

9分达人

新航道雅思
研发中心 编著

雅思听力真题 还原及解析

4

2012年-2017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

2014.9.20
Discussion of
Pedagogy Course

2016.11.26
An Introduction to
Ice-curling

2017.4.8
Enquiring About
Art Class

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2016.12.17
Time Measurement

2014.12.4
Tea Tree Oil

2016.9.24
Harvesting and
Processing
Cocoa Beans

2017.1.12
Talking About the Moa

2016.5.19
Booking a Hotel

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如果你在考试中恰好遇到
本书收录的某篇文章，请
按捺住内心的激动，细心
把题答完。

全新真题

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 . 4 / 新航道雅思
研发中心编著 . — 北京 : 世界知识出版社 , 2017.4
ISBN 978-7-5012-5476-7

I . ① 9… II . ① 新… 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 (2017) 第 078267 号

策划编辑
责任编辑
文字编辑
责任出版
责任校对

马凤祥 马 蕾
龚玲琳
蔡楚娇
赵 玥
马莉娜

书 名

9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 . 4
9 Fen Daren Yasi Tingli Zhenti Huanyuan Ji Jiexi. 4

编 著

新航道雅思研发中心

出版发行

世界知识出版社

地址邮编

北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号 (100010)

网 址

www.ishizhi.cn

电 话

010-65265923 (发行) 010-85119023 (邮购)

经 销

新华书店

印 刷

北京富泰印刷有限责任公司

开本印张

787×1092 毫米 1/16 12¼ 印张

字 数

300 千字

版次印次

2017 年 5 月第 1 版 2017 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号

ISBN 978-7-5012-5476-7

定 价

49.00 元

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前言

凡是考试总会制定一系列规则、遵循一定的规律，雅思听力考试也不例外。如果能够理解该考试的规则，摸透其规律，必然能够事半功倍。然而，规律的发现往往在于对大量样本的总结和归纳。纵观目前雅思考试图书市场，除了官方出版的《剑桥雅思真题集》系列之外，雅思听力考试的真题素材实在有限。

为了弥补市场这一空白，也为了满足广大“烤鸭”对于真题的诉求和渴望，《9分达人听力》系列得以问世。该系列与《剑桥雅思真题集》系列的区别在于：前者所收录的真题仍在现行题库中，且在今后的考试中将“原封不动”地出现，而后者所收录试题已从现行题库剔除，不会出现于未来的考试中。考生若想全面了解雅思考试的题型、难度和出题思路，认真学习《剑桥雅思真题集》系列十分必要，但如若考生想一探雅思听力考试的现行题库，或在短期内迅速提高分数，《9分达人听力》系列无疑是最佳选择了！

《9分达人听力》系列第一本出版至今，已经5年了。从《9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析》到《9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析3》，我们一步步改进，不断完善，不仅为大家还原出了更多历年雅思考试听力真题，总结了雅思听力各类题型的解题技巧和方法，提供了全面的题目解读和分析，还为广大“烤鸭”打造了一册又一册的押题宝典！本书作为听力系列第四本，继承了前三本的一贯特色，但又有所改进。

一、全新收录 2012 年—2017 年 6 套完整真题

《9分达人听力》系列出版的这5年期间，不断有新题涌现，而旧题则被慢慢淘汰，或者被剑桥系列新书收录，不再出现在考生面前。我们要知道，越是近期出现的考题，越能够体现当下的考试趋势。因此，本书全新收录 2012 年—2017 年 6 套完整的雅思听

力真题，对未来即将考试的“烤鸭”而言，含金量较高。考虑到这一层意义，作为考前补充复习资料，本书应是首选之一。

二、词汇补充，表达升级

为方便考生利用本书作为平时提高能力的素材，我们在保留该系列原有的“真题题目”“听力原文”“真题解析”版块之外，新增“话题场景”“词汇注释”“交际与语言表达”三大版块，尽可能为考生能力更进一步搭桥铺路。

我们要知道，听力能力不是一两周就能够练就的。6套真题看似少，实际精做时会花费比较多的精力。尤其是 Section 3、Section 4 部分的文本，专业词汇多，难度较高。而精析文本，不但有助于理解全文出题点，也有助于提高整体语言能力。也希望考生能通过对专业词汇和地道表达的深入研习，在整体语言能力上也有所提升。就像练武最高境界在于内功心法，而非招数，雅思考试听力的应试最高境界在于听力瞬时理解能力，而非考题。希望“烤鸭”们能够以深厚内功的“不变”应雅思纷杂考题的“万变”。

三、解析考点，剖析干扰

雅思听力考试的关键秘诀在于对考点的把握。本书的解析不但对于正确答案有所解释，更重要的是，点明了错误考点的干扰方式。有些考生面临的不是听不到答案，而是会因为干扰信息而造成一些“美丽的误会”。可能有“烤鸭”会感到：怎么我都听到了，分数却那么低？这种情况往往是由于考点辨析不足造成。因此建议复习时，不光只是做完6套试题，更应该阅读考点解析，试着理解出题思路以及常见陷阱。知道“挖坑”的套路，不仅可以有效避免错误，更可以提高听力效率。换句话说，考试哪怕不全听懂，知道考点出法，相当一部分题都能做。

四、寻找定位，听前预判

雅思听力考试的第二大秘诀在于考前定位、合理预判。本书在解析答案的同时，也给出了题干中合理定位信息的选择，以及填空题审题时应判断出的答案信息。且通过题干给出的已知信息，往往能够找到答案大致位置。因此，用何种信息定位，成为考前读题的关键问题。但要知道，并非所有考题都能够用该方法做题。有些考题并没

有很好的定位信息，死板地抠字眼，反而可能错过答案。这时候就要应用考试其他规律来辅助了。比如做填空题时，通过审题预判答案词性（原文原词）和所填内容大致范围，来找寻合理词汇。比如在预定酒店房间的场景中，“..... room”一题，答案应填房间类型。如果通过预判，了解雅思常见场景，可获知房间类型一般分类，那么听记时答案就会手到擒来。

五、本书使用方法说明

考试还剩一周：扔掉含有“60天……”标题字样的书吧，你来不及了。如果你爱睡懒觉，不想考试哈欠连天，考完含泪向天，最后一周就每天9点做一套试题，改变生物钟，熟悉考试节奏。

考试还剩一个月或以上：按照 Section 横向做题，总结规律，检查自己常犯错误原因，分析考点。先从 Section 1 开始，正确率稳定后可逐步过渡到后几个 Section。一般而言 Section 1 最简单，但 Section 4 并不是最难的部分。反而对于 6 分考生而言，选择题多的 Section 2、Section 3 较难。酌情调整战略。

最后，祝愿所有的“烤鸭”都能笑傲考场、达成所愿！

编者

2017 年 5 月

致《9分达人》系列读者

读者疑问

1. 有了《剑1—剑11》(即前面提到的《剑桥雅思真题集》系列),我还需要《9分达人》系列吗?

2. 继《9分达人》《9分达人2》《9分达人3》之后,又有了《9分达人4》,这到底是“神马”节奏?你们在拍电影吗?

3. 复习中应该什么时候使出《9分达人》系列这个大招?怎样才能让花出去的钱物超所值,转化成得分?

4. 为什么每本书只有区区六套题,是不是太坑了点?

5. 每篇文章、题目、答案都跟真实考试一模一样吗?为什么感觉有些文章和题目设置跟官方的“不符”呢?难度与实际考试能一样吗?

6. 有谁可以告诉我,为什么《9分达人》(听力系列第一本)的录音语速这么快?

7. 为什么如此高大上的力作,纸张却像“盗版书”?

答疑解惑

1. 有了《剑1—剑11》(即前面提到的《剑桥雅思真题集》系列),我还需要《9分达人》系列吗?

在回答这个问题之前,我们先来了解一下雅思考试的机制。“烤鸭”们都知道,雅思考试极为频繁,平均每月4场。这就意味着剑桥雅思考试委员会的出题速度远远跟不上试题更新的步伐,因此日理万机的委员会专家们不可能每次考试都使用新题。事实上,雅思考试有一个庞大的题库,每场考试的题目都是通过计算机从题库中按一定公式抽取组合而成。就好像一个养满了鱼的大池塘,每次都从里面捞出几条来让你认认这都是谁。若我们能先认识几条“熟鱼”,那肯

定是“善莫大焉”。然而，考试委员会的“渔夫”们从来就没有打算将这个宽广的鱼池对外开放，只是选取了较有代表性的“老鱼”编纂而成了《剑1—剑11》，以此勉强平复广大考生对真题的渴望之情。自1996年出版以来，《剑1—剑11》以其权威性已经成为雅思界的经典教材，那么《9分达人》系列又有什么优势呢？它凭什么敢和这位泰山北斗叫板呢？

事实上，《9分达人》系列与《剑1—剑11》的区别就在于以下两点：

（1）时新性

无论是最早的《剑1》，还是最新的《剑11》，书中所收录的真题均为剑桥雅思考试委员会早已弃之不用的老题、旧题。而《9分达人》系列所收录的题目都是作者根据自身经验所编写的，以听力系列为例，其中《9分达人》涵盖了2009年—2012年6套听力真题，《9分达人2》收录了2010年—2014年6套听力真题，《9分达人3》收录了2010年—2015年6套听力真题，而这本《9分达人4》则全新收录了2012年—2017年6套听力真题。四本书所收入的真题并不重合，绝非剑桥雅思考试委员会弃之不用的老题或旧题。如此，《9分达人》系列与《剑1—剑11》，哪个更加具有青春活力就显而易见了。

（2）命中率

我们必须明白的一个事实是：题目一旦被收录到《剑桥雅思真题集》系列中，剑桥雅思考试委员会便会立即将其从现行题库中剔除。换言之，《剑1—剑11》所收录的题目基本不可能在真实考试中再次出现。而《9分达人》系列所收录的真题仍在现行题库之中，并且自出版以来已屡次在考试中重现。

总结来说，作为雅思界的权威用书，《剑1—剑11》以官方的角度展示了雅思考试。考生若想全面了解雅思考试的题型、难度和出题思路，认真学习这一系列的书籍十分必要。而《9分达人》系列则更像是一招便可致命的武林秘笈，考生若想一窥雅思考试的现行题库，或者想在短期内迅速提高分数，那么《9分达人》系列无疑是最佳选择了！

2. 继《9分达人》《9分达人2》《9分达人3》后，又有《9分达人4》，这到底是“神马”节奏？你们在拍电影吗？

正如上述所提到的：“以听力系列为例，其中《9分达人》涵盖了2009年—2012年6套听力真题，《9分达人2》收录了2010年—2014年6套听力真题，《9分达人3》收录了2010年—2015年6套听力真题，而这本《9分达人4》则全新收录了2012年—2017年6套听力真题。”这四本书所收录的真题都是近几年考过一次，

甚至多次的雅思真题，而且也极有可能在未来的雅思考试中再次，甚至反复地出现。所以这四本书互相并不冲突，它们所收录的题目并不重合，且都有命中的可能性，就像勇敢的葫芦娃兄弟们，每一位都各有所长，“合体”之后更是可以成为无敌小金刚，让各位“烤鸭”所向披靡，战无不胜。

综上所述，《9分达人》《9分达人2》《9分达人3》与《9分达人4》的联系就在于它们所收录的题目都是真题，都有相同的可能再一次出现在真实的考试中。四者的区别则在于它们所收录的题目都是不一样的，不重复的。

3. 复习中应该什么时候使出《9分达人》系列这个大招？怎样才能让花出去的钱物超所值，转化成得分？

对于这个问题，小编认为应该要具体情况具体分析了。有的“烤鸭”可能会认为在考前做这一系列书最合适，因为可以把它们当作预测或押题书来使用。对于时间紧迫的考生来说，这样做不失为一个好办法。但是，小编想说，如果时间还算充裕，“烤鸭”们可千万不要浪费了这个和“葫芦娃们”在一起的幸福时光，等到考试的前一天才开始翻阅！小编建议这类“烤鸭”能够静下心来细细研读，从原文、出题规律、考查角度等诸多方面“吃透”这一系列书才是最佳选择。毕竟，您多陪“葫芦娃们”玩耍，你们的感情才会更好，小英雄们在考试中才会给您更多的帮助。书上的内容只有吃透了、消化了，才是“烤鸭”们自己的！这样一来，不管考题如何千变万化，“烤鸭”们都能应变自如。

4. 为什么每本书只有区区六套题，是不是太坑了点？

或许“烤鸭”们知道听力机经库存在许多版本号，可是或许各位有所不知，从这个庞大的机经库中选出今后雅思考试最有可能出现的听力考题这一工作是多么的费时费力，更别提编写的过程了！此外，小编个人认为题目“不在多、而在精”，把已有的几套题研究透彻了，那也是非常了不起的成就了。要知道许多人都卡在“囫圇吞枣”的阶段，没有细嚼慢咽，品不出其中真味，体会不到这六套真题精微的奥妙之处，更发现不了其背后庞大而丰富的信息。

5. 每篇文章、题目、答案都跟真实考试一模一样吗？为什么感觉有些文章和题目设置跟官方的“不符”呢？难度与实际考试能一样吗？

《9分达人》系列所收录的题目都是作者根据自身经验所编写的。不过，鉴于剑桥雅思考试委员会可能会调整题目顺序，甚至细微地改动题目或题型，作者在编写过程中，可能会对文章及题目稍作调整。所以，考生在实际使用这一系列书籍时会

感觉有些文章和题目设置跟当场的考试有所区别，但总体的难度其实与实际考试是差不多的。如果“烤鸭”们的目的仅仅是通过这一系列书来押题的话，那么一定要牢记每一道题目及其对应的答案，千万别弄错了。如果“烤鸭”们的目的是想通过学习这一系列书稳步提升英语能力的话，那么就要一步步“吃透”，这样一来，你们会发现一切变化不过是“纸老虎”！

6. 有谁可以告诉我，为什么《9分达人》(尤其听力系列第一本)的录音语速这么快？

对于《9分达人》的读者而言，或许都存在同样的疑问：为什么听力原文的语速如此之快？堪称“神速”！殊不知，录音这一环节我们是有所考量的，鉴于《剑桥雅思真题集》系列中的语速有快有慢，每个人的语速不是完全一致，所以我们在录音的过程中，统一采用了较快语速，试图帮助大家快速提高反应度和灵敏度。如果读者感觉语速实在快到接受不了，可以通过一些调速软件适当放慢语速，以此更好地反复精听我们的录音材料。

7. 为什么如此高大上的力作，纸张却像“盗版书”？

轻型纸答：人家好伤心哦！心都痛了！

为了保护广大读者的眼睛，为了保护我们可爱的地球，更为了各位“烤鸭”能够轻松应考，《9分达人阅读》和《9分达人听力》系列都使用了轻型纸。这是一种更人性化的纸种，纸张比较厚，但是很轻，而且质感很好，做成书籍之后，拿在手里也不会感到重，所以非常方便携带。另外，这种纸不含荧光增白剂，采用原色调（轻型纸：人家不刺眼的哦！），具有天然特性，使用寿命也比一般的纸种长。在欧美等发达国家中，书店里95%以上的图书都是采用这种纸印刷，既环保，又可以保护大家在使用过程中视力不受伤害，而且较轻的重量，让不是女汉子的萌妹子也可以毫不费力把书捧在手心里了！

最后，小编在此祝愿广大“烤鸭”都能够有所突破，修为猛进！

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听力原文及真题解析

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本书所收集文章及对应考试日期一览

Test 1

Section 1 Enquiring About Revising the Company's Brochure

2014 年 7 月 10 日

Section 2 An Introduction to Byron National Park

2014 年 7 月 10 日

Section 3 Talking About a Research Program

2014 年 7 月 10 日

Section 4 Penguins in Africa

2014 年 7 月 10 日

Test 2

Section 1 Enquiring About Art Class

2017 年 4 月 8 日 2014 年 9 月 20 日

Section 2 An Introduction to the Annual Ski and Snowboard Exhibition

2014 年 9 月 20 日

Section 3 Discussion of Pedagogy Course

2014 年 9 月 20 日

Section 4 Urban Migration

2015 年 1 月 10 日 2014 年 9 月 20 日

Test 3

Section 1 Booking a Hotel

2016 年 5 月 19 日

Section 2 An Introduction to Northfield Sports Complex

2016 年 5 月 19 日 2014 年 5 月 10 日

Section 3 Talking About Renewable Energy

2016 年 5 月 19 日

Section 4 Fish Farming

2016 年 5 月 19 日 2014 年 5 月 10 日

Test 4

Section 1 Car Rental Inquiry

2012 年 4 月 21 日

Section 2 Harvesting and Processing Cocoa Beans

2016 年 9 月 24 日

Section 3 Talking About the Moa

2017 年 1 月 12 日

Section 4 Time Measurement

2016 年 12 月 17 日

Test 5

Section 1 Job Hunting

2016 年 9 月 24 日

Section 2 An Introduction to Ice-curling

2016 年 11 月 26 日

Section 3 Talking About the Study of Wind Farm in Australia

2016 年 9 月 15 日

Section 4 Tea Tree Oil

2014 年 12 月 4 日

Test 6

Section 1 North Residency Questionnaire

2016 年 5 月 28 日

Section 2 An Introduction to Tourism in the Mining Community

2016 年 9 月 10 日

Section 3 Whale Survey

2016 年 10 月 22 日

Section 4 Biography of Samuel Cunard and His Shipping Company

2016 年 10 月 22 日

Test 1

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Revision Note

Example

- Problem with: the brochure sample
- Company name: 1 Hotel Chains
- Letters of 2 should be bigger.
- The 3 should be removed.
- Change the description under the top photo to 4
- Use the picture with 5 of the hotel.
- The 6 should be in red print.
- Translate into 7
- Deadline: by the end of 8
- Address: No. 9 Green Drive, 9 , NY21300
- Telephone number: 10

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20**Questions 11-16**

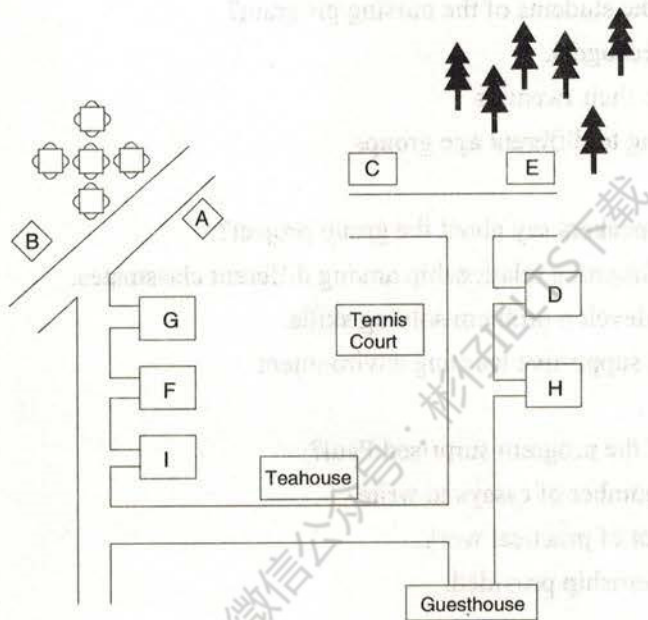
Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 11 The most famous view in this park is
A the largest waterfall worldwide.
B the longest river in the world.
C the biggest sub-tropical rainforest in the world.
- 12 According to the tour guide, what is best to do on top of the mountain?
A having a picnic
B taking photos
C strolling about
- 13 What did the tour guide recommend for more experienced walkers?
A the mountain trail
B the Bush Track
C the Creek Circuit
- 14 What is mentioned about the transport in the park?
A Bicycle can be hired.
B Trams are available for tourists.
C It is included in the bill.
- 15 Which activity is provided for adults all year round?
A abseiling
B bungee jumping
C paragliding
- 16 What should the visitors do before they go to the restaurant?
A make bookings
B inquire about availability
C collect the meal ticket at the reception

Questions 17-20

Label the plan below.

Write the correct letter, A-I, next to Questions 17-20.



- 17 Campsite
- 18 Business Centre
- 19 Museum
- 20 Café

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30**Questions 21-24**

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

- 21 How old are the students of the nursing program?
- A They are teenagers.
 - B They are in their twenties.
 - C They belong to different age groups.
- 22 What do the speakers say about the group project?
- A It helps to improve relationship among different classmates.
 - B It helps to develop problem solving skills.
 - C It provides supportive learning environment.
- 23 Which part of the program surprised Paul?
- A There's a number of essays to write.
 - B There's a lot of practical work.
 - C There's internship provided.
- 24 What do they feel about learning law?
- A It is essential training.
 - B It is too theoretical.
 - C It takes up too much time.

Questions 25-30

What are the suggestions offered by the speakers?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-H**, next to Questions 25-30.

- A** get feedback from teaching staff
- B** do more reading
- C** get help from school supporting staff
- D** get help for nursing problems
- E** manage time properly
- F** be well prepared
- G** review the notes regularly
- H** don't set unrealistic goals

- 25** Essays
- 26** Lectures
- 27** Research
- 28** Online forum
- 29** Placement tests
- 30** Freshmen

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Penguins in Africa

Appearance and lifestyle

They are also called Jackass Penguins for the sound they make.

The 31 of their body remains constant.

They restrict their 32 on land from dusk till dawn.

They cannot fly because they have heavy 33

They nest under the tree 34

They eat tree 35

Predators

- seals
- 36
- seagulls (eat the penguin 37)

Threats

They lose 38 in winter.

They are fighting for nesting 39 and food because of human activities.

In order to improve survivorship, it is helpful to increase the 40 of their genes.

Test 2

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1-3

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

Example

How long has Emma been taking drama course?

- A from June till now
- B almost one term
- C one month

- 1 The teacher praised student Emma for
 - A her good performance in public show.
 - B setting a good example for others.
 - C settling in quickly.
- 2 Why has the timetable for drama class changed?
 - A Because of falling enrollment.
 - B Because the class size is too big.
 - C Because of the availability of music room.
- 3 What is the new time for the drama class?
 - A 3.15 pm
 - B 4.15 pm
 - C 4.45 pm

Questions 4-6

What reasons are given for not choosing these courses?

Write the correct letter, **A-E**, next to Questions 4-6.

- A** The course is full.
- B** The course fee is too expensive.
- C** She has another activity at that time.
- D** She has another activity that evening.
- E** The class is too late.

Courses

- 4** Dance Class
- 5** Singing Class
- 6** Vocal Class

Questions 7-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Information on Music Class

The class teaches children to play instruments and how to 7

Cost of the course: 8 \$

Date Emma starts the course: 9

Teacher: Jamal 10

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20**Questions 11-15**

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

- 11 Why does the speaker recommend the Sky Hotel?
- A Because it is quite comfortable.
 - B Because it provides ski and snowboard equipment rentals.
 - C Because it has health and sports club.
- 12 What is new in this year's exhibition?
- A photos of top ski resorts worldwide
 - B ski equipment
 - C computer simulation
- 13 How do people enter the skiing and snowboarding competition?
- A They can send emails to the committee.
 - B They can fill out the back of the entrance ticket.
 - C They can check out the exhibition newsletter.
- 14 What did the media focus on this year?
- A not enough snow
 - B reduction in fee
 - C the decline of participants
- 15 Why does the speaker recommend the ski program?
- A The instructors are quite friendly and patient.
 - B It includes lessons and sessions that suit only beginners.
 - C It provides special offers at the moment.

