



## 2012年-2009年6套雅思听力真题

- ◎ 高度还原考题, 再现真实考场
- ◎ 名师指点迷津,还原听力真相
- ◎ 6套考前必做听力真题完整收录

2012.9.22

附赠MP3米众

2012.9.1 Booking a Hotel 2012.8.25

How to Choose

2012.4.21

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最新規想

高税中書館国际有限公司

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 / 贾荣荣, 张秀峰 编著 . 一 北京: 商务印书馆国际有限公司, 2012.10 ISBN 978-7-80103-903-3

Ⅰ. ① 9… Ⅱ. ①贾… ②张… Ⅲ. ① IELTS —听说教学— 题解 Ⅳ. ① H319.9-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第227326号

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#### 9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析

商务印书馆国际有限公司出版发行 (北京市东城区史家胡同甲 24 号 邮编 100010 (电子邮箱: cpinter@public3.bta.net.cn)

特约编辑: 吴 蓉 责任编辑: 李 强 马 蕾 封面设计: 金 莎 全国新华书店经销 发行热线:(010)84921043 传真:(010)62117166 编辑部电话:(010)84921043 三河市东方印刷有限公司印刷 字数: 268千字 开本: 787×1092mm 1/16 9.25 印张 2013年1月第1版第3次印刷 定价: 39.00元

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前 高

《9分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析》在2011年1月出版后,以其较强的时新性 和高命中率赢得了广大雅思考生的一致认可。此后,我们最常被问及的一个问题是—— 《9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析》(以下简称《9分达人雅思听力》)何时出版? 其实,早在2010年,我们就已将《9分达人雅思听力》列为9分达人系列图书的重点 出版品种,并开始进行筹备工作。然而,在本书的编写过程中,其工程的复杂和浩大 远超我们的意料。

从庞大的机经库中选出今后雅思考试中最有可能出现的听力考题是所有工作的第 一步,同时也是最关键的一步。仅仅就选取听力素材这一个环节,数十位雅思听力中 外籍教师就曾多次汇聚在一起研究和讨论,最终确定了本书的6套题。《9分达人雅思 听力》从前期准备到正式出版,整整耗时两年,因此,本书积聚了众多雅思听力一线 教师及编者的心血。在广大雅思考生读者的期盼中,本书的出版可谓是众望所归。

《9分达人雅思听力》在总结剑桥雅思听力机经的基础上,针对雅思听力考试的 变化和规律,还原出了最为贴近真题的雅思听力考题。本书共收录6套听力试题,每 套试题的题目设置都经过了编者的悉心考量,以期重现雅思听力考试的本来模样。

《9分达人雅思听力》的主要特色:

在场景的选取上,本书主要选取了雅思听力考试高频场景,如租房、购物、旅游咨询、 课程讨论等,以便考生能把有限的时间投入高效的备考中去。

在题型的分配上,编者根据雅思听力考试的最新特点和趋势,适当增加了近期雅 思常考题型(如填空题等)的比例。除此之外,表格题、选择题、地图题、配对题等 各类题型也一一收入囊中,最大程度地还原了真实雅思听力考题。 同时,本书还配有详细的真题解析,方便考生理解每一道题的解题依据和方法。 编者希望通过对本书内容、结构的分析,授之以渔,让广大雅思考生熟悉各种解题思路, 从根本上掌握解题技巧。

此外,本书最后还附有配套的 MP3 音频文件,所有内容均由外籍专业配音员进行 录制,力求与雅思听力考试的标准语速保持一致,最大程度还原雅思听力考试的每一 个细节,以便让考生在拟真环境中备考。

《9 分达人雅思听力》是众多中外教师和编者呕心沥血的结晶,我们所做的一切 都是全心全意为大家服务,希望能为大家带来帮助。但是,无论是诸位老师,还是编者, 在如此庞大复杂的工作中,难免会有一些小的疏漏,若给大家带来不便,还请谅解。 同时,也希望各位"烤鸭"能够对我们的工作做出批评指正,让我们能够同大家一起 成长,为大家出版更多更好的雅思书籍。最后,希望"烤鸭"们能够加入我们的读者 互动 QQ 群(群号见封底),与全国各地的兄弟姐妹们一起畅所欲言,交流经验和心得, 说不定会有意想不到的收获哦!在此,编者衷心祝愿各位"烤鸭"能够早日攻克雅思, 实现自己的留学梦想!

编者
2012 年 11 月

### 本书所收集文章及对应考试日期一览



Section 1 Asking for Moving Service 2011年12月1日 2006年9月2日 Section 2 The Schedule of Annual Conference on Mastering Computer Languages 2006年5月27日 2005年12月3日 2005年3月19日 Section 3 Asking for Advice in Choosing Courses 2012年11月3日 2008年6月21日 2006年11月18日 2006年1月21日 2005年7月9日 Section 4 How to Choose the Flooring Materials 2012年8月25日 2011年10月29日 2007年6月2日 2006年3月25日 2006年10月14日 2005年7月16日 2005年5月28日

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 Section 1
 Returning the Rice Cooker

 2008年11月15日
 2007年10月13日

 Section 2
 A Map of the University of New South Wales

 2010年12月4日
 2009年12月19日

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 Section 3
 Discussion on Issues in the Marketing Area

 2010年10月9日
 2005年12月3日

 Section 4
 The History of Bikes

 2012年5月12日
 2010年1月23日

2008年6月14日



 Section 1
 Recycling

 2012年5月19日
 2007年9月1日

 Section 2
 How to Make a Resume

 2012年4月21日
 Section 3

 Talking About What the Returning Students Should Study

 Version 30062

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2006年6月17日



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2006年10月21日



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Section 2	Australian Quarantine	Service in the Sydney Airport	
2011年7月	28 日	2009年1月10日	
Section 3	Introduction on the La	yout and Facilities of the Library	
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# Test 1

Test 1

Ouestions "- 15

**SECTION 1** *Questions 1-10* 

**Questions 1-6** 

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

**Moving Company Service Report** Example Answer **Full Name:** Jane Bond **Phone Number:** 1 509, **2 USA Address:** 1137, **3** in Seattle **Packing Day:** 4 11th March Date: **Clean-up by:** 5:00 p.m. 5 Day: **About the Price:** Most expensive **Storage Time:** 6

#### Questions 7-10

Where does the speaker decide to put items in?

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, next to questions 7-10.

- **A** in emergency pack
- **B** in the personal package
- **C** in storage with the furniture

#### Items

7	cutlery and dishes	
8	kettle	
9	alarm clock	
10	CD player	

Questions 17-29

11

#### SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-16

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

#### ANNUAL WULLABALLOO CONFERENCE

TIME	CONTENT	LOCATION
9:00 AM	Title of the Lecture: 11	Main Hall
	Lecturer: John Smith from the 12	
10:30 AM	Presentation of Papers	Garden Room on the ground floor
11:15 AM	Coffee Break	Main Hall
1:00 PM	Lunch	Sea View Restaurant on the 13 The lifts on the 14
2:00 PM	Presentation of Further Papers	Ballroom
15PM	Afternoon Tea	Ballroom
5:00 PM	Conference will be finished	Main Hall
5:10-6:10 PM	Informal Reception	16

#### Questions 17-20

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 17 Tickets are available
  - A only at the reception desk.
  - **B** tomorrow evening.
  - C at any time before the reception.

18 The delegates will be charged for lunch.

- **A** \$6.50
- **B** \$15.00
- C \$25.00
- 19 The restaurant is famous for
  - A steak.
  - B fish.
  - C barbecue.

20 The trip on Sunday costs

- A \$35 in total.
- **B** \$35 plus entrance fees.
- C \$35 plus lunch.

#### SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 27-29

#### Questions 21-26

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

#### **GENERAL COURSE DETAILS**

21 What is the defining characteristic of a specialized course?

- A taking a proficiency exam
- **B** attending the class frequently
- C compulsory and regular
- 22 The Microbiology courses are available for
  - A full-time and flexible study time students.
  - **B** Microbiology students only.
  - C the students who have the instructor's permission.
- 23 The Biology courses are available for
  - A all the students.
  - **B** full-time students only.
  - C freshmen only.
- 24 Who are interested in Microbiology courses?
  - A people who need work experience
  - **B** people traveling from off campus
  - C people who work at hospital
- 25 A Medical Science course will be opened next year because
  - A there are no experimental facilities.
  - **B** the lab equipment is too expensive.
  - C the building is damaged.
- 26 Which is the quickest increasing subject in enrollment?
  - A Medical Science
  - **B** Statistics
  - C Environment Science

#### Questions 27-29

Choose THREE letters, A-G.

Which **THREE** compulsory courses must be taken?

	a successive and the second
Α	Medical Science
В	Computing
С	Mathematics
D	Laboratory Techniques
E	Statistics
$\mathbf{F}$	Medicine
G	Environmental Science

.

#### Question 30

Complete the sentence below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for the answer.

**30** There are three full scholarships that cover tuition and provide \$1500 cash as a

#### **SECTION 4** *Questions 31-40*

#### **Questions 31-37**

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

## How to Choose the Flooring Materials

Test ]

#### Source

- 31 There are some man-made materials like .
- 32 Before using, material undergoes
- 33 Wood should be cut and .
- 34 Stone should be cut and ......

#### Selection

- 35 Aside from environmental factors, one should take \_\_\_\_\_\_ into account during construction.
- 36 Some properties of materials affect mood, such as \_\_\_\_\_, texture and color.
- 37 Use a mathematical formula to choose the type of wood, because \_\_\_\_\_\_ are subjective, which are ambiguous in verbal description.

#### Questions 38-40

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

MATERIAL	REFLECTANCE RATE
Polished silver	Almost 1.0
Plastic painted white	Approximately 38
Quarry tiles	Approximately <b>39</b>
40	Almost 0.0

# Test 2

**SECTION 1** *Questions 1-10* 

**Questions** 1-3

Complete the notes below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.



Test 2

## Notes on Customer's Information

Example
Information Source:

Answer found in the brochure

Included Services: 1 and accommodation

**Sydney Arrival Date:** 

15th of **2** 

3

BIRLINE, BRIDE

1996

Accommodation Criteria:

#### **Questions 4-6**

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

	BOOKING INFO	ORMATION	and the state
Room type	4		252 - 11 - 8046 1 866 88
Credit card holder	5		
Total cost for one night	6		

#### Questions 7-10

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

7 The is within walking distance of the accommodation.

8 The customer books a trip on a \_\_\_\_\_.

9 The aboriginal stone carvings are in the

10 The dreamtime can be experienced beneath the

Questions 16-18

Complete the table but

#### **SECTION 2** *Questions 11-20*

Questions 11-15

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

## Public Service Broadcast

Volunteer workers should be at least 11 years old.

Job applicants should not have 12 ......

Job applicants are asked to submit 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ and 14 \_\_\_\_\_.

The employers will pay the expenses of 15 and phone calls.

#### Questions 16-18

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

TYPE OF PEOPLE	DUTIES	SERVICE TIME
Wheelchair Users	Drive them in volunteer's <b>16</b> to view nature	Tuesday afternoons
The Blind	Read books to them	17
Disabled Children	Take care of them on holidays	for one week in <b>18</b>

Questions 19 and 20

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Ъ If you are willing to become a volunteer, here is some information to help: Contact Person: Mary Smith Post Office Box: 19 E-Mail Address: 20 d

#### SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

#### Questions 21-25

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE DISCUSSION

- In Southeast Mexico, farmers did too much 21 ..... so that the environment has been destroyed.
- According to Dick, vegetation problems caused
   22
- A back issue of a periodical reported an interview with 23
- According to one of the articles in the periodical, land
   show it is very tough for plant growth there.
- In the past ten years, almost 25 ..... kilometers of forest has disappeared.

#### Questions 26-30

Complete the sentences below.

Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

- 26 "Growing Area" is about kilometers.
- 27 Scientists have taken of the soil in the Yucatan.
- 28 The university's own Geology Department has also analyzed the at the site.
- 29 The in Dr. Horst's book are very useful and worth studying.
- 30 The student needs a to do the presentation.

#### SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

#### Questions 31 and 32

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

31 Bees that help with pollination benefit flowers and

- A female plants only.
- B pollen.
- C fruit trees.

32 Bees produce wax that can be made into candles and

- A honey.
- **B** polish.
- C pollen.

#### Questions 33-38

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

33 Dragonflies eat

34 Insects can be harmful because they can carry diseases like malaria and .

35 Harmful insects may destroy crops, clothes, furniture, and even the ......

Chemical solutions to insect problems often are not worthwhile because:

**36** They are effective on a \_\_\_\_\_.

37 They can bring harm to \_\_\_\_\_.

38 Insects become to the chemicals quickly.

Choose the correct days with Alert

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violatio broke - 親

,

#### Question 39

#### Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

39 Biological methods are than chemical methods of eliminating insects.

- A more harmful
- **B** more costly
- C cheaper

#### Question 40

Complete the sentence below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for the answer.

40 In order to control the breeding of insects, one needs to understand the insects'

Complete the form below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Product Incident Report

Test 3

**Questions 1-10** 

**SECTION 1** 

**Questions 1-4** 

	a start of the sta
Example	Answer
Product:	rice cooker
	1
Model Number:	1
Price of the Product:	<b>2</b> £
The of the House.	
Name of the Store:	3
Problem:	4

Test 3

Ottestions Self.

#### Questions 5-10

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

USTOMER'S INF	ORMATION DETAILS
Name:	5
Address:	6
Postcode:	7
<b>Card's Expire Date:</b>	8
Method of Compensation:	9
<b>Shopping Frequency:</b>	10

#### **SECTION 2** *Questions 11-20*

#### Questions 16-20

#### Questions 11-15

Complete the server of the server

Listen to the directions and match the places in questions 11-15 to the appropriate place among *A*-*E* on the map.





11	Student Center	•	•			•	•			•		•		
12	Health Center			•				•						
13	Internet Unit					•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
14	The Complaint Office	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
15	Café				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			

#### Questions 16-20

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

- 16 Students in a room don't need to share a with ones in other rooms.
- 17 Everyone has to write down his name on the ......
- 18 All the students use a \_\_\_\_\_\_ to enter the door.
- 19 If you want to wash your clothes, go to the laundry room which is located in the
- 20 The dormitory closes at every night.

#### SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 25-30

Test 3

#### Questions 21 and 22

According to Sheila, what can be said about the sales of both cheese and oil in Wellington and Christchurch?



#### Questions 23 and 24

Which TWO of the following are sales strategies for chocolates in Italy and Germany?

- A Make a joke
- **B** Second cheapest brand
- C Cheapest brand
- D A free gift
- E Locate near a children's school

#### Questions 25-30

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

## Product Sales Report

	Interested in:
Going to be concerned with:	the 27 's effect on sales of
ads for 25 and how 26	cookies and the relationships among
affects its sales.	28 , 29 , and
and a second	sales.

We wanted the Martin Car

**SECTION 4** *Questions 31-40* 

**Questions 31-37** 

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

## Talking about the history of bikes

Years/Time	Feature	Advantage	Disadvantage
1830s	wooden wheels covered with metal	need <b>31</b> than walking	quite <b>32</b>
33	Chain and sprocket are <b>34</b>	easier and <b>35</b>	harder to balance
1880s	use 36	comfortable	The faster you go, the more you feel every bump.
1890s	equal-sized wheels	37	dangerous before brakes appeared

Test 3

Questions 38-40

#### Questions 38-40

Choose THREE letters, A-F.

The invention of different gears on a bicycle affected which THREE of the following?

- A Wheel size
- **B** Balance
- C Rate of speed
- **D** The back wheel
- E Safety
- F Downhill travel

# Test 4

Test 4

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1-5

Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

ExampleAnswerAim:protecting er	-	
Type of group:	non-profit	
Frequency of newspaper collection:	1	
Name:	2	
Address:	3	
E-mail:	4	
Postcode:	5	

#### Questions 6-10

*Complete the form below.* 

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

and sty in the

Recycling		
Ways of recycling	Newspaper: in a <b>6</b> box	
Nearest rubbish collection center	On the East Side of 7	
Rubbish that can be recycled	Blues box: 8 Green box: glass and plastics Yellow box: paper	
Rubbish that cannot be recycled	9	
Name of a booklet	10	

#### **SECTION 2** *Questions 11-20*

#### Questions 11-17

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

### 'CV and Interview Skills' Seminar

an contribution bonus

- The students should be sure not to keep the CV 12 .
- A 13 ..... cover letter is useful when applying for a job and should be included.
- The speaker believes the CV should have a beautiful 14 .

- Don't forget to put down a 17 on the CV.

Test 4

#### Questions 18-20

Choose THREE letters, A-G.

What THREE details should job applicants know in the interview?

- A working hours
- **B** promotion prospect
- C salary range
- **D** pension contribution bonus
- E training
- F holidays
- G location
**SECTION 3** Questions 21-30

Questions 21-30

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

# The "Returning Students Advisor" Consultation

Test 4

- 21 What does the man want to have?
  - A a break
  - **B** a talk
  - C a class

22 What does the man think of children nowadays?

- A confident
- **B** intelligent
- C mature

23 What type of people does the man want to teach?

- A children
- **B** students
- C adults

24 What did the man do when he encountered former students?

- A had a conversation
- **B** ran away
- C taught them
- 25 What is the man's greatest weakness?
  - A old-fashioned
  - **B** lack of confidence
  - C introversive

- 26 When did the Doctor go to college?
  - A 18 years ago.
  - **B** Before starting a family.
  - C When she was 35 years old.

27 How did the woman feel when she was a freshman?

- A hopeless
- **B** unsuccessful
- C stressed
- 28 How does the man feel about his career?
  - A unique
  - **B** boring
  - C impressive
- **29** What does the man finally decide to study ?
  - **A** Languages
  - **B** Business
  - C Liberal Arts

30 Which change in students' life is NOT important to Frank?

- A classroom technology
- **B** student housing
- **C** university facilities

## **SECTION 4** *Questions 31-40*

### Questions 31-34

*Complete the sentences below.* 

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

31 The university uses as their teaching method.

Ouesnons 37-20

- **32** Research skills include writing and ...
- **33** Books of Economics are kept in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 34 Math books are kept in the Building.

## Questions 35 and 36

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 35 Which is not provided for students in most of the large buildings?
  - A printing
  - **B** copying
  - C photocopying
- 36 Which of the following can be used when you want to print?
  - A computer printers
  - **B** prepaid cards
  - C laser printers

## Questions 37-40

Choose FOUR answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to questions 37-40.

- A Student Union Building
- **B** Nursery
- C Media Center
- **D** Medical Services Center
- E Math Department Building
- **F** New Library
- **G** Old Library

37 If you go straight out those doors, the is directly opposite this building.

38 If you make a right turn outside the door and go to the second building, that's the

39 You can see the \_\_\_\_\_\_ if you look out that window.

40 The Media Center is in front of the .

# Test 5

# **SECTION 1** *Questions 1-10*

# Questions 1-10

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Address	Rooms	Facilities	Provided	Price	Problem
Beatle Road	3 bedrooms, a bathroom, a living room	Example: restaurant	Internet & utilities	1 \$	Garden: too big to clean up
Oakington Avenue (on- campus)	3 bedrooms, a 2 and a living room	Shared bathroom, kitchen, 3	Living room furniture	\$400/\$340	Due to some shared facilities, it seems 4
Mead Street	2 bedrooms, a living room, and a study	5	6	\$600	Sometimes a little bit 7
Devon Close (on- campus)	a bedroom, a living room, a study and a dining hall	8	9	\$500	Without 10

33

Test 5

SECTION 2

Questions 11-21

# SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

# Questions 11-20

*Complete the form below.* 

Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Was	te sorting, collection and disposal arranom on and
Waste	sorting: Necessary characteristics of dustbins
Solid and 11	Three kinds: recyclable garbage (blue or green bin); unrecoverable garbage (yellow bin); toxic waste (red bin).
Waste collection	Commercial waste collection:   It mainly refers to 12
net strus i	Garbage disposal plant is situated in an 16 space or field.
Waste disposal	The waste is disposed of at least once every 17 The dustbin should be cleared at nights because of 18 The waste is mainly produced by 19, industry, retail and offices. Please do not dispose of 20 in any of the bins.

A MOITONS

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# SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

## Questions 21-24

*Complete the sentences below.* 

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

- 21 The research topic should come from one of the headings in the
- 22 At least one reference needs to be from ......
- 23 The data Julie found on past experiments is in .....
- 24 Ricky has pointed out that aside from journals, he can also use \_\_\_\_\_\_ about scientific experiments.

## Questions 25-30

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

The format of papers			
The paper should be written in:	25		
The title should be in :	26 <sup></sup>		
The report has to be:	27		
Number the page on the:	28 corner		
The margin should be:	29 pixels wide		
Students should write down their:	<b>30</b>		

## SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Questions 31-38

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

- 32 Australia is a dry continent and thus water is very .
- 33 We utilized the most water for .
- 34 We discover the purest water in rivers, creeks,
- 35 Rainfall is a useful source of water unless there is significant .
- 36 People in the west wish the water to be .
- 38 In the home, one of the most important uses of water is

## Questions 39 and 40

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 39 The mechanisms for water management are
  - A inadequate.
  - **B** nearly adequate.
  - C admirable.
- 40 The government's 1989 White Paper
  - A caused a concern.
  - **B** is unreliable.
  - C is inconclusive.

# Test 6

# SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1-4

Complete the form below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

	non the clothes
Example Name	Answer Barbara Hill
Location	1 London
Post Code	01-6 23035 SW105
Rooms	two 2 bedrooms
The other room used as	an 3
Downstairs	kitchen-diner, consevatory and 4
Pets	2 dogs and 3 cats alo he offer means and

Test 6

- 25

## **Questions 5-7**

#### Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 5 Which of these extra services does the agent agree to do?
  - A change bed linen
  - **B** do some gardening work
  - C clean the glass

6 What does the customer want cleaned every three months?

- A curtains
- **B** carpets
- C mats

7 What does the customer want done with clothes?

- A wash and iron the clothes
- **B** iron the clothes
- C clean and dry the clothes

## Questions 8-10

Complete the sentences below.

Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

8 The agent's address is 12, Road.

9 Her house will get cleaned next

10 The maximum time of cleaning service is

## **SECTION 2** *Questions 11-20*

## Questions 11-17

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 11 The main purpose of the service is to
  - A educate people.
  - **B** persuade people to fly.
  - C provide people with comfort.
- 12 The number of people working at Sydney airport is
  - A 200.
  - **B** 360.
  - **C** 440.
- 13 Dogs are chosen according to
  - A their ability to stay calm.
  - **B** their friendliness.
  - C their skill at locating narcotics.

