

There is no criterion called “the examiner liked you”

讨好考官有用吗 · 评分标准里，没有一项叫「考官喜欢你」

Four criteria, a fixed clock, and five things standing between a judgement and your result

Four criteria, 25% each, and all four are about language. Every Speaking test is recorded. Every six months a senior examiner reviews the marking. When your Speaking and Writing diverge from your Listening and Reading, the system re-marks you automatically. The official Chinese page denies “压分” by name.

四项评分标准，各占 25%，考的全是语言。每场口语考试都录音；每六个月由高级别考官回顾监测；当主观题与客观题分差达到一定范围，系统自动安排另一名考官重判。官方中文页面点名否认了「压分」。

1 What is actually scored 到底在评什么

25% Fluency and coherence 流利度与连贯性	25% Lexical resource 词汇丰富度	25% Grammatical range and accuracy 语法多样性及准确性	25% Pronunciation 发音	0% Being liked 考官喜不喜欢你
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The fifth box is mine, not IELTS's. There are four criteria and no fifth — that is the point of showing it.

OFFICIAL, CHINESE · 官方中文原文

「这4个标准在得分中各占25%的比重」

In English: These four criteria each carry 25% weighting in the score. — chinaielts.org, 口语评分标准. ielts.org states the same in English: “Each of the criteria carry equal weighting and the overall average gives the IELTS score for Speaking.”

You are not scored on your opinions

你的观点不计分

The IELTS Guide for Teachers: “Remember it is your language level that is being evaluated and not your opinions.” IDP says the same to candidates: “There are no right or wrong answers in the Speaking test” and “you are not being assessed on your opinions, rather on your use of English.”

官方《教师指南》：接受评估的是你的语言水平，不是你的观点。IDP：口语没有标准答案，评的是你的英语使用。

So disagreeing costs nothing

观点不同不会扣分

An official article puts it directly: “This isn't an attack on your opinions and beliefs”, and “Just because you have different views from your examiner doesn't mean the conversation is any less engaging.” Agreeing to please buys nothing, and usually costs you the better sentence you would otherwise have said.

为了讨好而附和，换不到分数，通常还让你少说一句本来更好的话。

What that leaves you to work on

那该练什么

Exactly four things, each worth the same. If you are preparing by rehearsing charming stories, you are working on a fifth thing that does not exist.

正好四件事，分量相同。准备「讨人喜欢的故事」，练的是第五件事——而它不存在。

2 The clock, not the mood 是时钟，不是心情

Every part of the Speaking test has a published, fixed length. Most of what candidates read as coldness is the frame.

口语每一部分的时长都是官方公布、固定的。考生感受到的「冷淡」，多半只是流程本身。

PART 1		4-5 min
PART 2		3-4 min
PART 3		4-5 min
TOTAL		11-14 min

Part 2 is timed to the second

第二部分卡着秒表

“You have one minute to prepare your talk”, then “the examiner will then ask you to begin talking and will stop you when the time is up.” Being stopped mid-sentence is the design working, not a verdict.

第二部分被打断，是流程如此，不是对你回答的评价。

Interruptions elsewhere are normal

其他部分被打断也正常

Official: “It's also perfectly normal for examiners to interrupt test takers mid-sentence to ask additional questions.” It means the examiner had what they needed for that question.

官方原文：考官说到一半打断、追问，是完全正常的。

The same clock on a video call

视频口试同一套时长

“视频通话口试所有部分的考试时长与现场对话口试完全一致” — the timings of every part of the video-call Speaking test are exactly identical to the face-to-face test.

3 What happens after you leave 你走出考场之后

Five things sit between an examiner's judgement and your result. All five are published on one official Chinese page, and are quoted below rather than summarised.

考官的判断与你的成绩之间隔着五道程序。以下五句均引自官方中文网站同一页面。

1 Every Speaking test is recorded

「其中每场口语考试都将录音以便后期监测。」

Not a sample. Every one — recorded specifically so it can be monitored afterwards.

2 A senior examiner reviews the marking every six months

「每六个月高级别考官会对考官们的写作和口语评分情况进行回顾监测…」

The review covers more than the numbers: the official sentence says it includes 是否遵循统一的规则和程序 — whether the examiner followed the uniform rules and procedures in the Speaking test.

3 Divergent scores trigger an automatic second marking

「…系统将自动启动复查程序，会安排另一名雅思考官重新评判该考生的写作和口语部分。」

When the gap between your subjective sections (Speaking and Writing) and your objective sections (Listening and Reading) reaches a certain range, the system starts a review by itself and a different examiner re-marks you. Nobody has to complain first.

4 Cambridge spot-checks without warning

「剑桥大学会进行不定期的成绩抽查，不设定固定的抽查频次和学生群体。」

No fixed frequency and no fixed group — which is what makes a spot-check a spot-check.

5 Every examiner is re-trained and re-certified every two years

「雅思每两年要重新对所有考官进行资格再培训和再认证。」

An examiner who has drifted does not simply carry on. The cycle exists to catch drift, and it applies to all of them.

Source. All five sentences are quoted from one page: chinaielts.org — 公平公正. If you only ever read one official Chinese page about marking, read that one.

4 The official site uses the word 压分 官方直接用了这个词

OFFICIAL, CHINESE · 官方中文原文

「口语考官全球随机分配：口语考试时视频连线的考官来自包括中国在内的全球各地，且考官无法了解考生的所在地，不存在口语考官根据考生所在地而产生‘压分’现象或评分偏见。」

In English: Speaking examiners are randomly assigned globally. The examiner on the video link may be from anywhere in the world, including China, and has no way of knowing the test taker's location. There is therefore no phenomenon of Speaking examiners “suppressing scores” based on the test taker's location, and no marking bias. — chinaielts.org, 公平公正.