Questions 16-20

What is the focus of each presentation?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-F**, next to Questions 16-20.

- A** exploring new destinations
- B** how to make the skiing boots comfortable
- C** how to become a ski instructor
- D** how to combine other activities with skiing
- E** how to improve the skills of skiing
- F** information about skiing safety

Presentation

- 16** Simon's talk
- 17** Solution
- 18** Film
- 19** Tricks
- 20** Johnson's talk

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 21-23

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

- 21 The new teacher who is very popular among students wrote a book titled '.....'.
- 22 It covers techniques including doing research as part of a
- 23 The objective is for the students to present in a collaborative manner.

Questions 24-30

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Observational method:

Observation checklist	Conduct
Students: examine the 24 of peer pupils	Keep a 25
Carry out 26	In-class 27

Non-observational method:

Non-observation checklist	Conduct
Statistics	Evaluate 28
Questionnaires	With the help of 29 to identify respondents
	Choose own respondents to do 30

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST URBAN MIGRATION

Cities now:

- account for 3% of the planet's land areas
- consume more 31 than the countryside

Advantages for moving into the city:

- good for some 32 to recover
- poor 33 in the countryside
- clean energy: recycling of methane gas produced from 34

For women:

- more likely to have late marriages
- better chance of getting a 35 at work

Downsides of moving into the city:

- possible to lose 36 because it is difficult to maintain previous lifestyle
- higher rates of 37 in the city than in the country
- poor quality of 38 in the city

Economic factors:

- Increased 39 in population results in increase in energy consumption.
- People find the heavy 40 stressful.

Test 3

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Hotel Reservation

Example

Location: **North** from the coast

Four-bed room available in **1**

Room price:

- in high season: **2** €
- cheaper if you booked **3** in advance

Meal included in price: **4**

Must bring your own: **5**

Hotel facilities:

- a lounge with a variety of **6**
- **7** room
- **8**

Activities available:

- collect **9**
- hire **10**

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-16

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

- 11 What is the purpose of the talk?
A to welcome its new members
B to commemorate its 10th anniversary
C to celebrate the award it received recently
- 12 What's the audience of this speech?
A journalists
B local residents
C school children
- 13 Why is the speaker most proud of the skating rink?
A Because two world champions have been trained there.
B Because people in this area are fitter than the rest of the country.
C Because they have encouraged local school children to participate more in sports.
- 14 The complex has recently opened a new venue for
A the unemployed.
B mothers with babies.
C pensioners.
- 15 What does the complex plan to do next year?
A extend opening hours
B expand the space
C sell fitness equipment
- 16 What does the complex encourage people to do?
A become a coach
B be on the committee
C work as volunteers

Questions 17-20

What are the features of the following sports facilities?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-G**, next to Questions 17-20.

Features

- A A one-on-one coach is bookable.
- B It is featured in a TV drama.
- C It is beneficial for young people.
- D It is only available for women sometimes.
- E It is the largest in the country.
- F It can be booked for parties.
- G It is a place to hold courses for school children.

Sports facilities

- 17 Swimming pool
- 18 Climbing wall
- 19 Skating rink
- 20 Gym

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30**Questions 21-23**

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Research about different energy-saving innovations

Kites in Germany	used in different 21 conditions to reduce the emission of toxic gas
Vehicles in America	powered by 22
Gas canister in South Africa	invented to reduce its chances to 23

Questions 24 and 25

Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**.

Which **TWO** types of interviewees do Greg and Syria choose to do the survey?

- A** staff on campus
- B** professors
- C** local residents
- D** companies
- E** university students

Questions 26-30

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

- 26 What does Syria think about renewable energy?
- A Most people know very little about renewable energy.
 - B The general public can distinguish different kinds of renewable energy.
 - C The majority of people feel the need to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy.
- 27 What do the speakers say about modern windmills?
- A They can be used to pump water from wells.
 - B The location to build them should be carefully chosen.
 - C Farmers use them to grind grain.
- 28 What aspect of traditional fuels are they going to address?
- A how to avoid fossil fuels from being depleted
 - B the possible future of traditional resources
 - C how to prevent pollution of traditional resources
- 29 What does Greg say about nuclear plants?
- A They are cleaner and less expensive than fossil fuel.
 - B It is the best way to fight climate change.
 - C Few people think they are safe.
- 30 What does Syria think of hydrogen fuel?
- A The price of it will drop eventually.
 - B It entails environmental problems.
 - C The benefits of it outweigh its high cost.

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Fish Farming

Local fish farmers are afraid that genetically modified fish will 31 into the sea.

- like to breed fish with special features, like 32
- other solutions:
 - to build some cages to prevent the fish from 33
 - to use 34 nets to support the frames of the cages

Problems facing the local fishermen:

- lack of land on the 35
- lack of 36 fish

Initiatives taken by the government:

- encourages fish farmers to 37 local fish farming business
- helps fish farmers to sell seaweed and oyster:
 - Seaweed can be used to make 38
 - Oyster is a source of seafood which can supply local 39 industry.
- saves local fishing business by encouraging aquaculture, recreation and 40

Test 4

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Car Rental Inquiry	
<i>Example</i>	
Nationality: American	
Contact number: 1	
Send written quote by: 2	
Price for renting: 3 daily	
Special requirements for the room:	
• an extra 4	
• most important facility: 5	
Extra equipment:	
• they should have a 6	
• as well as a 7	
Pick them up from the 8	
The caravan driver's age: 9	
The registered licence issued in: 10	

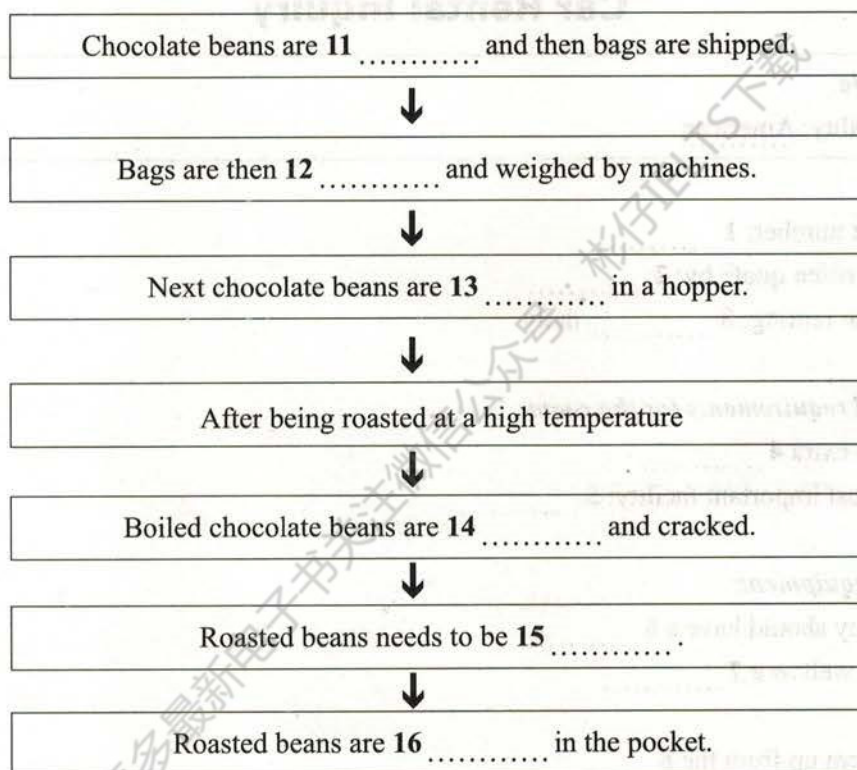
SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-16

Complete the flow-chart below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Harvesting and Processing Cocoa Beans



Questions 17-20

What does each type of coffee taste like?

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, next to Questions 17-20.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A intense</p> <p>B mild</p> <p>C chocolaty</p> <p>D smoky</p> |
|--|

Types of coffee

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 17 First Crack | |
| 18 Green Beans | |
| 19 French Roast | |
| 20 Espresso Smoky | |

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 21-26

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

- 21 What is the thing that makes the Moa similar to dinosaur?
A Both are of interest to the public.
B Both are extinct at similar time.
C Both left lots of fossil remains.
- 22 What is the difference between Moa and other birds?
A no wing bones
B a long tail
C a smaller head
- 23 What's the special feature of their chicks?
A They never return to the nests.
B Most of them die within two months after birth.
C They can find food by themselves.
- 24 What is the tutor's opinion on male hatching the eggs?
A She doubts whether it is true or possible.
B She thinks it may be true.
C She can say with certainty that it is true.
- 25 What is the male student's response after hearing some people see a Moa recently?
A He is surprised.
B He is worried.
C He is amused.
- 26 Why did the Moa become extinct?
A climate change
B human interference
C competitions with other animals

Questions 27-30

What is the feature of different types of the Moa?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-F**, next to Questions 27-30.

Features

- A the much taller female
- B less fossils left
- C the biggest eggs
- D feeding at night
- E better vocal sound
- F poor eyesight

27 the North Island Giant Moa

28 the Crested Moa

29 the Stout-legged Moa

30 the Eastern Moa

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Questions 31-35

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

History of time-measurement

Primitive measurements by observing

Two time keepers:

- The 31
- Natural events, such as winds and rains, rivers flooding, plants flowering, and the cycles of breeding or 32 behaviour.

Precise measurements

They became important for organising activities for:

- 33
- 34

The oldest time keepers were discovered in Mesopotamia and 35

Questions 36-40

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Time Keeper	Disadvantages
The sundial	In different parts of the year, the time for day 36
The clepsydra (Water clock)	The changing pressure and 37 were what the flow of water still relied on.
The 38	The time duration was 39
Fire candle clock	The burning 40 or the rate of burning, was subject to the candles wax.

Test 5

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Job Hunting

Job title	Work place	Working time/ Payment	Requirements
Social workers	Example the house of the disabled	every day \$9 per hour	• needs 1
Security guards	a 2	9 am-5 pm \$25 per hour	• a 3 is provided
Van driver	a 4 company	5 work 6 time \$ fixed salary	• must be 7
Data entry clerk	a 8	weekends \$ fixed salary	• 9 skills • own 10 is essential

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-16

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

The Development of Ice-curling Club

- 11 The first player of a team to throw the stone is called, then the second, the third, and the skip.
- 12 The rink of curling is called the
- 13 The is the name for the target area.
- 14 is usually the material for making the curling brushes.
- 15 The sole of gripper shoe is made of
- 16 The team members may carry a along with them while playing.

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Questions 17-20

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

- 17 What is Kilsyth Curling Club mainly famous for?
- A It has won champions in winter games.
 - B It is the oldest club in the region.
 - C It is the most influential one.
- 18 Why was Grand Caledonian Curling Club established?
- A to attract people's interest
 - B to train young players
 - C to fix regulations for the game
- 19 In the 16th century, the curling game was not banned because
- A it was not popular.
 - B it could train men for the war.
 - C it could be played by children.
- 20 What was the early implement for this game in Canada made of?
- A local material
 - B imported stone
 - C cast iron

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Wind Farm in Australia

Background:

- In the past, the wind was used to grind flour and pump 21
- During the 1970s, the wind power was firstly used to carried out 22

Disadvantages:

- The wind turbines can be 23
- The turbine blades will harm 24

Advantages:

- provides 25 of the power
- helps the local tourism

Structure:

The wind turbine blade is as big as 26 and made in 27

The local residents can get money from 28

In extreme weather conditions, they can 29 the speed.

The fan is made of fiberglass and 30

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Questions 31-35

What incident is related to each of the following people?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-G**, next to Questions 31-35.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | brought tea tree oil into Australia in 1770 |
| B | challenged the benefit of tea tree oil |
| C | reported the special eating habit in Australia |
| D | listed plant species |
| E | studied the tea tree oil |
| F | saw Australian Aborigines drink |
| G | used tea tree for medical treatment |

- 31 Aborigines
- 32 Dutch explorer
- 33 Sir Hugh Palliser
- 34 Captain James Cook
- 35 Dr. Arthur Penfold

Questions 36-40

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

The Process of Tea Tree Oil Extraction

- 36 Tea tree will store oil during and accumulate the useful substance.
- 37 Put leaves and in for distillation.
- 38 The oil vapor rises up to the of the container.
- 39 According to the principle of, the condensed steam goes downside.
- 40 The water will go through the tubes onto the

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Test 6

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

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

North Residency Questionnaire

Example

Age of the interviewee: 19

- Current occupation: 1
- Length of living in the North: 2 years
- Exact living area: 3
- Type of accommodation: a shared 4
- Private transport: on foot and by bike
- Public transport: take the 5 or a taxi
- Frequency of eating out: 6
- Places for entertainment: the places people usually go to, such as some great 7
- Other free time activity: go to the 8
- Preferred exercises:
- go swimming
 - go to the gym
 - go 9
- Part-time course: 10

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-15

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

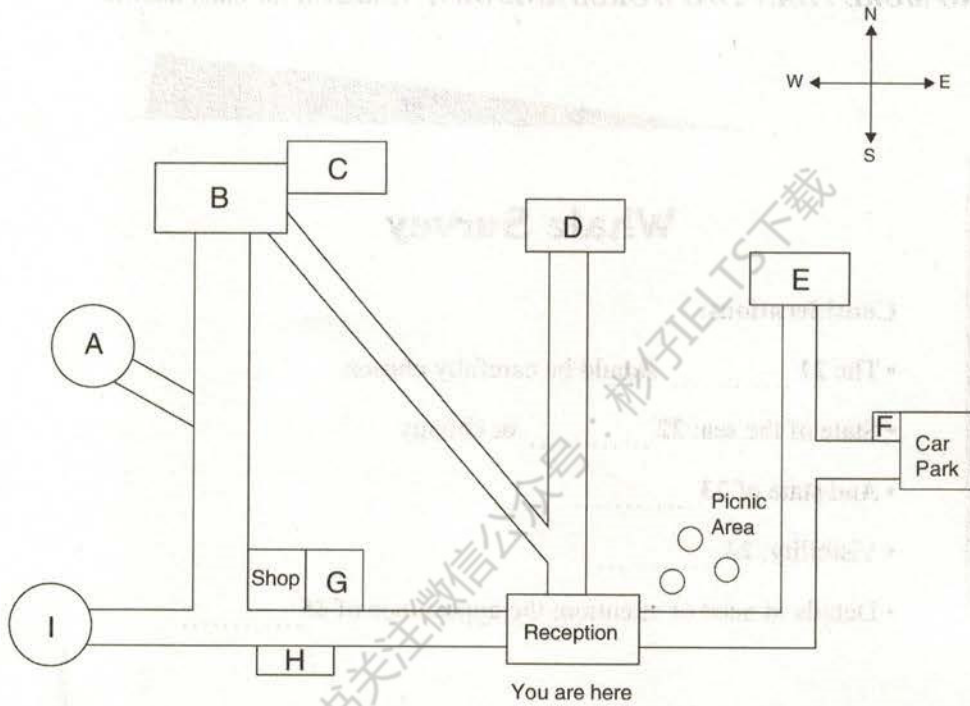
Tourism in the Mining Community

- 11 What does the speaker say about hard hats?
- A They must be worn in all areas.
B A deposit is needed to borrow the hats.
C They are available in all sizes.
- 12 What does the speaker say about the outside area of the mine?
- A The road is wet.
B The ground is uneven in some area.
C The road is being repaired.
- 13 Visitors who have difficulty in going up and down
- A can ask for help.
B have access to all areas.
C can make use of ramp.
- 14 What is prohibited everywhere?
- A smoking
B taking photos
C using mobile phones
- 15 What does the speaker say about underground tunnels?
- A The well is lit.
B The access is limited.
C Protective clothing is unnecessary.

Questions 16-20

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, A-I, next to Questions 16-20.



- 16 Mill
- 17 Museum
- 18 Laboratory
- 19 Café
- 20 Toilet

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30**Questions 21-27**

Complete the notes below.

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

Whale Survey**Considerations:**

- The 21 should be carefully chosen.
- State of the sea: 22 or choppy
- And state of 23
- Visibility: 24
- Details in need of attention: the appearance of 25

Need to evaluate or identify:

- the 26 and appearance of whales
- scales: the 27 and species, the possible age etc.

Questions 28-30

Match the following type of whales with the pictures given according to different feature descriptions.

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, next to Questions 28-30.



28 Sperm whale

.....

29 Northern right whale

.....

30 Minke whale

.....

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40**Questions 31-36**

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

Biography of Samuel Cunard and His Shipping Company

- 31 Where did he get the shipping experience?
- A sea voyage
 - B family
 - C first job
- 32 The company experienced
- A the immediately profitable business.
 - B the business which dealt with one commodity.
 - C the business world widely.
- 33 Why did he want the mail contact?
- A faster
 - B stronger
 - C more reliable
- 34 What did he do when he won the bid?
- A reduced the fleet of the ships
 - B opened a new company
 - C appointed a new British agent
- 35 Why did he choose Boston?
- A It was supported by the government.
 - B It had a good business environment.
 - C He once worked there.
- 36 What could be revealed about the 1844 event?
- A Boston had the biggest shipping company.
 - B Boston was not a good location for port.
 - C The U.S. had bad weather conditions.

Questions 37-40

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

- 37 He improved the sail safety by using communication.
- 38 were produced on the board, so passengers would not feel uneasy during the journey.
- 39 Before 1912, shipping companies paid more attention to the of the ships.
- 40 Afterwards, companies poured more money into decoration, which made the ships more like

听力原文及真题解析

TEST 1

SECTION 1

Employee: Good afternoon. Welcome to Matrix Printing, I'm John Smith.
How can I help you?

Customer: Good afternoon. I'm here to reprint a brochure for our hotel. There are some pages that need revising.

Example

Employee: Sure, how may I address you?

Customer: Oh, I'm Mary Jane from Central Hotel Chains. Nice to meet you. I've got samples of the previous version.

Q1

Employee: I assume it is your company's advertising brochure?

Customer: Yes.

Employee: What exactly is the problem?

Customer: Well, it was printed the year before, so some of the information is already out-of-date. There are also a couple of problems with the layout. Firstly, the letters of the address on the front page are far too small. It's hard to see when glancing at the cover.

Q2

Employee: How big do you need it to be?

Customer: Increase the letters by 3 font sizes.

Employee: Just a minute. Let me take notes of your requirements...OK, what else needs changing?

Customer: The information regarding the pool should be deleted, because it is currently under renovation and is not available.

Q3

Employee: So all of the relevant descriptions on page 2 should be removed? What do we replace it with? We can't just leave the whole page blank.

Customer: Just fill it in with the introduction of our newly-opened gym. I've included all the relevant information here in this flash drive.

Employee: Let me check...Um, I see. No problem then.

Customer: What is also bothering us is that the description under the top photo on page 4 is incorrect. The word lounge needs to be replaced with reception.

Q4

Employee: Fully noted. Is that all?

Customer: No, there is more. Turn to page 5. We feel that showing merely the picture of our exterior and interior decoration does not fully represent the appeal of our hotel. On second thought, we've decided to use a picture with the view of the hotel.

Q5

Employee: Do you have the original copy of the picture?

Customer: Yes, it is also enclosed in the flash drive.

Employee: OK, we'll reedit the whole layout of the photos.

Customer: Great.

Customer: Let's turn to the next page.

Employee: Yes, what's wrong with that? It seems perfectly fine to me.

Customer: At first sight, it seems fine. But according to the feedback of the customers, the prices do not stand out, so we want to change the print from black to red to make it pop out.

Q6

Employee: OK. I've made notes of all your requests. Is there anything else?

Customer: I appreciate it. Just one final request. Could you translate the whole brochure into Spanish? We have customers worldwide, you know, especially those from Latin countries.

Q7

Employee: No problem. What about other languages, like Japanese, Chinese or German? These are our most popular target languages.

Customer: I have to ask the manager about the Chinese version. There's been a surging number of Chinese clients during recent years. However, we don't need German or Japanese translations as we currently don't have many customers from those two countries.

Employee: Sure. Just keep me updated.

Customer: So roughly when could we get the revised print? We need it before the end of July.

Q8

Employee: It's late June now. Roughly it'll take 3 weeks to reedit, so it will definitely be ready before the deadline.

Customer: Great.

Employee: To where shall we send the samples?

Customer: The address is No. 9 Green Drive, Cliffton, NY21300.

Q9

Employee: How do you spell Cliffton?

Customer: C-L-I-double F-T-O-N, Cliffton.

Employee: And the telephone number?

Customer: It's 9-0-3-0-3-6-6-0-2. Also, if you have any further questions, you

Q10

can reach me through this number.

Employee: OK.