14 The number of postal items processed last year amounted to

- A 4,400.
- **B** 52,000.
- C 72,000.
- 15 People carrying items that are not allowed
  - A will get arrested.
  - **B** will be refused on board.
  - C will be given a warning.

16 Which of the following is not allowed to be taken on the flight?

- A carry-on items
- **B** plant seeds
- C parcels

**Test** 6

- 17 What is the proper security protocol for a pocket knife found in a carry-on suitcase?
  - A It is returned to the passenger after examination.
  - **B** It is thrown away in a safe receptacle.
  - C It is passed on to higher level authorities.

## Questions 18-20

Complete the sentences below.

### Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

- 18 The acceptable material for packing goods in Australia is
- 19 The belongings most of time are refused due to problems with the
- 20 The customs must be given notice of the goods from ...... days before it arrives in Australia.

# SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Onestines 17. 10

Test 6

## Questions 21-26

Write the correct letter, A-F, next to questions 21-26.



Gate

- A Video Resource Center
- **B** Reading Room
- C Food Service Center
- **D** Periodicals Section
- E Inquiry Desk
- F Satellite TV Station

# Questions 27-30

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

- 27 If you need to find information on a certain book, you can use check-out cards.
- 28 If you want to find information in a specific field, use the guides.
- 29 Computers in some cannot be linked to the network.
- 30 You can find more information in a \_\_\_\_\_ on my desk.

## **SECTION 4** *Questions 31-40*

**Questions 31-35** 

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

31 The student thought there were no crocodiles in Northern Africa because

- A North Africa contains very little wildlife for the crocodile to prey on.
- **B** she found no mention in the literature of their existence there.

C there is very little water in North Africa.

- 32 Crocodiles live in groups of about
  - A 20.
  - **B** 38.
  - **C** 46.
- 33 African crocodiles usually live in areas with
  - A hot, dry climates.
  - **B** hot, wet rainforests.
  - C warm, wet climates.
- 34 Crocodiles in dry areas live in caves located
  - A underground.
  - **B** in mountainsides.
  - C underwater.

35 What change caused changes in crocodile populations in North Africa?

- A They were driven away by a fierce predator.
- **B** Crocodiles evolved from desert creatures to wetland creatures.
- C North Africa used to be wetland but slowly turned to desert over time.

Test (

Orrestions found

## Questions 36-40

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

- **36** Desert crocodiles sometimes live in places with dry periods that last up to \_\_\_\_\_\_ months.
- A hole dug by a female crocodile in which to lay eggs can have a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of up to 60 cm.
- 38 Local people do not crocodiles.
- **39** Crocodiles out of fear when humans populate their habitat.

CLERIC WOMAN:

# Tapescripts

TEST

<b>SECTION</b> 1
------------------

CLERK:	Good morning, ma'am, and welcome to 'Australia's Moving	
	Experience'! How can I help you?	
WOMAN:	Well, I hope you can help me, I'm so up in the air right now	
	I, I	
CLERK:	Just calm down, now. Let me guess: you're moving and it has	
	you a little confused.	
WOMAN:	That's it exactly. You see, I'm relocating to the United States	
	next month and I'm having a hard time getting organized.	
CLERK:	Here, fill out your name and address, and let me ask you a few	
	questions. Oh, what should I call you?	
WOMAN:	My name is Jane, Jane Bond.	Example
CLERK:	OK, Jane, first of all, what's your work phone? In case I have	
	any questions about things.	
WOMAN:	My work phone is <u>94635550</u> . But please try not to call me too	Q1
	often there. My boss hates personal calls.	
CLERK:	So does mine, ma'am, so does mine. And what address should	
	we ship your things to?	
WOMAN:	My new company is letting me stay temporarily at 509	Q2 Q3
	Clark House, that's C-L-A-R-K, 1137 University Drive in	
	Seattle.	
CLERK:	Seattle? Beautiful city, I hear. Mountains right beside the	
	ocean, almost. Cooler than Australia too. OK, and when	
	should we come pack your things?	
WOMAN:	I guess that would be on Monday, March 11th.	Q4
CLERK:	Do you want any help with an after-packing clean-up? We do	
	that for a small additional charge.	
WOMAN:	Yes, that would be helpful. I promised the landlord I'd give	
	her the keys back by 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th.	Q5
CLERK:	Great, we'll just schedule the clean-up for that day. That way,	
	the place will smell clean and there'll be no dust.	
WOMAN:	Well, you do think of everything! Oh, how much is this going	
	to cost?	

CLERK:	Here is a list of our basic prices.	
WOMAN:	Oh dear, this seems rather expensive!	
CLERK:	Yes ma'am, but you're paying for the best. We're careful and	
ODDIGK.	we're fast. Like we say, the only thing we break are speed	
	records getting you moved.	
WOMAN:	Wellmaybe that's soOh, I nearly forgot to tell you. I	
WOMMIN.	don't want my furniture shipped with me. I won't be looking	
	for an apartment till after I arrive in America. Would it be	
	possible to put my furniture in storage here for a month, then	Q6
	have it sent along later?	20
CLERK:	Of course, we do that all the time. A couple of other things.	
CLLKK.	Here at 'A Moving Experience', we try to pack your things	
	logically. We don't just throw stuff in boxes.	
	logically. We don't just throw stull in boxes.	
CLERK:	Do you have any special requests? You know, things you want	
	packed in some special place, so you know where to find	
	them?	
WOMAN:	Like what?	
CLERK:	Oh, I don't knowThings like dishes maybe. Not to be rude,	
	but you look like a lady who likes to eat.	
WOMAN:	Ahhh! Yes, I need my dishes and things where I can find them	
	quickly.	
CLERK:	Great. We'll put those dishes and cutlery in what we call the	Q7
	emergency pack. Can you think of anything else?	
WOMAN:	Ummm, I do have an antique tea kettle my great-grandmother	
	gave my mother. I wouldn't want to lose that. So I guess	
	you'd better put that in storage with the furniture.	<i>Q8</i>
CLERK:	Grandma's tea kettle with the furniture, got it! Say, how about	
	things like your alarm clock? You don't want to miss your	
	plane on the big day, right?	
WOMAN:	Well, you certainly think of everything! Yes, that's right. I'll	
	also need my alarm clock where I can find it.	
CLERK:	Fine, we'll put that in your personal package. And of course,	Q9
	we'll give you a list of where we pack everything. So, all	
	you'll have to do on Thursday the 14th. is grab your luggage	
	on your way out the door. Um, I couldn't help noticing the	
	new CD player you're carrying. Is that a Samsung?	
WOMAN:	Why yes, it is. One of their best. Cost me nearly a hundred	
~		

46

2日2人実際の4月

The North Andrew Street Street

dollars, it did!

CLERK: Do you want to take special care of it? I mean it's brand new.

- WOMAN:Take care of it, but nothing special. You can just put it in<br/>storage with the furniture.Q10
- CLERK: That looks like everything we need here. I guess you're all set.
- WOMAN: That was certainly quick. Thank you, young man. This has been a most moving experience!

# Section 1 解析 -

#### 1 答案 94635550

本题需填写电话号码,从原文我们可知答案为 94635550。注意电话号码中出现连续重复数字时的特殊读法,double 表示双倍的、两个的,而 triple 表示三倍的、三个的。所以此处 555 的念法为 triple five。练习数字最好的方法是自己快速朗读,提高反应速度。

#### 2 答案 Clark House

本题需填写地址。填写时要注意首字母大写,而一般生僻的名称材料中都会给出拼写,不必过于担心。

#### 3 答案 University Drive

本题同上。表示地点的名词首字母要大写,其次街道的组成一般有:数字、方向、名称、街道。本题中 Drive 即为街道的意思。同理, Road, Street, Avenue, Path, Lane 都有可能在 地址题中进行填写。

#### 4 答案 Monday

本题需要注意,根据题目要求,我们得知空格处需填写星期中的某一天(即 Day),此题 应填 Monday,而如果是日期,则题目要求应该是 Date。此外,记住首字母须大写。

#### 5 答案 Thursday

本题同上。所以答案为 Thursday。

#### 6 答案 a/one month

本题为时间题。根据原文中 in storage here for a month,我们可得知,答案为 a month 或 one month。

#### 7-10 答案 A C B C

本题为搭配题。对于此类题目,我们需把握这样一个原则:听力题目顺序固定不变。因此,注意听选项出现的顺序就可以了。而这是 Section 1,由于题目难度不大,所以选项 没有替换。正确顺序为 ACBC。

## **SECTION 2**

Good morning everyone and welcome to the 2nd. Annual Wullaballoo Conference on Mastering Computer Languages. I hope you all had a good trip. Before we get underway with today's programme, let me fill you in as to what's on tap for tomorrow, Sunday, February 19th.

At 9:00 a.m. right here in the Main Hall we'll be hearing a lecture from Dr. John Smith about "Computer as Teacher." Professor Smith, from the University of Melbourne, is a world-class expert in the field of computerassisted education, and his talk promises to be both stimulating and informative.

Q11 Q12

Immediately afterwards, at 10:30, there will be a presentation of papers by various delegates. That, however, will take place in the Garden Room on the ground floor. If you don't yet know, the Garden Room is also called the Ballroom, and we'll be gathering at the west end, the slightly raised area called Level 2. Just look for the crowd. If you get lost, there are signs in the foyer.

After all that thinking, talking, and listening, I expect everyone will be a bit weary. So at 11:15, there will be a break for coffee, cookies, and other light refreshments. These will be available at the aptly named Refreshment Stand, placed by the door back here in the Main Hall. Also, if you choose to skip the formal lunch, you can buy a packed lunch at the stand for a reasonable price.

I strongly urge you, however, to join us at the formal lunch. That won't be till one o'clock sharp, so you have time to stroll about town a bit. We'll be eating at the Sea View Restaurant. The restaurant is located right here in the hotel, on the top floor. It's a good dozen flights of stairs, so I suggest you

Q13

take the lift <u>on the ground floor</u>, eh? If you're not fond of fish, there is an allyou-can-eat barbecue available as well. They even offer wallaby meat!

After lunch, we'll troop back downstairs to Level 2 in the Ballroom for the presentation of further papers, which will begin at 2:00 p.m.. Please try to be on time. I know you'll be a bit tired after lunch, but the Ballroom echoes so with people coming in late. Thank you in advance.

Once we've heard the papers, we'll break for afternoon tea at 3:10 p.m.. No need to walk. The manager of the refreshment stand has graciously agreed to have tea served in the Ballroom. He's even promised us some special scones, baked from a recipe of his dear old Scottish grandmother.

Then, tea being drunk and scones munched, we'll retire here to the Main Hall for some closing remarks and questions. So, by 5:00 we should have the conference wrapped up. But the fun isn't over! This is Australia mates! We'll be flocking to the hotel's own <u>Palm Lounge</u> on the east side of the foyer for an informal reception. You can relax, mingle with the other delegates, and let your hair down a bit. This will run from 5:10 to 6:10, though you're free to stay as long as you like. The lounge manager has informed me that, for the duration of the actual reception, you can have allyou-can-drink beer for \$20.00 with purchase of an advance ticket.

And, yes, <u>tickets can be purchased from any conference organizer or at the</u> front desk anytime between now and the start of the reception. I suggest you come by tomorrow evening to pick up the tickets since the conference hall only holds 800 people. That way you can also get your journey planned ahead of time and be sure not to miss this truly memorable conference. If you want cocktails, however, I'm sorry. You'll have to pay for those at the regular price.

Oh my goodness! Speaking of paying, I see I forgot to tell you a couple of things. The first is about lunch. <u>The charge for the lunch will be \$15.00 for all you delegates.</u> If you have guests with you, the cost is \$25 for the general public, and \$6.50 for children under the age of 10. That's fifteen dollars each, not total for everyone! Another item is about the lunch menu. I very much urge you to try the fish. I mean, <u>look at the restaurant's name: Sea</u>

015

014

Q16

017

Q18

View. As the name suggests, it is a famous seafood restaurant. The chef is a Basque from Spain and he really gets quite put out when people ignore his fish specialties for burgers or barbecue. If fish isn't your thing though, try the steak – he makes an exquisite Filet mignon topped with bleu cheese and mushrooms.

Finally, if you'd like to buy a ticket, you can have both lunch and the <u>unlimited beer for \$35.00.</u> I should have mentioned that earlier, but I am a bit forgetful. Maybe I should avoid the beer after the conference, eh? 020

Well, I've said my bit. Are there any questions?

# Section 2 解析

本篇与剑桥 6 P80 的 Section 2 的表格相似程度极高, 可以比较来做。

#### 11 答案 Computer as Teacher

本题型为横向表格题,所以尤其要注意表头时间的变换,即便有些空格无法判断答案,但表头时间是我们跟上录音速度的一个重要依据。本题需要填写讲座名称,在听到 at 9:00 a.m.要提笔准备了: We'll be hearing a lecture from Dr. John Smith about 'Computer as Teacher'.注意标题的每个单词首字母需要大写,介词除外。

#### 12 答案 University of Melbourne

该信息比较好辨认,但与上一题连接紧密,很有可能在拼写上一题时,本题录音就已经 读完,等反应过来为时已晚。其次,Melbourne的拼写也是横在中间的一个难题。我们在 准备雅思考试的过程中,对于澳洲、欧洲的重要国家及城市名称要尽可能熟悉。毕竟这 是一个有关英澳留学的考试。本题也要注意大小写问题。

#### 13 答案 top floor

表格题一般顺序规整,由此我们也可看出最后一列需填写地点名称。在最后一列的第二行,我们可以看到 Garden Room on the ground floor 这样的信息。而此空格处的句式为 Sea View Restaurant on...,因此我们可以判断出本题也要填写楼层信息。以表头的时间为定位,听到 one o' clock 的时候,准备搜索楼层信息。原文: The restaurant is located right here in the hotel, on the top floor.

SECTION 3

#### 14 答案 ground floor

同上。原文: I suggest you take the lift on the ground floor.

#### 15 答案 3:10

本题稍微有些难度。所填内容在表头,容易错过,而且存在表中后列信息前置的现象。 原文: We'll break for afternoon tea at 3:10 p.m.. 在听到 afternoon tea 之后才有时间出现。 不过只要提前就有听时间的意识,做对的几率还是很大的。

#### 16 答案 Palm Lounge

本题听到表头的时间下午 5 点后,要集中搜索地点信息。原文: We'll be flocking to the hotel's own Palm Lounge on the east side of the foyer for an informal reception. 其中 hotel, east side, foyer, informal reception 这些信息都会造成一定的干扰。但是通过上面的表格,我们能看出这个"地点"实际上指的就是带功能的房间。显然 Palm Lounge 才是答案,因为 hotel 范围过大, east side 为方向, foyer 是 Palm Lounge 信息的补充,而 informal reception 根本不能作为 entertainment (娱乐)的地方。

#### 17 答案 C

本题中, A 项是说只能在前台购票,显然不对, B 项是 speaker 建议明晚来取票,而文中提到: Tickets can be purchased from any conference organizer or at the front desk anytime between now and the start of the reception. 意思就是从现在起至招待会结束之前这段时间内,都可购票。所以 C 为正确选项。

#### 18 答案 B

本题 A, B, C 三个选项在原文中都有出现。但是要注意题干主语为 delegates,所以 B 为 正确选项。其他选项对应不同的人群, A 选项是针对儿童,而 C 选项是针对普通大众的 价格。

#### 19 答案 B

本题 A, B, C 选项都有出现。但是文中提到餐厅的名字为 Sea View,是一家有名的海鲜餐馆。由此可看出 B 为正确选项。本题通过常识也可判断出正确答案。

20 答案 A

本题原文: If you'd like to buy a ticket, you can have both lunch and the unlimited beer for \$35.00. 所以 \$35.00 是含午餐和无限啤酒的总价, A 应为正确答案。

# **SECTION 3**

STUDENT:	Helloare you Professor Van Diezen?	
PROFESSOR:	Yes, I am. And who might you be?	
STUDENT:	Oh! Sorry, my name is Tina. I'm a freshman here. They told	
	me I should ask you for advice in choosing courses.	
PROFESSOR:	Well, that's part of what I'm here for. Please come in and sit	
	down. Now, what are your questions?	
STUDENT:	I, I almost don't know! Everything is so confusing! Like what	
	is a 'specialized course'?	
PROFESSOR:	Oh, easy. A specialized course is one that is compulsory,	Q21
	meaning it's a requirement for your major and regular so you	
	can't place out by taking a proficiency exam.	
STUDENT:	That sounds pretty strict. Then what are all these general	
	courses? I seem to have to take so many.	
PROFESSOR:	Nothing to be alarmed over. These are courses open to all	
	students and not directly related to your major. The university	
	offers these general courses to choose so that you can become	
	more well-rounded individuals. For example, I see you're a	
	Microbiology major. So it might be a good idea to take some	
	literature or history courses so that you can know something	
	besides all science.	
STUDENT:	You mean these courses are, like, for fun?	
PROFESSOR:	That might be one way to look at it, but don't tell the	
	literature professor such a thing. Think of a general course	
	as the opposite of a specified course. A specified course is one	
	that pertains directly to your major.	
STUDENT:	So can I take any Microbiology course I want?	
PROFESSOR:	Let's see. Oh, those courses used to be open to Microbiology	Q22
	students only. The good thing is, now it's open to students on	
	a flexible schedule, so it's not only for full-time students. So	
	the answer is yes, if you have the instructor's permission.	
	May I ask you why you chose Microbiology?	
STUDENT:	Well, I also like plain old Biology too. You know, full-sized	
	animals. I might even become a veterinarian. Could I take	
	some Biology classes?	
PROFESSOR:	Well, they are open to full-time students only, which I	Q23
	believe is what you are. I don't know how a freshman would	

	get along with Microbiology, though. I mean, most of the students presently looking into it are from off-campus.	Q24
STUDENT:	Off campus?	
PROFESSOR:	Yes, you know, people who use it in their work at hospitals,	
TROT LODOT.	laboratories, even a police detective. Why did you choose	
	Microbiology, if I may ask? I don't think you quite answered	
,	that.	
STUDENT:	Well eventually I want to be a doctor. At least my dad tells me	
STODENT.	and the second	
DDOFESSOD	so.	
PROFESSOR:	If I may say so, young lady, you seem a little uncertain. Still,	
	I think that might be a good idea for a career. Of course, if	
	you're thinking about being either a doctor or a vet, you	
	should take some Medical Science classes before you even	
	think of applying to med school.	
STUDENT:	Great! What should I take?	
PROFESSOR:	There is one small problem. The new Medical Sciences	Q25
	building is under construction, so there are no experimental	
	facilities available until next year. I'm afraid you'll have to	
	wait. But don't forget to take those courses at the first	
	opportunity!	
STUDENT:	Oh, bummer. Is there any other course you'd recommend for	
	someone like me?	
PROFESSOR:	Well, since you seem to like animals, have you ever thought	
	about looking into Environmental Science?	
STUDENT:	No, I never really thought about it before. Is it worthwhile?	
PROFESSOR:	Quite! In fact it's the fastest growing subject on this campus.	Q26
PROFESSOR:	I'm sorry, I couldn't help noticing the long list of classes	
	you've written out there. May I have a look?	
STUDENT:	Oh, sure.	
PROFESSOR:	Medical Science, Statistics, Laboratory Techniques, Medicine,	
	Mathematics, Computing. My, my, a bit of everything here.	
STUDENT:	Is it too much?	
PROFESSOR:	For your first semester, yes. What I suggest is starting out	Q27-Q29
	by taking the compulsory courses. Like we said before, the	
	Medical Science can wait. Consider taking that in your	
	sophomore year. I think I'd put off Computing too. I	

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#### 21 答案 C

本题难度不大,甚至可以根据常识直接判断出正确选项。题干中 specialized course 为专业课,即必修课的意思。显然 C 选项中 compulsory 一词与其不谋而合。

030

## 22 答案 A

本题有干扰顶 Microbiology students only, 但是原文是 used to open..., now it is open...所以 曾经是只对 Microbiology 专业的学生开放,现在则对 flexible study time students 也开放了。

#### 23 答案 B

本题定位明显,题干和选项均有所涉及,比较容易选出正确答案。

#### 24 答案 B

本题答案在前后文中有重合。Professor 说: I mean, most of the students presently looking into it are from off-campus. 而 Student 又问: Off-campus? 对话中反复提及的内容应该引起注意,因为它极有可能成为谈话重点和答案。C 选项 people who work at hospital 为干扰项,因为原文列举了很多, hospital 只是其中一项。

#### 25 答案 A

本题答案比较直观。听到 There is one small problem 时应该注意,因为随后就有问题的原因出现: There are no experimental facilities available until next year. 新的医学科学大楼正在建设中,直到明年才会有实验设备,这也是课程为什么明年才会开放的原因。所以 A 为正确选项。

#### 26 答案 C

本题答案不在附近,开始时 Environmental Science 是 Professor 提出的,而 Student 又进行 反问,这时 Professor 的回答才包含 the fastest growing subject,该信息与题干相吻合。其 他选项具有干扰性,但是根据并列内容无法在单选题中进行选择这一原则,我们可以排 除 A、B 选项,这两个选项并列出现在随后的对话中。注意:并列干扰是选择题中的一 种常见出题手段。

#### 27-29 答案 CEF

多选题信息丰富,但是干扰项的出现方式和单选区别不大。C、E、F 这三个选项原文都有 I recommend..., your major requires..., get your required... 这样的肯定句,而提到干扰项 Medical Science 时指出"...can't wait. Consider taking that in your sophomore year.",而 Computing 是要 put off, Laboratory Techniques 是在来年科学实验室开放后学习的,Environmetal Science 则是根据你的兴趣选择学习与否。在排除了这些干扰项后,答案就一目了然了。

#### 30 答案 textbook allowance

本题通过预判词性,可以得知此处应填写名词性词汇,录音原文提到 \$1500 cash 后, 说: The money is intended more as a textbook allowance. 在此根据介词不换原则,我们可知 as 后面的名词就是要填的答案。

## **SECTION 4**

We've been talking about choosing building materials in the last week. Now, a great many factors influence the choice of building materials. You can't make a house of cards, right? And "people who live in glass houses..." and all that...anyhow, today I'd like to say a few words about flooring.

Some artificial materials can be used, like plastic for instance, which offer mixed blessings when used as a flooring surface. On the one hand, plastic is cheaper than nearly any other alternative, short of bare ground. Plastic also does not warp like wood. On the other hand, the best that can be said about plastic is that it "looks like" wood or stone. However, it cannot replace the real materials. As I have mentioned, I'm fixing up a new house. The decorator my wife hired told me, "Plastic does a great job of looking exactly like plastic." Besides, it scratches easily, fades or discolors, and starts cracking within a year or two. So, if you're fitting out a sleazy hotel or plan to live in a trailer park, go with the plastic. Really, though, for all intents and purposes, this leaves us with wood or stone as choices for flooring.