Read that quote precisely — it is narrower than it first looks.

It denies bias based on **location**, and describes the **video-call** format. It does not say the examiner cannot see your nationality, your school or your registration details, and I am not going to claim it does. What it does establish is that the examiner facing you on a video link very often is not in your city, has no way of knowing where you are, and has nothing to gain from marking you down.

这句话否认的是基于「所在地」的偏见，描述的是视频口试。它没有说考官看不到你的国籍、学校或报名信息，我也不会替它这样说。

5 Where I stop 我说到哪为止

The examiner is a person, and I am not going to pretend otherwise. The honest claim is narrower than “bias is impossible” — and it is still enough to change how you prepare.

考官是人，这一点我不会假装不是。诚实的说法比「不可能有偏见」要窄，但已经足以改变你的备考方式。

No official source says likeability is excluded.

What is published is that *language* is what is scored, and that opinions are not. I could not find any official statement that an examiner's personal impression of you plays no part. That sentence does not exist, so I am not quoting it.

The “fixed script” claim rests on an old document.

IELTS-published research from 2006 describes an Interlocutor Frame — “essentially a script” — and quotes 2001 examiner instructions requiring exact wording in Part 1. I have not found a current public page saying the same in plain terms, so treat “the examiner reads from a frame” as well-evidenced historically and consistent with today's published timings, rather than as a current quotable rule.

Nothing published says what happens to an inconsistent examiner.

The official material describes correcting the **score** — re-marking, spot-checks, re-certification. It does not describe consequences for the examiner. I looked, and I am reporting the absence rather than filling it.

So here is the honest version. An examiner's judgement is human. What the published system does is give that judgement very little room: four criteria and no fifth, a clock that runs the conversation, a recording of every test, a six-monthly review of whether procedure was followed, an automatic re-mark when your scores disagree with each other, and re-certification every two years. You cannot charm your way through that, and you do not need to.

诚实的版本是：考官的判断是人的判断，但公开的机制给这份判断留下的空间很小——四项标准、固定时钟、全程录音、半年一次的程序回顾、分差异常自动重判、每两年重新认证。你讨好不了这套系统，也不需要。

6 What to do instead 那该怎么做

Do not memorise answers

不要背答案

Official wording: “Examiners are highly trained to spot memorised answers, which never bodes well for test takers”, and “Scripted responses don't give examiners an accurate gauge of your ability to communicate in English.” This is published guidance rather than a stated marking penalty — but the people who wrote it train the examiners.

官方原文：考官受过严格训练，能识别背诵的答案，而这对考生从来不是好事。

Do not read an interruption as a verdict 别把被打断当成判决	It is normal, it is published as normal, and in Part 2 it is the timer. Candidates who spend the remaining minutes rattled lose fluency marks to a misreading. 因为被打断而慌掉、影响后面几分钟的流利度，才是真正的损失。
Say what you actually think 说你真正的想法	Not because honesty is scored — it is not — but because you speak more fluently about a view you hold than one you are constructing to please someone. Fluency and coherence is 25% of the mark. 讲自己真正的看法，比临时编一个讨好的看法说得更顺。流利度与连贯性占 25%。
Prepare the four things that exist 练那四件真实存在的事	Fluency and coherence, lexical resource, grammatical range and accuracy, pronunciation. Each 25%. A structure for each part beats a stock of charming anecdotes. 为每一部分准备一个结构，比准备一堆讨喜的小故事有用得多。

7 Method note 编制方法说明

Quoted	The 25% weighting, the five audit sentences, the 压分 sentence and the video-call timing sentence are quoted from chinaielts.org. The criteria names, the part timings, the opinions line and the memorisation lines are quoted from ielts.org, the IELTS Guide for Teachers and IDP. Every quote was checked against the source page directly.
Three absences, stated as absences	No official source says likeability or personality is excluded from marking; no current public page states the examiner reads from a fixed script; and nothing published describes what happens to an examiner found to be inconsistent. All three are marked where they arise rather than papered over.
Read narrowly, on purpose	The 压分 denial concerns bias by location and describes the video-call format. This briefing does not stretch it into a general claim of examiner anonymity.
Two figures that differ by source	The IELTS Guide for Teachers says examiners are monitored at least once every two years, and three times in their first year. chinaielts.org says senior examiners review marking every six months. These describe different mechanisms, so each is attributed to its own source rather than merged.
Opinion	That performing agreement costs you fluency, and that candidates misread interruptions as verdicts, are my views from teaching in Beijing. Neither is a measured finding.
Not a claim about any examiner	Nothing here is a claim about any individual examiner, centre or school. No band score is promised anywhere in this material.
Band descriptors	Descriptor wording is paraphrased throughout and never reproduced.
Credentials	Certified by IDP Education in Understanding the Assessment Criteria for both Speaking and Writing (2026). IDP is one of the three organisations that jointly own IELTS. This is a teacher-training certificate — IELTS has not endorsed this briefing, the books, or the classes.

Sources. chinaielts.org — 公平公正; chinaielts.org — 口语评分标准; chinaielts.org — 考试当日流程; ielts.org — IELTS Academic format: Speaking; ielts.org — IELTS scoring in detail; ielts.org — Don't overdo it: how to ace your IELTS Speaking test; IELTS Guide for Teachers (PDF); IDP — Examiner-approved tips for the IELTS Speaking test. Official pages change; if a source has changed since publication, the source wins. The full briefing with live links is at deencoxielts.com/speaking-examiner.html.

完整简报与所有来源链接见 deencoxielts.com/speaking-examiner.html。官方页面可能更新，如与本简报不一致，以官方为准。