Section 1

- 谈话场景：咨询场景
- 人物关系：职员与顾客
- 谈话话题：公司宣传册修改

词汇注释

brochure *n.* 手册

revise *v.* 修改

chain *n.* 连锁店

sample *n.* 样本

out-of-date *adj.* 过时的

layout *n.* 排版

font *n.* 字体

renovation *n.* 翻新

flash drive U 盘

lounge *n.* 休息室

exterior *adj.* 外部的

interior *adj.* 内部的

appeal *n.* 魅力

reedit *v.* 修订

pop out 突显

target language 目标语言

surge *v.* 剧增

deadline *n.* 截止日期

交际与语言表达

1. “Good afternoon. I’m here to reprint a brochure for our hotel. There are some pages that need revising. (下午好。我来这儿是为了重新印刷我们酒店的宣传册。其中有几页需要修改。)” 其中 sth. need doing 表示某事需要被完成，主动形式表被动。
2. “I assume it is your company’s advertising brochure? (我猜这是您公司的宣传册?)” 其中 assume 表示推断，该词之后省略了 that, that 后跟推断内容；动词原形 advertise 意为“宣传”，在这里 advertising 修饰 brochure “资料手册” 这个名词。
3. “There are also a couple of problems with the layout. (排版方面还有一些问题。)” 其中 there be 句型表示有，系动词单复数看最近的主语；a couple of 意为“一些”。
4. “Just a minute. Let me take notes of your requirements. (稍等。让我记下您的要求。)” 其中 just a minute/wait a moment/hold on a second 等类似表述都表示“稍等片刻”，并不是真的掐准一分钟或一秒；take notes of 意为“记录”，而 note-taking 则意为“记笔记”。
5. “What is also bothering us is that the description under the top photo on page 4 is incorrect. (让我们不甚满意的还有第4页顶部照片下面的文字描述。)” 其中 bother 意为“烦人”；本句 what 引导的名词性从句作主语，what is also bothering us 表示“让我们同样感到烦恼的”。

是……”。

6. “We feel that showing merely the picture of our exterior and interior decoration does not fully represent the appeal of our hotel. (我们感到仅仅展现酒店内饰和外观的照片无法完全体现它的魅力。)”其中 feel 不作系动词而作实意动词，后跟宾语从句；appeal 意为“吸引力”，作名词、动词皆可，attraction 用得更多时不妨替换一下来用。
7. “On second thought, we’ve decided to use a picture with the view of the hotel. (转念一想，我们还是决定用附带酒店景色的照片。)”其中 on second thought 意为“再三思考之后”。
8. “At first sight, it seems fine. But according to the feedback of the customers, the prices do not stand out. (乍一看，似乎没问题。但是根据顾客的反馈，价格看起来不明显。)”其中 at first sight 意为“乍一看”，即人生若只如初见的“初见”，比如 love at first sight 意为“一见钟情”；it seems 表示似乎，语气并不绝对；听到这里的基本套路就是跟个转折 but 表达重点，stand out 意为“突出，脱颖而出，鹤立鸡群”。
9. “There’s been a surging number of Chinese clients during recent years. (近年来中国顾客的数量骤增。)”其中 surging 的动词原形为 surge，表示突然增长到很高水平；注意 there’s been 是 there has been 的缩写。
10. “Sure. Just keep me updated. (没问题。及时告诉我最新消息。)”其中动词原形 update 意为“更新”；keep sb. updated 表示让某人及时获知最新消息，或表示保持联系，类似表述还有 keep sb. posted。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 Central

听前预测：定位词 Hotel Chains；提示词 company name，此处应填名词或形容词。

题目解析：专有名词是绝佳的定位词，无法替换且会原词重现。唯一的问题是信息出现在答案之后，且出现速度较快，进入考试状态慢的话容易错过。注意区分名词 centre 和形容词 central 的发音及拼写。

Question 2 答案 address

听前预测：定位词 letters；提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词距离答案较近，难替换。据此定位到答案句 “...the letters of the address on the front page are far too small”，因此答案为 address。

Question 3 答案 pool

听前预测：提示词 the、should be removed，此处应填名词。

题目解析：无明显定位词，同时缺少主语意味着很可能答案会出现在提示词 should be removed 之前。要求考生通过对话注意语义的推进，并且关注语句中合适的名词。提示词 should be removed 在录音中被 should be deleted 同义替换了，因此答案为 pool。

Question 4 答案 reception

听前预测：定位词 top photo；提示词 change...to，此处应填名词。

题目解析：通过 top photo 定位到 “What is also bothering us is that the description under the top photo on page 4 is incorrect” 这句，其后随即出现答案句 “The word lounge needs to be replaced with reception”，提示词 change...to 被替换为 be replaced with，因此答案为 reception。

Question 5 答案 view/views

听前预测：定位词 picture；提示词 with，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词首次出现时出现在否定句中，故 exterior and interior decoration 不是答案（也不符合题目字数要求）。需耐心等待与题干指向一致的肯定句，同时定位词再次出现 “...we've decided to use a picture with the view of the hotel”，因此答案为 view(s)。

Question 6 答案 price/prices

听前预测：定位词 red print；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词定位能力强，但处于答案之后。听取时注意关注语句中合适的名词信息。此外，原文为复数答案理论上也应一致。但由于题干并无单复数的语法限制 (should)，故批改宽松时单数 price 也算对。

Question 7 答案 Spanish

听前预测：提示词 translate into，此处应填名词。

题目解析：考到语言时常见语种为 English、Chinese、Japanese、Spanish。通过提示词锁定答案句 “Could you translate the whole brochure into Spanish?” 因此答案为 Spanish。而录音中出现的其他语种均为干扰信息，对此顾客持怀疑 (ask the manager) 或者否定 (don't need) 态度。

Question 8 答案 July

听前预测：定位词 deadline；提示词 by the end of，此处应填时间类词汇，且根据语义多半为月份。

题目解析：定位信息后置，提示词先出现。另外，when 一出现时，就应随时注意抓取时间相关信息。原文中 late June 为干扰信息，注意拼写月份不要缩写。考前务必复习月份、星期的拼写。

Question 9 答案 Clifton

听前预测：定位词 NO.9 Green Drive；提示词 address，此处应填写地址。

题目解析：常规拼写专有名词。注意力集中，跟上节奏。通过整个单词发音可检查拼写。

Question 10 答案 903036602

听前预测：定位词 telephone；提示词 telephone number，此处应填写电话号码。

题目解析：数字题，考前可以通过听写或者快速读数的方式多训练数字的反应速度。

SECTION 2

Welcome to Byron National Park. I am Jim Carson, your tour guide for the trip. First, I'd like to give you some basic information about the park.

Covering 7,000 acres of land and spanning across 3 states, Byron National Park was established to protect the area's most spectacular scenic values. With unique geologic features, natural history and native plant and animal life, it is an ideal destination for recreation as well as research purposes. The park has a breathtaking waterfall connecting the longest river in the country, but it is most renowned for having the largest sub-tropical rainforest worldwide. There are many layers of tall, medium and low vegetation growing with seasonal variations in the park. It is a place where the air seems green.

Q11

Ardent hikers can find an awesome array of options here. Apart from the dense green rainforest, tourists can also hike along the mountain trail. Despite the stunning view, taking photos is not advised on the way up, I'm afraid, as one might get distracted and the narrow trail by the sheer cliff is quite dangerous. When you reach the top of the mountain, there is nothing better than having a picnic under the trees with your family. Accompanied mostly by wildlife, walkers as well as cyclists may find the Bush Track a good choice for having a tranquil time to themselves. As your tour guide, I suggest that only expert hikers take the Creek Circuit, because its beautiful and inspiring scenery through the subtropical jungle is paralleled by its physical challenges.

Q12

Q13

A list of transport is available within the park. Bicycles are a popular choice as it is the most flexible way to get around. Electric trams are temporarily closed for maintenance. Boat trips down the river are an ideal way to spend a tranquil afternoon. Rest assured that transport within the park is covered in the bill.

Q14

Extreme sports is another highlight of the park. They are for adventurous grown-ups, especially those who are comfortable with having a racing heart. Scary as it may sound, it is actually safe to participate in extreme sports under strict instructions and close supervision. Abseiling is available regardless of the weather. It is a fun way to overcome fear of heights, gain new skills and get an adrenaline rush. Bungee jumping and paragliding are also available except for

Q15

during the summer.

At this point, you might worry about meals here. Well, even though there is only one restaurant in the park at the moment, the variety of dishes is astonishing. There are two meals included in the price. Just get your meal ticket at the reception before dining. Also, there is no need to make reservations or worry about availability since there are plenty of tables. Q16

During your stay here, you might want to know what there is to do. Let's turn to the plan so I can familiarise you with the layout of the park.

Most tourists would choose to stay in our guest house located in the southeast corner. It features 63 tastefully appointed guest rooms, many of which offer spectacular views of the park. You'll find a home away from home at our guest house.

But for those who want to experience the natural beauty up-close, there is also a campsite. When you get out of the guesthouse, go straight ahead, turn right at the end of the road. To your left, there is a campsite amongst the trees where you could spend a night under the stars together with owls and chipmunks. Q17

If you look at the top left of the plan, you will notice a picnic area. You can either bring your own food or we can deliver food to you. Barbeque is an option. The Business Centre is situated directly opposite the picnic area. It provides flexible, fully serviced offices, conferencing suites, meeting rooms and is equipped with the latest multi-media facilities. Wired as well as wireless high speed Internet is available within the entire premises. The Centre is designed to cater to both individual travellers and corporate groups. Q18

Visitors can also go to the museum which holds a vast collection, that exhibits local history and a natural habitat. You start from the guesthouse, just turn left at the first conjunction, then walk past the teahouse, turn right. You'll see the museum after making the 3rd right. Have you found it?...Pretty easy, right? Q19

To spend a delightful afternoon with a book and a fresh cup of coffee, you can go to the only café in the park. From the guesthouse you go straight, then take Q20

the 2nd right and you'll see the café right in front of you.

You might want to check out our all-season tennis court which offers instruction for all ages and skill levels. It is located right opposite the café...

Section 2

- 谈话场景：旅游场景
- 人物关系：导游
- 谈话话题：园区介绍

词汇注释

acre <i>n.</i> 英亩	cliff <i>n.</i> 峭壁
span <i>v.</i> 纵贯	creek <i>n.</i> 小溪
spectacular <i>adj.</i> 壮观的	parallel <i>v.</i> 与……相匹配
breathhtaking <i>adj.</i> 叹为观止的	tram <i>n.</i> 电车
renowned <i>adj.</i> 著名的	maintenance <i>n.</i> 维护
sub-tropical <i>adj.</i> 亚热带的	tranquil <i>adj.</i> 宁静的
rainforest <i>n.</i> 雨林	supervision <i>n.</i> 监督
vegetation <i>n.</i> 植被	abseiling <i>n.</i> 游绳速降
ardent <i>adj.</i> 热忱的	adrenaline <i>n.</i> 肾上腺素
dense <i>adj.</i> 浓密的	bungee jumping 蹦极
stunning <i>adj.</i> 极美的	paragliding <i>n.</i> 空中滑翔跳伞
trail <i>n.</i> 小路	campsite <i>n.</i> 露营地
sheer <i>adj.</i> 陡峭的	conjunction <i>n.</i> 交叉路口

交际与语言表达

1. "Covering 7,000 acres of land and spanning across 3 states, Byron National Park was established to protect the area's most spectacular scenic values. (覆盖 7000 英亩土地，横跨三大州，拜伦国家公园的设立是为了保护当地最壮美的景观。)" 其中 cover 意为“覆盖”；span 意为“横跨”。covering 和 spanning 两个现在分词作状语，表现拜伦国家公园的幅员辽阔。
2. "Apart from the dense green rainforest, tourists can also hike along the mountain trail. (除了浓密的绿色雨林，游客们也可以沿着山中小径漫步。)" 其中 apart from 意为“除了”。
3. "Accompanied mostly by wildlife, walkers as well as cyclists may find the Bush Track a good choice for having a tranquil time to themselves. (不论是散步还是骑行多数都会伴有野生动物，因此想要独享静谧时光的人可能会觉得灌木小道是个不错的选择。)" 其中过去分词

accompanied 在句中作状语,意为“伴有”;have a/an + adj. + time to oneself 意为“独享一段……时光”。

4. “As your tour guide, I suggest that only expert hikers take the Creek Circuit, because its beautiful and inspiring scenery through the subtropical jungle is paralleled by its physical challenges. (作为你们的导游,我只建议资深背包客选择溪流环道,因为穿越这片亚热带丛林除了美妙动人的景色还伴随着相应程度的体力挑战。)”其中 expert hikers 意为“资深徒步旅行者”;be paralleled by 意为“与……相匹敌”。
5. “They are for adventurous grown-ups, especially those who are comfortable with having a racing heart. (这是为富有冒险精神的成人而准备,尤其是那些喜欢心跳加速感觉的人。)”其中 a racing heart 字面语义表示“心跳加速”;grow up 意为“成长”,而合成词 grown-up 则指“成人”。
6. “It is a fun way to overcome fear of heights, gain new skills and get an adrenaline rush. (想要克服恐高,获得新技能,感受刺激的话,这倒是个有趣的选择。)”其中 overcome fear of 意为“克服对……的恐惧”;adrenalin rush 字面理解为“肾上腺冲击或一阵兴奋”,可引申为“刺激”。
7. “You can either bring your own food or we can deliver food to you. (你可以选择自带食物或是让我们送食物。)”其中 either...or... 意为“要么……,要么……”。
8. “You might want to check out our all-season tennis court which offers instruction for all ages and skill levels. (你可能想一睹我们的常年开放的网球场,配备针对各个年龄层和技术水平的指导。)”其中 check out 意为“证实,检验”;all-season 意为“全年”,各个季节均包含在内;offer instruction 意为“提供指导”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 most famous。

题目解析:注意抓取最高级,该定位词可替换,录音中被替换为 most renowned,因此答案为 C。录音原文虽提及 B 选项的 longest river,但为本国,而非世界上最长的河流,以偏概全。另外,原文虽提到 waterfall,但只有 breathtaking 这个限定词,而非 the largest,显然 A 选项本身就不正确。

Question 12 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 top of the mountain;提示词 best。

题目解析:根据定位信息得知,附近出现的 A 才是正解。注意提示词 best 的可替换性更高,录音中被替换成 nothing better than。选项 B 的 taking photos 为干扰信息,在录音中较答案选项先出现,但随即被否定(not advised)。

Question 13 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 more experienced walkers;提示词 recommend。

题目解析：题干定位词和提示词在录音中分别被替换为 expert hikers、suggest，附近出现的 Creek Circuit 为答案。Bush Track 原文虽有提及，但非导游所推荐，为干扰选项。或许会有考生在 12 题附近就提前听到了 mountain trail，着急选择而错过了两题的答案。考试时一定要关注题干的限定信息。

Question 14 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 transport。

题目解析：原文虽未替换该词但注意听取时不该刻板地死抓字眼，而应抓取语义定位。原文虽提及电车 (electric trams)，但表明目前维修中，暂时关闭，排除 B。自行车虽有提供，但并非提到租借，排除 A。原文说所有交通方式均 covered in the bill，故选 C。

Question 15 答案 A

听前预测：提示词 adults、all year around。

题目解析：B 和 C 选项原文并列提及，不可能都为答案，逻辑上就可进行排除。更重要的是，两者在原文中通过 except for during the summer，产生与题干 (all year round) 矛盾的限定。

Question 16 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 before they go to the restaurant。

题目解析：定位信息在录音原文中被替换为 before dining。排除其他选项也有助于做题：AB 选项原文提到 no need，被否定。

Question 17 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 Campsite。

题目解析：地图题审题注意观察图中所有可用于定位的已知信息。本题通过 amongst the trees 就已经可以确定答案是 E。当然，也可以根据录音顺一下地图：从 guesthouse 起点出发，笔直往前走，到路的尽头右转，你的左手边就是露营地。这种定位方式只需要视觉跟随，对左右前后一些基本方向词的反应速度即可。故地图题难度一般都不高。

Question 18 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 Business Centre。

题目解析：通过定位词锁定答案句 "...is situated directly opposite the picnic area"，即在野餐区对面。注意前文提到野餐区在公园的左上角 (at the top left of the plan)，只有定位到野餐区才能找到 Business Centre。

Question 19 答案 G

听前预测：定位词 Museum。

题目解析：根据录音，从 Guesthouse 出发，第一个交叉路口左转，过了 teahouse 右转，然后在第三个转角右转 (make the 3rd right)。这种表述在地图题中常见，特别是有多条岔路的情况。

Question 20 答案 D

听前预测：定位词 Café。

题目解析：根据录音，从 Guesthouse 出发，笔直前进，第二个路口右转 (take the 2nd right)。本部分四道题中有三道题的定位方式都相同，通过描述移动路线找寻方位。平时注意复习左右、序数词、笔直、转弯、十字路口这类方位词。

SECTION 3

Tutor: Helen and Paul, congratulations to you both for doing so well the past semester. You two have exhibited an impeccable performance during your first year in the nursing program. I'd like to get some feedback from the two of you to better improve the program and to provide guidance for our prospective students. I'd like to start with you, Helen. So first of all, which aspect of the program impressed you?

Helen: Well, to be honest, when I was enrolled into the course, I was expecting a group of classmates my age. But as I stepped into the classroom for the first time, I was surprised by the diversity. Most were in their twenties, but there were also those in their thirties or even forties. As it turns out, the intergenerational communication has sparked intense debate and new thinking, and I think that's something special about the program that I appreciate very much. Q21

Tutor: What about you, Paul? What do you think of the program?

Paul: For me the group project we carried out last semester is another key feature of the program. The whole class was divided into 8 different groups working on 8 perspective cases. Team building sessions were conducted in a collaborative way most of the time. Comprised of five members, our group studied acute pancreatitis. During the process, we broke the task into different parts and assigned them to each member. We were then able to tackle the complex problem by pooling our knowledge and skills. More importantly, stronger links were established between the group members. Because of the project, we've all become good friends. Q22

Tutor: That's true. According to graduates, group projects prepare them for the work world in which teamwork and collaboration are increasingly

the norm. So tell me, Paul, what else do you like about the program?

Paul: I want to be a registered nurse working in a public hospital after graduation. So the internship provided is a valuable opportunity for clinical practice in a supportive learning atmosphere. However, I was amazed by the amount of written assignments since I thought the course should have focused more on practice-oriented learning. Q23

Helen: Well, I have to disagree with you, Paul. The essays demonstrate your understanding of the course. For me, writing essays is a process that involves critical thinking which challenges me to develop my points more thoroughly. I thus managed to gain a diversity of perspectives.

Tutor: The program is designed to deliver basic and advanced theoretical knowledge of core concepts including health care systems concepts, together with practicum or clinical practice experience to bridge the classroom content to the practice setting. So I'm afraid written work is unavoidable. Also this year, we've added a module of law. How do you feel about that?

Helen: At first we felt that learning law is kind of redundant and too time-consuming. After a few sessions, we realised that it is necessary in dealing with future medical disputes. Q24

Tutor: Do you have any suggestions for prospective students?

Paul: What bothers me most is handing in essays on time. I almost missed the deadline once because there were three essays due within the same week. So rationalising your time is critical. Q25

Helen: Well, that's true. The lectures deliver so much useful information. I have poor memory so I kept making notes and revisiting them on a regular basis. To my surprise, at the end of the semester, I have learnt the key concepts by heart. Q26

Tutor: How was the research? I heard that it was quite challenging. How did you manage to overcome the difficulties?

Paul: That's true. The majority of us had no clue how to carry out the research at first. Fortunately, when I was digging up reference materials at the library, I sought help from the librarian. She taught me about finding the appropriate resources and choosing the proper research methods. Q27

Tutor: Have you checked out the online forum?

Helen: Yes, it has become a habit for me to visit the forum regularly. In a

sense, it extends classroom learning. It is where the students post academic problems that they come across and get support from the faculty members. Q28

Paul: Some of my classmates didn't do so well during the placement tests. I feel that background reading is necessary. Q29

Tutor: Lastly, do you have anything to say to the freshmen?

Helen: I was really ambitious at first, trying to get straight A's on my transcript. I made tons of notes and worked hard even on the optional assignments to get extra credit. I stressed myself out before having an emotional breakdown. After consulting my advisor, I found it important to set realistic goals. Don't push yourself too hard. It is wise to sort out your priorities. Q30

Tutor: Thank you for coming here today and providing valuable feedback on the program. Have a great summer break.

Section 3

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：导师与两名学生
- 谈话话题：课程情况反馈

词汇注释

impeccable *adj.* 完美的
prospective *adj.* 未来的
expect *v.* 期待
intergenerational *adj.* 不同年代间的
session *n.* 环节，阶段
collaborative *adj.* 合作的
assign *v.* 分配
internship *n.* 实习
demonstrate *v.* 展示
thoroughly *adv.* 彻底地

practicum *n.* 实习课
clinical *adj.* 临床的
dispute *n.* 争执
deadline *n.* 截止日期
rationalise *v.* 合理分配
critical *adj.* 关键的
revisit *v.* 复习
dig up 挖掘
consult *v.* 咨询
priority *n.* 优先

交际与语言表达

I. “But as I stepped into the classroom for the first time, I was surprised by the diversity. (但当我

第一次进入教室,学生的多样化让我感到讶异。)”其中 step into 意为“步入”; for the first time 意为“第一次”; be surprised by 意为“因……而感到惊讶”。

2. “As it turns out, the intergenerational communication has sparked intense debate and new thinking. (结果,不同年龄层间的交流激发了热烈的讨论,触发全新的思维。)”其中 as it turns out 意为“结果”,往往用于与预期不同的结果; intense debate 意为“激烈的争论”。
3. “Comprised of five members, our group studied acute pancreatitis. During the process, we broke the task into different parts and assigned them to each member. (我们小组由五名成员组成,研究的是急性胰腺炎。在此期间,我们把任务分成不同的部分,指派给每位成员。)”其中 be comprised of 意为“由……构成”,在原文中为过去分词作状语,故没有 be 动词; acute 意为“急性的”。
4. “However, I was amazed by the amount of written assignments since I thought the course should have focused more on practice-oriented learning. (但我惊讶于书面任务的数量,因为我原以为这个课程本应偏重于实践方面的学习。)”其中 be amazed at 意为“对……感到惊讶”; focus on 意为“专注于”。
5. “The program is designed to deliver basic and advanced theoretical knowledge of core concepts including health care systems concepts, together with practicum or clinical practice experience to bridge the classroom content to the practice setting. (这个项目是为了教授初级和高级的核心理论知识,包括医疗系统的概念,涵盖了实践课程或是临床实践来融合课堂的内容与实践场景。)”其中 be designed to 意为“设计……是为了”; health care system 意为“医疗系统”; together with 表示伴随。
6. “Fortunately, when I was digging up reference materials at the library, I sought help from the librarian. (幸运的是,当我在图书馆搜集参考资料时,我获得了图书管理员的帮助。)”其中 when 引导的从句意为“当……时”; dig up 意为“挖掘,搜寻”; reference material 意为“参考资料”; seek help 意为“寻求帮助”。
7. “In a sense, it extends classroom learning. It is where the students post academic problems that they come across and get support from the faculty members. (一定意义上,这延伸了课堂学习。在这里,学生们发布他们所面临的学术难题,然后获得教职员工的解答。)”其中 in a sense 意为“某种意义上而言”; come across 意为“面对,遭遇”; faculty members 意为“教职员工”,比如 professor 等。
8. “I was really ambitious at first, trying to get straight A's on my transcript. (一开始我野心勃勃,想让成绩单上每门课都成绩优异。)”其中 at first 意为“一开始,最初”; straight A's 意为“成绩全部得 A”,引申为“成绩优异”; transcript 意为“成绩单”。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 C

听前预测:提示词 how old.