Stone and wood are alike in at least one respect: both go through processing before they can be put to use. Since few of us cut our own lumber or quarry our own stone, this is not perhaps a pressing concern. Still, do-ityourselfers would do well to remember to buy only properly seasoned wood. Unseasoned wood warps and a warped floor quickly becomes firewood (and its owner quickly becomes poorer). Likewise, except for dull-hued materials like slate or sandstone, most stone floors are polished before installation. The choice goes well beyond just wood or stone – each type requires many further considerations. A few special remarks are called for when considering woods, for example. As always, aesthetics, personal taste, and layout all play roles as well as the type of house or room. Oh, and certainly don't forget the cost. When it comes to cost, a rule of thumb is that the softer and less exotic the wood, the lower the cost. In the U.S., for instance, pine is both ubiquitous and cheap. Mahogany is imported and exorbitantly expensive. If you're on any kind of budget when remodeling, it's really helpful to remember to go for the softer woods.

Aside from cost, there are still lots of different factors that are important in choosing the best flooring for the job. Continuing with the example of wood, one must consider the effects of each type of wood on the mood of Q31

Q33

Q34

Q35

the room. When selecting the best wood to use, particular attention needs to be paid to its grain patterns, texture, and color. In rooms where relaxation or deep thought is the aim---say bedrooms or the study---dark, strong grained woods are the rule. Here the grain ought to match the furniture for a feeling of homogeneity. In rooms where activity and motion are typical---the dining room or living room---lighter, finer-grained lumber is more suitable. In such a setting, the wood grain might be useful in offering a contrast to the furniture. This leads to a feel of subconscious excitement, in keeping with the room's function.

In either case, though, consult a decorator. It is a decorator's job to know what materials to use to fit the function of the room. Though some things about putting together a room are subjective and based on one's individual taste, materials appropriate to a room's function are much more straightforward. <u>A decorator takes the needs of the customer and uses a</u> <u>mathematical formula, rather than subjective words. Since feelings vary from</u> <u>person to person, verbal descriptions of wood types tend to be ambiguous.</u> You may want the wood you select, but not something approximate! And if you do decide to do it yourself, remember that all woods must be treated with preservatives to enhance their appearance and preserve their natural beauty.

In the case of stone, or "quarry tile" as flat-cut flooring stone is properly called, a new set of considerations must be weighed. Simple color aside, the degree of reflection must be kept in mind. This is called the "reflectance rate", which is expressed in a number between 0.0 and 1.0, depending on the amount of light it reflects.

At one end of the scale is polished silver. At a rating of 1.0, this shiny surface reflects nearly all of the light directed at it. Numbers closer to zero describe materials that absorb more light. Moving down the scale a bit, we see that plastic that has been painted white has a rate of 0.8, which makes sense. We know that the color white reflects all other color while black absorbs all color, and plastic itself is a relatively reflective material.

Materials that are denser and darker have reflectance rates much closer to zero. <u>The quarry tile I mentioned a while ago has a rate of 0.1</u>. As you may know, quarry tile is generally dark brown and made from clay so it is quite

Q37

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dense. Of course, there is considerable variation among types of quarry tile because of the hue or treatment of the clay during its creation.

Does anyone have guesses as to what materials may have a rate of almost 0.0? We can guess most of these materials are black in color, but plastic, wood, and even stone reflect some light. One material with a rate of almost 0.0 is black velvet. The texture produces almost no shine at all.

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Carrera marble, despite its white hue, is actually lower in reflectivity than black onyx! In any case, the fact that tiles vary somewhat should not be forgotten. A highly reflective floor would not be suitable in a library; it would be indispensible in a ballroom (should your home be large enough to feature one). Again, a rule of thumb is that "light means lively." Since form (and material) follows function, one should only use the more reflective materials in rooms where the cultivation and expression of energy is important. Bear in mind too that most types of stone cost more than all but the rarest of woods.

Of course, there is no reason why some rooms of a house should not feature wood floors or other stone tiles. You can even mix the two. A room with wood panels on the walls can have a beautiful stone floor. My bedroom has white birch walls and a light blue slate floor. The place looks like a Russian hunting lodge. Remember, though, go with what feels right to you. Good taste and the "laws" of interior design are the home-owner's servants, not his master. It's only beautiful when you decide it is. I mean, you're the one who lives there, not the decorator, right? OK, are there any questions?

# Section 4 解析

#### 31 答案 plastic

对于提纲类的句子填空,定位一定要贴近空格处,因此尤其要注意介词 like,当然录音有可能会换成 such as, for example 等词组。本题比较直观,文中直接提到 like plastic for instance,所以答案应为 plastic。此外,后面也重复提到 plastic,所以对于那些反复提及的内容也需多加注意。

#### 32 答案 processing

贴近空格处的 undergo 在原文中被替换成 go through 一词,所以紧跟着的 processing 需要进行填写了。有的同学可能听到了一句: before they can be put to use,然而此题空格处应填写名词性词汇,显然 "before they can be put to use" 一句中并没有合适的词汇可作为答案。

#### 33 答案 seasoned

通过预判词性可以得知本题应填写 V-ed 形式。在听到"since few of us cut our own lumber"时,就应该注意搜索 V-ed 形式的单词了,因为 lumber 与 wood 是同义词,而之后的句子中也只有 seasoned 为被动形式。

#### 34 答案 polished

同上。题中主语 stone 可以听到,此处也应填写 V-ed 形式,随后录音中出现的 polished 一词即为答案。

#### 35 答案 cost

本题稍有难度,不过录音中 cost 这个名词重复了数遍,我们不奢求同学们理解全部意思, 却必须得知道反复提及之处也就是想着重强调的内容,而该内容极有可能就是答案了。

#### 36 答案 grain patterns

本题比较容易听出录音中出现了几个并列名词,只是在拼写时需要注意。而 pattern 这个 单词在剑桥 8 Test 1 Section 4 中也有出现,由此我们不难看出雅思听力的答案范围实际上 比较有限。一定要注重场景词汇的听写。

#### 37 答案 words

通过预判词性,可知本题应填写名词性词汇,且为复数形式。我们在听录音时,需要着 重听 subjective 所修饰的复数名词即可。

#### 38 答案 0.8

数字题不进行过多解释,但是要注意 0.8 也可读成 point eight,此时的 0 可以省略不读。

#### 39 答案 0.1

同上。

#### 40 答案 black velvet

本题基本上很多同学选择放弃了,因为单词不会拼写。原句: One material with a rate of almost 0.0 is black velvet. 既然此处需要填写 material,那么只能是名词 black velvet (黑 色天鹅绒) 为答案。

# TEST 2

# **SECTION 1**

CUSTOMER:	Good morning. I've been looking at your holidays to Australia	
	in your brochure. I'm thinking about going during the second <i>Examp</i>	le
	half of next month.	
AGENT:	Good morning. As you can see from our brochure, we offer a	
	wide variety of packages to various destinations in Australia.	
	Is there anything in particular that interests you?	
CUSTOMER:	Yes, my husband and I are very interested in the holidays in	
	the Outback.	
AGENT:	These holidays are becoming increasingly popular. Would	
	you like to arrange flights and accommodation with us, or	
	just accommodation?	
CUSTOMER:	Can you arrange flights from Sydney?	
AGENT:	Certainly.	
CUSTOMER:	OK, flights and accommodation then. Q1	
AGENT:	Right. You said that you wanted to travel next month. Which	
	date would you prefer? I should point out that there are no	
	flights available every day, so if you have a flexible itinerary,	
	that's better.	
CUSTOMER:	Well, we arrive in Sydney on 15th <u>April</u> and we were thinking $Q^2$	
	of travelling to the Outback on 18th August, er I mean	
	April.	
AGENT:	OK. There's only one flight from Sydney to Alice Springs on	
	18th, so I'll book you on that. It leaves at 10 in the morning,	
	which is quite convenient. Shall I book two seats for you?	
CUSTOMER:	Yes, please.	
AGENT:	As for your stay in the Outback, you can see from the	
	brochure that we offer three packages – budget, standard and	
	luxury. The budget package is about 500 Australian dollars.	
	The standard package is about 700 and the luxury one is	
	approximately 1,000, though it does depend on exactly what	
	you would like regarding extras. Which one would you prefer?	
CUSTOMER:	Well, we can't decide between the budget and standard	

AGENT:	options. Ah, well, actually, just looking at my computer here, on the	AGENE
	date that you want to fly into Alice Springs, there is no	
	standard accommodation available. It's fully booked, I'm afraid.	e that a <b>200</b> Sector
CUSTOMER:	That's OK. We think that the <u>cheapest</u> one should be fine for us. We don't mind roughing it for a few days and we don't expect to be spending much time at the accommodation. We	Q3 : DA
CENT	prefer the outdoors.	
AGENT:	Right. Let's look at the room options.	
AGENT:	First of all, would you prefer a non-smoking room?	Q4
CUSTOMER:	Yes. Neither of us smokes.	
AGENT:	OK.	
CUSTOMER:	Oh, before I forget, could you book everything in my	
	husband's name, please?	
AGENT:	Yes, of course. Are you paying by credit card?	
CUSTOMER:	Yes.	
AGENT:	In that case, I'll need your husband's name exactly as it	
	appears on the card.	25
CUSTOMER:	Of course. It's John A. Smyth. That's Smyth with a 'Y'.	Q5
AGENT:	John middle initial 'A' surname Smyth – S M Y T H. Is that correct?	
CUSTOMER:	Correct.	
AGENT:	Thank you. I'll just check the price. The room will cost 100	
	dollars a night plus 10 dollars tax, so $110$ dollars per night in total. Is that OK?	Q6
CUSTOMER:	Yes, that's fine. Book us for three nights, please.	
AGENT:	Most of the guests like to participate in some special activities	
	and trips while they are staying in the Outback. Is there	
	anything that interests you and your husband?	
CUSTOMER:	Yes, there are several things we'd like to see and do. We'd	
	definitely like to visit the Cultural Centre.	Q7
AGENT:	Yes, that's very popular. It's within walking distance of the	
	accommodation and it's free. It's also a great place to pick up	
	souvenirs of your trip.	
CUSTOMER:	We were thinking about visiting one of the nearby farms.	

#### 9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析

AGENT:	There are two farms nearby – a sheep farm and a kangaroo	
AGEN1.	farm. There is also an opportunity to ride camels in the desert.	
	Have you ridden a camel before?	
CUSTOMER:	No, but it sounds like fun. Could you give me some more	
COSTOWER.	details about the kangaroo farm and the camel ride?	
AGENT:	Certainly. The kangaroo farm includes information on how the	
AGENI.		
	animals are raised whilst the camel ride provides information	
	on desert flora and fauna. Which would you prefer? You can	
	arrange to see the kangaroos in the wild if you like, rather than	
	on a farm.	
CUSTOMER:	That sounds perfect. OK, we'll go on the <u>camel</u> ride and see	Q8
	the kangaroos in their natural habitat.	
AGENT:	OK. I'll arrange that for you. I forgot to mention that the	
	journey also includes a stop at a place of aboriginal artwork.	
	It's a place well-known for its stone carvings of animals and	
	mythical creatures.	
CUSTOMER:	That sounds great! Are the carvings in the desert?	Q9
AGENT:	Yes.	
CUSTOMER:	Wonderful!	
AGENT:	Well, that's perfect then. I'm sure you'll have a lovely trip, but	
	remember that you need take care in the sun.	
CUSTOMER:	Yes. We're really looking forward to our trip. We really want	
	to try to experience the dreamtime under the stars.	Q10
AGENT:	Of course. That's what a trip to the Outback is really all about.	~
CUSTOMER:	Yes. Now, how about the cost	

# Section 1 解析 -

## 1 答案 flights

本题较简单,录音中直接提到 flights and accommodation 这一并列性名词短语,在填写答案时,注意要填写复数形式。

#### 2 答案 April

本题需填写月份。这要求我们必须对月份的拼写和读音极为熟悉,录音中出现了两个时间,分别是15th of April 和18th of August,随后又进行了修正强调: I mean April,因此

答案应为 April。

#### 3 答案 cheapest

通常,在做填空题时,我们应当提前判断空格处所填内容的词性,通过标题 accommodation criteria(住宿标准)一词可知,此处应填写形容词,根据录音得知答案为 cheapest。

#### 4 答案 non-smoking

本题填写房间类型。关联词后面的内容往往是重点,因此听到文章中关联词 first of all 时要注意其后面的内容,原文中,Agent 紧接着就说: Would you prefer a non-smoking room? Customer 回答: Yes. 因此 non-smoking (无烟房) 为答案。

#### 5 答案 John A. Smyth

此题为姓名拼写题,无难度,根据 Agent 的拼写作答即可。

#### 6 答案 110 dollars

本题为数字题。原文中: The room will cost 100 dollars a night plus 10 dollars tax, so 110 dollars per night in total. 能听到 100, 10, 110 这几个数字。根据关键词 in total, 即可得出 答案为 110 dollars。

#### 7 答案 Cultural Centre

本题稍有难度。因为听到 visit the Cultural Centre 的时候基本无法确认这就是答案。需要接着往下再听一句: Yes, that's very popular. It's within walking distance from the accommodation. 这时才能定位到题目。本句话中的 it 指代上句的 Cultural Centre。这种指代题在剑桥 7 P17 的 38 题也有出现过。

#### 8 答案 camel

本题不难,根据介词不变法则: on+n,便可知答案为 camel,但是要注意其拼写。

#### 9 答案 desert

本题根据介词不变法则: in+n, 可知答案为 desert。此题与剑桥 5 P36 的 32 题形式类似。

#### 10 答案 stars

录音中出现了 under the stars,而题干中的 beneath 与 under 同义,所以答案应为 stars,注 意要填写复数形式。

## **SECTION 2**

Continuing our broadcast of public service announcements, Worldwide Helpers announces upcoming vacancies for a number of volunteer worker positions. All applicants must meet the following requirements.

First of all, applicants must be over <u>18 years</u> of age. The company apologizes, *Q11* but there can be no exceptions to this rule. Second, persons interested in these positions may not have <u>police records</u>. Minor traffic offenses like a *Q12* parking ticket are, of course, no problem. But, and I quote, "past and present drug users and sex offenders" need not apply. The employer will, of course, check with the police to verify your clean record.

In addition, applicants must supply references from past or present employers Q13 or teachers along with their recent <u>CV</u>. These references must testify as to Q14 the applicant's work habits and/or character. Remember, these are references from employers or teachers. A note from your dear old Mum won't do. Worldwide Helpers assures me that they will contact these references to confirm they are genuine.

Although all positions are volunteer, the employer will reimburse some of your expenses. For example, they will pay for <u>transportation</u> to and from the job site. Aside from that the cost of phone calls is covered.

Q15

As for the positions themselves, there are three types. The first involves assisting persons confined to wheelchairs. For this position, volunteers must be physically fit and in excellent health. They must be able to lift at least one-hundred and fifty pounds. They should also have a current First Aid certificate from the Red Cross. But the most important requirement is that the volunteer must have his <u>own car.</u> On Tuesday afternoons, the volunteers take their clients to various scenic spots around the city to experience and enjoy nature.

If you don't drive, but you'd still like to get involved, the center has a number of openings for people to read to the blind. Readers must, of course, read English clearly. Persons with no foreign accent are preferred. For these positions, you must be available on Monday mornings. Oh, wait, I see a note

Q17

016
here. There is one opening for someone who can read Urdu. Apparently, there is a Pakastani blind person who'd like to hear his or her native language. But the other positions are all in English.

And finally, there are a limited number of volunteers needed to care for disabled children. I'm sorry, but the information I've been given does not say how many children or what disabilities they have. In any case, you are needed to care for the children for one week in <u>August.</u> Apparently this will be at the close of the summer holiday. I would guess this involves helping them with the routine chores of daily life. Again, volunteers for this position must know basic First Aid, be in good health, and be able to lift up to 75 pounds.

All applications for this position have to be submitted no later than Monday,<br/>August 8. Applications may be made either by regular postal service---<br/>the "snail mail"---or by email. The mailing address is Worldwide Helpers,<br/>Post Office Box 651, East Surrey BY8 99C. Please write "ATTENTION:<br/>Mary Smith" on the envelope. Or you can send e-mail to acrawfor@<br/>worldwidehelpers.org.That's <u>A-C-R-A-W-F-O-R at W-O-R-L-D-W-I-D-E-</u><br/>Q20<br/>H-E-L-P-E-R-S dot org. So get out there and do something good!Q20

OK, our next announcement is looking for someone to "facilitate" tiger breeding at the London Zoo. And, get this, it's a "strictly volunteer" position. That means you don't get paid! Oh my God...I'm sorry ladies and gentlemen, but I just have to laugh...

# Section 2 解析 -

11 答案 18

本题需要填写年龄,文中 over 与题干 at least 意思相近,注意区分 eighteen / eighty 的读 音。有时根据场景和常识可以判断年龄。

#### 12 答案 police records

注意关联词 second,这是换题标志,否则很有可能错过 12 题。job applicants=persons interested in these positions,即职位申请者。所以答案为 police records,注意填写复数形式。

# 13-14 答案 references, CV/curriculum vitae

注意关联词 in addition,此为换题标志。本题要填写的是工作申请者需要提交的两项物品,所以要尽可能注意名词。原文: Applicants must supply references from past or present employers or teachers along with their recent CV. 本句中 references 是常见的场景词汇,听到就要落笔,还有一个则是 CV。相信找过工作的同学对 CV(curriculum vitae) 即简历一词,应该不会陌生吧。

## 15 答案 transportation

本题要求填写费用名称, 原文: They will pay for transportation to and from the job site. 即雇 主会报销交通费用,所以答案为 transportation。

# 16 答案 own car

本题原文中有转折词 but, 之后的内容要注意听。原文: But the most important requirement is that the volunteer must have his own car. 所以 volunteer 之后的名词 own car 就 是本题的答案。

#### 17 答案 Monday mornings

通过表格的上述内容,我们可以得知本题填写时间,答案为 Monday mornings。注意大写和复数问题。

# 18 答案 August

同上。

#### 19 答案 651

此题为数字题,较简单, 必拿下。

# 20 答案 acrawfor@worldwidehelpers.org

此题需填写邮箱地址,原文中也有具体拼写,轻松拿下。

# SECTION 3 bears and the product product and the back back back and

DAVE:	Are you just leaving the library now? I saw you get there at	
	8:00 a.m.!	
PETE:	Yeah, I've been there all day.	
DAVE:	What for? They hire a cute new librarian or something?	
PETE:	I wish. No, it's the presentation that I will give in	
	Environmental Science the day after tomorrow.	
DAVE:	What's it about? I heard you were really excited about the	
	class. And Dr. Schnee always calls you for the "arcane"	
	questions, as he calls them.	
PETE:	It's about environmental damage in the Yucatan.	
DAVE:	Excuse me, what? Or is that where?	
PETE:	Yucatan. It's a state in Southeast Mexico.	
DAVE:	So what's happening there?	
PETE:	Agriculture is having a really adverse impact on the	
	environment. There are too many farmers doing too much	
	farming. It's really destroying the forests and ruining the soil.	Q21
	Deforestation is a major problem there now.	
DAVE:	How did you learn about this? I don't recall Dr. Schnee	
	saying anything about it in lecture.	
PETE:	Yes, but my brother went there last month. You know, to look	
	at the old cities the Maya Indians built. That's what first got	
	me interested.	
DAVE:	Your brother Tom?	
PETE:	No, Dick, Harry's twin. Anyway, he told me how few trees	
	there were now and how much empty ground that grows	
	almost nothing. He said the place looked more like desert	
	than jungle in some parts. It brought environmental damage.	Q22
	So I started looking for materials in the library. Here, look at	
	this magazine.	
DAVE:	What's in it?	
PETE:	It's an old issue of "National Geographic." It includes	
	interviews with tourists who've been there in the past few	Q23
	years. It's pretty bad. See the photos?	
DAVE:	I see the photos, but one or two photos don't prove anything.	
PETE:	Then read what the article says. Right there. The first thing it	
	points out is how soil samples show it is hard for anything to	Q24

. . .

has lost most of its forest in the past ten years. See, there are graphs. As the number of farmers increases, the acres of forest have decreased. It's an inverse relation.

DAVE:	So how big is that state? I'm sorry, but I've never really	
	learned the metric system.	
PETE:	It's bigger than the state of Massachusetts!	
DAVE:	That's shocking! Anything else?	
PETE:	There's lots of else. Scientists say there's a "growing area" of	
	about 10.5 square kilometers where nothing can grow at all.	Ç
	It's like the beginning of a desert.	
DAVE:	Oh yes. What Dr. Schnee called "desertification." But, why	
	can't anything grow there? I've never really studied soil	
	chemistry.	
PETE:	I'm just starting to look into that subject, but my sister Marie	
	is a geologist and she says the problem is that the soil has too	
	much saline, with no plants helping to adjust the chemistry.	
	Apparently, that's a common problem with soil types	
	throughout areas with rain forest. Once you lose the plant	
	cover, it's difficult to bring it back. Reforestation is almost	
	impossible, even if the land is not being used for other	
	purposes.	
DAVE:	Wait a minute, what is 'saline?'	
PETE:	Saline is salt dissolved in water. Scientists who've gone there	
	have taken measurements. They do this by gathering a sample	Ç
	of the soil and running a simple test that shows the ionization	
	of the solution. The Geology Department in our own	
	university has reviewed the soil at the site too. They're right.	Ç
	It looks pretty bad. The level of salinity is going up. But the	
	plants that would solve that problem can't be planted in soil	
	like that. There is a narrow spectrum of salinity in which the	
	plants will grow.	
DAVE:	And once you pass the threshold, there is no way to put the	
	problem right?	
PETE:	Exactly. It's possible that no one can do anything to stop the	
	trend now. And all because of human greed! I	
DAVE:	Wait a second. How do you know these 'scientists' can be	
	trusted? What kind of reputation do they have? Are they	

Q26

Q27

Q28

	reliable?
PETE:	Oh they're definitely reliable. They include four members of
	the faculty from the Geology Department right here at MIT.
	Here, study these photographs and check the damage yourself. Q29
	That's what Dr. Horst who wrote this book here did. He's
	newly appointed, but Dr. Schnee says he's brilliant.
DAVE:	So, where are you going now?
PETE:	I'm headed over to the Geography Department to borrow a
	<u>map</u> for my presentation. You know, this whole problem could $Q^{30}$
	have been avoided! The farmers there in the Yucutan
DAVE:	Uh, Pete??
PETE:	What?
DAVE:	Go take a break! Leave some studying for the rest of us.

