己熟悉的话题,所以我们总是在练习相同的语言,进步当然就缓慢了. 4. 选择小说,幽默故事或好的短文阅读,使我们有足够的兴趣坚持下去. 5. 有一些我们在直接学习英语课文时被我们熟视无睹的地道的英语用法会被此法发掘出来. 6. 对所学知识和所犯错误印象深刻.这等于我们一直在作汉译英练习,很多英文译文是我们费尽心思憋出来的,所以印象相当深刻.比直接学习英文课文印象要深的多. 7. 经过大量的练习,你会有这样的感觉:没有什么东西你不能翻译,你的翻译水平大大加强了,你的口语表达力大大提高了! (5). Interpreting what you hear---Changing Roles: Three people make a group: one speaks Chinese, one speaks English acting as the foreigner, one acts as

interpreter. Then change roles. This is a good interpreting training method and is good for studying from one another. In addition, it may improve the responding ability and speed of students. The advanced stage of this method is simultaneous interpretation. 听译法-角色互换:三人一组,模拟翻译实战.一人将汉语,一人将英语,扮演老外,一人作翻译.练习一段时间后互换角色.这是一种非常好的翻译训练方法,也是很好的相互学习,取长补短的方法.而且可大大提高反应速度和能力.此法的高级阶段为同声传译,我们可以在听广播或看电视或开会时,把所听内容口译英文.

(6). Oral composition and 3-minute training method: This method is suitable for intense training. Making an oral composition about a certain topic for one minute the first time and record the composition on tape at the same time. Then listen to the composition and find out the room for improvement. Then make the same composition for two minutes for the second time and also record it. And at last repeat the above-mentioned for three minutes. 口语作文和3分钟训练法:此法适用于强化训练.找好一个题目作一分钟的口语作文,同时将其录音.听录音,找出不足和错误,就此题目再作两分钟的的口语作文,同样录音,再听并找出不足与进步,继续作三分钟口语作文.这是高级口语训练,效果不俗.

(7). Retelling exercise: Retell some articles or English stories in our own words. 复述练习:最简单也是最有效的口语学习方法.从治本上攻克英文的方法,特别适合初学者和中级学者,用自己的话背诵所听的英语故事或文章短文,应该大量地练习. (8). If possible, we may read some English tongue twisters loudly and quickly with one or two cakes of candy in our mouth (just as the

Chinese cross-talk actors do.) to train our oral cavity muscle and tongues suitable for English pronunciation. 如果可能我们也可以大声且快速朗读英文绕口令(就象相声演员练嘴),还可以同时口中含块糖以加大强化训练的力度.这样来强我们的口腔肌肉迅速适应英文发音,使我们的口语相当流利,清晰,而且还有自信. 例如: A big black bug bit the back of a big black bear. The big black bear bit back the big black bug. This fish has a thin fin. That fish has a fat fin. This fish is a fish that has a thinner fin than that fish.

(9). Paying more attention to phrases and small words as one major shortcoming of Chinese English (especially Chinese oral English) is that Chinese students tend to use big words in their oral language, but the idiomatic oral English is abundant with short, active and vivid phrases. And most of such phrases are made of small words. 特别注意短语(词组)和小词的运用,中国式的英语尤其是口语一个很大的缺点就是中国学生喜欢用大词,而真正地道的英语口语确是充满着短小,活泼,生动的短语,富有生气.而这些短语大部分有小词构成.

(10) Thinking in English.英语思维的培养。 1. 大量根据图片来了解生词的含义,故事的情节.这是少儿英语中常用的方法,也适用于成人. 2. 习惯于使用英-英字典而不是英-汉字典会起相当重要的作用. 3. 加强听力训练,尤其是听用英语解释英语的课程讲解. 4. 如果没有机会拥有封闭的语言环境的话,就最好尝试一下自我封闭语言环境的创造与训练.如:强迫自己在一周内所有要表达的话,全部用英语表达.只要你能坚持一周,效果就相当明显,而无论你所表达的英语有多糟!

(11). Oral English has its own features, but it is closely combined with other aspects of English, for example, writing may make oral English

precise and accurate. 口语虽自有特色,但与英语的其它方面紧密相连.比如,经常练习写作,可使口语更加精准. 相关链接: 1月雅思考试网友机经汇总月刊 百考试题特别推荐雅思新手入门指导 各国高校认可雅思考试成绩单及分数要求 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问

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