题目解析:注意抓取跟 age (年龄) 有关的信息,录音提到 surprised by the diversity 也可知有各

种不同的人，紧接着提到 “Most were in their twenties, but there were also those in their thirties or even forties”，可见 B 选项以偏概全，正确答案为 C。

Question 22 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 group project。

题目解析：定位词出现很久后才出答案，考验考生的心态。More importantly 这样的表述出现时可适当关注，一般讲话的重点也多半是考点。B 选项原文提到 pooling our knowledge and skills 是“共享了知识和技能”，而非 B 选项说的提高了 (develop)，部分信息偷换，可排除。C 选项在下一题的考点附近出现，有的同学定位模糊会听岔，导致错过两题。

Question 23 答案 A

听前预测：提示词 surprised。

题目解析：提示词在录音中被替换为 amazed by，此信息附近出现的 written assignments 数量多即为答案。选项 B 和 C 原文都有提及，但并不符合题干限定条件，不是 Paul 惊讶的地方。

Question 24 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 law；提示词 feel。

题目解析：题干问的是学生对于学习法律的感受。录音中 law 出现后，Tutor 便问了一句 “how do you feel about that”。学生先抑后扬，一开始觉得学习法律有些多余 (redundant) 和耗费时间 (too time-consuming)，在上过一些课程之后，意识到对处理将来的医疗纠纷很有必要 (necessary)。通过语气判断也可帮助做题。

Question 25 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 Essays。

题目解析：配对题的做题技巧重在识别替换。定位词 essays 出现后，答案句随即出现 “I almost missed the deadline once because there were three essays due within the same week. So rationalising your time is critical”，其中 E 选项 “合理安排时间” 对应 “deadline” “rationalising your time” 这两个信息。

Question 26 答案 G

听前预测：定位词 Lectures。

题目解析：定位词出现后，答案句 “I have poor memory so I kept making notes and revisiting them on a regular basis” 出现，其中 G 选项 “review...regularly” 对应 “revisiting...on a regular basis”。

Question 27 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 Research。

题目解析：本题答案句出现 librarian (图书管理员) 一词，对应 C 选项 school supporting staff。审题时注意区分 A 和 C 这两个极为相似的选项。

Question 28 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 Online forum。

题目解析：本题答案句出现 the faculty members（教职员工），对应 A 选项 teaching staff。

Question 29 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 Placement tests。

题目解析：本题出题速度较快，但 B 选项 reading 录音原词重现，比较容易识别。

Question 30 答案 H

听前预测：定位词 Freshmen。

题目解析：定位词后出现的 make tons of notes 为干扰信息。有些同学误以为是 G 选项 review the notes regularly，注意区分这两个动词。答案句 “After consulting my advisor, I found it important to set realistic goals” 是说 “要设置切合实际的目标”，而选项 H 则反向表述为 “不要设置不切实际的目标”。

SECTION 4

Good morning everyone. Today's lecture is about a type of adorable animal—the penguin. When you think of penguins, you may picture them surrounded by snow and ice. But not all penguins live where it's cold—African penguins live in the southern tip of Africa. They are usually found within 40 kilometres of the shore and on a number of its surrounding islands.

African Penguins are also known as Jackass Penguins, because they make donkey-like braying sounds to communicate. African penguins can keep their body temperature at a stable level. But their land habitat can get quite warm, so there are a number of ways for them to stay cool. They limit their daylight movements on breeding sites on land to early mornings and early evenings to avoid too much sun. The pink glands above their eyes can help them cope with the temperate climates. Like other penguins, African penguins spend most of the day feeding in the ocean, which also helps keep them cool.

Q31

Q32

Being a type of small to medium sized penguin species, African penguins average about 60 centimetres tall and weigh up to 3.6 kilograms. They have a black stripe and a pattern of unique black spots on their chest. Males are larger

than females and have larger beaks. Even though they are categorised as birds, African penguins aren't able to fly because of their heavy bones. Their wings are more like flippers that make them particularly suited for life in the water. When they're on land, their flippers and their tails help them keep their balance and walk upright. Q33

African Penguins begin to breed at the average age of four. When a male and female pair up, they tend to breed together for the rest of their lives. Most other penguins nest and lay their eggs out in the open, but African penguins have a different approach. They dig holes under bushes out of their own excrement, called guano, so they are sheltered from the sun and predators. Q34

The African Penguin survives on a diet that is comprised mainly of marine organisms. They feed primarily on fish like sardines, along with the occasional squid and shellfish. But when normal food is in short supply, they eat tree roots as well. The streamlined body of the African Penguin allows it to move through the water like a rocket, capable of reaching a speed of around 20 kilometres per hour when hunting for food. Q35

The African Penguin's smaller size means that it has many predators both in the water and also on dry land. Their natural predators at sea include seals and sharks. The biggest threat to them on land is not just towards the adult penguins. The penguin chicks are sometimes taken by seagulls into the air and dropped from above. The seagulls could thus feed on them. Q36 Q37

At risk from predators, young penguins are protected for about 40 days after hatching by both parents. They will leave the colony when they are between 3 to 5 months old and will return a few years later. The entire surface of their body is densely covered with feathers, which fall off during the winter. This process is called molting and takes about three weeks to complete. During that time, they are unable to forage. Therefore prior to this, African penguins spend about five weeks laying down fat deposits. Q38

They generally live between 10 to 15 years, however many do not reach their full life span. Their population has drastically declined. Approximately 120,000 African penguins remain in the wild, and their population has decreased by 90%

in the past 60 years. They are considered to be vulnerable and have been listed as being endangered. Two major factors have contributed to their decline. They are struggling for nesting space due to human disruption and competing for food due to overfishing and pollution. Q39

With the limited number of breeding pairs, survivorship becomes difficult for African penguins. This makes them especially vulnerable as environmental conditions change or an outbreak of a disease occurs. For instance, avian malaria has caused 27% of the captive-breeding penguins' deaths annually. The more genetic diversity there is within a species, the higher the likelihood that at least some of the individuals will adapt and survive. Q40

Section 4

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：教授
- 谈话话题：非洲企鹅

词汇注释

adorable *adj.* 可爱的
tip *n.* 端点
bray *v.* (驴) 嘶叫
stable *adj.* 稳定的
average *v.* 平均为
stripe *n.* 条纹
beak *n.* 鸟嘴
flipper *n.* 鳍状肢
upright *adv.* 笔直地
average *adj.* 平均的
excrement *n.* 排泄物
shelter *v.* 躲避
predator *n.* 捕食者

organism *n.* 有机物
sardine *n.* 沙丁鱼
squid *n.* 鱿鱼
shellfish *n.* 贝类
streamline *v.* 把……做成流线型
seal *n.* 海豹
seagull *n.* 海鸥
hatch *v.* 孵化
colony *n.* 种群
forage *v.* 觅食
vulnerable *adj.* 脆弱的
likelihood *n.* 可能性

交际与语言表达

1. "But not all penguins live where it's cold—African penguins live in the southern tip of Africa.

- They are usually found within 40 kilometres of the shore and on a number of its surrounding islands. (但并非所有企鹅都生活在严寒中——非洲企鹅生活在非洲南端。它们通常生活在离海岸 40 公里范围内或是一系列周边岛屿上。)" 其中 southern tip 意为“南端”; a number of 意为“一系列, 许多”; surrounding islands 意为“周边岛屿”。
2. “The pink glands above their eyes can help them cope with the temperate climates. (它们眼睛周围粉色的腺体有助于应对温带的气候。)" 其中 cope with 意为“处理, 应对”, 比如 cope with stress 意为“处理压力”。
 3. “Like other penguins, African penguins spend most of the day feeding in the ocean, which also helps keep them cool. (像其他企鹅一样, 非洲企鹅大部分时间都在海洋里捕食, 这样做也能让它们保持凉爽。)" 其中 spend time doing 表示花时间做某事。
 4. “Even though they are categorised as birds, African penguins aren't able to fly because of their heavy bones. (尽管被归为鸟类, 由于沉重的骨骼, 非洲企鹅并不能飞。)" 其中 even though 意为“尽管”, 不与 but 连用; be categorised as 意为“被归类为”。
 5. “African Penguins begin to breed at the average age of four. When a male and female pair up, they tend to breed together for the rest of their lives. (非洲企鹅开始繁殖的平均年龄为四岁。这时一只雄性企鹅会与一只雌性企鹅交配, 并很有可能余生都共同养育后代。)" 其中 at the average age of 意为“平均年龄为”; pair up 意为“配对”; for the rest of one's life 意为“某人的余生”。
 6. “The streamlined body of the African Penguin allows it to move through the water like a rocket, capable of reaching a speed of around 20 kilometres per hour when hunting for food. (非洲企鹅流线型的躯干使得它能够像火箭般在水中移动, 捕猎食物时时速高达约 20 公里。)" 其中 allow sb. to do sth. 表示让某人能够做某事; capable of doing 表示有能力做某事; hunt for food 意为“捕猎食物”。
 7. “At risk from predators, young penguins are protected for about 40 days after hatching by both parents. (年幼的企鹅有被捕猎的风险, 因而孵化后 40 天左右一直都被双亲保护。)" 其中 at risk 意为“处于危险中”; be protected by 意为“被保护”。
 8. “Therefore prior to this, African penguins spend about five weeks laying down fat deposits. (因此在这之前, 非洲企鹅花费大约五周时间储存脂肪。)" 其中 prior to 意为“在……之前”; lay down 意为“放下”, 在文中表示“在身体中储存”。
 9. “They are considered to be vulnerable and have been listed as being endangered. Two major factors have contributed to their decline. (它们被认为是脆弱的, 并且已经被列为濒危动物。两个主要因素导致了它们数量的减少。)" 其中 be considered to be 意为“被认为”; contribute to 意为“导致, 促使”。



真题解析

Question 31 答案 temperature

听前预测: 定位词 body; 提示词 the, 此处应填名词。

题目解析：答案出现在定位词旁，难度较低。注意拼写。动物、环境气象类研究话题经常出现温度这个词的拼写。

Question 32 答案 movements

听前预测：定位词 restrict、on land；提示词 their，此处应填名词。

题目解析：题干定位词 restrict 在录音中被替换为 limit，紧接着答案出现在提示词 their 后、另一个定位词 on land 之前，只是本题与上题答案距离较近，需要考生注意力非常集中。生词很多情况下并不是好的定位词，如果不认识 dusk（黄昏）和 dawn（黎明）这两个词，就无法用来定位（且录音中发生了替换）。

Question 33 答案 bones

听前预测：定位词 cannot fly、heavy；提示词 heavy，此处应填名词。

题目解析：这两个概念都非常好定位，只有 cannot 在录音中被替换为 aren't able to，但对于判断答案影响不大。另外，考生知识面丰富有助于预判本题答案。

Question 34 答案 holes

听前预测：定位词 nest、tree；提示词 tree 后缺少所修饰的中心词名词。

题目解析：本题难度较大，定位词 tree 通过细化信息被替换为 bushes（灌木丛）。另一个定位词 nest 又较答案早出现。硬实力做题需要听懂全文，技巧性做题可练习对于名词的敏锐度。

Question 35 答案 roots

听前预测：定位词 tree；提示词同上题。

题目解析：本题定位词不像上题，没有替换。通过题干 eat 可预判是企鹅食物，结合 tree 这个定位词可得知答案为 roots。其他食物没有限定词 tree 故不对。

Question 36 答案 sharks

听前预测：定位词 seals；提示答案与 seals 为并列关系，且为一种动物名称。

题目解析：本题较简单。定位词无法替换，同时利用逻辑关系可确定 sharks 为答案。

Question 37 答案 chicks

听前预测：定位词 seagull；提示词 penguin，缺乏中心词名词，并且与企鹅相关的类比。

题目解析：鸟类话题中，chick（雏鸟）这个词常会考查。定位词 seagull 原文发生后置，故难度较上一题有所提升。所幸提示词之后答案即出现，注意抓取中心词。

Question 38 答案 feathers

听前预测：定位词 winter；提示词 lose，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词在原文中后置，注意听取名词；提示词 lose 在录音中被替换为 fall off，因此答案为 feathers。

Question 39 答案 space

听前预测：定位词 nesting、food；提示词 and food，此处应填与 food 并列的名词。

题目解析：题干 fighting for 录音中被替换为 struggle for，答案在定位词 nesting 之后出现，这时提示词可帮助判断所填答案是否正确。

Question 40 答案 diversity

听前预测：定位词 genes；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词 genes 在录音中被替换为其形容词形式 genetic，较容易定位。

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TEST 2

SECTION 1

- Teacher:** Good afternoon. May I speak to Emma's parent?
- Father:** Afternoon. I'm her father. Who am I speaking to?
- Teacher:** This is Emma's teacher Jane Carson calling from the Art Centre. I'm just calling to talk about her drama class at the centre.
- Father:** Oh, thank you for calling. How's Emma doing in drama class? You know she just transferred here last month, unlike the others in her class who have been taking the course the whole semester since June. So I'm a bit worried that she might not fit in so well.
- Teacher:** There's no need to worry. She exhibits a strong performance in her drama class.
- Father:** Is that so?
- Teacher:** Yes. She didn't adapt to the new environment as quickly as I originally expected, and seemed a bit shy at first. But a few days later, she made a couple of friends and became more talkative and also more involved in class. Emma really is a role model for others, because she has always been an active participant during class. She voices her own ideas and is very creative.
- Father:** I didn't expect that. But I can tell that she really enjoys the course, because she's been talking about it at home frequently these past few weeks.
- Teacher:** That's great to hear. Interest is always the best teacher. I also have to inform you that there's been an adjustment in the timetable of the drama class next term.
- Father:** Why is that?
- Teacher:** It's not that the music room that we currently use isn't available. As there are too many enrolling for the coming semester, increased class size means that space is limited to house the whole class. Also the new classroom we use is not available during the current timeframe, so I'm afraid we have to change the time for it.
- Father:** I see. So when would it be?
- Teacher:** As you know, the current class begins at three fifteen. But the new time of the drama class would be a quarter to five.

Example

Q1

Q2

Q3

- Father:** I'm afraid I have errands to run during that time.
- Teacher:** On the other campus the class still begins at three fifteen, but for the campus Emma goes to, it is the only time available for drama class.
- Father:** Oh, I see. I have to make adjustments to my chore schedule then. No problem.
-

Father: Miss Carson, I'm thinking about signing Emma up for another art course. I'm thinking about dance class.

Teacher: Dance class is a popular course here, a great choice for a child to shape up and have fun. But unfortunately, it is over-subscribed at the moment. I have to put you on the waiting list.

Father: That's too bad. What else can I choose from then? Could you give me some advice?

Teacher: Sure. Emma could take singing class as well. This would improve her musicality.

Father: Sounds good. When is that?

Teacher: It is held every Friday evening.

Father: That's too bad. Emma already has a swimming class earlier that evening. It will be too late for her to come home if she takes this course.

Teacher: There is also a vocal course available. Emma's got a great voice, I'm sure she'll stand out in the class.

Father: Tell me about it.

Teacher: The vocal course starts at 4.30 pm every Tuesday. It isn't fully booked yet. Great teacher, experienced and beloved by students. The price is a bit higher though.

Father: How much is it?

Teacher: It's 110 dollars.

Father: Oh, that's too much, way over our budget. We have to cover the extra cost if we choose it.

Teacher: Or maybe Emma could take music class.

Father: What is it about? Learning about songs and musicals?

Teacher: Well, the students have the opportunity to play different instruments like the piano, drum and so on. They can also learn how to write music under professional guidance.

Q4

Q5

Q6

Q7

- Father:** That's exactly what Emma is eager to learn. How much would it cost?
- Teacher:** It was 63 dollars last term. But this term it is 85 dollars, 22 dollars more than the original price. Q8
- Father:** We can afford that. When does the course begin?
- Teacher:** The course starts on September 7th.
- Father:** Can we start one week later, on September 14th? My daughter will be on a trip to France with her Mom on the 7th. Q9
- Teacher:** No problem. And the teacher for the class is Jamal Curtis. Just contact him if you have any further questions regarding the course.
- Father:** Jamal Curtis? How do you spell Curtis?
- Teacher:** Oh, it's C-U-R-T-I-S. Q10
- Father:** Thank you.

Section 1

- 谈话场景：咨询场景
- 人物关系：老师与家长
- 谈话话题：艺术课情况反馈

词汇注释

transfer *v.* 转校
 exhibit *v.* 展现
 talkative *adj.* 健谈的
 participant *n.* 参与者
 adjustment *n.* 调整
 enrol *v.* 录取, 入学
 house *v.* 容纳
 timeframe *n.* 时间表
 errand *n.* 差事

campus *n.* 校区
 over-subscribe *v.* 预定满额
 musicality *n.* 音感
 budget *n.* 预算
 cover *v.* 足够支付
 instrument *n.* 乐器
 drum *n.* 鼓
 guidance *n.* 指导
 eager *adj.* 渴望的

交际与语言表达

1. "You know she just transferred here last month, unlike the others in her class who have been taking the course the whole semester since June. So I'm a bit worried that she might not fit in so well. (您看她上个月刚刚转过来, 不像班上其他学生, 6月开始整个学期都在上课。所以

我有点担心她无法很好地适应。) ”其中 unlike 作为介词后面不能跟句子, 只能跟名词或代词, 意为“不像”; fit in 意为“融入, 合群”。

2. “She didn’t adapt to the new environment as quickly as I originally expected, and seemed a bit shy at first. (她并没有如我原本预计的那样很快适应新的环境, 一开始还有点害羞。)” 其中 adapt to 意为“适应”; at first 意为“一开始, 最初”。
3. “Emma really is the role model for others, because she has always been an active participant during class. She voices her own ideas and is very creative. (艾玛的确是其他学生的榜样, 因为她在课上总是积极参与。她敢于表达自己的想法, 同时又极具创造力。)” 其中 role model 意为“榜样, 模范”; voice 作动词, 意为“表达”。
4. “As there are too many enrolling for the coming semester, increased class size means that space is limited to house the whole class. (因为下学期录取人数过多, 班级人数增加意味着原有空间无法容纳整个班级。)” 其中 as 引导原因状语从句; coming 意为“即将到来的”; house 作动词, 意为“容纳”。
5. “I’m afraid I have errands to run during that time. (但我那会儿恐怕有些琐事要处理。)” 其中 have errands to run 意为“有差事要做”, 例如跑腿之类的琐事。
6. “Dance class is a popular course here, a great choice for a child to shape up and have fun. But unfortunately, it is over-subscribed at the moment. I have to put you on the waiting list. (舞蹈课是这儿的热门课程, 让小孩塑形或是玩耍都是不错的选择。但很不幸现在都订满了。我不得不把您放到候补名单上。)” 其中 shape up 意为“塑形”; have fun 意为“玩得愉快”; subscribe 意为“订阅, 预定”, over 作为前缀意为“超过”, over-subscribed 则意为“预定满额了的”; waiting list 意为“等候名单, 候补名单”。
7. “My daughter will be on a trip to France with her Mom on the 7th. (7号我女儿将会和她妈妈一起到法国玩。)” 其中 on a trip to somewhere 意为“去往某地旅行”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 B

听前预测: 提示词 praised...for。

题目解析: 题干问的是老师表扬艾玛的原因。原文 Emma really is a role model for others 为选项 B setting a good example for others 的同义替换, 因此 B 为正确答案。而 C 选项说的 settling in quickly 与原文描述恰好相反, 原文添加了否定词 didn’t; 原文虽有 “she exhibits a strong performance in her drama class”, 但并不能就此进行推断选项 A 在 public show 中表现良好, 故排除。

Question 2 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 timetable。

题目解析: 原文老师提到 “...there’s been an adjustment in the timetable of the drama class next term”, 艾玛爸爸问其原因。老师回答 “It’s not that the music room that we currently use isn’t available. As there are too many enrolling for the coming semester, increased class size means that

space is limited to house the whole class.” 据此首先可排除 C, 显然这不是 music room 是否可用的问题; 原文 too many enrolling 与选项 A 矛盾, 可排除; 原文 increased class size 为选项 B the class size is too big 的同义替换, 因此 B 为正确答案。

Question 3 答案 C

听前预测: 提示词 time, 得知答案信息找寻时间。

题目解析: 本题需注意限定词 new, 是说课表调整后的时间。原文 4.45 表述为 a quarter to five, 注意熟悉时刻的不同表达方式。而 3.15 为原先以及其他校区 drama class 开始的时间, 为干扰信息。

Question 4 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 Dance Class。

题目解析: 注意抓取定位词出现后的相关信息。原文说 “it is over-subscribed at the moment. I have to put you on the waiting list.” 其中 over-subscribed (订满了) 替换选项 A The course is full。

Question 5 答案 D

听前预测: 定位词 Singing Class。

题目解析: 原文说歌唱课每周五晚上有课, 但艾玛爸爸回答 “Emma already has a swimming class earlier that evening (艾玛那晚早些时候有游泳课)”, 意思是说那天晚上艾玛已安排了其他活动, 即选项 D。注意区别选项 C She has another activity at the time, 相似度较高, 但细节错误, 活动并不是同时发生。选项 E 说课程时间安排的太晚了, 文中是说艾玛爸爸觉得上完游泳课再去上歌唱课, 她到家太晚, 并不一定是该课程上课时间晚。

Question 6 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 Vocal Class。

题目解析: 定位词出现后, 老师提到该课程还没订满, 只是价格会有些高。随后艾玛爸爸也说 “Oh, that’s too much, way over our budget. We have to cover the extra cost if we choose it”, 其中 too much、extra cost 说明符合 B 选项的 expensive。

Question 7 答案 write music

听前预测: 定位词 play instruments; 提示词 how to, 此处应填动词原形。

题目解析: 注意定位词可以替换为具体乐器类型, 并列关系比较好定位。听力部分填空题的答案只需填写原文原词, 注意抓取合适信息。

Question 8 答案 85

听前预测: 提示词 cost、\$, 此处应填写价格。

题目解析: 原文说这学期价格 85 美元, 比上学期的 63 贵了 22 美元。无需计算, 其余数字为干扰信息。

Question 9 答案 14th September/September 14th

听前预测: 提示词 date, 此处应填写日期。

题目解析：雅思听力填日期的题目，答案格式英式美式均可。注意月份拼写完整。干扰信息 September 7th，爸爸给出原因 on a trip to France with her Mom，作为否定提示。

Question 10 答案 Curtis

听前预测：定位词 Jamal；提示词 Jamal，此处应填写姓名。

题目解析：字母拼写，送分题。注意区分 i/r 两个字母的发音。拼写完成可根据整个单词读音检查一遍。

SECTION 2

Good morning everyone and welcome to the Annual Ski and Snowboard Exhibition held from April 8th to 17th. I am Mary Granger, coordinator of the event this year. The 10-day event features many highlights. As a snow sports lover, I know you are looking forward to a great time here. Now I'd like to offer you some practical information about the whole event and what to expect from it.

This might be the first time coming here for some of you. So for those who are still wondering about the right accommodation, I recommend Sky Hotel. It has its own health and sports clubs just like most of the hotels here, but I love it because of its incredibly cozy beds which guarantees good rest after an exhausting day of exploration. If you haven't brought your own equipment, like poles, boots and skis, they are available for purchase or rent at Ski Set or Snow Rental.

Q11

The exhibition this year provides a colorful look into the history of skiing and an inspiring peek into the future prospects of the sport. Apart from the fascinating photo exhibitions and the most up-to-date skiing gear like always, this year we have added four computers which can imitate the process of skiing, ensuring the same physical activity and sensations that appear during the skiing process on downhill slopes. But I have to warn you that it might be quite time-consuming to line up for the free trial experience.