# Section 3 解析

# 21 答案 farming

题干中有 Southeast Mexico 这样的地点作为定位词,并且空格前面有修饰词 too much,在 录音中也可清晰地听到,所以我们可以很快确定答案为 farming。

# 22 答案 environmental damage

听到 Dick 人名,准备提笔做题,原文讲到 few trees 和 empty ground,我们可以发现这些就是 vegetation problems,题目已经开始涉及,而录音中 brought 与题干中的 caused 一词 匹配,所以后面的名词短语 environmental damage 应为答案。

## 23 答案 tourists

本题比较好作答, back issue of periodical 为过期杂志的意思, 原文有提到 old issue of 'National Geographic', 而且 interviews with 没有替换,所以马上落笔之后的名词 tourists,但是要注意答案要写成复数。雅思听力中名词成为答案的几率很大,而且基本 都以复数形式出现。

# 24 答案 samples

本题有点难度。很多同学都是听到了 article,但是写什么不确定,找不到。其实 land= soil, tough=hard。这几个替换词如果我们听到能反应过来,答案就很好定位了,原文 录音: how soil samples... it's hard for anything to grow...,对应着题目的 land samples... very tough。当然答案也要写成复数形式。



# 25 答案 21,000 square

数字题即必须拿分题。不解释,如果有同学数字总是不过关,总是遗憾地丢分,建议多进行快速朗读数字的训练,手机号码、公共汽车线路等都是可以练习的素材,看到并立即做出反应,集中训练几次后,就会有很大进步了。

#### 26 答案 10.5 square

同上。

#### 27 答案 measurements

本题属于简单题,先找到句子主语 scientists,在听录音时认真记清其后的词组,尤其是 与 take 相关的,这样我们可以快速地找到答案。注意填写复数形式。

#### 28 答案 soil

本题 Geology Department 定位明显,题干中的 analyzed 与原文中的 reviewed 经过替换, 之后的名词 soil 即为答案。

#### 29 答案 photographs

本题有信息前置现象。当听到 Dr. Horst 时候答案已经过去了。题干为 ... are worth studying, 而原文为 study..., 之后才出现 Dr. Horst wrote this book。这种信息前置题每套题中总有那么一到两个,同学们尽力而为,不要影响接下来的做题。

## 30 答案 map

本题空格处前面有 a, 意味着答案一定为名词单数形式, 所以通过 borrow a map for my presentation 与题目 need a map to do the presentation 进行替换从而快速定位。

# **SECTION 4**

Good afternoon, and welcome to Insect Biology 101. I'd like to begin this course with a few remarks about good insects and bad ones. Bugs are all around us and that's both a benefit and an annoyance--sometimes maybe even serious harm. First let's talk about the good things that insects do for us.

Probably the most important insect for humans, and maybe for all other life, is the bee. <u>Bees help plants in the process of pollination, and thus are</u> necessary to most flowers and fruit-producing trees. That is, they carry pollen

Q31

from "male" flowers to "female." If it weren't for bees, we'd have very few food plants and no fruit either. In fact, there would be no "we." No less a thinker than Albert Einstein pointed out that, without bees, humanity would be dead within a year or less. We'd starve. It's that simple. That should maybe make us just a little humble.

A little less dramatic is the fact that bees also make the honey we eat. Moreover, they produce beewax, which is useful in candles and it's also used as a first-rate furniture polish. Sure, these may not be vital to our lives, but they can serve as reminders of how important bees are. That's a point I keep coming back to in this course. Though, in all fairness, I should point out that butterflies aid in pollination as well as bees.

Now, here in Michigan, what's the worst part of summer? Yep, that's rightmosquitoes. But I'm talking about helpful insects, right? So let's look at the dragonfly first. If there were no dragonflies, there would be even more mosquitoes! Dragonflies mainly eat mosquitoes and also a few other insects. Yes, that's right. They don't just fly around, they also help to eliminate harmful insects. So, the next time you see a dragonfly, don't you dare kill it!

Now let's talk a little about those harmful insects. Take the mosquitoes I just mentioned as an example. Not so many years ago, mosquitoes here in America weren't just annoying. Some were even deadly. They carried malaria and <u>yellow fever</u>. My own ancestor, the Confederate General John Bell Hood lived through the worst battles of Civil War, only to die at age thirty-eight from yellow fever. A pest, not a bullet!

But there's worse. In the first British colony, Virginia, 70% of the people coming to America died within the first seven years! Things were so bad that the English had to start bringing in slaves from Africa. In general the Africans were immune to malaria and lived longer. And the effects of slavery are still with us. American slavery: that's an awfully big evil due to one little insect!

Other insects, of course, destroy food crops. In China, for instance, locusts continue to be a danger to the harvest in some areas. Less important, but still annoying, moths eat people's clothes and dust mites slowly destroy carpets. Worse, but still in the home, termites or "white ants" eat wood: the wood of 032

your house. If they are not stopped, they can eventually destroy the whole <u>building</u>. Usually they seriously damage a building before anyone even notices them. So, as we all know, insects can be a real trouble.

So, what to do? You can go ahead and start killing harmful insects. In the early decades after the Communist Revolution in China, Chairman Mao encouraged the people to swat every fly they could see. Slogans on the walls of buildings called them "little capitalists." But flies reproduce too quickly for this to be a long-term solution.

For some decades in the West, to kill insects with chemicals seemed a good remedy. Unfortunately, chemicals can only be used in a limited area for a limited time. It's <u>a small scale solution</u>. The insects come back. Worse still, some of the poisons used like DDT were found harmful to the environment. Many kinds of wildlife, like hawks, were harmed. And people in chemical-using rural areas have one of the highest rates of liver cancer in the world. It's no secret that the chemicals remain harmful to humans.

Like all species, insects adapt to their changing environments at an amazing rate. When a new chemical is introduced to their habitat, the insects that survive are generally the ones with some way of resisting the harmful effects. They then breed with the other survivors, and just like that insects become resistant to most poison in a few generations. An insect generation, remember, is a couple of months at most!

So, again we have to ask: what to do? Well, there are biological solutions. Some of these are pretty simple. One is destroying the insects' habitat. You take away their home or food. Cleaning your kitchen is the best way to prevent roaches. No garbage: no food. Getting rid of marshes and swamps eliminates mosquitoes. Other solutions might include bringing in dragonflies or bats in areas where mosquitoes are many. <u>This is a cheaper alternative to chemicals.</u> Biological methods like this also bring no extra pollution to the environment. But you have to be careful. If you change the environment too much, you might be hurting other forms of life accidentally.

One recent method of controlling insect populations involves interrupting their breeding cycle. What does that mean? It means "birth control for bugs." Insects are provided with food that makes them unable to reproduce. Since Q36

037

038

they can't have babies, the population disappears, or nearly so. And since no young are born, resistance is not a problem with no young insects developing increased resistance. Interrupt the life-cycle, eliminate the bug! It's clear that we must have an understanding of the <u>life cycle</u> of the insect. At least that's the plan. We'll go into more details as this course goes along. Now I will stop here to see whether you have any questions or not.

Q40

# Section 4 解析

本篇和剑桥 8 P37 的 Section 3 题目类似,可以参考。

# 31 答案 C

本题为选择题, A 选项中为 only 一词说法过于绝对,所以可直接排除。而录音中也明确 提及: Bees help plants in the process of pollination, and thus are necessary to most flowers and fruit-producing trees. 所以 C 为正确选项。

## 32 答案 B

本题录音中有 moreover 这个关联词,所以如果原文有递进、转折的关联词时都要注意 听,其后面一般是重点强调的内容,涉及正确答案。根据原文: Moreover, they produce beewax, which is useful in candles and it's also used as a first-rate furniture polish. 意思是说 蜂蜡可用作蜡烛和家具上光剂,虽说法稍有变化,却与原文意思保持一致,所以 B 为正 确选项。

#### 33 答案 harmful insects

本题为填空题, 原文: Dragonflies mainly eat mosquitoes and also a few other insects. Yes, that's right. They don't just fly around, they also help to eliminate harmful insects. 由于我们 填写的答案不能超过两个单词,因而 mosquitoes and other insects 这些并列信息,内容过 多,无法填写。所以只选取其中具有概括性的一项作为答案即可。

# 34 答案 yellow fever

本题比较容易定位。原文: They carried malaria and yellow fever. 只要能拼写出 yellow fever, 这个题目就没有难度。无特定技巧, 主要看平时的基本功了。

#### 35 答案 whole building

本题能听到 insects destroy 的前几顶,每一顶都有细致的举例说明,而离空格比较近的

even 一词原文中替换成了 eventually, 所以空格处填写 eventually destroy 后面的名词即可。

## 36 答案 small scale

本题遵循冠词不换原则, 找 a 后面的单数名词。原文提到: Unfortunately, chemicals can only be used in a limited area for a limited time. It's a small scale solution. 所以在听到 chemical 时, 就要准备找答案了。

## 37 答案 humans

本题原文: It's no secret that the chemicals remain harmful to humans. 而题干形式稍微有所 变化, bring harm to 与原文 remain harmful to 相匹配。这样答案就一目了然了,只是别忘 了填写复数形式。

#### 38 答案 resistant

本题原文: Insects become resistant to most poison in a few generations. 其中 most poison 就 是代指题目中的 the chemicals,所以放心写 resistant 好了,这个单词根据发音也比较容易 拼写。

#### 39 答案 C

本题相对容易, 原文: This is a cheaper alternative to chemicals. 所以 C 为正确选项。没有 太多干扰和替换在选择题中实属难得。

#### 40 答案 life cycle

本题先不要着急写,一定要听完。control the breeding of insects 等信息在原文中虽然出现 得比较早,但是要注意听紧贴空格处的内容 understand the insects',然后再回到原文中 寻找: It's clear that we must have an understanding of the life cycle of the insect. 所以 life cycle 才是答案。 TEST 3

# **SECTION 1**

CUSTOMER		
	Hello, and welcome to "Under Pressure Enterprises,"	
	Customer Service Department. This is Kelly. How may I	
	help you?	
MR. HEWITT:	Yes, I'm calling about one of your rice cookers I just	Example
	purchased.	
CR:	What seems to be the problem, sir?	
H:	Seems? There's no seeming about it! The blasted thing shoots	
	hot steam all over the place, that's what! It nearly scalded my	
	hand when I went to open it. Why it could have killed the cat	
	or something. It could have exploded and killed my wife and	
	me!	
CR:	Sir, sir, please calm down. As long as the steam escapes the	
	cooker, it won't explode.	
H:	So you're telling me there's no problem! Are you calling me a	
	liar?	
CR:	Sir, no one is calling you a liar.	
H:	Yes! So I demand a full refund!	
CR:	Under Pressure will be happy to refund your money, sir. Now	
	I just need some basic information.	
H:	OK, OK. Sorry. I do tend to get a little hot under the collar.	
	My wife tells me to slow downSo, what do you need to	
	know?	
CR:	Sir, don't worry. I just need to ask you the model number of	
	the cooker.	
H:	Hmmmwhere are my glasses? Ah, here! Let's seeah. It's	Q1
	<u>R242.</u>	
CR:	R242. OK, and how much did you pay for the product?	
H:	89.99 pounds. It was on sale, I guess I should tell you.	Q2
CR:	Thank you, that's honest of you. Now, where did you buy the	
	cooker? Which store and which branch?	
H:	At that big Electric Life appliance store downtown.	
CR:	The City Centre Branch?	Q3
H:	That's the one.	

CR: H: CR:	And you say the problem is that the steam escapes? Yes, it does! No problem, sir. If there's steam escaping, clearly the cooker	
	is broken or defective. So we have a R242 cooker with an escaping steam problem. It was bought from Electric Life's City Centre Branch for 89.99. Is that correct?	Q4
H:	Yes, that is correct.	
CR:	Oh, I nearly forget. When did you buy the cooker?	
H:	Just as soon as my wife got the crazy idea she'll live longer if	
	she stops eating good English food: roast beef and mash. No,	
	all she says she wants is rice and vegetables and sauces you'd	
	not soak your feet in!	
CR:	Sir, sir! When did you buy it?	
H:	Oh, there I go again. Let's see we bought it just six months	
	ago! We hardly used it either. But six months? Is that too	
	long? I mean for the warranty?	
CR:	Very well, that's well within the warranty period. Now, what's	
	your name and address.	
H:	Name and address! What for?	
CR:	Sir, it is company policy. If you want your money, you must	
	inform me.	
H:	Money you say? Oh, my name is Herbert Hewitt and my	Q5 Q6
	address is 84 Park Road.	
CR:	Is that here in Coventry?	
H:	Yes. The postal code is B0241DJ. But I don't think sending	Q7
	things in the mail is very secure or very efficient. I mean	
CR:	Don't worry, Mr. Hewitt, don't worry. We can credit the	
	money to your credit card. You do have one, don't you?	
H:	Yes, that's how we paid for the cooker.	
CR:	Oh, yes. We still have the number on computer. I only need to	
	ask your card's expiry date.	
H:	I'm afraid I never give that sort of information out. I mean,	
	once you have that, anyone could go charging things and	
CR:	Sir! I said your expiry date, not your card's password.	
H:	Oh, er, yes. Foolish me. Of course, you didn't say	
	"password." Let's see. That will be April 2008.	Q8
CR:	April 2008. Very well, your card still has nearly two months	
-		

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	left to go. We'll get that refund right to you, probably by five
	o'clock this evening.
H:	You had better! If I don't get my moneywait, wait. Yes, I
	know I'm losing my temper again. I really am sorry. I haven't
	had my medicine today.
CR:	And sir? Just one more question for our records. How often
	do you go shopping at the City Centre Branch?
H:	Oh, well it's hard to say. I suppose maybe once a month. But Q10
	I can tell you this, if I don't get my refund, I'll never shop
	there again! (He hangs up the phone.)
CR:	*sigh* I think it's time to start looking for another job!

# Section 1 解析 -

# 1 答案 R242

本题为数字题。注意数字和字母一起出现时,字母要大写。

2 答案 89.99

本题也为数字题,与上题类似。而且下文中客服有重复提及该数字,比较容易拿分。

3 答案 City Centre Branch

根据原文我们可知,商店名称为 The City Centre Branch,但由于字数限制,我们只需填写 City Centre Branch 即可,但要注意首字母大写。

## 4 答案 escaping steam

本题需填写商品存在的问题,从原文我们能听到: So we have a R242 cooker with an escaping steam problem. 因此 escaping steam 为答案。

## 5 答案 Herbert Hewitt

本题为名字拼写题,如果对外国人姓名比较熟悉的话,此题相对简单,容易拿分。

## 6 答案 84 Park Road

本题需填写地址。街道的组成依然遵循:数字、方向、名称及街道的信息内容。但是注意首字母大写。此题与剑桥 6 P78 第 7 题相似。

## 7 答案 B0241DJ

注意数字和字母同时出现时,字母要大写,并且要注意区分G,J的发音。

#### 8 答案 April 2008

本题为日期题,从原文中我们可得知答案为: April 2008。

#### 9 答案 refund

本题为细节题,考查赔偿方式,有一定难度。不过在对话开始不久,顾客就提出要全额 退款(a full refund)。如果同学们注意到这点,再加上通过对空格处预判词性,可知此 处需填写名词,随后可在录音中搜索名词。原文:We'll get that refund right to you.其中 refund 即退款这个词再次出现,这样空格处所填内容也就比较明确了。

# 10 答案 once a month

本题比较简单, 根据原文我们可以得知购物频率为 once a month。

# **SECTION 2**

Hello everyone, and welcome to the University of New South Wales. The first thing I'd like to do at today's Orientation Session is get you all oriented! That means tell you the location of some useful facilities and services. So, first of all, take out the maps we gave you all as you came in the door. The map is the big yellow sheet of paper.

As you can see on the map, North is at the top, South at the bottom, etcetera. Which way is North? Well, look through that window on my left, your right. See the rising sun? That would have to be East. So North must be directly behind me.

Now, We are at the campus's Main Gate. <u>The Recreational facilities are on</u> <u>my right-hand and its opposite is the Student Center.</u> No questions? Good. Pretty easy, right? Q11

OK, did everyone eat breakfast at the Student Food Service this morning? Was the food good? Yes, yes. I am joking. I've eaten there, too. So after a meal like that, you must be eager to go to a doctor. Right? Well I have good news for you: the Student Health Center is located about half a kilometer

straight north of here. Look on your maps. You see the street on the east side of this building? Ned Kelly Avenue? Just follow that about 500 meters, and the Health Center will be on your left at the third cross-street.

Now, I know you all just got here. So you must be wondering how to tell your folks you've arrived safely, how much you miss the dog, and how you already need more money. If you don't have an Iphone, you probably are wondering where to find a computer. Well, I have good news. If you go straight out of its door and walk down the Garden Street, you'll see the Internet Unit on your left-side, just next to the Gym. The hours are posted on the door, and the computers are free, but you must bring your student I.D. card with you. Like I tell everyone, if you need help with anything, you can probably find it right here in the Student Center.

Do you see the four buildings there between the Student Center and the Library? Those are the dormitories. The men's dorms are the two on the south; the women's the two on the north.

OK, I'm sorry to have to tell you. But, the university has been doing a lot of repairs and remodeling, and it's not all done yet. So there may be some small problems with your dorm rooms. Maybe the window doesn't open. Maybe an air-conditioner is missing or does not work. If there are any problems, you can go to the Complaint Office, which is right beside the teaching building between the Parker Street and the Crammer Street. Just tell them your problem and they should have it fixed by the time you graduate in four years. I'm joking, but please be patient. There are a lot of little things they need to take care of.

Tired of the school food? No? Give it a week. Or maybe you just need a place to get coffee in the wee hours of the night during one of those marathon study sessions. Either way, you definitely have to check out the <u>little Cafe just past the women's dormitories</u>. They've got free Wi-Fi, so a lot of students saddle up with coffee and a bagel for hours on end to get work done.

Q15

014

As for the dorm rooms, I have some bad news and some good news. The bad news is the rooms are small and you'll probably be sharing space with at least three other students. The good news is that each room has its own bathroom. What's good about sharing a bathroom with three strangers? Hmmm...good question. OK, call it bad news and worse news.

Hey, maybe try this for good news: each dorm has a kitchen. If you want to make snacks or meals, you can do it there. You can buy food containers at any campus convenience store, so you can store your food in the kitchen. But a word of warning: you should definitely write your name on your food containers. Sad to say, there are food thieves among your fellow students. Speaking of thieves, a word about security. I mean this is Australia and we do get drunken bush-rangers wandering onto campus. Each of you will be given a key for your dorm room. Don't lose it. You have to pay for any replacement and fill out a bunch of papers too. Red tape, huh? Your key does not work for the front door of your dorm, however. To the right of each door, there is a keypad with numbers. When you move in, they will tell you the code you use to enter the door. Please do NOT tell the code to people who do not live in the dorm.

Let's see. Have I forgotten anything? Oh, yes. Most of you are not rich, correct? So when your clothes get dirty, you can't just throw them away and buy new ones. That means you have to learn to do laundry. Or, men, that means you have to hurry up and get married. If you decide to wash those clothes and not get married, there are laundries in each dorm. Where? Oh, I almost forgot to tell you. <u>The laundry for each dorm is in the basement.</u> Some real good news this time: if you are a student, it is free. You do have to buy your own soap, however. The laundry closes, by the by, at 11:30.

And, now that I've mentioned 11:30, please remember the dorm doors are locked at 11:30 p.m.. Your code will not work. If you want to get in, you'll have to call the night watchman. Don't worry, you can get that number at the Dorm Office. Yes, the Dorm Office and the Complaint Office are the same office. All right, then. Before we continue are there any questions? 018

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# Section 2 解析

# 11-15 答案 EABDC

本题型为地图题,主要考查路线及方向等内容的表述。一般多会从 Main Gate 开始描述。 所以一开始要注意听 Main Gate 的左右方向,以及图中道路的名称,这些都会作为描述和 定位的信息。所有图中出现的单词都需要仔细辨读。可以参考剑桥 4 P13,剑桥 6 P58 的 类似题目。

## 16 答案 bathroom

本题有可能会错填成 space,因为录音中出现过 be sharing space 这个短语。但实际上题干问的是 Students don't need to share... 由此可见, space 并不符合题意。此外,录音中重复提到 bathroom 这个词,想必填出此答案还是不难的。同时,考生也应该能看出,很多题目并不是从语义上进行分析,而是从词性、重复信息等技巧上搜索答案的。

# 17 答案 food containers

本题比较简单。录音中直接出现 write your name on...,只是需要注意填写复数形式。对于这种信息比较明显、直接的,做题时不要犹豫,也不要过多地去考虑为什么要把名字写在盛食物器皿上。有时,太关注意思会拖做题的后腿!

# 18 答案 code

本题根据冠词 a, 可知空格处需填写名词, 对应原文: Tell you the code you use to enter the door. 此句中只有 code 能作为答案填写。

# 19 答案 basement

本题遵循介词不换原则,在文中搜寻 in 后面的名词,所以答案为 basement。

## 20 答案 11:30

本题为时间题,较简单,必拿下!

# **SECTION 3**

(Knocking at	the door)	
PROFESSOR:	Come in!	
SHEILA:	Professor Dundee? We're ready to make our presentation.	
PROFESSOR:	Oh, yes. I did say one o'clock, didn't I? Please, sit down. So,	
	who goes first? Bruce? Or you, Sheila?	
SHEILA:	I guess I could. Bruce is always a little shy.	
PROFESSOR:	Not after he's had a lager for lunch, eh Bruce?	
BRUCE:	Heh, heh. No, Sheila really should go first.	
SHEILA:	OK. Well, I'm reporting on the effects of different marketing	
	strategies on the cheese and oil markets in New Zealand.	
	Different strategies obviously affect the sales volume	
	differently. I looked at the sales in two cities, Christchurch	
	and Wellington.	
PROFESSOR:	And what did you find, pray tell?	
SHEILA:	Well, in Wellington the sales of both oil and cheese have risen	Q21
	pretty steadily. In fact the sales have risen quicker than the	
	population. On the other hand, in Christchurch, the volume of	Q22
	sales for both products has been about even.	
PROFESSOR:	Wait, so you said sales in Wellington have been going up?	
SHEILA:	Correct. The big ad agencies are trying out a new series of ads	
	that shift the focus from health to great taste. They think	
	that will get sales moving up in Christchurch, where the	
	population is less affluent and as a result generally less health-	
	conscious.	
PROFESSOR:	Brilliant. Thank you. And Bruce?	
BRUCE:	Uhhhyeah. My report is about chocolate sales in Italy and	
	Germany. The two countries' marketers have found out that	
	you have to market chocolate differently in each country.	
PROFESSOR:	For example?	
BRUCE:	In Italy, if you locate your sales outlets near a children's	Q23
	school, sales do great. They say it doesn't matter much what	
	brand of chocolate you're selling. As for Germany	
PROFESSOR:	"Das Land der Schokolade".	
BRUCE:	Huh?	
PROFESSOR:	That's German. It means "The Land of Chocolate." Germans	
	love the stuff, so people make a joke and call Germany that.	