Q12

Many have posed the question as to how to enter the skiing and snowboarding competition. Well, rather than filling out the back of the entrance ticket or bombarding the committee with emails, the most effective method is by

Q13

checking out the exhibition newsletter delivered every month for availability. As the most beloved local event, the exhibition has also drawn attention from the press. Last year, massive media coverage was on the worrisome amount of snowfall. In order to avoid the same predicament, several artificial skiing slopes have been built. With more participants this year, we have lowered the entrance fee which has been widely reported by local newspapers. Q14

A bonus for our participants is the ski program. It offers a wide variety of lessons and sessions with qualified instructors ensuring that all ages and abilities are catered to from the first timers to seasoned amateurs. I strongly advise you to sign up for the program as it is offering an unprecedented 30% discount. That's mainly because we are cooperating with the program organiser who promises affordable prices only for the participants of the festival this year. Q15

Now I would like to introduce to you the list of presentations during the following week so that you can better plan your schedule.

The first presenter Simon is one of our best ski instructors. As an experienced instructor, he will inform you about the dangers that face skiers and snowboarders. Accidents happen mostly to those who are careless or ignorant. Good risk management involves considering both the probability and consequences of an accident. Q16

The next speech titled *Solution* is given by Jamie Kurt. A list of problems may occur to novice skiers and snowboarders, so he is going to offer useful information for first timers on choosing the appropriate gears, the right dress code and ways of protecting your skin. For instance, some of you may have rented the skiing equipment, but rental footwear is notoriously uncomfortable. Then Jamie will provide instructions to help make your footwear fit better. Q17

The third speech is about a documentary introducing skiing and snowboarding and the difference between the two sports. It also depicts a group of snow lovers exploring new slopes with breath-taking views. The director Andy Fisher will be there, addressing the whole shooting experience. Q18

The fourth talk is about the tricks of skiing, presented by Harry Tyson. It is

most useful for those who have already tried skiing, yet still need more practice to master the sport. Harry will teach you how to turn more skillfully. A lot of people can keep their skis roughly parallel but there's no point if you make it hard to work with and slide around out of control. Useful exercises will also be suggested to improve your parallel skiing technique so that you can tackle steeper slopes and enjoy yourself more. Q19

Johnson Smith will be the last presenter, mainly addressing towards advanced skiers. He manages to apply snow climbing into skiing. Climbing in soft snow, you are floundering around. Walking becomes harder, so a good trick during climbing is to maintain a wider gait, approximately shoulder width, so that you are more stable while walking. This works for skiing as well. Q20

Section 2

- 谈话场景：旅游场景
- 人物关系：活动协调员
- 谈话话题：滑雪博览会介绍

词汇注释

coordinator *n.* 协调员

highlight *n.* 亮点

practical *adj.* 实用的

cozy *adj.* 舒适的

guarantee *v.* 保证

exhausting *adj.* 疲劳的

exploration *n.* 探索

rental *n.* 租赁

peek *n.* 窥视

imitate *v.* 模仿

sensation *n.* 感觉

downhill *adj.* 下坡的

slope *n.* 斜坡

bombard *v.* 不断提问

committee *n.* 委员会

newsletter *n.* 时事通讯

worrisome *adj.* 令人担心的

predicament *n.* 困境

unprecedented *adj.* 空前的

ignorant *adj.* 无知的

novice *n.* 新手

footwear *n.* 鞋

depict *v.* 描绘

trick *n.* 小技巧

skis *n.* 滑雪板

parallel *adj.* 平行的

flounder *v.* 挣扎

gait *n.* 步伐

交际与语言表达

1. "As a snow sports lover, I know you are looking forward to a great time here. (作为滑雪运动爱好者, 我知道你们期待在这里度过美好的时光。)" 其中介词 as 所跟名词短语作句子主语的同位语; look forward to 意为“期待”。
2. "So for those who are still wondering about the right accommodation, I recommend Sky Hotel. (因此, 对于那些仍然在考虑合适住所的人们, 我推荐天空旅馆。)" 其中 wonder about 意为“对……感到疑惑, 想知道”。
3. "Apart from the fascinating photo exhibitions and the most up-to-date skiing gear like always, this year we have added four computers which can imitate the process of skiing, ensuring the same physical activity and sensations that appear during the skiing process on downhill slopes. (除了一如既往地展出引人入胜的照片展以及最新的滑雪装备, 今年我们还添加了四台电脑, 能够模拟滑雪过程, 确保人们感受到与滑雪下坡时相同的身体活动以及感官刺激。)" 其中 apart from 意为“除……以外”; up-to-date 意为“最新的”; physical activity 表示身体层面的运动或是锻炼, 而 sensation 则表示感官方面的刺激。
4. "But I have to warn you that it might be quite time-consuming to line up for the free trial experience. (但我不得不提醒你, 为了免费试用体验而排队可能非常耗时。)" 其中 time-consuming 为合成词, 意为“耗时的”; line up for 意为“为……而排队”。
5. "Well, rather than filling out the back of the entrance ticket or bombarding the committee with emails, the most effective method is by checking out the exhibition newsletter delivered every month for availability. (相比填写门票背面的信息或者是发电子邮件给委员会, 最有效的方式其实是查看每月发送的展出时讯看有无空位。)" 其中 rather than 意为“与其……不如”; bombard 原本意为“轰炸”, 此处意为“持续叨扰”。
6. "I strongly advise you to sign up for the program as it is offering an unprecedented 30% discount. (我强烈建议你们报名参加这个项目, 因为现在提供空前的 7 折优惠。)" 其中 advise sb. to do sth. 表示建议某人做某事; sign up for 意为“为……而报名”。
7. "Good risk management involves considering both the probability and consequences of an accident. (良好的风险控制包括考虑到发生意外的可能性以及后果。)" 其中 both...and 意为“既……又”; probable 意为“可行的”, 其名词形式 probability 表示“事件发生的可能性”。
8. "A list of problems may occur to novice skiers and snowboarders, so he is going to offer useful information for first timers on choosing the appropriate gears, the right dress code and ways of protecting your skin. (滑雪和滑雪板初学者可能会出现很多状况, 因此, 对于初学者, 他会提供一些关于选择合适装备、着装指导以及保护你皮肤方面的实用信息。)" 其中 first time 意为“第一次”, 加上后缀后 first timer 意为“第一次经历的人”; dress code 意为“着装要求”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 Sky Hotel。

题目解析：题干问的是讲话者推荐天空旅馆的原因。听文本时多注意转折词后强调的信息，常出现考点。选项 A 中的 comfortable 在录音原文中用描述性语言 cozy beds（床很舒服）替换。C 选项中提及的设备其他酒店也有。特别注意，B 选项出现的位置已不再讨论 hotel 了。

Question 12 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 this year's exhibition；提示词 new。

题目解析：注意关注限定词 this year，从而找到答案 “this year we have added four computers which can imitate the process of skiing（今年添加了四台可模拟滑雪过程的电脑）”，C 选项的 simulation 在原文被替换为 imitate。A 和 B 选项往年都有，不符合题干“今年才有”的限定。

Question 13 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 skiing and snowboarding competition；提示词 how...enter。

题目解析：题干问的是如何参加滑雪和滑雪板比赛，注意抓取报名方式的相关信息。通过 rather than 这一短语，选项 A 和 B 都被否定，可排除。C 选项通过 the most effective method 被肯定，为正确答案。

Question 14 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 media 和 this year。

题目解析：A 选项是媒体去年关注内容，可排除。C 选项与原文提到参与人数上升相悖，可排除。B 选项在录音原文中被替换为 lowered the entrance fee，排除干扰后识别替换并不困难。

Question 15 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 ski program。

题目解析：A 选项原文只提到 qualified instructors，并没有提到教练和善耐心，不能推断信息。原文说各个年龄段和各种能力的都能参与，B 选项太片面，可排除。C 选项 special offer（特惠活动）在文中被描述性语言 30% discount（折扣）替换，为正确答案。

Question 16 答案 F

听前预测：定位词 Simon。

题目解析：题干定位词为人名，容易定位，在文中无法替换。大部分配对题重点在于选项替换的识别。该题较容易，F 选项中的 safety 在文中被反义替换为 dangers。

Question 17 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 Solution。

题目解析：原文相关信息很多，但没有很好与选项匹配的替换，直到最后提及 make your

footwear fit better 替换 B 选项中的 make the skiing boots comfortable。

Question 18 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 Film。

题目解析：本题有一定难度。首先题干定位词 film 在文中被替换为 documentary，其次 A 选项中 new destinations（新目的地）被替换为原文的 new slopes with breath-taking views（拥有令人赞叹美景的新雪坡），替换难度较大。

Question 19 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 Tricks。

题目解析：E 选项中的 skills of skiing 用描述性语言被替换为原文的 how to turn more skillfully（更有技巧地转弯）。该题替换难度较高，平时注意训练替换的思维。

Question 20 答案 D

听前预测：定位词 Johnson。

题目解析：本题难度较大。D 选项中表述为 combine other activities with skiing，other activities 在文中被具体展开为 snow climbing 这一活动，而动词短语 combine with 被同义替换为 apply into。注意大部分情况下动词并非很好的定位词。

SECTION 3

Tutor: Jerry, how did it go with preparing your lessons? Is there anything you would like to discuss?

Jerry: Well, this is actually the first time that I have ever taught in an elementary classroom. After 8 years of learning pedagogy, I want to practice what I've learned in an instructive manner, but I'm a bit stuck right now. You know the topic I want them to research is a bit hard for pupils. I'm afraid that they won't be able to handle it on their own. So I need new ideas on designing more effective teaching methods. Mr. Carter, do you have any suggestions?

Tutor: Well, you should probably read this book called *Professional Learning*, written by J.K. Simmons. He is a professor who just transferred here last semester but is already popular amongst the students for his creative teaching methods. There is an extensive range of learning approaches mentioned in the book including

Q21

approaches for team research, which might be helpful to you. Q22

Jerry: You mean dividing the students into groups to do research? I've never thought of this before. How does it work?

Tutor: Professor Simmons has already demonstrated how efficient this approach can be. Basically it aims to increase cooperation between students so they can present the results in a collaborative fashion. Q23
It helps them to develop their own voice and perspective.

Jerry: I'll check out the book as soon as possible. It seems I can borrow some of the essential concepts and work them into my course design.

Jerry: Well, I was thinking maybe I could use both observation and non-observation as part of my teaching methodology. Could you take a look at my teaching plan?

Tutor: Sure. What kind of observational methods do you have in mind?

Jerry: For the observational part, I intend to include two approaches. First, the pupils can assess each other's behaviour. I feel that reviewing fellow students through criteria-based reference evaluation allows constructive feedback. It can also improve their understanding of the subject material. Q24

Tutor: That's a smart move for a large class that would be hard to observe all by yourself. Also, you might want to get the feedback from several different individuals rather than just one. So how do you plan to carry out the peer assessments?

Jerry: Oh, every pupil will be required to write a diary, which includes group projects, presentations and in-class discussions. They'll put down their remarks. I'll collect them on a regular basis which can also help me see whether they can keep up or not. Q25

Tutor: Good, what else do you intend to do?

Jerry: Besides that, I also plan to do video recording. I've already purchased a camera just in case I miss anything important. I can go back and review their performances anytime I want. Q26

Tutor: Would you record every in-class activity?

Jerry: No, I'll just keep track of an in-class simulation, which would require every pupil to fully participate. Students will act as members of a City Council meeting, discussing issues like whether Q27

or not prohibition should be instated in the United States.

Tutor: This kind of teaching method is both inspiring and challenging. I can't wait to see how yours work out. Do you send me a copy of the assessment afterwards, will you?

Jerry: No problem.

Tutor: So what do you have in mind for the non-observational approaches?

Jerry: Well, my plan is to quantify the statistics. Numbers do not lie. It is the most direct way to measure their performance. See how well they've learned.

Tutor: Where does the data come from?

Jerry: I'll evaluate the test results including the mid-term, final exam and pop quizzes, which would only take up about 40 percent of the overall assessment. Q28

Tutor: Sounds like a lot of tests and assignments. Please remember that you don't want to wear out your students. Keeping them engaged is the key to efficient learning. Once they are exhausted, they just stop trying.

Jerry: Oh, I haven't thought about that. You are right, I don't want to frighten them with tons of assignments and exams. I'll make note of that. Thanks for the advice.

Tutor: I remember last time you mentioned questionnaires, right?

Jerry: That's true. But it is not for my students. In fact, they have to design their own questionnaires and choose the respondents using the Internet. As a complement of other teaching activities, it would deepen the creative learning process. Q29

Tutor: Is that all?

Jerry: Oh, the pupils will have to conduct interviews of their own. And for this, they get to choose anyone they like, including relatives, friends and acquaintances to answer the questions. Q30

Tutor: Seems to me that you have figured out most of your teaching methods. But you still need to polish some of the activities...

Section 3

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：导师与学生
- 谈话话题：教育学课程讨论

词汇注释

pedagogy *n.* 教育学instructive *adj.* 启发性的pupil *n.* 小学生amongst *prep.* 在……之中efficient *adj.* 有效率的cooperation *n.* 合作essential *adj.* 重要的methodology *n.* 方法论assess *v.* 评估constructive *adj.* 建设性的remark *n.* 评论review *v.* 回顾council *n.* 地方议会inspiring *adj.* 启发性的quantify *v.* 量化quiz *n.* 测验exhausted *adj.* 疲惫的frighten *v.* 吓唬questionnaire *n.* 调查问卷respondent *n.* 调查对象acquaintance *n.* 相识的人polish *v.* 修改

交际与语言表达

1. “You know the topic I want them to research is a bit hard for pupils. I’m afraid that they won’t be able to handle it on their own. (您看我想让他们研究的课题对于小学生而言有点难。我恐怕他们没法独立完成。)”其中 research 作动词，意为“研究”；on one’s own 意为“独自地”。
2. “There is an extensive range of learning approaches mentioned in the book including approaches for team research, which might be helpful to you. (书中提到了一系列学习方法，包括团队调研，可能对你有帮助。)”其中 an extensive range of 意为“宽泛的”；be helpful to 意为“对……有帮助”。
3. “It seems I can borrow some of the essential concepts and work them into my course design. (看起来我能借鉴一些关键的概念，把它们融入到我的课程设计中。)”其中 it seems 意为“看来……”；work into 意为“掺入，把……穿插进去”。
4. “That’s a smart move for a large class which would be hard to observe all by yourself. (对于一个大班而言，这点做得很明智，因为你要自己观察会比较困难。)”其中 a smart move 意为“机智的做法”；by oneself 意为“独自地”。
5. “They’ll put down their remarks. I’ll collect them on a regular basis which can also help me see whether they can keep up or not. (他们会写下感想。我会定期收集，有助于让我了解他们是否能够跟上进度。)”其中 put down 意为“记下，写下”；on a regular basis 意为“定期地”；keep up 意为“不落后”。

6. "I've already purchased a camera just in case I miss anything important. I can go back and review their performances anytime I want. (我已经买了一台摄影机, 预防我遗漏任何重要的细节。这样我随时都能回顾他们的表现。)" 其中 camera 既可以表示摄像机也可以表示照相机; in case 意为“万一”; go back 意为“回溯”。
7. "No, I'll just keep track of an in-class simulation, which would require every pupil to fully participate. (不, 我会记录课堂模拟活动, 这要求每位学生都积极参与。)" 其中 keep track of 意为“记录”; in-class 意为“在课堂上”。
8. "This kind of teaching method is both inspiring and challenging. I can't wait to see how yours work out. (这种教学方法虽然启发性强但也充满挑战。我迫不及待想看看你操作的结果。)" 其中 can't wait to do sth. 表示迫不及待做某事; work out 意为“实现”。
9. "Please remember that you don't want to wear out your students. Keeping them engaged is the key to efficient learning. (请牢记, 你也不想让学生太累。保持他们的参与度是高效学习的关键。)" 其中 wear out 意为“使精疲力竭”; keep sb. engaged 表示让某人参加; key to 意为“是……的关键”。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 Professional Learning

听前预测: 定位词 new teacher、book; 提示词 titled, 此处应填书名。

题目解析: 定位词均在答案附近 5s 内出现, 比较容易。

Question 22 答案 team

听前预测: 定位词 techniques、research; 提示词 a, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位词 techniques 在文中被替换为 approaches。注意题干与原文语序并不需要一致; 空格处之前有不定冠词 a, 故本题不可复数形式填写。

Question 23 答案 result/results

听前预测: 定位词 objective (目标)、collaborative (合作的); 提示词 present, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 注意抓取定位信息时关注语义而非词汇本身。原文用 aim to 替换题干 objective, “合作”一词没有被替换。此外, 注意通过对话抓取上下文逻辑的推进也可大致定位信息。本题对于单复数没有语法方面的限制, 单数也可接受。

Question 24 答案 behaviour(s)/behavior(s)

听前预测: 定位词 pupils; 提示词 the, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 题干 peer (同龄人) 在文中被替换为 each other, 定位词 pupils 原词重现; 题干 examine 被替换为 assess, 动词替换性较强, 定位能力大都较弱。本题为表格题, 通过抓取 first 这样的逻辑词, 关注名词, 做题效率更高。此外, 答案英式美式拼写均可接受; 无语法限制情况下, 复数也算对。

Question 25 答案 diary

听前预测：提示词 a，此处应填名词。

题目解析：与动词 keep 固定搭配的表述有 keep a record/journal/diary，后两个在雅思听力 Section 3 & Section 4 学术类语境下常见，听取时应关注名词。注意区分 dairy（奶制品）与 diary（日志、日记）。此外，冠词 a 限定答案只能是单数。

Question 26 答案 video recording

听前预测：提示词 carry out，此处应填名词。

题目解析：关注提问以及 besides that、also 这样的逻辑词，语义因而有所推进。提示词 carry out 这一词组在文中被替换为 do，较难定位。特别注意大部分动词容易被替换，定位能力弱这一特性。

Question 27 答案 simulation

听前预测：定位词 in-class；提示词 in-class，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词在第一遍导师的提问“Would you record every in-class activity?”中出现，经 Jerry 否定后，答案便出现“No, I'll just keep track of an in-class simulation”。难度不高，需注意单词拼写。

Question 28 答案 test results

听前预测：定位词 statistics；提示词 evaluate，此处应填名词。

题目解析：由于出现在表格中的位置关系，定位词 statistics 会离答案稍远。本题动词 evaluate（评价）文中虽未替换，但仍需注意通过“对话、逻辑、抓取名词做题”这一方式效率会更高。并列关系 mid-term（期中测试）、final（期末测试）、pop quizzes（随堂测验），不可能都为答案，可排除。

Question 29 答案 (the) Internet

听前预测：定位词 questionnaires、respondents；提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：由于出现在表格中的位置关系，定位词 questionnaire 离答案稍远，第二次出现时才出现答案。而另一定位词 respondents 文中原词重现，离答案较近，但需注意 respondents 可通过具体展开被替换为其他词。

Question 30 答案 interviews

听前预测：定位词 respondents；提示词 do，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词 respondents 的具体展开在文中被替换为“...choose anyone they like, including relatives, friends and acquaintances to answer the questions”，并且于答案后才出现，较难识别。本题答案词汇不难，但容易错过。题干 do 在文中被替换为 conduct，听原文时学会抓取名词。

SECTION 4

Good afternoon and welcome to my talk on urban migration today. The world has experienced unprecedented urban growth in the recent decades. As much as 3% of Earth's landmass has been urbanised, an increase of at least 50% over previous estimates. Today, people living in cities already outnumber those in rural areas and the trend does not appear to be reversing. In addition, cities have larger amounts of carbon consumption than rural areas. This is a result from two major aspects. First, with the increase of urban population around the world, the massive construction of urban infrastructure and residential housing is hard to avoid. Second, urban households have a higher rate of car ownership and use more gasoline products.

Q31

Even though rural exodus is often negatively judged, there are also benefits of migration shared by the local environment and the society as a whole. Well, firstly, global trends of increasing urban migration and population urbanisation can provide opportunities for nature conservations, particularly in regions where deforestation is driven by agriculture. As rural dwellers leave their homes, local forests are left to recover.

Q32

What's more, it is easier for city dwellers to get around. Living in the country means transport can be very difficult. For instance, after midnight there are no buses or taxis in the countryside. However, there is still a number of public transport modes to choose from in the city.

Q33

Finally, with more funds and advanced technology, cities endeavour to produce clean energy. New power plants have been built to take harmful methane gas created by the decomposition of rubbish, and convert it into electricity. By doing so, an important greenhouse gas is turned into useful energy rather than being directly emitted into the atmosphere.

Q34

The hustle and bustle of city life offers women the opportunity to explore different professions and pursue their own careers. Women in cities work as engineers, managers and even football players. This change of roles has affected their marital status and family life. More women are choosing their careers over marriage, which raises the graph of late marriages. As a result, more are remaining single well into their late thirty's. They want to be independent and

earn money on their own. It is also easier for them to get a promotion while working in the city. Women are slowly achieving wider participation at work, while in rural areas the mindset is still very conservative. Q35

However, cities also change the way that humans interact with each other and the environment, often causing multiple problems. In general, urban wages are significantly higher, so moving to the city is an opportunity to earn what was impossible in rural areas. However, the wage difference is often offset by the higher cost of living and absence of self-produced goods, including subsistence farming. A sizable proportion of new comers attach greater importance to money and gradually abandon their former way of life, thus risking losing their culture. Q36

These new city residents are also faced with another problem. According to statistics, crime rates are significantly higher in densely populated urban regions than in rural areas. For instance, property crime rates in our metropolitan areas are three to four times as high in comparison to the rates in rural communities. Immigrants, upon arrival into cities, typically move into the poor, blighted neighbourhoods because that is where they can afford to live. Crime in these areas is high and reflects poor living conditions, as these neighbourhoods experience great levels of poverty. This pattern also occurs for violent crimes, which is much more common in large urban areas than elsewhere. Q37

In addition, traffic congestion and industrial manufacturing are prominent features of the urban landscape, which take their toll on the natural environment and those who depend on it. Air pollution from both cars and factory emissions affect the health of countless urban residents. Q38

Rural to urban migration can boost the urban economy. With a better economy, cities provide their residents with better welfare. But the concentration of services and facilities, such as education, health and technology in urban areas inevitably contributes to greater energy consumption. Another problem with life in the city is traffic congestion. It makes people late to work and thus stresses us out before we even get there. Deliveries can't arrive on time. Gas costs money. The quality of life of those commuters starts to decline. What's worse is that if congestion makes it harder to match the right workers to the best jobs, it is economically inefficient, as well. Q39

Q40

Section 4

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：教授
- 谈话话题：移居城市的讨论

词汇注释

urban *adj.* 城市的decade *n.* 十年landmass *n.* 陆地reverse *v.* 逆转carbon *n.* 碳consumption *n.* 消费rural *adj.* 乡村的household *n.* 家庭gasoline *n.* 汽油exodus *n.* 大批的离去migration *n.* 迁徙conservation *n.* 保存dweller *n.* 居住者endeavour *v.* 竭力做到，试图或力图methane *n.* 沼气decomposition *n.* 降解convert *v.* 转换emit *v.* 释放atmosphere *n.* 大气conservative *adj.* 保守的interact *v.* 互动sizable *adj.* 可观的abandon *v.* 放弃metropolitan *adj.* 大都会的blighted *adj.* 衰败的congestion *n.* 堵塞

交际与语言表达

1. “As much as 3% of Earth's landmass has been urbanised, an increase of at least 50% over previous estimates. (地球上 3% 的土地已经城市化，这至少超过之前预估数额的 50%。)” 其中 as much as 意为“多达”；an increase of 表示增加。
2. “In addition, cities have larger amounts of carbon consumption than rural areas. This is a result from two major aspects. (此外，城市比乡村有更大的耗碳量。这主要源于两个方面。)” 其中 in addition 意为“此外”；a result from 意为“由……造成的结果”。
3. “Finally, with more funds and advanced technology, cities endeavour to produce clean energy. (最后，拥有更多资金和更先进的技术，城市致力于生产清洁能源。)” 其中 endeavour to 意为“努力做……”；clean energy 意为“清洁能源”。
4. “The hustle and bustle of city life offers women the opportunity to explore different professions and pursue their own careers. (忙碌的城市生活为女性提供机会来探索不同职业，追求自己的事业。)” 其中 hustle and bustle 意为“忙碌的”；offer the opportunity 意为“提供机会”。
5. “This change of roles has affected their marital status and family life. (这一角色的转变影响了她们的婚姻状况以及家庭生活。)” 其中 marital status 意为“婚姻状况”，比如 married (已婚)、

single (未婚)、divorced (离婚)。

6. “However, the wage difference is often offset by the higher cost of living and absence of self-produced goods, including subsistence farming. (但是, 这种工资差异通常被更高的生活成本以及包括自给农业在内的自产商品的缺失所抵消。)” 其中 be offset by 意为“被……抵消”; cost of living 意为“生活成本”; subsistence farming 意为“自给自足的农业”。
7. “A sizable proportion of new comers attach greater importance to money and gradually abandon their former way of life, thus risking losing their culture. (相当一部分新移民越来越重视钱, 并且逐渐摒弃他们从前的生活方式, 自身文化也因此面临消失的风险。)” 其中 a sizable proportion of 意为“相当一部分的”; attach importance to 意为“看重”; way of life 意为“生活方式”; risk doing 意为“冒着……的风险”。
8. “Immigrants, upon arrival into cities, typically move into the poor, blighted neighbourhoods because that is where they can afford to live. (一进入城市, 移民往往会搬进穷困凋敝的城区, 因为这才是他们住得起的地方。)” 其中 upon arrival 意为“一到……时”; can afford to 意为“负担得起”。
9. “It makes people late to work and thus stresses us out before we even get there. (这导致人们上班迟到, 因此让我们还没到目的地就已经倍感压力。)” 其中 late to work 意为“上班迟到”; stress sb. out 意为“使某人紧张”。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 carbon

听前预测: 定位词 3%、countryside; 提示词 consume、more, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 通过题干提示词 consume 可预判此处要填一个名词, 且处于比较关系中。定位词 3% 出现后, 注意抓取有比较关系修饰的名词, 且与 3% 有并列关系的句子 (如 in addition)。consume 在文中被替换为其名词形式 consumption, 定位词 countryside 被替换为 rural areas, 因此答案为 carbon。

Question 32 答案 forests

听前预测: 提示词 some, 此处应填复数名词。

题目解析: 本题没有特别好的定位词。需要通过逻辑词 firstly 抓住隶属于小标题 Advantages for moving into the city (城市化好处原因) 中的第一层, 答案便容易定位。特别注意 nature 一词具有迷惑性, 但语法此处并不通。

Question 33 答案 transport/transportation

听前预测: 定位词 countryside; 提示词 poor, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 逻辑词 what's more 有助于定位。另外, 题干定位词 countryside 文中被替换为 country, poor 被替换为 difficult, 属于较难识别的定位信息。

Question 34 答案 rubbish

听前预测：定位词 clean energy、methane gas；提示词 produced from，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位信息附近就是答案：沼气可以通过垃圾产生。如果考生词汇量大，又比较有常识，该题预判就可以对答案的方向大致有数，有助于做题。

Question 35 答案 promotion

听前预测：定位词 late marriage、at work；提示词 a，此处应填名词。

题目解析：小标题 women 出现的位置较早，需耐心等待定位信息——出现。本题定位信息弱的情况可通过并列关系“more likely to have late marriages”找寻合适的定位信息，同时可关注 also 这样的小词注意语义推进。另一定位词 at work 文中被替换为 working，因此答案为 promotion。

Question 36 答案 culture

听前预测：定位词 previous lifestyle；提示词 lose，此处应填名词。

题目解析：题干定位词 previous lifestyle 在文中被替换为 former way of life，答案就在后半句，且提示词原词重现。语序虽有所替换，但总体难度不高。

Question 37 答案 crime

听前预测：定位词 higher rates of；提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：题干定位词 higher rates of 在文中被替换语序变为 ...are significantly higher，变化不大，较好识别。

Question 38 答案 air

听前预测：提示词 poor quality of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：由于每空只能填写一个单词，定位后在 air 和 pollution 中进行挑选，能够与 poor quality 这一表述搭配的只有 air，且原文中 pollution 其实隐含 poor quality 这层语义。

Question 39 答案 welfare

听前预测：定位词 population；提示词 increased，此处应填名词。

题目解析：通过提示词提示，在听的过程中重点抓取与变化有关句子，且对这种句子附近出现的名词保持敏感。通过定位锁定答案句“With a better economy, cities provide their residents with better welfare”，其中定位词 population 被替换为 residents，提示词 increased 被替换为 better，因此答案为 welfare。

Question 40 答案 traffic

听前预测：定位词 stressful；提示词 heavy，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题与上一题答案距离较近，需要集中注意力。注意 another 这个逻辑词起到的引导作用，说明要进入另一个问题的讨论了，锁定答案句为“Another problem with life in the city is traffic congestion”，其中 heavy 文中被替换为 congestion，因此答案为 traffic。注意定位词 stressful 位于答案句后一句出现，且被替换为 stress out，所以通过这个定位难度会较大。

Question 34 答案: tables

原文: ... tables ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

Question 35 答案: proportion

原文: ... proportion ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

Question 36 答案: means

原文: ... means ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

Question 37 答案: crime

原文: ... crime ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

Question 38 答案: air

原文: ... air ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

Question 39 答案: welfare

原文: ... welfare ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

Question 40 答案: traffic

原文: ... traffic ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

原文: ...

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TEST 3

SECTION 1

Receptionist: Good morning, Sunset Hotel. How may I help you?

Customer: Good morning. I just saw an advert in the paper about your hotel. Where exactly is it located?

Receptionist: We are situated on Sunset Avenue, north of the beach. Close to many scenic spots, it is an ideal choice for travellers interested in sightseeing.

Example

Customer: That's great. Is there a vacant four-bed room? We'll be travelling with our two sons aged 9 and 11, so it's best that we are able to stay in one room.

Receptionist: Let me check, just a moment... Um, we only have a few four-bed rooms, and I'm afraid they are fully booked at the moment. The earliest time available is August, but there might be some left in July if a previous customer cancels the reservation.

Q1

Customer: Oh, that'll do. How much would the room cost me?

Receptionist: It's 77.50 euros during peak time, but the price would be much lower during off-peak season. Only 50 euros.

Q2

Customer: So if I book a room right now, is there any discount?

Receptionist: Yes. We do offer a 30% discount for any reservation made one month ahead of schedule. It is a very reasonable price.

Q3

Customer: That does sound tempting. Does the price include anything?

Receptionist: The price includes two breakfast vouchers per room per day. You can use them at two different restaurants in our hotel. There's also a 20-minute spa trial available, but you have to book it beforehand at the concierge or directly at the Spa Centre.

Q4

Customer: Um, I'm wondering if there is a hairdryer in the room. It takes ages to dry my hair without one. Do I have to bring one?

Receptionist: No, there is absolutely no need to bring that for each room is equipped with a hairdryer. But I have to inform you that towels are not provided. You'll have to bring your own or hire some at the front desk.

Q5

Customer: Oh, I see.

Customer: Before making a reservation, can you tell me a little bit more about your hotel?

Receptionist: Sure, no problem. We aim to please our guests by providing impeccable service and all the modern amenities, trying to make them feel at home. In the lounge, there are a list of books, ranging from contemporary literature to classic poetry, free for any guest to read. There is also a games room offering a number of indoor games including popular board games like Monopoly as well as the beloved Table Soccer. A nice place to go to on rainy days.

Q6

Q7

Customer: Are there computers available in the hotel? I might have a few emails to respond to during my stay there.

Receptionist: I'm afraid we currently do not provide any for our customers. However, Internet is available within our hotel premises. Just use the room number and guest name to log in.

Q8

Customer: That means I have to bring my own laptop then. All right. Um, because I'm travelling with my two sons, is there anything that they might be interested in?

Receptionist: Yes, a popular activity here for children is collecting shells on the beach. Our hotel has a private beach. When there are very few visitors, you can take a stroll down the beach with your children and enjoy some quality family time undisturbed.

Q9

Customer: That sound nice, but you see, my boys really love adventure. Is there something more exciting for them to participate in?

Receptionist: We do have bicycles ready for hire. You can cycle with the boys along the bush track by the hotel which is an ideal place to explore the wonders of nature. But because there is only a limited number of bicycles, we apply a 'first come, first served' rule.

Q10

Customer: Got it. I think my boys would love it. How can I arrange the payment then? Can I pay by credit card?

Receptionist: Of course. We take credit cards.

Customer: Thank you. You've been a great help.

Receptionist: My pleasure, Ma'am.

Section 1

- 谈话场景: 预定场景
- 人物关系: 前台与顾客
- 谈话话题: 酒店预订咨询

词汇注释

advert *n.* 广告sunset *n.* 日落sightseeing *n.* 观光vacant *adj.* 空着的reservation *n.* 预定discount *n.* 折扣schedule *n.* 安排reasonable *adj.* 合理的trial *n.* 试用beforehand *adv.* 提前地concierge *n.* 酒店礼宾spa *n.* 水疗hairdryer *n.* 吹风机towel *n.* 毛巾amenity *n.* 便利设施 (*pl.* amenities)contemporary *adj.* 当代的

Monopoly 大富翁游戏

shell *n.* 贝壳undisturbed *adj.* 不受打扰的track *n.* 小径

交际与语言表达

1. "Close to many scenic spots, it is an ideal choice for travellers interested in sightseeing. (它靠近许多景点, 对观光感兴趣的游客而言是绝佳的选择。)" 其中 close to 意为“靠近”; scenic spot 指“景点”。
2. "It's 77.50 euros during peak time, but the price would be much lower during off-peak season. Only 50 euros. (旺季时需花费 77.5 欧元, 但淡季价格就会低很多。只要 50 欧元。)" 其中 peak time 意为“旺季”; off-peak season 指“淡季”。
3. "We do offer a 30% discount for any reservation made one month ahead of schedule. (对于任何提前一个月预定的订单我们提供 7 折优惠。)" 其中 ahead of schedule 意为“提前”。
4. "We aim to please our guests by providing impeccable service and all the modern amenities, trying to make them feel at home. (我们旨在取悦顾客, 通过提供无暇的服务以及现代化的基本设施, 给人宾至如归的感觉。)" 其中 aim to 意为“以……为目标”; make sb. feel at home 意为“让人有宾至如归的感觉”。
5. "In the lounge, there are a list of books, ranging from contemporary literature to classic poetry, free for any guest to read. (休息厅里有各种书, 从当代文学到经典诗歌一应俱全, 免费提供给客人阅读。)" 其中 a list of 意为“一系列”; range from...to... 表示“从……到……”。

6. “However, Internet is available within our hotel premises. Just use the room number and guest name to log in. (但是酒店内附带网络。只要用房间号以及住店人姓名就可以登录。)”其中 within premises 表示“在……的经营场所内”，相对应的 off premises 表示“在……的经营场所外”；log in 意为“登录”。
7. “When there are very few visitors, you can take a stroll down the beach with your children and enjoy some quality family time undisturbed. (游客少的时候，您可以和孩子一起沿着沙滩漫步，不受打扰地享受高质量的家庭时光。)”其中 take a stroll 意为“漫步”；family time 意为“家庭时光”。
8. “But because there is only a limited number of bicycles, so we apply a ‘first come, first served’ rule. (但是由于数量有限，我们遵循“先到先得”的原则。)”其中 ‘first come, first served’ 意为“先到先得”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 August

听前预测：定位词 four-bed room、available；提示词 in，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题 four-bed room 包含数字难以替换，定位之后通过 available 一词确定答案为 August。距离答案较近地方，July 为干扰项，虽出现在转折词 but 后，但注意语义识别。

Question 2 答案 77.5/77.50

听前预测：定位词 high season；提示词 €，此处应填数字。

题目解析：题干定位词在文中说法发生替换，由 high season 变为 peak time。在旅游场景中，表示“高峰期、旺季”常见替换词为 peak time/season。干扰项为 50 欧元，注意限定词的差别，区分 peak time/high season（旺季）和 off-peak time（淡季）。

Question 3 答案 1 month/one month

听前预测：定位词 book、in advance；提示词 book，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题问的是提前多久预定价格会便宜一些。在雅思听力旅游场景中，通常要提前一段时间预定或取消房间。其中 book 常见替换词为 reserve，in advance 可替换为 ahead of schedule。若答案包含数字，可拼写出来，但建议节省时间直接写阿拉伯数字。

Question 4 答案 breakfast

听前预测：定位词 price；提示词 meal，此处应填名词，且类比属于一天中的某餐。

题目解析：录音原文中并未出现 meal，但该词可用于预判答案，一般酒店包餐，以早餐居多。熟悉酒店预定的场景，答案呼之欲出。

Question 5 答案 towels

听前预测：提示词 bring your own，此处应填名词，且属于要带的东西。

题目解析：并无特别好的定位词，注意抓听原文名词。单复数问题最好用原文原词，若听取时

未注意, 则至少要符合语法。

Question 6 答案 books

听前预测: 定位词 lounge; 提示词 a variety of, 此处应填复数名词。

题目解析: 本题定位词出现之后, 注意抓听复数名词。提示词在文中被替换为 a list of, 其后名词 books 即为答案。

Question 7 答案 games

听前预测: 定位词 room; 提示词 room, 此处应填名词或形容词, 类别属于房间类型的修饰词。

题目解析: 本题与上一题间隔较短, 听取时需养成习惯, 注意 also 之类的逻辑词, 代表承接转换关系。

Question 8 答案 Internet

听前预测: 提示词 hotel facilities, 此处应填设施类名词。

题目解析: 本题无明显定位词, 注意可通过对话关注逻辑的承接。空白处属于标题 hotel facilities 之下, 说明与上面两项并列为酒店所提供设施。所以听时除了注意并列关系衔接之外, 还应注意 “provide、available” 等词汇。例如原文女性顾客继续提问 “Are there computers available in the hotel”, 表明内容的转换, 此时应注意抓听名词。

Question 9 答案 shells

听前预测: 提示词 collect, 此处应填实物类名词。

题目解析: 本题 collect 一词虽未替换, 所以答案容易确定。但动词本身可替换性较强, 一般来说并非好的定位词, 故审题时需注意关注实物类名词。

Question 10 答案 bicycles

听前预测: 定位词 hire; 提示词 hire, 此处应填实物类名词。

题目解析: 本题定位词为英式表达, 其同义词为 rent, 文中未发生替换较容易定位。听取时注意关注实物类名词。

SECTION 2

On behalf of Northfield Sports Complex, I'd like to extend our warmest welcome to you all here this evening. I'm George Dyson, founder of Northfield Sports Complex. I am giving this speech today to celebrate a special occasion.

Q11

We started the business exactly a decade ago, and today we have developed into a large firm with a sizable group of members. We've also been nominated the

Most Valuable Company by Green Town at the yearly Business Awards which will be held next week. As experienced and qualified reporters, you are invited here to experience and witness this historical moment of Northfield Sports Complex together with us.

Q12

Situated within the campus of Green Town University, Northfield Sports Complex is a modern, refreshing and fully-equipped facility for sports of all kinds. As part of its commitment to the local community, Northfield Sports Complex is available not only to school children but also to local residents. It offers a wide range of facilities including a 25-metre swimming pool, paved walking and jogging paths, a well-equipped fitness gym, all-weather pitches, indoor courts for table tennis, tennis and other sports, as well as a renowned skating rink. Different age groups can all find the right sports to participate in. That's why local residents enjoy working out here. As a result, natives here are healthier than most of the people within our nation.

The whole town is very proud of having nurtured two world champions, who were once both trained right here in our skating rink. Thus it has become the ideal venue to learn to skate and have fun. But what I take pride in most of all is the skating rink that has stirred the interest of boys and girls here in local schools to skate. Since opening, an increasing number of pupils have been paying regular visits to the skating rink.

Q13

A new yoga classroom with trainers will be open next month for mothers with babies. They can bring their own yoga mat and work out together with their babies. This will be a great way for them to get healthy and meet other moms. There will also be a brand new gym open to the pensioners in the near future. Just this month a new swimming pool is open to all fitness levels with special offers for those without a job.

Q14

Our complex is open daily from 8 am to 9 pm except on Thanksgiving and Christmas. We intend to extend our business in the coming year. A list of equipment will be put up for sale ranging from exercising equipment like cardio machines to sports recovery and injury prevention facilities.

Q15

Within our complex, we try our best to avoid injuries of any kind. We train knowledgeable staff to guide our clients through correct workout regimens.

For those who want to further ensure workout safety, they are welcome to apply to be a member of our standing committee. They are responsible for revising the safety guidelines and supervising its enforcement. Q16

Now I would like to introduce some of our most popular sports facilities here at Northfield Sport Complex. Our 25-metre swimming pool is the centrepiece of the complex. Combining modern, bright and airy surroundings with fully up-to-date changing facilities, the pool is excellent for learning how to swim, improving techniques and, of course, competing in school competitions. It is also bookable for private functions, including pool parties, where lifeguards are available. Q17

Next, we have the only climbing wall throughout the whole town. Many would see rock climbing as a type of extreme sport, exposing great risk to those who participate. But actually, under proper guidance and with close supervision by the coach here, it is a perfect sport for the youth to increase their flexibility and strengthen their muscles. Q18

I have to mention our skating rink once again. As our most popular facility, it has been prominently featured in a TV commercial we've released recently. There is no other skating rink larger than ours within the whole nation. Q19

Also, our state-of-the-art gym is an inspiring place to train and keep fit in relaxed and friendly surroundings. The Technogym equipment enables our clients to measure their performance. If you book a one-on-one trainer, he or she might suggest a future training plan and help you train more systematically. Q20

Section 2

- 谈话场景: 介绍场景
- 人物关系: 负责人
- 谈话话题: 健身中心介绍

词汇注释

founder *n.* 创始人
nominate *v.* 提名
qualified *adj.* 合格的
refreshing *adj.* 让人耳目一新的
commitment *n.* 承诺
jogging *n.* 慢跑
pitch *n.* 球场
skating rink 溜冰场
nurture *v.* 培养
champion *n.* 冠军
venue *n.* 场地

stir *v.* 激发
pensioner *n.* 养老金领取者, 退休的人
cardio *n.* 有氧运动
regimen *n.* 强化训练
guideline *n.* 指导原则
airy *adj.* 透气的
lifeguard *n.* 救生员
flexibility *n.* 灵活性
muscle *n.* 肌肉
commercial *n.* 商业广告
systematically *adv.* 系统地

交际与语言表达

1. "On behalf of Northfield Sports Complex, I'd like to extend our warmest welcome to you all here this evening. (我代表诺斯费尔德健身中心向今晚在座的各位致以热烈的欢迎。)" 其中 on behalf of 意为“代表”; extend welcome to 意为“向……表示欢迎”。
2. "As part of its commitment to the local community, Northfield Sports Complex is available not only to school children but also to local residents. (作为对当地社区贡献的一部分, 诺斯费尔德健身中心不仅对在校学生开放, 也对本地居民开放。)" 其中 be available to 意为“可被……用得到”; not only...but also... 意为“不仅……, 而且……”。
3. "But what I take pride in most of all is the skating rink that has stirred the interest of boys and girls here in local schools to skate. (但对于我们的溜冰场, 我感到最为自豪的是它激发了本地学校的男孩和女孩滑冰的兴趣。)" 其中 take pride in 意为“以……为傲”; stir interest 意为“激发了兴趣”。
4. "Since opening, an increasing number of pupils have been paying regular visits to the skating rink. (自开业以来, 越来越多的学生经常光顾溜冰场。)" 其中 an increasing number of 意为“越来越多”; pay regular visits to 意为“定期拜访”。
5. "There will also be a brand new gym open to the pensioners in the near future. (不久还会有一家全新的健身房为老年人开放。)" 其中 brand new 意为“全新的”; in the near future 意为“在

不久的将来”。

6. “Many would see rock climbing as a type of extreme sport, exposing great risk to those who participate. (许多人会把攀岩看作一种极限运动, 将参与者置于极大风险中。)” 其中 rock climbing 意为“攀岩”; extreme sport 意为“极限运动”; expose to 意为“暴露于”。
7. “Also, our state-of-the-art gym is an inspiring place to train and keep fit in relaxed and friendly surroundings. (此外, 我们顶级的健身房为训练和健身提供了放松、友好的氛围。)” 其中 state of the art 意为“最先进的工艺水平”, 通过连字符合成的 state-of-the-art 则作为形容词意为“最先进的”; keep fit 意为“健身”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 B

听前预测: 提示词 purpose。

题目解析: 本题问的是此次讲话的目的。B 选项“庆祝 10 周年纪念”在文中被替换为 “I am giving this speech today to celebrate a special occasion. We started the business exactly a decade ago”。此外, C 选项原文是说“被提名, 下周颁奖, 而非已经发生”, 而 A 选项文中只提到会员众多, 并不是讲话目的。

Question 12 答案 A

听前预测: 提示词 audience of this speech。

题目解析: 题干没有特别明确的定位词, 其中提示词 audience 在文中被替换为 you, as 一词则说明了这些观众们的职业, 即 reporters, 该词是选项 A journalists 的同义替换。

Question 13 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 skating rink; 提示词 most proud of。

题目解析: 本题注意干扰项 A “世界冠军曾经在这个溜冰场训练过”, 但这并非讲话者 “most” 自豪的原因, 与题干限定不符。C 选项所在句中的 take pride in most 替换提示词 most proud of, 为正确答案。

Question 14 答案 A

听前预测: 提示词 recently opened。

题目解析: 注意题干限定信息 recently opened (近期已开业)。A 选项 the unemployed 在文中被替换为 those without a job。其余选项都有提及, 但并不是已经开业运营的场馆, 选项 B 和 C 都是将来会开。

Question 15 答案 C

听前预测: 提示词 next year。

题目解析: 注意题干限定信息 next year, 在文中被替换为 the coming year。选项 C 原文中出现信息较为明确。原文虽提及开业时间, 但没有说要延长, 选项 A 属于干扰信息; 而 B 项则说扩

大办公区域，但原文是说扩展业务范围，而非区域，注意区分。

Question 16 答案 B

听前预测：提示词 encourage。

题目解析：本题无明显定位词，较难识别。所幸 AC 两个选项原文并未提及。题干 encourage people to 在文中被替换为 are welcome to，锁定答案为 B。

Question 17 答案 F

听前预测：定位词 Swimming pool。

题目解析：选项信息没有发生替换，但需注意区分 A 选项，只是提及 bookable 这个词，而未提及 coach。

Question 18 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 Climbing wall。

题目解析：选项 C 中的 young people 文中被替换为 youth，beneficial 在原文中解释为“有助于增加柔韧性和肌肉力量”。另外，coach 虽提到，但并不知道是否是 one-on-one（一对一的）教练，故不能选 A。

Question 19 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 Skating rink。

题目解析：选项 E 中的 largest 文中被替换为 no other skating rink larger than ours。注意区分 B 选项 TV drama 和原文提及的 TV commercial。

Question 20 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 Gym。

题目解析：本题是四题中较为容易的一题，选项 A 中的 coach 文中被替换为 trainer，其修饰词 one-on-one 文中原词重现。

SECTION 3

Syria: Hi, Greg. How did it go with the research on renewable energy?