BRUCE:	Ohuh, right		1002
PROFESSOR:	So, you were saying?		
BRUCE:	Well, like you pointed out, Germans love chocolate. But		21-
	they're thrifty. For a long time, the biggest selling brand was	Q24	
	"Schmutzig", mostly because it was the second cheapest, but		
	didn't taste too bad.		
DDUGE			
BRUCE:	But lately, "Kostig", the most expensive brand, has been		
	selling a lot.		
PROFESSOR:	Really? And how did this begin to occur?		
BRUCE:	Kostig pays shop owners to put the candy just about knee-		
	high for an adult.		
PROFESSOR:	I don't see		
BRUCE:	For little kids, that's about eye-level! That bright red candy is		
	the first one they see, so they buy it! Even better, they start		
	telling their moms to buy it too!		
PROFESSOR:	Again brilliant! A pretty good job, both of you. Tell me, what		
	do you plan to investigate for next week?		
SHEILA:	I'll be looking at ads for <u>cleansing products</u> in the local	Q25	
	market. I'm especially interested in the effects of <u>color</u> on	Q26	
	sales in advertising. You know, like the distinct orange color		
	of Neutrogena face cleansing products.		
PROFESSOR:	And you, Bruce?	8	
BRUCE:	I'm interested in the impact of <u>container types</u> on sales of	Q27	
	cookies. I'm looking into packaging for cookies and how		
	much the material used affects the image, and in turn sales.	Q28 Q	29
	You know, most containers are paper, but some expensive		
	cookies come in metal boxes. The shiny metal boxes catch		
	people's attention and the image remains in the memory		
	longer.		
PROFESSOR:	Well, it sounds like you two are all set. But as always in this		
	course, I urge you to keep paying attention to the extension of		
	advertising. That's often the key. Alright, any questions for me	Q30	
	before you go?		
SHEILA:	No, I think I'm all set. Thanks!		
BRUCE:	Me too. Thanks, Professor Dundee. See ya later.		

# Section 3 解析

#### 21-22 答案 A B

根据题干,我们得知本题考查的是 Wellington and Christchurch 这两个地方奶酪的销售情况,既然是曲线图,所以要注意听录音中的上升、下降等表示趋势的词语。原文: In Wellington the sales of both oil and cheese have risen pretty steadily. 因此 A 选项平稳上升为正确选项之一。而 In Christchurch, the volume of sales for both products has been about even. 所以 B 选项基本持平亦为正确选项。

#### 23-24 答案 E B

本题考查的是意大利和德国这两个国家巧克力的销售策略。通过地理位置可以定位,原 文: In Italy, if you locate your sales outlets near a children's school, sales do great. 所以 E 为 正确选项之一。原文: For a long time, the biggest selling brand was "Schmutzig", mostly because it was the second cheapest. 其前一句提到德国人喜爱巧克力,所以得出 B 也是正确 选项。

## 25-26 答案 cleansing products, color

这两道题定位相对容易,而且录音中也反复提及该内容。注意: 即使不确定或没听清楚 要填的内容, 也可根据强调、重复即可能是答案的原则, 先把这些内容记录下来。

#### 27 答案 container types

录音中短语 be interested in 在本题中并未发生替换,原文: I am interested in the impact of container types on sales of cookies. 其中, impact 与 effect 意思吻合,所以名词短语 container types 即为答案。

#### 28-29 答案 material used, image

本题相对稍有难度。题干问的是三者之间的关系。录音中并未提及 relationships 一词,但 是却有相关表述, 暗示报告中会调查研究所用材质是如何影响品牌形象的,反过来又对 销售有何影响。对应原文为: I'm looking into...and how much the material used affects the image, and in turn sales. 由于题目限制不超过两个单词,所以此处可以省略冠词,直接写 最主要的内容即可。

#### 30 答案 advertising

本题属于简单题,录音中 extension of advertising 与题干一致,答案比较直观。

# **SECTION 4**

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I'd like to take this opportunity to welcome you to our exhibition, "Two Centuries of the Bike." Let's stroll around the exhibition, shall we?

Although there were a few early efforts back in the 1700s, you didn't really see many bikes till, say, the 1830s in England. Bikes were a response to the rapid growth of cities early in the 19th Century. Cities like London were getting too big to walk across! The early bike let people travel with less effort than walking. Plus a bike was a lot cheaper than a horse!

Q31

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Think of it. No one invented a bike for, what, five thousand years of human history? Why did people do it then? Probably because this was the start of the Machine Age: people wanted machines to do all the work.

There were some drawbacks however. For one thing, there were no pedals. You simply pushed yourself along using your feet. Kind of like today's skateboard. That meant you went fairly slowly. And uphill, you actually worked harder, pushing that two-wheeler. Plus, the wheels were made of wood covered with metal, as you can see from this model. So the downside was that the ride was quite <u>uncomfortable</u> on most roads. Only a few gadget lovers had or used them.

By the <u>1860s</u>, though, improvements were being made. As you can see from this specimen, metal frames had become the rule. They're more durable than wood, and they don't warp in the rain. The biggest improvement however was the development of the chain and sprocket system. – They are <u>connected</u>. This meant you did not push the bike. You used pedals just like today. You had to try harder to balance, so it took some practice to figure out how to use the pedals. But it made the ride so much easier. As a result, the good thing was that you could ride a lot more smoothly and with very little effort.

By the 1880s, another big change was the use of <u>rubber wheels</u>. These became pretty common at that time. Though the first ones were solid rubber, the ride was a good deal more comfortable than the old iron and wood system. This is a big consideration because the faster you go, the more you feel every bump. Air-filled tyres----"pneumatic tyres"---didn't really come into use till around the year 1900, as you can see from this exhibition over here. That made the ride even more comfortable.

So, by 1890 or so, people were going a lot faster and a lot more smoothly. There was one problem when you were going quickly and comfortably: OH NO HOW DO I STOP?! Yes, we all laugh now. But for a long time, the only way to stop was to drag your feet. That didn't work very well and it would be dangerous if you were going fast. In the crowded cities of those years---New York, Chicago, and so on---you would get killed if you couldn't stop for, say, a streetcar.

Plus look at this bike. The front wheel is nearly a meter and two-thirds tall! They made them that way so you could see over people and wagons. But, you couldn't drag your feet. This model is called a "velocipede"---a "speed pedal." Another characteristic of the bike in this period is that it has two equal-sized wheels, which signaled a big change in bikes...

For with the velocipede, brakes appeared. If you wanted to stop, you just pushed the pedal backwards. Doing that stopped the back wheel of the bike. This technique worked a lot better than dragging your feet, or jumping off the high seat there! This meant that bikes became a great deal <u>safer</u>. It would have been safer if people wore helmets, but the first bicycle helmet wasn't invented until years later, and even then it was little more than a leather ballcap. It really wasn't until the 1970s that the bike helmet was modified to provide some real protection.

Before continuing on to look at developments since the 1890s, let's say a word more about safety. Everyone knows if you're going downhill, you can get going dangerously fast. To go more than a hundred kilometers an hour isn't all that difficult! But even on level ground it's easy to go too quickly. On a city street, today's bicycles can be ridden at a speed of over forty miles an hour, over a short distance. That's about sixty-four kilometers an hour. Remember you're on a bike, not in a car. There's nothing to protect you. People are killed in single-bicycle accidents every day, just from hitting the road.

A good rule to remember is, if you're going faster than the cars: slow down. And please wear a helmet. Nearly one-quarter of the epilepsy cases come Q37

Q39

from head injuries in accidents on bikes and motorcycles. I didn't mean to scare you, but safety is everyone's business.

What? Now that's a good question. Why are today's bikes so much faster? Well it's not just that today's athletes are faster. The answer is partly mechanical. If you look closely here, at the back wheel you'll see a number of gears. Changing gears is what makes those fast speeds possible. You can shift gears depending on the terrain and how hard you wish to pedal. So you can put it on a higher gear for downhill, and a lower gear for uphill travel to make it easier to climb that slope. You'll notice this gear-shifting mechanism is attached at the back wheel, and when the rider shifts on the handlebar gear-shifter, the chain moves to the appropriate sprocket. And, speaking of changing gears, let's look over here at our "Tour de France" exhibit...

# Section 4 解析

### 31 答案 less effort

本题为横向表格题,以时间发展为纵轴,所以在听到表头 1830 年时,就应提笔准备搜索 并填写答案了。由于本题无明显替换,所以听到 less effort than walking 这句的时候即可 写出答案,但是要注意信息的完整性,光写 effort 是不得分的,而且通过读题也可看出答 案要写成比较级形式。

#### 32 答案 uncomfortable

该题所在纵列要填写 disadvantage,首先通过观察该列的其他内容,大概得知这部分要填 形容词,所以在听录音时,要重点听表示负面、消极意思的形容词。同时,录音中也出 现转折句 There were some drawbacks however,这是换题的标志。通过这些我们很快可以 知道此处应该填写 uncomfortable。

#### 33 答案 1860s

通过观察,可发现此题应填写年份。做这种题型的简单办法就是将录音中出现的时间全部列出来,然后分别听写出该期间的具体发展情况,这样对整篇文章也能有一个宏观的了解。此外,本题需要注意的是:答案必须加 s。因为 1860 单指那一年,而 1860s 则指 19 世纪 60 年代整个那十年,含义不同。

#### 34 答案 connected

040

通过预判词性,可知此题答案需填写形容词或动词的被动形式。在...the chain and sprocket system 之后紧接着有一句: They are connected. 此处的 they 即指代前一句中的 chain and sprocket (齿轮)。

#### 35 答案 smoother

该题处于 advantage 这一纵列,再加上 ride 一词,由此可知,空格处应填写表示积极的、 正面的形容词。根据这些再去听录音。文中出现 the good thing was...,只不过此处修饰 名词 ride,所以需要转换一下词汇的形式。

#### 36 答案 rubber wheels

本题相对容易,在出现 1880 年这一时间词后,紧接着出现 use 一词,并未有任何的替换,所以直接写 rubber wheels (橡胶轮)即可。

#### 37 答案 safer

本题也是要填写 advantage,如先前所分析,多数应填写形容词,只不过此题与前一题相 隔较远,很容易使人怀疑自己是不是听过了。其实对于这种相隔较远的题目,录音一般 会间隔 40-60 秒。同学们可以据此更好地把握答案所在。

## 38-40 答案 C D F

对于多选题,要注意辨别选项是否有干扰。本题干扰信息不多,可以通过录音直观选出 答案 CDF。

听力原文及真题解析 • Test 4

TEST 4

# **SECTION 1**

WOMAN:	Hello, how may I help you?	
MAN:	Well, I've been seeing these yellow boxes in front of a lot of	
	houses in my neighborhood. I just wondered what they were	
	for. I noticed your phone number on all of them, so I called.	
	Could you tell me about your business?	
WOMAN:	We do do recycling, but we're not a business. Gaea's	
	Guardians is a non-profit group. We encourage recycling as a	Example
	way of protecting the environment.	
MAN:	I don't know. I mean it is a good idea. But I really don't read	
	the newspaper every day or anything.	
WOMAN:	And we don't come collect newspaper every day! In fact, we	
	only do pickups every other week.	Q1
MAN:	Oh, well then maybe I could help. I mean in my neighborhood	
	there's too much rubbish lying around everywhere. I'd like to	
	help out, I guess.	
WOMAN:	That's great, sir. You're doing the right thing. OK, I need to	
	get your contact information. What is your name please?	
MAN:	Peter Wisrough.	
WOMAN:	Peterhow do you spell your last name? 'W-I-S-R-O-W'?	
MAN:	No, actually it's 'W-I-S-R-O-U-G-H.'	Q2
WOMAN:	Oh, I'm sorry. I'm a terrible speller.	
MAN:	You're a good speller. It's just that my family are terrible	
	pronouncers!	
WOMAN:	You're quite a card, Peter! OK, now what's your address?	
MAN:	No. 168, Bridge Road. That's here in London. How about if I	Q3
	have any questions?	
WOMAN:	I'm sending you a copy of our booklet, too. The booklet has	
	our phone number and our e-mail address, helpline@blackcat.	Q4
	com, that's H-E-L-P-L-I-N-E at B-L-A-C-K-C-A-T dot com.	
	But, I nearly forgot to ask what's your post code.	
MAN:	BS97PU.	
WOMAN:	PS97BU?	
MAN:	No. That's 'B' as in 'boy' S 9 7 'P' as in 'Peter' U.	Q5

MAN:	So, I'm guessing those yellow boxes I saw are for recycled newspapers?	<i>Q6</i>
WOMAN:	Yes, that is correct, and it's free of charge.	
MAN:	Wow, that's good news! Do you recycle anything besides newspaper?	
WOMAN:	Oh yes, we recycle most everything. Glass, plastic, paper	
MAN:	Oh, so I can put like glass and plastic bottles in the box?	
WOMAN:	Sorry again. Things like that you have to bring to our collection center.	
MAN:	And where is that?	
WOMAN:	Our main center isn't that far from you. It's actually right on the East Side of Central Park.	Q7
MAN:	That new blue building?	~
WOMAN:	That's the one!	
MAN:	Cool. Hey, what's with all those different colored boxes	
	outside that place?	
WOMAN:	Oh, that's for the different materials we recycle. The blue is	
	for <u>metal</u> , the green is for glass and plastics, and the yellow of course is for paper.	<i>Q</i> 8
MAN:	Hm, Okay. I'll try and manage to keep all that straight.	
WOMAN:	Oh no need, they're each labeled.	
MAN:	Great. So which one would I put magazines in?	
WOMAN:	Actually, they don't go in any of the bins. Unfortunately,	
	magazines can't be recycled because of the material they're made of. It's such a waste. So would you be interested in	Q9
	volunteering?	
MAN:	Um, I'll think about it. Could you send me some more info?	
WOMAN:	Absolutely. Along with the newspaper box, I'll be sending	
	you our booklet, "Savvy", that is "S-A-double V-Y". It tells	Q10
	you about what you can do to protect the environment in your	
	daily life. Plus it lists things you can do as a volunteer with	
	our group.	
MAN:	Hey, that's cool, thanks!	
WOMAN:	My pleasure. Do you have any other questions or concerns?	
MAN:	Nope, that's it!	

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# Section 1 解析 -

### 1 答案 every other week

本题考查细节,即收集报纸的频率,原文中: We only do pickups every other week. 其中 pickup=collection,由此我们可以得知,本题答案为 every other week。

## 2 答案 Peter Wisrough

本题比较简单,文中有姓名的具体拼写,因此容易得分。

#### 3 答案 No.168 Bridge Road

本题考查地点,街道的组成一般包含数字、方向、名称、街道。注意表示地点的名词首 字母要大写。

#### 4 答案 helpline@blackcat.com

本题考查 e-mail address 的填写, 文中有具体拼写, 注意跟上速度就可以了。

#### 5 答案 BS97PU

本题考查邮政编码的拼写。在英国,邮编一般由数字和字母组成,并且字母和数字在一 起时,字母要大写。此外这里为了辨清 B、P 的发音,对话中进行了重复强调。听完第一 遍时,如果不确定我们可以据此进行验证。

# 6 答案 yellow

本题原本难度不大,填颜色 yellow 即可,但是由于和上一题距离较近,所以不容易反应 过来。这就要求我们在做题的时候记得及时换题,这可以使我们在预览和听题目的时候 眼界稍微开阔一些,不要一个劲地盯着一道题,结果错过下个题目都不知道。当然,熟 练的拼写也是及时换题的另一先决条件。

#### 7 答案 Central Park

本题没有难度,也无替换,但是要区分 center 和 central,一般 central 用作形容词,来修 饰其后名词,如 Central Station, Central Park 等,注意地理名称首字母要大写。

#### 8 答案 metal

本题需要好好审题。我们通过类比,可以看到这个表格中前面都是不同颜色的盒子,冒号后面有 glass, plastics, paper,所以空格填写的信息应该一致,即填写材料。原文: The blue is for metal. 由此可知,答案应为 metal。

#### 9 答案 magazines

本题不难,考查不可回收的垃圾。原文: Magazines can't be recycled. 由此可知,答案为 magazines。注意要填其复数形式。

#### 10 答案 Savvy

本题比较简单,考查名称拼写,原文中有详细拼读,容易拿分。

# **SECTION 2**

Welcome everyone to today's seminar on "CV and Interview Skills." Remember: your CV is probably the most important document you will ever write. It opens the door to your career! And that job interview is probably the most important meeting you will ever attend. It's like stepping through that open door. So let's roll up our sleeves and get down to work, shall we?

First of all, I cannot possibly tell you everything you need to know about writing a resume in the time we have. But let me tell you that there are dozens of great websites on the Internet. These will give you all the suggestions you need. If you look at the paper I gave you, you will see a list of the dozen most popular sites.

I can mention a couple of important points, however. One is that your CV or resume should not be too long. A page is about right. Why? HR departments do not have the time to read long documents. Too many people are sending too many CV's! After all, the economic crisis of 2008 is still very much alive. Everyone needs a job now.

No matter how short you make that resume, though, you do not want to forget to tell HR how to contact your references. References are people who will give you a recommendation for a job. That's usually an ex-boss or a professor who knows you well. Do not use relatives! I don't care how much your mum loves you.

Also, when you send that CV, be sure to include a <u>typed</u> cover letter. A cover letter is a letter where you, basically, are asking for a job. It's like introducing yourself. Make it brief. The real information about you is on that CV of yours. And, please, make sure the letter is typed! It doesn't matter if your handwriting is beautiful or not. Companies only read typed letters. 011

Another point about CV's is you should try to have an attractive <u>layout</u>. Maybe use different type-fonts or colors to highlight information. Some people include a photo. You can find dozens of examples on the Internet. Whatever layout you decide to use, however, avoid all spelling and grammar <u>errors</u>. I used to be an HR manager. If I saw a mistake, that CV went into the garbage.

Something you write in a CV is a description of your <u>skills and experiences</u> in an interesting way. Mention training, too. I mean these are what get you hired! Do not just say, "I have lots of experience." Or, "I have many skills." Tell that boss what you did, for what company, and when. Better, tell him how well you did it! Don't just say, "I sold houses." Say, "I sold two million pounds worth of houses in my first year." That is, say something to make the person reading excited and curious.

Finally, speaking of CV's, it's sad. But some people actually forget to provide a <u>contact number</u>. That's pretty silly. You wrote a great CV, you have HR dying to meet you...and they don't know how. You forgot your phone number! Oh sure, if you apply online, they have your e-mail address. But you just showed them you're forgetful. Why are they going to want to talk to you after that?

Q17

Q15

Q16

Alright, moving on to the actual interview, I'll go over what you need to know by the end of it, and what you can discuss and negotiate on later once it looks like you'll be offered the job. First there's working hours. It's not that necessary to hammer out the hours off the bat, especially since it's easy to come off as lazy when the first thing you bring up is how much you're going to have to work. You can also find out more about possible promotions later on. It is important, however, to get a feel for how much you'll be paid. You should make sure the salary range is commensurate with what you're worth, and if you're not you can move on to better opportunities. Being sure you're going to make what you want to live on is much more important than issues like your pension – you're all so young pension is not going to matter for quite a long time.

You should find out about what skills you must know for the job, and what they'll teach you. In addition, if the company will provide training,

Q19

018

you should find out how long the training period is and whether it is paid. Beware of any jobs that want you to train for a long time without appropriate compensation.

<u>Speaking of compensation, find out about holidays as well.</u> Do you get paid *Q20* vacation time? Are you allowed to take personal days? Do you have to work on national holidays?

Once you work out these main issues you can move on later to details like the location and expected attire and whatnot.

Wow, that's a lot of information! Let's take a break so you can think everything over and ask any questions you may have. Don't hesitate to come see me if you need any clarification on all this stuff!

# Section 2 解析

# 11 答案 Internet

通过对空格处预判词性,可知此处需填写名词性词汇。文中有关联词 first of all,听到 之后准备做题,接着又听到一个 but,于是要从紧跟的句子中寻找名词。原文: But let me tell you that there are dozens of great websites on the Internet.名词 website 或 Internet 都可以 成为答案。但 Internet 在句子中意思更为合理。

# 12 答案 too long

本题相对简单。对应原文: One is that your CV or resume should not be too long.

#### 13 答案 typed

原文中有 also 来作为换题标志,而空格前面有 a, 一般出现介词、数量词、冠词时,在录 音中也不会改变,所以比较容易找出答案。关键是题和题的分界线很多同学把握不好, 总是遗憾地错过了答案。因此平时在听录音或听写的过程中要注意衔接词,把握好前后 顺序。

# 14 答案 layout

同上。首先录音中有提醒: another point 即另一个要点,此为换题标志。空格前的 a 不会 变换,原文中 an attractive layout 与题干中 a beautiful layout 相对应。所以 layout 为答案。

#### 15 答案 errors

本题根据原文: However, avoid all spelling and grammar errors. 答案比较直观。只是要注意 填写复数形式。

#### 16 答案 skills and experiences

本题要注意信息完整。其中, describe=description, 只是词性发生了变化, 其后出现的名词性短语即为答案: a description of your skills and experiences。此处同样需要注意复数问题。其实雅思听力填空题中填写名词的几率较大, 而且大多以复数形式出现。

#### 17 答案 contact number

本题有 finally 作为定位,随后出现一句: But some people actually forget to provide a contact number. 可以得知此处应填写 contact number 这一名词短语。

#### 18-20 答案 C E F

多选题。七选三的题一定要注意 C 选项,这是正确率超高选项。此外,要尤其注意 E-G 选项。这是因为正确答案平均分配,几乎没有七个选项只选前三个的情况。原文中, C 选项: You should make sure the salary range is commensurate with what you're worth. E 选项: In addition (衔接词又出现了), if the company will provide training... F 选项: Speaking of compensation, find out about holidays as well.