Have you found anything?

Greg: Yes. But I think it's about time we exchange our findings and discuss our next move.

Syria: You read my mind. Right. I'll start first. Germany is the very first country I dug into in order to find innovative means of creating

clean energy because 15% of its national electricity supply comes from renewable sources. I found that apart from the traditional fossil fuel industry, there's a German firm that has initiated a project using kites to generate power.

Greg: Really, I've never heard of it before. How does it work?

Syria: As a substitution for traditional fossil fuels that release toxic gas into the atmosphere, the power-generating kites can function in any weather. Compared to conventional wind turbines, such kites can produce twice as much energy because the overall power density is proportional to altitude.

Q21

Greg: Sounds like an efficient way of producing power. Okay, now let me tell you what I have found. There is an American company manufacturing school buses and city buses depending solely on electricity instead of gasoline. The all-electric vehicles can save up to 20 gallons of fuel on a daily basis. This could reduce transport budgets by over \$10,000 each year, not to mention maintenance savings.

Q22

Syria: Wow, impressive. If only there were more of these electric vehicles around.

Greg: Well, over the years, South Africa has attached great importance to clean energy. The nation encourages using propane gas, which can either be extracted from natural deposits or be produced organically. It is normally stored in gas canisters as a type of cooking gas. To reduce the number of kitchen accidents, a new type of composite gas canister made of fiber was introduced. It is much safer and less likely to explode even when engulfed in fire.

Q23

Greg: Now, about the survey, do you have any clues as to what kind of interviewees we should include?

Syria: How about local companies doing business on clean energy products?

Greg: Probably not the best choice of respondents. Remember the last time we asked corporate employees to do the questionnaire, only about 5% of them were actually willing to participate.

Syria: That wouldn't be enough then. It seems we have to drop that idea. Then maybe we can ask the professors and administrative

staff here to help us. They could provide their insights and understanding on energy production.

Greg: It would be ideal if they would, but I'm afraid most of them are too busy to respond to the list of questions we've prepared. I guess the students here at the university would be more suitable. Q24

Syria: You're right. And it is a much bigger sample pool too. Also, I think we should include the locals. Their opinion is key to the promotion of renewable energy here in the town. Q25

Greg: But wouldn't it be difficult to collect data? There's no way the two of us could go from door to door to interview all the residents.

Syria: There's no need to worry about that. We'll make it telephone interviews. That way we'll have enough time to get sufficient data.

Greg: Good idea. What should we present in our speech?

Syria: Due to lack of media coverage, the majority of people actually have a limited understanding on renewable energy. Most of them aren't able to identify various types of renewable sources. So I feel we could start by clarifying what it is and the benefit of it compared to fossil fuels. Q26

Greg: That makes sense. We could start with wind energy. For centuries, wind has been used to do work. With the help of windmills, farmers used to pump water from wells or turn large grinding stones to grind wheat or corn. The windmills today generate electricity. The only problem is that it might not be windy all the time, so it is crucial to choose the appropriate site for wind farms. Q27

Syria: Well, I think we can also include comparisons between clean energy and traditional energy resources like coal, oil and natural gas.

Greg: Maybe we can look into the prospect of these conventional sources of energy. The rising cost of fossil fuels and the threat of climate change is a concern to many. Q28

Syria: Totally. These traditional resources will deplete eventually. Renewable energy currently makes up less than 2% of the world's primary energy supply, and although growing very rapidly, it is not on course to fill the fossil fuel gap.

Greg: Nuclear energy is another type of energy we ought to mention. Nuclear power plants can produce dependable power constantly

and release far less greenhouse gases than other traditional power plants. But most people feel that this type of energy is unsafe because radiation isn't easily dealt with, especially in nuclear waste and maintenance materials.

Q29

Syria: What should we end the speech with?

Greg: Have you heard about a new type of energy called hydrogen fuel? It is an infinitely renewable fuel that doesn't have detrimental environmental effects. The only problem is that it is so expensive that only wealthy individuals can afford it. But I think overall the benefits overshadow its high cost.

Syria: I think that even though this new type of renewable energy is too expensive to use at the moment, in the long run, its price will go down and become more accessible.

Q30

Section 3

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：男女学生
- 谈话话题：可再生能源研究

词汇注释

innovative *adj.* 创新的

initiate *v.* 启动

generate *v.* 产生

fossil fuel 化石燃料

toxic *adj.* 有毒的

atmosphere *n.* 大气

conventional *adj.* 传统的

turbine *n.* 涡轮

density *n.* 密度

altitude *n.* 高度

gallon *n.* 加仑

maintenance *n.* 维护

propane *n.* 丙烷

extract *v.* 提取

composite *adj.* 合成的

canister *n.* 罐

fiber *n.* 纤维

engulf *v.* 吞没

respondent *n.* 调查对象

corporate *adj.* 公司的

promotion *n.* 推广

clarify *v.* 说明, 讲清楚

deplete *v.* 耗尽

hydrogen *n.* 氢气

overshadow *v.* 使显得不重要

accessible *adj.* 可使用的

交际与语言表达

1. "Germany is the very first country I dug into in order to find innovative means of creating clean energy because 15% of its national electricity supply comes from renewable sources. (为了找到生产清洁能源的创新方式, 我首先研究了德国, 因为该国 15% 的电能来自可再生能源。)" 其中 dig into 意为“挖掘, 研究”; clean energy 意为“清洁能源”。
2. "As a substitution for traditional fossil fuels that release toxic gas into the atmosphere, the power-generating kites can function in any weather. (作为会向大气层释放有毒气体的传统化石燃料的替代品, 发电风筝能在任何天气中运行。)" 其中 substitution for 意为“……的替代物”; fossil fuel 意为“化石燃料”; release into 意为“向……释放”; toxic gas 意为“有毒气体”。
3. "Compared to conventional wind turbines, such kites can produce twice as much energy because the overall power density is proportional to altitude. (与传统风力涡轮机相比, 这种风筝能够产生两倍的能量, 因为总体风密度与海拔成正比。)" 其中 compared to 意为“与……相比”; twice as much 意为“……的两倍”; proportional to 意为“与……成比例”。
4. "There is an American company manufacturing school buses and city buses depending solely on electricity instead of gasoline. (有个美国公司生产的校车和城市公交车完全依靠电能而非汽油。)" 其中 depend on 意为“依赖于”; instead of 意为“而不是, 取代”。
5. "This could reduce transport budgets by over \$10,000 each year, not to mention maintenance savings. (这样每年能减少交通预算超过 10000 美元, 更不用说会节省维护保养费用。)" 其中 not to mention 意为“更不用提”。
6. "...over the years, South Africa has attached great importance to clean energy. (近年来, 南非开始重视清洁能源。)" 其中 attach great importance to 意为“对……给予极大重视”。
7. "There's no way the two of us could go from door to door to interview all the residents. (我们两个人根本无法挨家挨户地访问所有居民。)" 其中 from door to door 意为“挨家挨户地”。
8. "Renewable energy currently makes up less than 2% of the world's primary energy supply, and although growing very rapidly, it is not on course to fill the fossil fuel gap. (可再生能源目前占不到 2% 的世界一次能源供应量, 并且尽管在快速增长中, 它还不足以填补化石燃料的缺口。)" 其中 make up 意为“组成”; primary energy 意为“一次能源”, 包括可再生能源与不可再生能源; although 意为“尽管”; on course 意为“在……的进程中”。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 weather

听前预测: 定位词 Germany、kites、toxic gas; 提示词 conditions, 此处应填修饰 conditions 的名词或形容词。

题目解析: 地名 Germany 及 kites 作为定位词均难以替换, 但出现位置稍早。另一定位词 toxic gas 出现后, 答案句 "...the power-generating kites can function in any weather" 随即出现, 结合提示词, 可判断答案为 weather。

Question 22 答案 electricity

听前预测：定位词 America、vehicles；提示词 powered by，此处应填能源类型。

题目解析：地名 America 为较优定位信息，另一定位词 vehicles 较容易被替换为具体的交通工具。

答案句为 “...depending solely on electricity instead of gasoline”，其中提示词 powered by 在文中被替换为 depending on。注意 instead of 后的 gasoline 为被否定信息，起到干扰作用。

Question 23 答案 explode

听前预测：定位词 South Africa、gas canister；提示词 reduce chances to，此处应填动词原形。

题目解析：地名 South Africa 较早出现，两三句之后 gas canister 出现。答案句为 “It is much safer and less likely to explode even when engulfed in fire”，提示词 reduce chances to 在文中被替换为 is less likely to，且此处只有一个动词原形，即为答案。

Questions 24-25 答案 C & E (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测：定位词 survey；提示词 interviewees，表明听原文时需抓取受访人类型。

题目解析：本题可根据录音顺序一一排除。原文第一个提及 companies，但因参与比率太低而被否定。接下来同时提到 professors 和 administrative staff (=A 选项 staff on campus)，但因太忙而被否定。而选项 C (=原文 the locals) 和 E (=原文 students at the university) 被提及时两人都进行了肯定。

Question 26 答案 A

听前预测：提示词 Syria，表明答案为 Syria 提供，或至少是她所认可的信息。

题目解析：注意题干人名的限定能力，原文答案句为 “...the majority of people actually have a limited understanding on renewable energy”，该句为选项 A 的同义替换。注意 B 选项为干扰项，答案句之后该信息便出现，但与该选项表述恰好相反。

Question 27 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 modern windmills。

题目解析：通过定位信息 modern windmill，较容易判断答案所在大致位置。A、C 选项原文中先于答案句出现、并列提及，指的并不是现代风车的作用，注意原文中使用了 used to 这个词组。同时，通过并列关系也可推断这两个选项都不会是答案。

Question 28 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 traditional fuels。

题目解析：定位词之后，答案句 “Maybe we can look into the prospect of these conventional sources of energy” 出现，其中 prospect 替换了选项 B 中的 future。选项 A 原文虽提及化石燃料会耗尽，但没有提到如何避免，信息存在缺失，非正确选项。

Question 29 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 nuclear plants；提示词 Greg，表明答案为 Greg 提供。

题目解析：注意题干限定词 Greg，答案句会出现于 Greg 的回答中。此外，题干有较为明确定位词 nuclear plants，选项 C 通过反向信息“few people think...are safe”替换给出原文“most people feel that...is unsafe”。

Question 30 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 hydrogen fuel；提示词 Syria，表明答案为 Syria 提供，或至少是她所认可的信息。

题目解析：定位词较早出现，但通过人名提示，可锁定 Syria 的回答。注意 B 和 C 选项话题均为 Greg 提及，不符合题干限定。

SECTION 4

So what I'm going to talk about to you today is something called Aquaculture. It has been responsible for the impressive growth in the supply of fish for human consumption. There's also been a slight improvement in the state of certain fish stocks due to improved fishery management. Aquatic food production has transitioned from being primarily based on the capturing of wild fish to the culture of increasing numbers of farmed species.

In recent years, a type of genetically-modified salmon has been farmed in the New England region. Produced by a Massachusetts-based biotech firm, this type of fish is engineered to grow twice as fast as its conventional, farm-raised counterpart. As a result, this increases the speed of the local aquaculture industry development and thus reduces the fishing pressure on wild stock. But local residents have expressed their concerns on the potential negative effects on the ecosystem should those GM fish ever escape into the sea. Stronger, healthier and faster growing, these fish might cannibalise others or outcompete wild-type fish for food. Local decision makers and regulators have thus pushed forward a number of measures, making it impossible for most GM fish to mate. A small percentage is able to breed only within confined pools.

Q31

Despite the economic boom of genetically engineered fish, culturing traditional types of fish is still mainstream among fish farmers. Most of them prefer fish with special features, such as tuna. It is a source of high-quality protein with

Q32

almost no fat. It also contains all essential amino acids required by the body for growth and maintenance of lean muscle tissue. With high nutritional value, this kind of fish will always be popular in the fish market.

For the fish farming industry, incidents of fish escaping the farms has been a troubling issue over the years. Due to bad weather, nets that used to hold the fish were often destroyed. Thousands of salmon, worth nearly 220,000 euros escaped from a fish farm in the Norwegian region in July, raising fear that they would breed with wild fish stocks. Cages were thus built to withstand storms. Q33
The frames of the cages are made of PE which is dedicated to marine use. This material has trustable strength, resilience and tenacity. To further strengthen it, strong nets without knots are used to support the cylindrical frame. Q34

A group of small villages on the island of Zanzibar, off the coast of East Africa, have been trying to develop a local aquaculture industry sustainably. They use a land-based production system that is both economically and ecologically sound. Land-based recirculation can control ocean temperature and optimise growth for the fish that are used to warmer water. All organic waste from the fish is held on land, with incoming water sterilised to avoid disease, which has historically plagued ocean-based farms. The lack of disease means that no drugs are administered to the fish. However, one problem facing the villagers is lack of suitable land on the coast for this system. Hotels and beaches opened to tourists take up most of the coastal area. Q35
Another problem facing local fishermen is the scarcity of young fish used to breed the species. This predicament stems from overfishing during the previous decades. Q36
The local commercial fishing industry has been reduced by fifty percent for this reason and the aquaculture industry has yet to thrive.

The government has taken a set of initiatives to safeguard native aquaculture and the fishing industry. An open-air seafood market has been launched. Residents are encouraged to support local fish farming businesses by purchasing marine products. Q37
As it turns out, there is a public demand for access to locally produced, sustainable sources of fresh seafood. Moreover, local fish farmers are aided to market seaweed and oysters, both of which have additional economic values. Seaweed is used in various ways in cosmetics. Seaweed extract is often found on the list of ingredients constituting creams, soaps, shampoos, powders and sprays. It is said to be useful in various ways, including the relief of rheumatic pain and the removal of cellulite. Q38

Oyster is a source of seafood popular among the local hospitality industry. Served Q39
with caviar and champagne, it is one of the world's ultimate luxury foods, appealing
to gourmets with its succulent and delicate flavour. It thus appears to have the
greatest potential for commercial culture.

Even though the national and international market has shown demand for marine
products in Zanzibar, it is still challenging to survive in the competitive modern
fishing industry. The government ought to restore the business by encouraging
aquaculture, recreation and shipping. First, it could utilise modern fish farming Q40
technology to supply more high quality marine products. Tourism is an effective
stimulus to boost its sales. And with better shipping capability, more products
can be delivered abroad.

Section 4

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：教授
- 谈话话题：水产养殖与捕捞

词汇注释

aquaculture *n.* 水产养殖
slight *adj.* 微小的，轻微的
stock *n.* 存量
salmon *n.* 鲑鱼
counterpart *n.* 极相似的人或物
potential *adj.* 潜在的
ecosystem *n.* 生态系统
cannibalise *v.* 同类相食
outcompete *v.* 胜出
regulator *n.* 监管者
confined *adj.* 受限制的
mainstream *adj.* 主流的
tuna *n.* 金枪鱼

protein *n.* 蛋白质
resilience *n.* 弹力
tenacity *n.* 韧性
cylindrical *adj.* 圆柱形的
frame *n.* 框架
sound *adj.* 健全的
recirculation *n.* 再循环
optimise *v.* 优化
sterilise *v.* 消毒
plague *v.* 祸害
predicament *n.* 困境，窘境
overfishing *n.* 过度捕捞
stimulus *n.* 刺激

交际与语言表达

1. “Aquatic food production has transitioned from being primarily based on the capturing of wild fish to the culture of increasing numbers of farmed species. (水产食品的生产从主要依赖于野生鱼的捕捞转型为日益增长的养殖品种的培育。)”其中 transition from...to 意为“从……转型为……”；base on 意为“基于”。
2. “Produced by a Massachusetts-based biotech firm, this type of fish is engineered to grow twice as fast as its conventional, farm-raised counterpart. (这种鱼由一家位于麻省的生物科技公司研发，被改造得比传统鱼塘养殖同类成长速度快两倍。)”其中 be engineered to 意为“被改造为”。
3. “But local residents have expressed their concerns on the potential negative effects on the ecosystem should those GM fish ever escape into the sea. (但当地居民表达了他们的担忧，要是这些转基因鱼逃入大海可能会对生态系统造成负面影响。)”其中 express one's concern on 意为“表达对于……的忧虑”；negative effects on 意为“对……造成的负面影响”。
4. “Local decision makers and regulators have thus pushed forward a number of measures, making it impossible for most GM fish to mate. (当地的决策者以及管理人员因此推行了一系列措施，确保转基因鱼无法繁殖。)”其中 push forward 意为“推进”；a number of measures 意为“一系列的措施”。
5. “The lack of disease means that no drugs are administered to the fish. (没有疾病意味着这些鱼没有被投放药物。)”其中 be administered to 意为“给药，用药”。
6. “This predicament stems from overfishing during the previous decades. (这种窘境源于前几十年的过度捕捞。)”其中 stem from 意为“起源于”。
7. “It is said to be useful in various ways, including the relief of rheumatic pain and the removal of cellulite. (据说这有许多不同功效，包括缓解风湿痛以及消除脂肪团。)”其中 the relief of 意为“缓解，减轻”。
8. “Served with caviar and champagne, it is one of the world's ultimate luxury foods, appealing to gourmets with its succulent and delicate flavour. (配上鱼子酱和香槟，这算得上世界终极奢侈食物之一，因其鲜美多汁的口味吸引了无数美食家。)”其中 serve with 意为“端上(饭菜)”；appeal to 意为“吸引”。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 escape

听前预测：定位词 local fish farmers、genetically modified fish、into the sea；提示词 will，此处应填动词原形。

题目解析：本题 genetically modified fish 是难以替换的定位词，第一次出现时离答案稍远，需要耐心判断语义是否转换，进行大致定位。而 local fish farmers 在原文中以 local residents 替换出现，紧接着 genetically modified fish 再次出现，结合提示词即可判断答案为 escape。

Question 32 答案 tuna

听前预测：定位词 special features；提示词 like，此处应填名词，并且属于一种鱼。

题目解析：题干定位词 special features 原文未发生替换，like 被替换为 such as，比较容易判断答案为 tuna。

Question 33 答案 storms

听前预测：定位词 cages；提示词 prevent from，此处应填名词或动名词。

题目解析：定位词 cages 难以替换，在原文中离答案也很近。动词词组 prevent from 较容易发生替换，本文中被替换为 withstand，审题时注意识别合适的定位词。

Question 34 答案 strong

听前预测：定位词 nets；提示词 nets，此处应填修饰 nets 的名词或形容词。

题目解析：定位词就在答案之后，答案呼之欲出。

Question 35 答案 coast

听前预测：定位词 lack of land；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位信息在原文没有太大改动，答案就出现定位信息之后。单词常见，答案不难定位，总体难度较低。

Question 36 答案 young

听前预测：定位词 fish；提示词 fish，此处应填修饰 fish 的名词或形容词。

题目解析：注意本题抓住题干逻辑关系 another 可判断答案大致位置，定位词文中重现。找寻修饰 fish 的词，答案呼之欲出。

Question 37 答案 support

听前预测：定位词 fish farmers、local fish farming business；提示词 encourage to，此处应填动词原形。

题目解析：特别注意“The government has taken a set of initiatives to safeguard native aquaculture and the fishing industry”这句中，safeguard 虽然也是动词原形，但动作发出者是 the government，而非题干限定信息 fish farmers，fish farmers 在文中被 residents 替换。

Question 38 答案 cosmetics

听前预测：定位词 seaweed；提示词 make，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词 seaweed 第二次出现时才给出答案信息。第一次 seaweed 和 oyster 并列出现，而题干只要求填写 seaweed 用于制成的产品，故不可能出现答案。听取答案时切忌焦躁，耐心找寻合适信息。

Question 39 答案 hospitality

听前预测：定位词 oyster；提示词 industry，此处应填修饰 industry 的名词或形容词。

题目解析：同上题，oyster 第二次单独出现时原文才提供合适的答案信息。

Question 40 答案 shipping

听前预测：定位词 government、aquaculture、recreation；提示词 aquaculture、recreation，此处应填同类型名词。

题目解析：本题难度不高。通过 Questions 37-40 的小标题可知，这四道题都为政府所采取的鼓励措施。重点关注描述政府举措的描述，同时 aquaculture 和 recreation 与答案为并列关系，据此抓取答案会更加容易。

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TEST 4

SECTION 1

- Man:** Hello, First Choice Car Rental! How may I help you?
- Woman:** Oh, good morning. Um, I'm calling for some information about your car renting services. I'm an American, and I will be going on a family holiday to your city from Ohio next month.
- Man:** OK, no problem. It's our pleasure to serve you. Could you please tell me your name and contact information first?
- Woman:** I'm Caroline, that's C-A-R-O-L-I-N-E, and my telephone number is 04196570156.
- Man:** OK, I've got that. And how can I send you our quotation, if you are satisfied with our arrangement? Is email all right, or should I send it by post?
- Woman:** The latter, please! I'm afraid I'd prefer to read it on paper.
- Man:** That's no problem.
- Woman:** I'm considering renting a caravan for a week, but I don't really know the price range for it, since I haven't rented any car through that method before. I think it should be within my budget of \$50.
- Man:** You know, we have various caravans at different renting prices, according to the class of vehicle, facilities inside, mileage, etc. I'd recommend the 'Explorer', taking your budget into consideration, which is of good value and will cost you \$39 per day. Is that OK?
- Woman:** Of course, that's fine for me! I know the 'Explorer'. That could save me \$11 each day! You know a family holiday will be costly. That van is perfect!
- Man:** I'm glad that you like it. So do you have any particular requirements about your room in the van?
- Woman:** Um, how many beds are there?
- Man:** One twin bed.
- Woman:** But there are three of us, my mum, daughter and me. So can we add another bed?
- Man:** No problem.
- Woman:** For the facilities, I think a kitchen is the most important, and of course the stove.