# **SECTION 3**

FRANK:	Hello, are you Dr. Lindsey? The Returning Students Advisor?
DR. LINDSEY:	Yes, that's right. Are you Frank? Your appointment wasn't
	till 2:00, but that's OK. Please come in and have a seat.
FRANK:	Thanks, I like to arrive early whenever I have anything to do.
DR. LINDSEY:	That's certainly a praiseworthy habit. Let me see, it looks like
	you've taken a long break from school, and I understand you
	wanted to have a chat about what you should study if and
	when you return for further classes.
FRANK:	It's such a big challenge. I don't know if I'm crazy for doing
	this or not!
DR. LINDSEY:	Believe it or not, I know exactly what you mean. Before I
	began working here at the university, I taught primary school
	for nearly ten years. It takes a lot of courage to go back to
	school!

Q21

# 9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析

FRANK:	I feel more shy and scared than the primary students I teach!	
TRANK.	In the schools I taught, I found today's youngsters are very	Q22
	sure of themselves. In terms of intelligence, I have a lot to	$\mathcal{Q}^{22}$
	teach them. And the maturity level of much of my class	
	leaves something to be desired. But in terms of confidence,	
DD LUIDGEN	wow! A lot more confident than I am now, that's for sure!	
DR. LINDSEY:	Stop fretting. "A brave man is a coward who refuses to run."	
	Let's talk about your strong points. You seem an intelligent	
	man. What is it you would you like to study?	0.00
FRANK:	You see, <u>I've been teaching children for a few years</u> , but I	Q23
	think I'd be happier teaching adults.	
DR. LINDSEY:	I think teaching students in middle school is much more	
	satisfying because they end up being much more grateful for	
	your work. If I may ask, what got you interested in teaching	
	adults?	
FRANK:	A lot of things, I guess. I met my future wife back in my first	
	year of college. She always complains that I was more	
	interesting then. She says that now I talk like I'm seven years	
	old! That's probably from being with children all day.	
DR. LINDSEY:	Ha, ha, ha! Again I know just what you mean. My husband	
	used to say the same thing about me when I taught	
	kindergarten. Anything else?	
FRANK:	Well, yes. Fairly often now I run into former students and we	Q24
	talk. Some of them are getting close to being grown up. I	
	guess I think more and more about how people develop over	
	time. So, I'm interested in the results of education, you know.	
	The final stages.	
DR. LINDSEY:	I see. Well, coming back to the university can be both difficult	
	and very rewarding. There are some problems unique to	
	returning students, you know, older students like yourself.	
	What do you think is your greatest weakness?	
FRANK:	Well, I actually think my confidence is getting better. I'm	
	definitely overcoming my introversion and starting to be	
	much more comfortable in front of a class. To say the truth,	
	I'm afraid I'm rather behind the times about many things.	Q25
	It's more difficult for me to chase after the popular things	<b>X</b> -0
	youngsters are fond of – such as Iphone, Twitter, if you name	
	it! end and end production and to the second end end and	
DR. LINDSEY	I think I understand.	

DR. LINDSEY:	How old are you, 35? People at your age still go back to	Q26
	school for further education. I was a bit the same way. I mean	
	I didn't study at the university till after I had a family: a	
	husband and one child. My point of view was a lot different	
	from your average eighteen year old girl's, I can tell you!	
FRANK:	Gee, that sounds pretty rough. A family and college? Clearly	
	you weren't unsuccessful though!	
DR. LINDSEY	It was, Frank. It truly was. My first term at school was	Q27
	extremely stressful. But excuse me! You're not here to listen	
	to my life story. We're talking about your plans. Is there	
	anything unique I should know about you or your past	
	experience or plans?	
FRANK:	I'm afraid not. There is nothing interesting about my career or	Q28
	plans. It's really not too impressive.	
DR. LINDSEY	Now, I forbid you to talk like that. This is your one life and if	
	you're not interested, why bother living it? Don't be so	
	humble, Frank.	
FRANK:	OK, OK. My wife says I'm a wimp.	
DR. LINDSEY	Let's talk about your dreams a bit. You want to teach adults,	
	you said. What would you like to teach them?	
FRANK:	Well, when I first came to college I really liked Languages	
	and Literature. A lot of people have told me that for practical	
	reasons it would be more rewarding to choose Business	
	Management as my major, but I made up my mind to study	Q29
	Liberal Arts once I got the idea of going back to school.	
DR. LINDSEY	I must say it's refreshing to meet someone who knows there's	
	more to an education than computers and finance. Let's have a	23
	look at the university course catalogue	
FRANK:	Excuse me, Dr. Lindsey. Before we do that, could I maybe ask	
	you some questions about changes in university life? I think I	
	need to discuss that so I know what to expect.	
DR. LINDSEY	Of course. I'm here to help you. The biggest thing to get used	
	to is the change in technology. Professors present things on	
	huge screens, many of which are interactive computerized	
~	whiteboards. You can write on them still, and use them like	
	a touch screen. They're really handy! No more sloppy	
	scribbled notes on the projector. Let's see, I doubt	Q30
		8

you'll be living in student housing, so I won't go into all the improvements there. Another major change that you'll enjoy is the plethora of resources available for students. As a student you have 24-hour access to the gym, and library privileges that include the use of school computers to scan, copy, and print, and of course the Media Library, which contains movies from all genres, and most of the movies listed on AFI's Top 100 Movies of All Time. The dining facilities are also not what they used to be. They offer choices for all diets and you can expect a hot meal any time of day. Wow, things really have changed! I'll be sure to utilize all those great facilities in my time here. Thanks for all your help, Dr. Lindsey. I think that's all the questions I have for now.

FRANK:

# Section 3 解析

#### 21 答案 B

A, C 选项有不同程度的干扰, 在录音原文中都有出现, 且无变换。对于这种过于明显的信息要注意提高警惕, 这往往会成为陷阱。本题原文: I understand you wanted to have a chat about what you should study. B 项中的 talk 与原文中的 chat 相匹配, 符合题意。

# 22 答案 A

本题原文: I found today's youngsters are very sure of themselves. 其中, be sure of 与 A 选顶 confident 是意思上的转换。所以 A 选项为正确答案。

# 23 答案 C

本题原文: I' ve been teaching children for a few years, but I think I' d be happier teaching adults. 注意转折词 but 后有 adults 出现,所以 C 选项为正确答案。

## 24 答案 A

本题对应原文: Fairly often now I run into former student and we talk. 选项 A 中的 conversation=talk, 所以为正确选项。本题亦可以从常理上判断。

#### 25 答案 A

原文: I'm rather behind the times about many things. 意思是说:我在很多方面都落伍了。 所以 A 选项 old-fashioned 为正确选项。

## 26 答案 C

本题的 B 选项为强烈干扰,但是原文与该选项意思刚好相反:I didn't study at the university till after I had a family. 文中博士询问 Frank 是否 35 岁,并称许多人在这个年纪 重返大学进行深造,自己也有过类似经历。所以 C 选项才是正确答案。

#### 27 答案 C

本题属于简单题,无替换,题干 freshman 意指 first term,所以通过原文: My first term at school was extremely stressful.可直接选出 C 选项。

#### 28 答案 B

本题中 C 选项为干扰项,对应原文为: It is really not too impressive. 其中有明确的否定词,因此可排除。B 选项的 boring 一词与原文中的 nothing interesting 相匹配,即为正确选项。

#### 29 答案 C

本题 A, B 选项也都有听到。原文中提到 Frank 本来想要学习语言学和文学,但是很多人 说要选实用点儿的课程,并推荐经济类课程。但是他最终按照自己的意愿选择了文科。 故 A, B 为干扰项, C 选项为正确答案。

### 30 答案 B

本题可以用排除法,题干问的是哪项变化不重要,而原文对重要的内容有明显的强调: The biggest thing to get used to is the change in technology; another major change that you'll enjoy is the plethora of resources available for students. 从中我们得知重要的变化有 A, C 选 项,所以不重要的为 B 选项。本题通过常理也能判断。

# **SECTION 4**

OK and welcome back. During the short break we just took, several of you approached me with questions. So, before going on with the orientation talk, I'd like to address those queries. As I've found, if one person asks a question, probably a dozen others are wondering about the same thing!

The first question is whether Wassamatta U. employs modules technology as an instruction method. The answer is yes, we do. At least that's what the university catalogue says. If some of you don't understand what "modules technology" is, don't worry. I googled the word but couldn't find it.

Q31

Apparently, though, it's a method of broadband, wireless access. At least that's what an American company's website told me. But again, don't worry. If you need to know something more, your professor can tell you.

Another question someone asked me was what tomorrow's workshop on "Research Methods and Skills" was about. Well, research skills include any method you can imagine for finding and presenting any information you need. That's not just schoolwork either. <u>Writing English---the native</u> language for most of you---and finding a job are also research skills. And, yes, those will be addressed in tomorrow's workshop.

As you know, Wassamatta U. is one of this country's premiere universities for the study of "the dismal science", economics. Some of you, it seems, want to get a jump on their classmates. During the break, half a dozen of you came up and asked me where to find economics tomes. I know it's odd, but this school's library holdings are divided up between two libraries. <u>Economics books are in the old library.</u> If you look out of the window behind me, you can see it. It's the red brick building.

Oh, before I forget, you economics types also need a lot of math, am I right? Well, <u>those math books are neither in the old library nor in the new one.</u> <u>They can be found in the Math Department Building.</u> Why am I telling you this? Doesn't "the Invisible Hand" guide economists? Maybe it's good you asked: in 2008, that Hand shoved most of the world economy off a cliff, didn't it?

Now I realize that most of you couldn't bring a computer printer or a photocopier from home. So I'm sure you're already wondering where you can copy things like term papers, Internet articles, and things like that. I have some good news and some bad news. The good news is that there are a number of places you can make copies. These include both libraries and the Student Union Building.

Now the bad news: I am sorry to say, most classroom buildings and academic departments do not have copiers students can use. So most of the large buildings you see around campus do NOT have copiers for students. The copiers there are reserved for professors and office staff. Oh, yes! I

Q32

Q33

034

035
nearly forget to tell you. If you need to have printing done, <u>all the copiers</u> <u>available to students are laser printers.</u> Plus, for your convenience, you can pay using prepaid cards. You can get those in the Student Union Building.

That just covers the questions put to me. If you have more, please see me during the next break at 2:15. Right now, though, I'd like to start to give you a run down on the various facilities here on campus. That way you won't get lost so easily in the weeks to come.

I have been told that this year's incoming class features a large number of married students and parents. So you must be wondering where to put the baby while you're in class. OK, right now, we are in the Student Union Building, right? Remember the big doors in front where you all came in? If you go out of the building, you can see the Nursery is just on the other side of this building. It's only about twenty meters away! Convenient, eh?

Next, we're all from different places around the country. Some of you are from other countries. That means we're pretty likely to get sick during the first months of school as we expose each other to many new viruses. So, where's the doctor? Of course, you need to find the Medical Services Center which is on the right as you leave the building. Remember, that's the second building on the right.

And <u>if you look out of that window, you can see a lot of antennae and</u> <u>satellite dishes on the roof. So that's what we call the Media Center.</u> Yeah, I know, I think it's confusing too. The Media Center is next to the Medical Center. The chairwoman of the Journalism School on the first floor doesn't like it when people who wander in there mistake her for a nurse!

Chances are you'll have at least one math class while you're here. That red building there just outside to the left is the Math Department Building. I know, it looks about as old as the subject as math, but I assure you that the inside is equipped with state-of-the-art classroom equipment including interactive chalkboards and surround sound in every room.

Oh, can you see the back building there? Yes, behind the Media Center. Quite new, isn't it? That's the new library, just decorated. They're back-to-back, you might say. If you look just to the left of it at the lower, older looking building you'll find the old library. It's nice and quiet – perfect for those Q36

Q37

Q38

Q39

marathon study sessions during exam week. Since the weather is so nice, why don't we stop looking at our maps but go for a walk around the campus?

## Section 4 解析

#### 31 答案 modules technology

相对于表格题来讲,这种句子填空题不是很好定位,很多同学对于应该什么时候开始做题不敏感。实际上,衔接词起到的作用不容小觑: the first question 是 31 题开始的标志。 之后 modules technology as 的说法在原文中有所体现。一般空格前后的介词都不会有所变化。

#### 32 答案 finding a job

上一题有 first question 来定位,本题也有 another question 来定位,所以衔接词是换题的标志。此处考查与 writing 并列的内容,所以尤其要注意听 and 之后出现的词汇或短语。 至于 writing English 之后有些解释的内容,不用理会,等 and 一出现,马上提笔准备记录 答案: and finding a job。本题也可以对空格处预判词性得知要填写 V-ing 形式,从而轻松 找到答案。

#### 33 答案 old library

介词固定法是不是很好用呢?本题再次通过空格前的介词 in 轻松找到答案: Economics books are in the old library.

#### 34 答案 Math Department

同上。介词 in 找出 in the Math Department Building。但本题要注意大写问题。

#### 35 答案 B

本题要注意题干中的否定信息,所以在听录音时,要多加留意否定词出现的地方,原 文: Do NOT have copiers. 所以正确答案为 B 选项。

#### 36 答案 C

题干是在问打印时可利用的工具,通过常识判断可直接排除 B 选项,因为 prepaid cards (预付卡)只是一种付款方式而已。此外,根据原文即可直接判断出答案为 C。

#### 37 答案 B

本题有 Student Union Building 在前面作为干扰项。但是只有 go out of the building (出了这 幢大楼),才能发现目标建筑物。此外, on the other side 与 opposite 同义,所以 Nursery



为正确答案。

#### 38 答案 D

本题有一些信息前置,不过前后距离不远,而文中 on the right, the second building 这些信息都提供了很好的定位。

#### 39 答案 C

本题也有一些信息前置,而且 antennae 和 satellite dishes 的出现也会成为干扰,但是由于我们应填写建筑物名称,所以可以对此不必过多停留和关注,随后根据原文: That's what we call the Media Center. 答案一目了然。

#### 40 答案 F

本题题干是在问媒体中心在什么建筑物的前方。但录音中并未出现 in front of 一词,相反,是说什么建筑物在媒体中心的后面。意思相同,只是表达略有不同而已。

## **SECTION 1**

AGENT:	Good Afternoon and welcome to Habitat Hunters. You must	
DENTED.	be Joseph.	
RENTER:	Yes, that's right. You said on the phone that I could come by	
	at 2:00. Sorry, I'm a little early.	
AGENT:	No problem at all. In Calgary's market, you have to move fast	
	if you want a good apartment!	
RENTER:	Actually, I'd settle for almost anything. I've been here ten	
	days and the hotel is ruining me. My father has me on a strict	
	budget.	
AGENT:	Sit right down here now, sir. Let's talk a little about the places	
	before we go have a look. Now, we have four apartments	
	available.	
RENTER:	OK, could you tell me more about these four apartments?	
AGENT:	Sure. The first one is on Beatle Road, just a block off campus.	
	It's a 3-bedroom with a bathroom and a living room and a	
	great Italian restaurant right next to it.	Example
RENTER:	How much?	
AGENT:	Well, it's \$435 a month including Internet and utilities.	Q1
RENTER:	Okay, that sounds reasonable. Any drawbacks to the house?	
AGENT:	There's a really big garden, but it hasn't been taken care of	
	over the years and is just too big to clean up nicely.	
RENTER:	Hmm. That sounds Okay; tell me about the next option.	
AGENT:	The other 3-bedroom apartment is on Oakington Avenue on	
	campus. It is right near the building where you have classes,	
	and the kitchen and living room are newly furnished.	Q2
RENTER:	Wow, that sounds like a pretty good option.	
AGENT:	Well it is a cool apartment, but since it's a dormitory, the	
	living room, bathroom, kitchen, and washing machine are all	Q3
	shared. It would be nice not to have to buy living room	
	furniture, though.	
RENTER:	And how much is this one?	
AGENT:	\$400 per month for a bedroom with an air conditioner. For	
	a bedroom without an air conditioner, you would pay less,	
	\$340. for it.	



<b>RENTER</b> :	Yikes, even with the air conditioner it sounds really	
	inconvenient to have to share facilities. I'll never cook if I	Q4 19 1
	have to walk down the hall to use the kitchen.	
AGENT:	Yeah, that's true.	AGENT
	Set of the Badhan as	
	static data data se a serie serie da se construction e serie da bar da se se se se se	
AGENT:	Anyway, the next place is a 2-bedroom on Mead Street.	
<b>RENTER</b> :	Oh, I like Mead Street – that's off campus, right?	alitzirá
AGENT:	Yep. It's pretty cool, but it has only 2 bedrooms, plus a living room and a study.	
<b>RENTER</b> :	But I want to live together with my two friends.	
AGENT:	So you could make the study into a small bedroom if you end up living with them.	
<b>RENTER</b> :	Also, we guys will want a TV and DVD player since we're all	
	so much into movies.	
AGENT:	Well, this place has a great TV and VCR, but no DVD player.	Q5
<b>RENTER</b> :	No DVD? That's so weird. Are any other facilities provided?	
AGENT:	As you said, weird enough, it also comes with a washbasin.	Q6
RENTER:	Is there a washing machine? I think we need that more than	
	just a washbasin.	
AGENT:	I'm afraid there's no washing machine in the apartment.	
<b>RENTER</b> :	Wow, that's so old-fashioned! Maybe it's not the best choice	
	for three college guys. How much is it?	
AGENT:	Well it's \$600 per month, but of course it would be cheaper if	
	you made it into 3 bedrooms instead of 2.	
RENTER:	Where is this apartment located?	
AGENT:	It's 2500 Mead Street, where there are a lot of bars.	
<b>RENTER</b> :	It would be affordable, but it would get pretty noisy. And that	Q7
	sounds really expensive for an old place in a noisy area. How	
	about the last place?	
AGENT:	This one's on-campus in the Devon Close complex. It's a one-	
	bedroom, so it will be a little quieter than the Mead Street	
	place.	
<b>RENTER</b> :	One bedroom, huh? That could be good for focusing on my	
	studies. What else does it have?	
AGENT:	It comes with a living room and a study, and includes a really	
	nice lamp in the study that has a bunch of different settings.	Q8
	You know what else is cool? There's a dining hall downstairs	
	so all evening meals are free. You can purchase breakfast and	Q9

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#### 9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析

	lunch, but meals after 6 p.m. are free.
RENTER:	Wow, this place sounds too good to be true. Is it really
	expensive?
AGENT:	It's alright - \$500 per month, but there's no bathroom.
<b>RENTER</b> :	WHAT? No bathroom?
AGENT:	Well, there's no bathroom in the apartment but there's one at
	the end of the hall.
<b>RENTER</b> :	Hmm. Thanks, I think now I just have to decide whether I
	want to live alone or not.
AGENT:	Yeah, which one do you prefer?
<b>RENTER</b> :	I think I'd choose either this apartment or the one on Beatle
	Road.
AGENT:	OK. You'd better think about it, and then you can contact me
	ASAP.
<b>RENTER</b> :	Fine, thanks for your help!
AGENT:	You're welcome

Q10

🗢 Section 1 解析 -

本套题 Section 1 的题目可以奉为经典。与剑桥 8 P57 的 Section 1 如出一辙。

1 答案 435

本题为横向表格题,根据空格所在纵列为 price,得知此处考查数字的填写。通过观察该列的其他内容,可初步判断此数字应为三位数。根据原文: It's \$435 a month including Internet and facilities. 由此可知答案为 435。

#### 2 答案 kitchen

本题较简单。冠词没有发生变化,由原文可得知答案为 kitchen。

#### 3 答案 washing machine

本题同上,比较简单。注意与前一题的先后顺序,做到快速换题,由原文可知,答案为 washing machine。

#### 4 答案 inconvenient

本题通过预判,可以看出应填写形容词,原文提到: Even with the air conditioner it sounds really inconvenient to have to share facilities. 由此可知答案为 inconvenient (不方便)。

#### 5 答案 TV and VCR

本题通过 also 这一关联词进行定位,文中开始提到题目位置 also...want a TV and DVD,但紧接着该信息被更正为: TV and VCR, but no DVD.所以正确答案应该填写 TV and VCR。

#### 6 答案 washbasin

本题比较简单,考查提供何种设施,由原文可知,答案为 washbasin。

#### 7 答案 noisy

本题通过预判词性可知所填内容应为形容词,而前面又有修饰词 a little bit,原文为: but it would get pretty noisy. 其中 pretty 与该词意思相近,由此可知 noisy 为答案,注意不要写成 noise。

#### 8 答案 lamp

本题前一列内容中有提到 a study(书房),可据此来判定后面所填内容的大概位置在其后面,原文为: and includes a really nice lamp. 此处需要填写设施,由此可知, lamp 即落地灯为答案。

#### 9 答案 evening meals

本题答案并不是非常直观,但是可以通过预判词性在原文中搜索答案。通过判断,此处 应填写名词性词汇,根据原文: There's a dining hall downstairs so all evening meals are free. 由此可知答案为 evening meals。

#### 10 答案 bathroom

本题比较简单。原文中的 no bathroom=without bathroom, 由此可知答案为 bathroom。

## **SECTION 2**

Hi folks, my name is Loretta Johnston, and I'm here from the Baltimore Department of Public Waste. Thank you for coming out to our community meeting tonight. I've got a few words to say about the waste collection here in Baltimore.

First there's the sorted collection bins themselves. They're made of sturdy, solid material so none of your trash can seep out, or puncture the bin. Also, since these things sit out on the curb overnight rain or shine, they have to be <u>waterproof</u>. We can't have water getting up in it and filling up the bin. Remember to pay attention to which bin is which, and sort your waste accordingly. You should have a blue or green bin for recyclable garbage, a yellow bin for unrecyclable garbage, and a red bin for toxic waste.

Our city-wide waste management is divided into two services. The first is commercial waste collection, or trash collection from <u>buildings</u>. The majority of building waste is paper, which goes in the blue or green bins. You'll notice in your office buildings there are signs that warn you not to <u>overfill</u> these bins. All that paper adds up, and an overflowing bin is infinitely harder for collectors to carry to the truck and empty.

Aside from paper, another large source of building waste is metals. Metals such as tin and aluminum can be put in the yellow recycle bins, but metals like lead and copper should be disposed of in the red bins. These <u>heavy</u> metals are harmful to the environment and exacerbate our city's existing pollution problem.

That's about all the information you need for building waste. Moving on to the second service, household waste collection is probably what you primarily think of when you think of what we do here... Many of the same guidelines apply – the sorting is the same, etcetera. Please remember to keep garbage like kitchen waste in a <u>plastic</u> bag. It makes collection easier and lessens the abominable rotten-trash smell.

So after we take your trash away, what happens to it? We take all the garbage to one of a number of garbage disposal plants, each of which is located in the middle of an open space of some sort. No one wants to have their home or 011

Q12

Q13

Q14

Q15

016

108

office right next door to a waste disposal plant, right? Waste is collected and then disposed of once every <u>four weeks</u>. A lot of trash can build up in that time, so we're in the process of developing a plan to fund collection more frequently. Ideally it would be collected weekly, but we will likely have to settle for biweekly. The garbage trucks make their rounds to clear the bins at night in order to avoid traffic.

I'm sure you've seen how much waste your own household produces in a given week. Now imagine all the trash produced by all the households in Baltimore. It's a lot, right? It may surprise you that this amount is only marginal compared to commercial waste. Yep, the main waste producers are actually <u>businesses</u>, industrial facilities, retail, and offices. Hard to believe humans produce that much waste, right? No wonder we have pollution problems!

Anyway, after all incoming waste is sorted, recyclables are sent to a recycling plant while garbage and toxic waste are transported to their respective areas of the plant for treatment. Items such as <u>stones</u>, which should not be disposed of in our bins, are separated out and discarded.

Once the trash has undergone the treatment process, it is compacted and disposed of with all the other trash and finally, when the landfill space is full, it is buried deep underground and in time something new is built on the land.

That's everything about waste collection, thank you for listening. Are there any questions?

Q17

Q18

## Section 2 解析 -

### 11 答案 waterproof

本题要填写与 solid 并列的词汇。原文最重要的是 also 这个衔接词。很多同学听到 solid, 然后就一直呆呆地等,等到最后都不知所以然了。solid 之后文章有一些介绍的内容, 而 also 这个并列关联词, 则告知了我们答案即将出现。显然, also 之后的 waterproof 为答案。

#### 12 答案 building

本题有轻微的形式变化。原文中为 trash collection from buildings,而题目则需填写 building waste,稍有难度。

#### 13 答案 overfill

本题空格前有否定词,因此 not to overfill 这个否定信息比较好找到。

#### 14 答案 heavy

原文: These heavy metals are harmful to the environment. 因此 heavy 为答案。本题难度不高,但要把握住题目前后顺序。

#### 15 答案 plastic

空格前面有 a, 遵循冠词不换原则,则此处不会发生替换,因此填写名词单数形式。对 应原文 kitchen waste in a plastic bag。

#### 16 答案 open

同上。

#### 17 答案 4 weeks

本题空格前紧贴的 every 没有发生替换,所以可以顺势写出 4 weeks。记得应为复数形式,加 s。此外,题目要求填写一个单词和(或)一个数字,所以填写 four weeks 将不得分。

#### 18 答案 traffic

空格前的 at night 没有变化,比较好定位,此外题干中 because of 与文中 in order to 相匹 配。因此后面的名词 traffic 为答案。

#### 19 答案 businesses

简单题,前后无替换。

#### 20 答案 stones

本题稍有难度,因为出现了信息前置的现象。Items such as stones, which should not be disposed... 所以当我们听到 disposed 的时候,答案已经过了。注意需填复数形式。



Q21

Q22

Q23

Q24

## **SECTION 3**

RICKY:	Hi Julie, it's Ricky.
JULIE:	Hi Ricky, how are you? I noticed you weren't in Psychology
	today.
RICKY:	I'm feeling sick so I didn't go to school today. Would you
	mind telling me what I missed in class?
JULIE:	Sure thing. I'm sorry you're not feeling well! Anyway, we
	spent most of the class talking about a new essay that
	Professor Johnson assigned. You need to choose one of the
	bold headings from the note system and research it.
RICKY:	Wow, I picked the wrong day to miss class, huh?
JULIE:	You sure did.
RICKY:	Could you tell me the specific requirements of this paper?
JULIE:	Sure. You need to find scientific research that supports your
	claim as one of your references. It can be from some of the
	case studies we discussed in class, or you can find your own.
	Or even better, you can conduct your own research! I'm sure
	that would get you an A.
RICKY:	Have you decided what you're going to do yet? Also, where
	are you getting your references?
JULIE:	Yeah, I'm going to research facial recognition by infants. I've
	already found a few experiments in scientific journals. That
	would probably be a good start for you – there are tons of
	journals in the library.
RICKY:	Great idea, thanks. I'm considering writing my essay on the
	effects of one of the psychotropic drugs we talked about in
	class. I'm sure there is lots of stuff about it on the Internet.
	Are we allowed to use information from the Internet?
JULIE:	Sure, you can use that as long as it's not your main source
	for information. You'll probably want to cite some of the
	experiments we went over.
RICKY:	Good idea, thanks. I'm gonna try to find some information
	from a bunch of different sources.
RICKY:	Are there any specifications on how the essay should be
	written?
JULIE:	Yeah, Professor Johnson wants it double-spaced. It should be

#### 9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析

	between 6 to 10 pages long.	
RICKY:	6 to 10 pages? That's so much! It's going to take forever.	
JULIE:	I know. The whole class groaned when he said that. Anyway,	
	you also need to put the title in italics, and –	
RICKY:	Wait, each section heading, or just the main heading?	
JULIE:	Only the main heading should be in italics. I think section	Q26
	titles are supposed to be in the same format, but maybe in	
	bold. You'll have to check that in class next time.	
RICKY:	Oh Okay. So I take it that the report has to be typed. since	Q27
	there are so many requirements. What are the other formatting requirements?	
JULIE:	Yep, it's got to be typed. Aside from that, there are still a few	
o Chill.	more specifications. You should number each page. Make sure	
	it goes up in the top right corner.	Q28
RICKY:	Okay, I'll make sure to write that down. I always forget to	2=0
2	number the pages. Do we need to title and date each page,	
	too?	
JULIE:	You need the shortened title on every page, but no need to	
	include the date. That should just be on the cover page.	
RICKY:	Okay, thanks.	
JULIE:	No problem. Also, make sure the margins are 3.25 pixels	Q29
	wide.	~
RICKY:	What? I'm not even sure how to do that.	
JULIE:	It's Okay, I can show you. It's really easy. I think that's all the	
	directions he gave us. A lot of formatting requirements, but	
	we have the freedom to research many things that we like, so	
	that's good. Oh, I almost forgot – remember to put down your	
	ID number on your report.	Q30
RICKY:	Thanks so much for your help, I'll see you in class Monday!	
JULIE:	No problem, glad I could help. See you later.	

## Section 3 解析

## 21 答案 note system

本题题干形式稍微有所变化,不过在听录音时只需注意 one of the headings 的出处即可。

答案 scientific research

本题有一定难度,因为出现了信息前置的现象。当听到 reference 的时候答案已经过了。 但我们根据词性可以提前判断此处应填写名词,所以在听到问句: Could you tell me the specific requirements of this paper? 时,需注意之后回答的部分: Sure, you need to find scientific research that supports your claim as one of your references.本句话中,只有 scientific research 可以作为答案填写。

#### 23 答案 scientific journals

本题基本无替换信息,而介词 in 也符合了介词固定原则,所以 found a few experiments in 之后的内容基本就是答案了。

#### 24 答案 information from Internet

本题答案出现在问句中: Are we allowed to use information from the Internet? 紧接着就有肯定的回答: Sure。不过由于题目字数限制,所以此处省略冠词填主要内容即可。由此也可看出我们在做听力题的时候,千万不要犹豫,很多同学都是在犹豫中错过了最佳笔记时机,结果导致遗忘或者混淆先后顺序。

#### 25 答案 double space

本题中 paper=essay,所以 should be written 之后注意马上要有答案出现了,此处需要填写 名词,回答为: Yeah, Professor Johnson wants it double-spaced. It should be between 6 to 10 pages long. 其中 6 to 10 pages 不符合字数要求,所以只能填写 double space 为答案。 我们在做听力填空时,不需要翻译句子意思,或者理解整篇文章大意,只要分析题目句 子,进行替换,并且注意听录音中的单词就可以了。

#### 26 答案 italics

本题中 title=heading,介词 in 可以帮助我们找答案 italics。本题单词拼写有一定难度,但 是按照发音规则,有机会拼对。

#### 27 答案 typed

本题较为简单,因为没有替换内容,答案直观: The report has to be typed.

#### 28 答案 top right

本题有介词 on,但是原文中句式有所改变,换为 in the top right corner。好在后面的 corner 并未发生变化,还是比较好确认答案的。

#### 29 答案 3.25

本题为数字题,注意小数点 point 的念法。

#### 30 答案 ID number

本题中 write down 与原文中 put down 相匹配,都是记下来、写下来的意思,可见找到替换词就可以写对答案了。

## **SECTION 4**

Good morning and welcome to yet another lecture in Environmental Science. I don't think I am telling you a secret when I mention that water is a big worry here in Australia. The stuff is scarce. Perhaps that's why we drink so much beer, eh?

Seriously, though, a <u>safe and reliable</u> source of water is one of the great concerns of people everywhere. Moreover, as world population grows, the pressure on existing water supplies grows greater and greater. Think about it. Our economic system demands that there be more and more consumers. The growing number of people has been tied to climate change, including droughts. So more people means less water. But our economic system demands a high birth rate. Forget about oil. Soon enough you will see wars for water. Mark my words.

But today, I'm going to confine my remarks to Australia. As noted already, here down under, the water supply is extremely <u>scarce</u>. The only drier continent is Antarctica---and remember, no one really lives there anyway. Moreover, in recent years, the wind patterns have changed. Rain that used to fall on the country now falls out to sea hundreds of miles to the south.

Now, when I speak of people needing water, most of you probably think of drinking. Certainly everyone needs water for drinking. But, surprising as it may sound, drinking is not anywhere near being the main use for water. Most water is actually used for <u>washing</u>. When you take a shower, you probably use well over a hundred litres of water. Every time you flush your toilet, that's about eight liters. But most people drink no more than two liters or so per day.

So, where to get water? It could be obtained from rainwater, but often rainfall consists of other harmful pollutants that evaporated with the water. In fact, acid rain, an intense example of this, causes harmful effects on the wildlife of the habitat on which it falls. Water from underground could also be used, though it is more difficult to contain and often must go through an extensive cleansing process. The purest water is found in rivers, creeks, <u>lakes and</u> <u>dams</u>. And, sad to say, Australia has precious few of these. Really, how many of your hometowns have rivers? Year-round rivers, I mean. The soil tends to be sandy, so water soaks into the ground. Many places are rocky too, so 87%

Q31

*Q32* 

Q33

of the rainfall is lost to evaporation. That's almost twice the evaporation rate in my native Canada!

Speaking of rain, we already heard how rainfall is diminishing here in Oceania. The quantity itself isn't the only problem, either. Going back to the problems with obtaining rainwater, a further problem is that rain is a useful source of water only if <u>air pollution</u> is fairly mild. Again you're in a situation where you can't win. You need water where most people live. People tend to build cities where rainfall is adequate. But then modern cities tend to feature polluted air which renders the rain far less easily usable. OK, let's take a look at the table here, you'll see it showing the relative pollution of rainfall in the world's cities. The more people, the dirtier the rain.

This is becoming a huge concern for people in the West, who want their water to be <u>pure and safe</u>. Though reliable drinking water is important everywhere, the concern in the West is reflected in all the government regulations and political campaigns aimed at solving this problem. In contrast, there are not as many demands made on the governments in Asian and African cultures to improve the water, as their focus is on other issues.

Now, whatever the source of water, we can never afford to forget that all water is highly vulnerable to <u>contamination</u>. Whether we're getting it from the ground, from bodies of water, or rainfall, it is susceptible to a variety of toxins. In fact, that's why we clean it before using it: water carries with it filth and dirt. This problem shows up in a number of different ways.

As humans and all other animals need water to survive, it's no surprise to us that one of the most important domestic uses of water is for <u>drinking</u>. Yet if you have old-fashioned lead pipes, you may slowly be poisoning yourself by drinking that nice clear water. The industrial pollution, farm chemicals, and leaky landfills are well known sources of contaminants as well.

So what is being done to ensure we Australians a safe and steady supply of drinking water? There are a lot of initiatives that make admirable efforts to remedy this issue. We'll be talking about this when we meet again on Thursday. But, as a preview, I can tell you that so far the amount of real solutions that have been produced is not nearly adequate. Traditionally, we've been very free in this country. That means that every person and every

035

036

Q37

province tend to go its own way. <u>So the mechanisms for water management</u> are, in a word, insufficient.

To begin seeing how this is so, I want you to read something before our next class. Though a lot of previous data on water usage and water management are inconclusive and have thus caused quite a concern, we can learn a lot from the content of reports written on the subject. The basis for the government's water-policy is the 1989 White Paper reporting on "Water Use: Present and Future". If you compare the numbers offered in the paper with those in the text, you'll find that the report is rather untrustworthy. Truth being told, I'm being too kind when I say that!

Section 4 解析

#### 31 答案 safe and reliable

本题出现了信息前置的现象。但是根据语法可提前判断出此处应填形容词,而且空格前有提示 one major concern,所以当听到 one of the great concerns 这句话的时候,可以判定 其前形容词即为答案。一般情况下,开头有 no more than three words 限制的,空格处会出 现填写短语或词组的情况,注意答案要填写完整。

32 答案 scarce

通过预判词性我们可以得知答案应为形容词。其前有 very 进行修饰,而录音中有 but today 作为转折后,不远处便有 extremely,该词就是题目中 very 的替换,所以答案应该 是 scarce。在做此类句子填空题时,尤其要注意空格前后紧接的内容。本题 scarce 一词 稍有难度,但是依据发音规律可以拼写出来,做题时也可以用简写的方法将其发音记录 下来。

#### 33 答案 washing

根据空格前介词 for,可知本处应填写名词或动名词,而且一般情况下介词不换。遵循这一原则我们可以听到录音原文: Most water is actually used for washing. 此处, use 与 utilize 同义,进行了替换。剑 5 P60 的第 34 题也出现了相同替换。

#### 34 答案 lakes and dams

本题出现了 find 与 discover 的替换,两词意思相同,由于后面给出了具体例子,所以跟 着具体例子继续填写就可以了。



#### 35 答案 air pollution

本题出现了 unless 与 only if 句式的替换,所以听到 only if 就要准备开始填写名词了。

题目: Rainfall is a useful source of water unless (除非,如果不) there is significant air pollution. 如果空气没有受到严重污染,降雨才会是有用的水资源。

录音: Rain is a useful source of water only if (只有……才) air pollution is fairly mild (温柔的,轻微的).只有在空气污染不那么严重的条件下,雨水才是有用的资源。

#### 36 答案 pure and safe

本题中 in the west 是非常好定位的地理位置信息,此外录音出现的 who want their water to be 即为题目中 people wish the water to be 的替换,这样可以快速确认出答案。

#### 37 答案 contamination

本题中 is prone to=is vulnerable to (易于······的),所以 contamination 为答案。拼写有些 难度,但是依据发音规则还是可以拼出来的。

#### 38 答案 drinking

本题出现了 domestic 与 home 的替换,两个词意思相同,此外 one of the most 这个信息在 文中也比较好定位。

#### 39 答案 A

选择题倾向于听同义词。本题原文: So the mechanisms for water management are, in a word, insufficient. 其中 insufficient 与 A 选项 inadequate 为同义词, 意为不充足。

#### 40 答案 B

题干 White Paper(白皮书)为特殊名词,很好定位,原文: You will find that the report is rather untrustworthy. 其中 untrustworthy 与 B 选项 unreliable 为同义词。本题 A, C 选项均为严重干扰项,录音都有提到,但是是在 White Paper 定位词前面出现的,而且是 though 句式(虽然,尽管,然而)。记住 though, although, rather than, more than, instead of 等类似词汇后面的选项都要慎选,甚至本题中 A、C 选项录音中有清晰提到,这些往往都是陷阱。

## **SECTION 1**

AGENT:	Good morning. City House Services. How may I help you?	
CUSTOMER:	Good morning. I'd like to arrange to have my house cleaned.	
AGENT:	Certainly. I just need to ask a few questions. First, could I take	
	your name?	
CUSTOMER:	Yes, it's Barbara Hill.	Example
AGENT:	Thank you. Next, is your house in London?	
CUSTOMER:	Yes, it's in Kingston in Southwest London.	Q1
AGENT:	OK, Southwest London ander, what's the post code?	
CUSTOMER:	SW 105.	
AGENT:	And what is the square footage and what rooms will we be	
	cleaning?	
CUSTOMER:	The whole house is 268 square feet and there is no need to	
	clean all the rooms. I only want to have my bedrooms cleaned.	
AGENT:	OK, how many bedrooms does the house have?	
CUSTOMER:	Three bedrooms. Oh no, sorry, we used to have three	
	bedrooms but we only have two bedrooms now.	
AGENT:	Are those single bedrooms or doubles?	
CUSTOMER:	Doubles.	Q2
AGENT:	Fine, two doubles	
CUSTOMER:	There is one more room which needs cleaning. It was used as	
	bedroom before and now we have converted it into an office.	Q3
AGENT:	I understand. Three rooms have got to be cleaned, and are all	
	of those rooms upstairs?	
CUSTOMER:	Yes. Then downstairs we have a kitchen-diner, conservatory	
	and lounge. The kitchen-diner is quite large and has the usual	Q4
	equipment - cooker with oven, refrigerator, cupboards and	
	worktops. The conservatory has a lot of plants, but there's no	
	need to take care of them. The lounge has a leather three-piece	
	suite and a large coffee table.	
AGENT:	Thank you. And do you keep any pets?	
CUSTOMER:	Yeah, I really love keeping them. I've got two dogs and three	
	cats.	
AGENT:	OK, then if our staff come over to offer the service please take	
	your pets away. Have you looked at our services packages?	
2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

CUSTOMER:	Yes, I have one in front of me.		un'
AGENT:	Excellent.		A.G
AGENT:	Any extra services you need?- switching bed linen, work in		
	the garden, cleaning the glass in the conservatory, that kind of		
	thing?		
CUSTOMER:	Err no err actually, replacing the bed linen yes	Q5	
	that would be good.	~	
AGENT:	No problem. I'll just make a note of that. How about curtains,		
	mats and carpets? What would you like us to do with those		
	items?		
CUSTOMER:	The curtains I'll have to think about that. I think we should	Q6	
	have the carpets cleaned really well every quarter. Mats can		
	just be done with the laundry.		
AGENT:	Of course. How about clothes? We can have our staff wash		
	and iron them or we can have them taken to a dry cleaner.		
CUSTOMER:	Washing and ironing. No, just ironing. That'll be OK.	Q7	
AGENT:	OK, fine. I know quite a bit about what you want now. I		
	should let you know that we locate on 12, Amyes Road, that's	Q8	
	A-M-Y-E-S.		
CUSTOMER:	Em.		
AGENT:	And we work on from Monday to Sunday except Tuesday and		
	Wednesday. Could you let me know when is convenient for		
	you?		
CUSTOMER:	Next Firday err no, that's no good. My son invites his		
	friends over in the afternoon that day. Perhaps next		
	Thursday or next Saturday? Let me check, OK, next Thursday.	Q9	
AGENT:	When is it convenient for us to come over and provide the		
	service? Is it OK if we come in the morning? Or we may		
	come in the afternoon? It depends on your schedule.		
CUSTOMER:	I'm OK with any time. Just give me a call to let me know		
A CENT	you're coming before you arrive. Sure we will.	1.12.8	
AGENT:	Dry the way have long would it take for the convine?		
CUSTOMER: AGENT:	By the way how long would it take for the service? We usually work 1-3 hours for house cleaning and the work		00
AUDINI.	will take three hours at most. And of course if it takes more	Q10	
	than three hours, you should pay extra for it.	210	
	than the hours, you should pay extra for it.		

(119)

#### 9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析

CUSTOMER: Er... Fine. AGENT: So, let me just do some calculations ...

## Section 1 解析 -

#### 1 答案 Southwest

本题考查地理位置,由原文 in Southwest London 可得知答案为 Southwest。表示地点的 名词,注意首字母大写。

#### 2 答案 double

本题为细节题。文中有询问是单人房还是双人房,回答是双人房,因此答案应为 double。

#### 3 答案 office

遵循冠词固定不换原则,注意 an 后面应为可数名词,且其首音节为元音,根据原文,我 们能很快定位出 an office,所以答案为 office。

#### 4 答案 lounge

本题文中直接有并列陈述,即使不确定,随后所列的每项内容都有分开进行描述: the kitchen-diner... the conservatory... the lounge...,所以可以确定 lounge(大厅、休息厅) 应为并列的内容,即为答案。

#### 5 答案 A

本题考查替换,原文中有 replacing the bed linen,其中 A 选项中的 change 与 replace 意思相同,应为正确答案。

### 6 答案 B

本题属细节题, 原文: I think we should have the carpets cleaned really well every quarter. 由此可知, B 为正确选项。

#### 7 答案 B

本题 A 选项为干扰项,但是原文中有 No, just ironing. 作为补充和强调,因此 B 为正确选项。

#### 8 答案 Amyes

本题考查街道名称,具体原文中有拼写。比较简单,容易拿分。

#### 9 答案 Thursday

本题不难,根据原文 next Thursday,我们可以得知答案为 Thursday。

#### 10 答案 3 hours

本题属细节题。Maximum time 意思为最长时间,原文中我们能听到 one to three hours... take three hours at most. 因此最长时间填写 3 hours。注意:根据题目要求,此处形式只能 写 3 hours,填写 three hours 将不得分。

## **SECTION 2**

Hi everyone, and welcome to the Sydney Airport. Today I'll be giving you the inside information on the day-to-day operations of the Australian Quarantine Service here. We hope to provide you with a better understanding of why such heavy security regulations are necessary <u>by educating you</u> on how we operate and why we do the things we do. We're not here to try to persuade you to fly through Sydney Airport, though we hope you'll find your experience relatively stress-free and comfortable.

First thing's first, our personnel. Can anyone guess how many people work at the Sydney Airport? We have 200 alone working in Terminal 2, so can you guess how many in the whole airport? I heard someone say 360, that's getting closer...What? Did someone say 2,000? That's waaayy too high. <u>The</u> <u>Sydney Airport actually employs 440 people.</u> A lot, right? And about half of those employees work in security-related matters.

Moving on to our not-so-human employees, let's come see favorite pooch, Milton. Milton is our best drug-sniffing dog on the force. He's friendly to most people – you can even come pet him at the end of our tour. Burnouts beware, though, he'll find everything. Notice that even though there are so many of us around him, <u>Milton stays quite calm</u>. This is the precise reason he was chosen for the job. Dogs that are chosen are not predisposed to sniff out different narcotics – that's something we teach them already.

So here's a part of the airport most people never notice – the cargo transport terminal. This is where packages are shipped to and from. Normally we ship

Q11

012

around 4,400 packages per month. In this airport alone, <u>over 52,000 packages</u> <u>were shipped in and out over the past year.</u> We ship to and from 170 different countries. Not bad, eh? Probably it will go up to over 72,000 packages this year. And despite over 100 flights in and out of here daily, the number of lost or delayed packages is impressively low. If you send your package through here, rest assured we'll get it where it's going.

Let's move on to the area most of us are familiar with, the passenger terminals. In order to be allowed into this area, you must pass through security with your ticket and if you're traveling internationally, your passport. If you're traveling domestically, you just need a legal form of ID. If you don't have those, you will not be allowed to pass through security and board your flight.

During the security scan, your carry-on items will be checked for dangerous items such as weapons, sharp objects, and liquids that exceed our specified limit. If you attempt to pass any of the prohibited items on this list posted at the entrance, you are still allowed to board the plane, but you'll be given a warning and your item will be confiscated. Don't worry, we will not arrest you for having too much shampoo in your bag, or anything like that.

We also search your carry-ons and parcels for any perishable items. We prohibit the transportation of local vegetation and prohibit parcels containing any insects in them. You may or may not have learned about this in Biology class, but when some plants are introduced to a new environment, they spread wildly and wipe out the current species around it. It is important to control the introduction of new plants into an ecosystem, so we must prohibit the transport of any fertile seeds.

So what happens to parcels containing possibly suspicious items? It's of course something we do not take lightly here. If an object passes through the scanner that appears suspicious in any way, it is separated out for manual search by a member of our trained security personnel. If an illegal plant or simple sharp object like a pocket knife is found, it is simply disposed of in our biohazard waste containers, and the package itself is returned to the sender (or passenger, if it is for a passenger flight). More serious weapons are reported to higher authorities for investigation.

Q15

Q16

017

As far as parcel security, the material of the parcel is important. For shipped goods, the most common material used (and the most widely accepted) is paper. Make sure it is packed sturdy enough, with no rips or tears. We've definitely had packages rip open before due to haphazardous packing. <u>A</u> more common problem, though, is the package labels. When an item does not make it to the right place, this is the most common reason. The label may not be in the right place, or marked clearly enough.

If you're receiving any items from abroad that must be declared, please remember our guidelines in order to ensure the timely delivery of your item. Make sure it is packed correctly, and we ask that you notify custom between 2 and 10 days within the item's scheduled arrival date.

Q20

Q18

Q19

Okay, before we move on, are there any questions?

## Section 2 解析 -

11 答案 A

凡遇选择, 必碰陷阱。本题根据 We' re not here to try..., though...and comfortable. 就能排 除 B, C 选项, 该句明显含有否定信息, 所以 A 选项为正确答案。

12 答案 C

本题中, A 为干扰项, 该选项的 200 人是指在 2 号航站楼工作的员工人数, 而非员工总 人数。B 选项是参观人员所猜测的总人数, 也可排除。所以 C 为正确选项, 它与题干意 思匹配。

13 答案 A

本题 A 选项为正确答案。因为后面紧跟着一句话: This is the precise reason. 与题干中 according to 相匹配。

14 答案 B

本题 A, C 选项有干扰作用。A 选项说的是每月的数量,而 C 选项则是预测今年的数量。因此,B 选项才是去年的数量,和题干内容匹配。选择题因为有混淆、有干扰,因此要特别注意题干的一些特定限制词,比如本题中的 last year。

15 答案 C

本题题干及选项和原文相比变化不大,能比较容易辨别出C选项,A选项存在一定的干

扰性,但其中含否定内容: We will not arrest you...,借此可以排除。

#### 16 答案 B

A, C选项为强烈干扰。但A, C这两样物品是有特殊条件限制的,并非是都不允许携带的。B选项前有一个 we must prohibit... 来表示必须禁止,语气强烈,与题干中的... not allowed 一致,所以正确答案为 B 选项。

#### 17 答案 B

本题 B 选项为正确答案。其实根据常识我们也能判断出,在安检的时候,如果发现包里 或兜里有小刀,一般会将其放到生物危险品罐里。A,C 选项原文也有听到,为干扰项, 但是 A 选项说的是安检后包裹将归还给乘客,而C 选项则说如果是武器之类的物品,则 要报告上级来调查。

#### 18 答案 paper

本题中, is 没有变化, 直接顺势写出 paper。

#### 19 答案 package labels

通过观察,可以判断此处应填写具体的 problem,也就是一个名词性的词汇。文中提到 problem 时,就应该提笔准备填写答案了。此外,冠词 the 也未发生变换,遵循冠词不换 原则,答案为 package labels。

#### 20 答案 two to ten

本题为数字题,无需解释, 必拿下。此外, 该题填写数字形式将不得分。

#### **SECTION 3**

MR. SMITH: Welcome! Please come in and gather over here around the tables. My name is Adam Smith, and I'm the librarian here. I'll show you around today, and explain how to use these facilities. Hopefully when I'm done with it, you'll know the ropes, and please feel free to let me know of any questions or concerns that you may have. Now, we're at the gate of the library. Upon entering into the door, you'll find that the restrooms are on your left-hand side, and opposite them is a Photocopy Room. Many of you are wondering about the

check-in and check-out process, what you have to do is go to the Circulation Desk, which is to the east of the Photocopy Room. The Reading Room is a really large area in the center of the library, just to the north of the Circulation Desk. I'm sure you won't miss it. If you're here to do research, this is where you should bring books to look through. However, if you're here to do any group projects or other interactive activities, I advise you to use one of the study rooms, which are just to the east of the Reading Room. Moving on to the southeast corner we have the Periodicals Section, just next to the study rooms. We have a collection of different newspapers and magazines in this section. You can get last week's weather reports, or all the top stories five years ago - our periodicals can be traced back 20 years to the time when our school library was built. Ah, our first question! Yes? Can we check out magazines from the Library? I'm sorry but you cannot take any periodicals out of the library. You're welcome to read them for as long as you want while you're there, but you cannot check them out. I wonder if there is any place where we can get some food in the library. Do we have a store here? Of course. The Food Service Center is just meters away from the study rooms. It's on the northeast corner as you look at the map. The Food Service Center offers different kinds of snacks though it's not big. Well, moving on along to the west, you will find the Video Resource Center on your right hand. We have educational videos and documentaries, as well as major motion pictures. We ask that you pay attention to the tag on the video that you pick up, as many of our documentaries are for on-site viewing only and may not be taken out of the library. To the west of the Video Resource Center is our Satellite TV station. Here we stream the news from Channel 19 for most of the day.

STUDENT: MR. SMITH:

STUDENT:

STUDENT:

MR. SMITH:

MR. SMITH:

How many channels does it have?

(laughs) It does have nearly 200 channels, but we generally will give top priority to channels with some big events, like presidential addresses or other breaking news. During the coverage of the presidential debate, students will take a break from studying and flock to watch it. Last but perhaps most Q21

022

Q23

024

#### 9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析

important is the <u>Inquiry Desk</u>. It's just on the left-hand side when you walk into the library, so it's impossible to miss it. If you have any questions about how to use equipment or where to find something, come and ask the assistant. Don't be shy, because that's what they're here for!

MR. SMITH:

Speaking of questions, one of the questions we get asked is how to actually check out a book once a student has picked one out. If it's a fiction or non-fiction book, look for the <u>pink</u> <u>and yellow</u> check-out card inside the back cover of the book. You can also find information about the book on these cards including its publishing date, genre, ISBN, and a log of dates it's been checked out before. Present this card to me or any library assistant and we'll stamp it and then the book can be kept for three weeks.

You can find general information on a field of study by using one of our <u>subject</u> guides. We have them on paper here, but any of our computers will allow you to search within fields as well.

STUDENT:What if the library doesn't have a resource we're looking for?MR. SMITH:Great question, I'm going to address that. Our library is in<br/>a network with a number of other universities in the area,<br/>so if there is something you're looking for and it's available<br/>somewhere in the area, we'll be able to get it for you.<br/>However, there are <u>universities</u> which are not part of the

network, so we do not share resources with them. If you want more information about the library and its resources, you'll find it in a labeled <u>blue folder</u> on my desk in the enquiry section.

Okay so that's a lot of information all at once, and I don't expect you to remember it all. The most important thing is, please be respectful of the staff and if you need help with anything at all, come and ask me or one of my assistants. Alright, any questions?

027

026

Q28

Q29

## Section 3 解析

#### 21-26 答案 B D C A F E

地图题是纸老虎,貌似图形复杂或者线路方向混乱,但我们只要把握一个原则:题目顺序。就可以非常轻松地全做对!本题又给了备选答案,所以只要把备选答案根据录音中的描述进行排序即可,录音中首先提到的是 Reading Room,其次分别是: Periodicals Section, Food Service Center, Video Resource Center, Satellite TV Station and Inquiry Desk。因此正确的顺序应该是 B D C A F E。

#### 27 答案 pink and yellow

本题难度不大,题目比较直观,文中出现了pink and yellow check-out card。注意信息要写全。

#### 28 答案 subject

本题根据空格前后的内容,可判断出此处很可能要填写形容词。此外,原文...by using one of our subject guides 与题干的内容基本一致,所以答案为 subject。

#### 29 答案 universities

本题原文中有转折词 however, 之后的句子要注意搜索。原文: However, there are universities which are not part of network. 这句话中只有 universities 作为名词可以填写,并且紧跟着有否定词。注意填其复数形式。

#### 30 答案 blue folder

本题难在单词上,原文和题目变化不大,但是不容易写对。正确答案为 blue folder。如单词不熟悉,或第一时间未及时反应,一定要落笔记下发音,这样,folder 这个词有机会拼写正确。

#### **SECTION 4**

Good morning! Today we will continue our study of Crocodylus niloticus by talking about its living habits. We've already discussed the evolutionary attributes that set it apart from its crocodile relatives. Does everyone remember that?



Yes, it has an extremely narrow snout, and three or four rows of protective scales on its back, as compared to two rows on other members of the Crocodylus genus.

Let's take a look at how these carnivorous man-eaters live, where they live, and finally, whether they really deserve their vicious reputation.

To start, I'd like to address a great question posed to me by a student during yesterday's office hours. We talked about the distribution of crocodiles in Africa and saw that they are highly concentrated in the South and West of the continent. This student noticed that on the map displaying the distribution of crocodiles across Africa, there were no crocodiles in the Northern Region, and found no mention in the literature of the existence of crocodiles in the North Africa. Why might there be no crocodiles in North Africa? Let's save this question for later in the lecture.

To find out more about the social habits of the African crocodile, one researcher named Tara Shine of the University of Ulster in Northern Ireland conducted a survey of the wetlands in Mauritania and received reports of 46 crocodiles living in one group, or float as we say when referring to crocodiles, though the usual number is a little less than half that.

In general, crocodiles are more highly concentrated in wet, sub-tropical environments near bodies of water and rich vegetation. While South American crocodiles thrive in cool rainforests, the African crocodile is more equipped for heat. Though they can survive at the hot temperatures found in some deserts, they are not equipped to handle dry climates and thus cannot survive in places like the Sahara Desert of North Africa. As cold-blooded animals, crocodiles' core temperatures fluctuate from their average of 38 degrees Celsius as external conditions change, thus they need to avoid extreme temperatures. Others live an underwater life, keeping a body temperature close to that of the water. As their own unique method of regulating their body temperatures, <u>some African crocodiles have made dens</u> by digging holes in the ground to provide themselves with a cool, dark place to retreat from the hot African sun.

Q34

Speaking of the hot African sun, let's go back to the question asked at the beginning of the lecture. We know that there used to be crocodiles in Northern Africa, yet today there are none. What are some possible Q31

032

033

explanations for this?

Some students have suggested that the African crocodile has evolved from a desert creature into a wetland creature, thus causing them to migrate south for more appropriate condition. Others presume that the crocodile was hunted out of Northern Africa by a fiercer predator. While these are intelligent guesses, the real story is a little bit different.

The key to this migration is that the Sahara Desert did not always cover the north of Africa. About 8,000 years ago, the land was fertile wetlands perfect for breeding crocodiles. Over time, though, the area dried out and the wetland slowly turned to desert, leading the African crocodile to migrate south to the marshlands they call home today.

035

036

Some crocodiles did, however, adapt to living in dry conditions. In Mauritania, some crocodiles have learned to survive in an area where they can go up to 8 months with no water by spending the driest of times in what's called a torpor, or short period of hibernation. To utilize every bit of rainfall, these desert crocodiles dig underground caves that collect runoff, thus staying cool and hydrated.

During the mating period in November and December, males attract females to their viciously protected territory through a number of behaviors that range from snapping their jaws all the way to sending infrasonic pulses through the water. Afterwards the female digs a hole up to 60 cm in depth to store the  $Q_{37}$ eggs for an 80-day incubation period. The female protects these eggs during the period, and sometimes even helps crack the eggs with her snout at the end.

These teeth-gnashing carnivores are softer than we think. Although these vicious creatures have attacked humans on a few occasions, the residents are not afraid of them. In fact, they show a great deal of reverence toward these and a great deal of reverence toward these and a great deal of the second seco wondrous creatures. Some say that crocodiles bring water to their habitat, so if they leave, they will bring the water with them. Obviously this is not true, but it demonstrates the admiration the inhabiting people have for crocodiles.

Generally crocodiles do not predate on humans. They attack when humans

Q38

039

populate the crocodiles' habitat, instilling fear and uneasiness in the crocs. Like any other species, crocodiles are known to attack when feeling fear.

There's still a lot more to be discovered about the African crocodile. Researchers want to know more about the population size - how many crocodiles inhabit Africa in all, how they form separate floats, etc.

There is still also much to learn about migration patterns, and relations to other populations of crocodiles now found in other parts of the world.

Q40

Next time we'll examine a few specific case studies of crocodile populations in Southern Africa.



#### 31 答案 B

Section 4 解析

本题听到"To start, I'd like to address a great question posed to me by a student during yesterday's office hours"这句话时再准备作答,因为这时才意味着正式开始。原文: there were no crocodiles in the Northern Region, and found no mention in the literature of the existence of crocodiles in the North of Africa. 所以 B 为正确选项。

#### 32 答案 A

本题 C 选项容易成为干扰, 但那是 Mauritania 地区的数量, 后面一句 usual number a little less than half that 表明其实常规数量比 46 的一半还要少点。因此 A 为正确选项。

33 答案 C

原文表示气候的内容是: In general, crocodiles are more highly concentrated in wet, subtropical environments. sub-tropical 为亚热带的意思,也就是暗指 warm, wet climate。所以 C 为正确选项。

#### 34 答案 A

本题 A 为正确选项。原文中说 some African crocodiles have made dens by digging holes in the ground, 就是 live in caves located underground 的意思,对 A 选项进行了解释。

### 35 答案 C

本题题干与原文相比变化不大, 原文: Over time, though, the area dried out and the wetland slowly turned to desert, leading the African crocodile to migrate south to the marshlands they call home today. 与 C 选项相呼应。

#### 36 答案8

本题无特定技巧, 文中明确提到 up to 8 months。此类数字题应是稳拿题。

#### 37 答案 depth

本题有一定的难度, 原文: Afterwards the female digs a hole up to 60cm in depth. 而题干是 A hole...can have a depth of up to 60cm. 形式有所变化, 但意思未变, 所以只能填写 depth 一词为答案。

#### 38 答案 fear

通过预判词性,我们获知答案应为动词。而 local people 与文中 residents 相一致,此外如 果填写 be not afraid of 不符合题目要求,所以 fear 为答案。

#### 39 答案 attack

本题答案也应该为动词,在听到主语 crocodiles 的时候,其后有: They attack when humans populate the crocodiles'habitat. 所以此处应填写动词 attack。

#### 40 答案 migration patterns

本题原文中对列举的每项内容都进行了细致的解释,我们通过关联词 also 可以把握住接下来的内容。原文: There is still also much to learn about migration patters. 所以 migration patterns 为正确答案。



Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.

### Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 94635550
- 2 Clark House
- 3 University Drive
- 4 Monday
- 5 Thursday
- a/one month 6
- 7 А
- 8 С
- 9 B
- 10 C

## Section 2, Questions 11-20

11	Computer as Teacher	31	plastic
12	University of Melbourne	32	process
13	top floor	33	seasone
14	ground floor	34	polishe
15	3:10	35	cost
16	Palm Lounge	36	grain pa
17	С	37	words
18	В	38	0.8
19	В	39	0.1
20	A	40	black v

#### If you score...

21	С
22	A
23	В
24	В
25	Α
26	С
27	С
28	Е
29	F
30	textbook allowance

31	plastic
32	processing
33	seasoned
34	polished
35	cost
36	grain patterns
37	words
38	0.8
39	0.1
40	black velvet

0-11	12-27	28-40
you are unlikely to get an	you may get an acceptable	you are likely to get an
acceptable score under	score under examination	acceptable score under
examination conditions and we	conditions but we recommend	examination conditions but
recommend that you spend a	that you think about having	remember that different
lot of time improving your	more practice or lessons before	institutions will find different
English before you take IELTS.	you take IELTS.	scores acceptable.

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.

### Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 flights
- 2 April
- 3 cheapest
- 4 non-smoking
- 5 John A. Smyth
- 6 110 dollars
- 7 Cultural Centre
- 8 camel
- 9 desert
- 10 stars

#### Section 2, Questions 11-20

11	18	
12	police records	
13	references	
14	CV/curriculum vitae	
15	transportation	
16	own car	
17	Monday mornings	
18	August	
19	651	
20	acrawfor@worldwidehelp	pers.org

#### If you score...

## Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 farming
- 22 environmental damage
- 23 tourists
- 24 samples
- 25 21,000 square
- 26 10.5 square
- 27 measurements
- 28 soil
- 29 photographs
- 30 map

- 31 C 32 B 33 harmful insects 34 yellow fever 35 whole building 36 small scale 37 humans resistant 38 39 C 40 life cycle
- 0-11 12-27 28-40 you may get an acceptable you are likely to get an you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under score under examination acceptable score under examination conditions but examination conditions and we conditions but we recommend remember that different recommend that you spend a that you think about having institutions will find different lot of time improving your more practice or lessons before English before you take IELTS. you take IELTS. scores acceptable.

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.

## Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 R242
- 2 89.99
- City Centre Branch 3
- 4 escaping steam
- 5 Herbert Hewitt
- 6 84 Park Road
- 7 B0241DJ
- April 2008 8
- 9 refund
- once a month 10

## Section 2, Questions 11-20

11	E	31	less effort
12	Α	32	uncomfortable
13	В	33	1860s
14	D	34	connected
15	С	35	smoother
16	bathroom	36	rubber wheels
17	food containers	37	safer
18	code	38	С
19	basement	39	D
20	11:30	40	F

#### If you score...

## Section 3, Questions 21-30

21	А
22	В
23	Ε
24	В
25	cleansing products
26	color
27	container types
28	material used
29	image
30	advertising

1.10	2000 - 25 - 20	
0-11	12-27	28-40
you are unlikely to get an	you may get an acceptable	you are likely to get an
acceptable score under	score under examination	acceptable score under
examination conditions and we	conditions but we recommend	examination conditions but
recommend that you spend a	that you think about having	remember that different
lot of time improving your	more practice or lessons before	institutions will find different
English before you take IELTS.	you take IELTS.	scores acceptable.

**Answer Keys** 

TEST 4

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.

## Section 1, Questions 1-10

1	every other week	21	В
2	Peter Wisrough	22	Α
3	No.168 Bridge Road	23	С
4	helpline@blackcat.com	24	Α
5	BS97PU	25	Α
6	yellow	26	С
7	Central Park	27	С
8	metal	28	В
9	magazines	29	С
10	Savvy	30	В

## Section 2, Questions 11-20

11	Internet	31	modules technolog
12	too long	32	finding a job
13	typed	33	old library
14	layout	34	Math Department
15	errors	35	В
16	skills and experiences	36	С
17	contact number	37	В
18	С	38	D
19	E	39	С
20	F	40	F

#### If you score...

0-11	12-27	<b>28-40</b>
you are unlikely to get an	you may get an acceptable	you are likely to get an
acceptable score under	score under examination	acceptable score under
examination conditions and we	conditions but we recommend	examination conditions but
recommend that you spend a	that you think about having	remember that different
lot of time improving your	more practice or lessons before	institutions will find different
English before you take IELTS.	you take IELTS.	scores acceptable.

50	2	•
Sec	tion 4, Questions 31-40	
31	modules technology	

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.

### Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 435
- 2 kitchen
- 3 washing machine
- 4 inconvenient
- 5 TV and VCR
- 6 washbasin
- 7 noisy
- 8 lamp
- 9 evening meals
- 10 bathroom

### Section 2, Questions 11-20

11	waterproof
----	------------

- 12 building
- 13 overfill
- 14 heavy
- 15 plastic
- 16 open
- 17 4 weeks
- 18 traffic
- 19 businesses
- 20 stones

#### If you score...

### Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 note system
- 22 scientific research
- 23 scientific journals
- 24 information from Internet
- 25 double space
- 26 italics
- 27 typed
- 28 top right
- **29** 3.25
- 30 ID number

- 31 safe and reliable
- 32 scarce
- 33 washing
- 34 lakes and dams
- 35 air pollution
- 36 pure and safe
- 37 contamination
- 38 drinking
- **39** A
- **40** B

0-11	12-27	28-40
you are unlikely to get an	you may get an acceptable	you are likely to get an
acceptable score under	score under examination	acceptable score under
examination conditions and we	conditions but we recommend	examination conditions but
recommend that you spend a	that you think about having	remember that different
lot of time improving your	more practice or lessons before	institutions will find different
English before you take IELTS.	you take IELTS.	scores acceptable.

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.

### Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 Southwest
- 2 double
- 3 office
- 4 lounge
- 5 A
- 6 B
- 7 B
- 8 Amyes
- 9 Thursday
- **10** 3 hours

### Section 2, Questions 11-20

- Amyes
- 9 Inuisuay
- IV 5 nours

0 Section

11	A	31	В
12	С	32	А
13	A	33	С
14	В	34	А
15	С	35	С
16	В	36	8
17	В	37	depth
18	paper	38	fear
19	package labels	39	attack
20	two to ten	40	migration patterns

#### If you score...

0-11	12-27	28-40
you are unlikely to get an	you may get an acceptable	you are likely to get an
acceptable score under	score under examination	acceptable score under
examination conditions and we	conditions but we recommend	examination conditions but
recommend that you spend a	that you think about having	remember that different
lot of time improving your	more practice or lessons before	institutions will find different
English before you take IELTS.	you take IELTS.	scores acceptable.

## Section 3, Questions 21-30

**21** B

22 D 23 C

- 24 A
- 25 F
- 26 E
- 27 pink and yellow
- 28 subject
- 29 universities
- 30 blue folder



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