Example

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4

Q5

- Man:** In our vans, such as 'Explorer', there are all the basic bedding materials you need, like pillows and blankets, as well as some equipment for daily life. And many things can be added into your room according to your needs, such as a coffee maker.
- Woman:** Well, I need to have a heater, in case it'll be cold at night, and a microwave of course. Q6
Q7
- Man:** All right, I've taken notes of all these things. Actually, all our vans should be taken from our company, which is not too far from the city centre, so we can pick you up from the centre for free. Is that OK?
- Woman:** Oh, I'm afraid we'd better be picked up from the airport, as we are foreigners in your country and not familiar with the transport system. Is that alright? Q8
- Man:** Yes, it is no problem. With that comes the information for the insurance. I need the driver's name and age.
- Woman:** That is my daughter Chris, who is 19, the youngest driver amongst us three.
- Man:** I'm sorry, but our company only accepts caravan drivers aged 25 or over, according to our regulations. So...
- Woman:** Well, that would be me, Caroline, and I'm 49 years old. Q9
- Man:** And where was your driving licence issued? I mean the country.
- Woman:** I've got a licence in America, but I've also got one in Australia which is still valid. Is it better for me to register the local one from your country? Q10
- Man:** Yes, that might be better. So your registration number is...

Section 1

- 谈话场景: 租车场景
- 人物关系: 租车公司员工和客户
- 谈话话题: 咨询租车相关事宜

词汇注释

quotation <i>n.</i> 报价, 报价单	stove <i>n.</i> 炉灶
caravan <i>n.</i> 房车	bedding <i>n.</i> 寝具
price range 价格范围	blanket <i>n.</i> 毛毯
budget <i>n.</i> 预算	daily life 日常生活
vehicle <i>n.</i> 车辆	coffee maker 煮咖啡机
mileage <i>n.</i> 里程	amongst <i>prep.</i> 在……之中
good value 性价比高	regulation <i>n.</i> 规章
family holiday 家庭假日	driving licence 驾照
costly <i>adj.</i> 昂贵的	issue <i>v.</i> 签发
twin bed 成对单人床	valid <i>adj.</i> 有效的

交际与语言表达

1. "I'm calling for some information about your car renting services. (我打电话来咨询关于你们公司租车服务的有关情况。)" 其中 I'm calling for 意为“我打电话来是为了”, 是电话交流开始时常用的表达目的的句式; car renting services 意为“租车服务”。
2. "It's our pleasure to serve you. Could you please tell me your name and contact information first? (我们很乐意为您效劳。请问您可以先告知您的姓名和联系方式吗?)" 其中 It's our pleasure to 意为“我们很乐意……”, 是提供服务者常说的一句话; could you please 意为“请问您能……”, 是一个态度很委婉的疑问句, 常在征求意见时使用。
3. "I'm afraid I'd prefer to read it on paper. (恐怕我更喜欢阅读纸质材料。)" 其中 I'm afraid 意为“我恐怕”, 用于委婉地表达个人意愿; I'd prefer 为 I would prefer 的缩略形式, 意为“我更喜欢”; read on paper 意为“看纸质材料”。
4. "I'm considering renting a caravan for a week, but I don't really know the price range for it. (我打算跟你们租用一辆房车, 为期一周, 但我不知道你们的价格如何。)" 其中 I'm considering (doing) 意为“我正在考虑”; I don't really know 意为“我不了解”。
5. "I think it should be within my budget of \$50. (我认为要在我的预算之内, 不超过 50 美元。)" 其中 it should be 意为“应该”; within my budget 意为“在预算之内”。
6. "I'd recommend the 'Explorer', taking your budget into consideration, which is of good value and will cost you \$39 per day. (考虑到您的预算, 我向您推荐 Explorer, 这款车性价比很高, 每天只需花费 39 美元租车费用。)" 其中 I recommend 意为“我推荐”; taking...into consideration 意为“考虑到”; be of good value 意为“性价比高”, be of 意为“具有……性质”。
7. "Well, I need to have a heater, in case it'll be cold at night, and a microwave of course. (那么, 以防晚上太冷, 我需要暖气, 当然还要微波炉。)" 其中 well 可以理解为“那么”或者“好吧”, 在口语表达中常出现在句首, 无实意, 起到引出语句的作用; in case 意为“以防”; and...of course 意为“当然还有”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 04196570156

听前预测：定位词 contact number；提示词 contact number，此处应填电话号码。

题目解析：工作人员问“Could you please tell me your name and contact information first?”其中 contact information 指的就是本题要填写的电话号码，随后咨询者说“my telephone number is 04196570156”，记下号码即可，关键是训练数字反映速度及正确率。

Question 2 答案 post

听前预测：定位词 written quote；提示词 by，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题问的是发送报价单的方式。工作人员问是 email 好还是 post 好，咨询者回答“The latter, please! (请邮寄给我!)”因此答案为 post。

Question 3 答案 \$39/39 dollars

听前预测：定位词 renting；提示词 price，此处应填价格。

题目解析：雅思听力中，如答案为数字，就极容易出现数字干扰项，需提防。本题中 50 美元是预算，实际上租车“will cost you \$39 per day”。

Question 4 答案 bed

听前预测：定位词 extra；提示词 extra，此处应填物品类名词。

题目解析：咨询者问“...can we add another bed?”工作人员回答可以。其中 another 为定位词 extra 的同义替换，因此答案为 bed。

Question 5 答案 kitchen

听前预测：定位词 most important facility；提示词 facility，此处应填设施类名词。

题目解析：定位词附近答案出现，相对容易，但本题紧跟上题出现，需考生集中注意力，以免错过答案。

Questions 6-7 答案 heater; microwave

听前预测：定位词 equipment；提示词 as well as，这两题应填并列出现的设备名称。

题目解析：咨询者说“Well, I need to have a heater...and a microwave of course.”其中 and 替换了题干 as well as，因此并列的两个名词 heater 和 microwave 即为答案。

Question 8 答案 airport

听前预测：提示词 pick up from、the，此处应填地点名词。

题目解析：开始工作人员说从 city centre 接，但是咨询者说“I'm afraid we'd better be picked up from the airport”。题干提示词原词重现，这句对 city centre 进行了修正，因此答案为 airport。

Question 9 答案 49

听前预测：定位词 caravan driver、age；提示词 age，此处应填数字。

题目分析：工作人员说 “I need the driver's name and age”，之后咨询者作答。其中 19 岁是她女儿的年龄，但公司规定驾驶员最小年龄要求为 25 岁及以上，所以两者均为干扰。最终咨询者说自己来当司机，她年龄为 49。

Question 10 答案 Australia

听前预测：定位词 registered licence；提示词 issued in，此处应填地点名词。

题目分析：咨询者有美国、澳洲两本驾照，她问 “Is it better for me to register the local one from your country?” 工作人员回答 “That might be better.” 由此可见，最终登记的是咨询者 Australia 发行的驾照。

SECTION 2

Host: Hello and welcome to today's talk. Here with me is the famous botanist, Professor Alison Downing. So, Alison, tell us something about cocoa beans.

Alison: Cocoa beans, also called cacao beans, are the primary constituent in making chocolate. Grown in tropical areas in South and Central America, West Africa and Asia, the cocoa tree is often raised on small, family-owned farms. When the harvested pods are opened to expose the beans, the pulp and cocoa seeds are removed and the rind is discarded. The pulp and seeds are then piled in heaps, placed in bins, or laid out on grates for several days. During this time, the seeds and pulp undergo a process called ‘sweating’, where the thick pulp liquefies as it ferments. The fermented pulp trickles away, leaving cocoa seeds behind to be collected. This is when the beans are harvested and then the bags holding them are

Q11

ready to be transported. But the most important step in processing the cocoa bean is cleaning it. Once the beans are unloaded from the railroad cars, the packages are opened and then weighed by machines. Then the pods are split, and the seeds or beans are covered with a sweet white pulp or mucilage. On arrival at the factory, the cocoa beans are sorted and

Q12

put in a hopper to be cleaned more rigorously. The wet beans are then transported to a facility so they can be fermented and dried. They are fermented for 4 to 7 days and must be mixed every 2 days. They are dried for 5 to 14 days, depending on the climate conditions. The fermented beans are dried by spreading them out over a large surface and constantly raking them.

Q13

Then the beans are ready to be roasted. Now, roasting takes place at a high temperature and then the beans are boiled in a heated chamber. During the roasting process the beans will be expanded and cracked. But prior to this, the beans are trodden and shuffled about using bare human feet. During this process, red clay mixed with water is sprinkled over the beans to obtain a finer colour, polish, and protection against molds during shipment to factories in the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and other countries. Now, back to what I was saying. After the beans are cracked, they need to be cooled. Then the roasted beans are sealed in pockets.

Q14

Q15

Q16

Host: Wow, that is not a simple process, is it? But someone told me that different roasting levels of coffee can lead to different kind of flavours.

Alison: Yes. Roasting coffee transforms the chemical and physical properties of green coffee beans into roasted coffee products. The roasting process is what produces the characteristic flavour of coffee by causing the green coffee beans to change in taste. Unroasted beans contain similar if not higher levels of acids, protein, sugars, and caffeine as those that have been roasted, but lack the taste of roasted coffee beans due to the Maillard and other chemical reactions that occur during roasting. The vast majority of coffee is roasted commercially on a large scale, but small-scale commercial roasting has grown significantly with the trend toward 'single-origin' coffees served at specialty shops. Some coffee drinkers even roast coffee at home as a hobby in order to both experiment with the flavour profile of the beans and ensure the freshest possible roast. So here, I am going to introduce some of these roasted coffee beans and their

special flavours.

Now, the First Crack is lighter-bodied, and has a higher acidity level with no obvious roast flavour, and is popular for its special mild taste. This level of roast is ideal for tasting the full original character of the coffee. The Green Beans are raw, unroasted coffee beans. They are strictly hard beans with a smoky flavour and are slightly acidic. We've also got French Roast. And the flavour that comes across in French roast coffee usually has more to do with the roasting process than the actual quality of the beans. By the time the beans are dark enough to qualify as French, most of their original flavour has dissipated. In its place come the flavours of caramelising sugar, bittersweet coffee, and often, a bit of chocolate. And finally, Espresso Smoky. That is coffee brewed by forcing a small amount of nearly boiling water under pressure through finely ground coffee beans. Espresso is generally thicker than coffee brewed through other methods, has a higher concentration of suspended and dissolved solids, and has crema on top. As a result of the pressurised brewing process, the flavours and chemicals in a typical cup of espresso are very concentrated. Espresso is also the base for other drinks such as a café latte, cappuccino, café macchiato, café mocha, flat white, or café Americano...

Q17

Q18

Q19

Q20

Section 2

- 谈话场景：广播节目
- 人物关系：主持人与著名植物学家 Alison 教授
- 谈话话题：可可豆的收获与加工制作的介绍

词汇注释

botanist *n.* 植物学家
constituent *n.* 成分
tropical *adj.* 热带的
raise *v.* 种植

acid *n.* 酸
protein *n.* 蛋白质
caffeine *n.* 咖啡因
Maillard reaction 梅拉德反应

pulp <i>n.</i> 浆状物	dissipate <i>v.</i> 使消散
process <i>v.</i> 加工	caramelize <i>v.</i> 变成焦糖
unload <i>v.</i> 卸载	espresso <i>n.</i> 浓缩咖啡
mucilage <i>n.</i> (植物的) 黏液	brew <i>v.</i> 酿制, 煮, 泡
hopper <i>n.</i> 漏斗	dissolved <i>adj.</i> 融化的
rigorously <i>adv.</i> 严格地	crema <i>n.</i> 咖啡脂
seal <i>v.</i> 密封	pressurise <i>v.</i> 施压, 加压

交际与语言表达

1. "Hello and welcome to today's talk. Here with me is the famous botanist, Professor Alison Downing. So, Alison, tell us something about cocoa beans. (大家好, 欢迎来到今天的谈话节目, 在我身边的是著名植物学家 Alison Downing 教授。那么, Alison, 跟我们讲讲可可豆吧。)" 该句介绍了今天的演讲人身份, 即植物学家, 演讲的内容是可可豆的相关知识。
2. "Once the beans are unloaded from the railroad cars, the packages are opened and then weighed by machines. (当我们将豆子从铁路车上卸载下来之后, 咖啡豆的包装就会被打开然后由机器来进行称重。)" 其中 once 意为“一旦”, 注意动作的先后顺序。
3. "On arrival at the factory, the cocoa beans are sorted and put in a hopper to be cleaned more rigorously. (当到达工厂的时候, 可可豆会被分类并装进漏斗中进行更加严格的清洁。)" 其中 on arrival=when...arrives, 意为“一到达”。
4. "Roasting coffee transforms the chemical and physical properties of green coffee beans into roasted coffee products. (对绿色咖啡豆的烘焙会将其化学和物理特性改变为烘焙咖啡产品。)" 其中 transform 意为“改变”; chemical and physical properties 意为“化学和物理特性”。
5. "Unroasted beans contain similar if not higher levels of acids, protein, sugars, and caffeine as those that have been roasted, but lack the taste of roasted coffee beans due to the Maillard and other chemical reactions that occur during roasting. (与烘焙咖啡相比, 未经烘焙的咖啡有着相似的或更高含量的酸、蛋白质、糖和咖啡因, 但是在烘焙过程中的梅拉德反应和其他化学反应使得它缺少烘焙咖啡的风味。)" 注意分析居中结构, 如 similar as 意为“与……相似”; lack 意为“缺乏”, 与动词 contain 的主语都是 unroasted beans。
6. "Some coffee drinkers even roast coffee at home as a hobby in order to both experiment with the flavour profile of the beans and ensure the freshest possible roast. (为了试验咖啡豆的烘焙风味并确保最新鲜的烘焙, 一些咖啡爱好者甚至将在家烘焙咖啡作为一项爱好。)" 其中 experiment 用作动词, 意为“试验”; 注意句中结构, 如 both...and...。
7. "And the flavour that comes across in French roast coffee usually has more to do with the roasting process than the actual quality of the beans. (法式烘焙咖啡的口味通常更多的是与烘焙过程有关, 而与豆子的实际品质无甚关系。)" 其中 have more to do with 意为“与……更有关系”。
8. "By the time the beans are dark enough to qualify as French, most of their original flavour has dissipated. (等到咖啡色足够深以至合格作为法式的时候, 其最初的味道已经消散了。)" 其

中 qualify as 意为“有资格作为……”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 harvested

听前预测：定位词 chocolate beans、bags；提示词 are、and...shipped，此处应填形容词或动词的被动语态。

题目解析：流程图填空中，要多注意表示先后顺序的词汇及表达，如 first/then/during.../when.../after.../next 等。本题 chocolate beans 较早出现，结合 bags，锁定答案句为“This is when the beans are harvested and then the bags holding them are ready to be transported”，提示词 shipped 原文被替换为 transported，与其并列的 harvested 即为答案。

Question 12 答案 opened

听前预测：定位词 bags、weighed by machines；提示词 are、and weighed，此处应填动词的被动语态。

题目解析：通过定位词锁定答案句为“Once the beans are unloaded from the railroad cars, the packages are opened and then weighed by machines”，题干 bags 文中被替换为 packages，因此答案为 opened。

Question 13 答案 cleaned

听前预测：定位词 hopper；提示词 are、in a hopper，此处应填动词的被动语态。

题目解析：本题通过 hopper 一词定位至“On arrival at the factory, the cocoa beans are sorted and put in a hopper to be cleaned more rigorously”，注意该句出现三个被动语态词汇，即 sorted/put/cleaned，题干需填写的是“接着，可可豆在漏斗中进行什么操作”，因此答案只能为 cleaned。

Question 14 答案 expanded

听前预测：定位词 roast、at a high temperature、boiled chocolate beans；提示词 are、and cracked，此处应填动词的被动语态。

题目解析：本题答案句为“Now, roasting takes place at a high temperature and then the beans are boiled in a heated chamber. During the roasting process the beans will be expanded and cracked.”显然与 cracked 并列的 expanded 即为答案。

Question 15 答案 cooled

听前预测：提示词 needs to be，此处应填形容词或动词的被动语态。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，通过录音中描述的顺序（如 after...）抓取合适的词汇填入。本题出题句为“After the beans are cracked, they need to be cooled.”因此答案为 cooled。

Question 16 答案 sealed

听前预测：定位词 roasted beans、pocket；提示词 are、in the pocket，此处应填动词的被动语态。

题目解析：注意表示流程顺序的词汇表达，如 then。本题出题句为“Then the roasted beans are sealed in pockets”，明显 sealed 即为答案。

Question 17 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 First Crack。

题目解析：答案句为“Now, the First Crack is lighter-bodied, and has a higher acidity level with no obvious roast flavour, and is popular for its special mild taste”，其中 mild taste 对应选项 B。

Question 18 答案 D

听前预测：定位词 Green Beans。

题目解析：答案句为“The Green Beans are raw, unroasted coffee beans. They are strictly hard beans with a smoky flavour and are slightly acidic”，其中 smoky flavour 对应选项 D。

Question 19 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 French Roast。

题目解析：答案句为“In its place come the flavours of caramelising sugar, bittersweet coffee, and often, a bit of chocolate”，其中 a bit of chocolate 对应选择 C chocolate。

Question 20 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 Espresso Smoky。

题目解析：答案句为“As a result of the pressurised brewing process, the flavours and chemicals in a typical cup of espresso are very concentrated”，其中 concentrated（浓缩的）对应选项 A intense（浓郁的）。

SECTION 3

Student F=Student Female; Student M=Student Male

Lecturer: Thank you all for coming here today to hear about the Moa, a kind of animal which has been extinct for a long time. Well, first of all we'll look at what the Moa are. The Moa are nine species of flightless birds endemic to New Zealand. They were the dominant herbivores in New Zealand's forest, shrubland and subalpine ecosystems for thousands of years, but around 500 years ago, they all went extinct. When I mention extinct animals during ancient times, you may immediately think of dinosaurs, which

disappeared around 66 million years ago. Fossils of dinosaurs which we use to study are large in number, but not many of those of Moa remain, though both animals appeal to people today.

Q21

Student F: So the Moa sound more mysterious now. But sir, I've got a question about these flightless birds. How can we distinguish them from other birds?

Lecturer: That's a good question! Birds are commonly characterised by being warm-blooded, having feathers and wings usually capable of flight, and laying eggs, while the flightless Moa, until their extinction, were the largest birds in the world. Their heads are relatively small in relation to their bodies, and they are the only wingless birds lacking even the vestigial wings and substantial tail bones in their family.

Q22

Student M: That's impressive. But were they born to be like that? I mean when they were chicks.

Lecturer: Yes, absolutely! So let's move onto the chicks. The eggs of Moa were laid in nests and incubated for about two months. The chicks would be well-developed upon hatching and probably would be able to leave the nests to feed on their own almost immediately.

Q23

Student F: I've heard that the male Moa are thought to have incubated the eggs. Is that true?

Lecturer: I think there is a possibility for that. I've read somewhere that the sex-specific DNA recovered from the outer surfaces of eggshells suggested that these eggs were likely to have been hatched by the male, but we still need to consult more.

Q24

But I have a question. There has been some occasional speculation that the Moa were still alive, because someone said they had caught sight of them in New Zealand in the late 19th century or even the 20th. Do you think it's possible?

Student M: I'm not amazed by that, since that kind of thing has been claimed several times, but I find it funny because no reliable evidence of Moa tracks has ever been found, and experts still contend that Moa survival is extremely unlikely.

Q25

Student F: So what was the reason for the Moa's extinction? I wonder if it was global warming or some other factors related to their living environment.

Lecturer: Well, before the arrival of human settlers in New Zealand, the

Moa's only predator was the massive Haas's eagle. Then the Maori arrived sometime before CE 1300, and all Moa genera were soon driven to extinction by hunting. What a horrible thing!

Q26

Lecturer: All right. Now let's look at the features of some species of Moa. The South Island Giant Moa may have been the tallest birds ever known, and the second tallest of the nine moa species is the North Island Giant Moa, with the females being markedly larger than males both in weight and height.

Q27

Student M: And I've heard that the smallest of the Moa birds are the Coastal Moa. Is that right?

Lecturer: Yes, you're right. And have you heard about any other kinds of Moa before?

Student F: I know the Crested Moa. The eggs they laid may be larger than others'.

Lecturer: As they mainly lived in the remote interior of the Southern Island, their fossils are rare or absent in archaeological sites, and no egg remains have yet been identified.

Q28

Student F: Are there any species of Moa that have got more fossils?

Lecturer: Yes, of course. A considerable amount of remains of the Stout-legged Moa exist, due to the well-preserved properties of their habitat. Their skulls reveal relatively bad vision, a good sense of smell, and a very short bill.

Q29

Then there is the Eastern Moa. They were remarkable in having very long and narrow windpipes, which probably enabled them to make louder, more resonant calls than those of other Moa, and have the greatest vocal abilities, so they could communicate when they could not see each other in the forest or at night. They used a range of senses, apart from sound in their search for food, such as their sense of smell and vision.

Q30

Section 3

- 谈话场景：学习场景
- 人物关系：教授和学生
- 谈话话题：介绍恐鸟相关知识

词汇注释

moa *n.* 恐鸟
 species *n.* 物种
 endemic *adj.* 某地特有的
 dominant *adj.* 主要的
 herbivore *n.* 食草动物
 shrubland *n.* 灌丛带
 subalpine *adj.* 亚高山带的
 ecosystem *n.* 生态系统
 mysterious *adj.* 神秘的
 distinguish *v.* 辨别
 vestigial *adj.* 退化的
 substantial *adj.* 实质的
 incubate *v.* 孵
 well-developed *adj.* 发育良好的
 hatch *v.* 孵化
 sex-specific *adj.* 性别特有的

occasional *adj.* 偶尔的
 speculation *n.* 推测
 reliable *adj.* 可信赖的
 contend *v.* 争辩
 predator *n.* 天敌
 massive *adj.* 巨大的
 Maori *n.* 毛利人
 genus *n.* 种类 (*pl.* genera)
 remote *adj.* 遥远的
 interior *n.* 内部的
 remains *n.* 遗迹
 skull *n.* 颅骨
 windpipe *n.* 气管
 resonant *adj.* 共鸣的
 vocal *adj.* 声音的
 communicate *v.* 交流

交际与语言表达

1. “Thank you all for coming here today to hear about the Moa, a kind of animal which has been extinct for a long time. (感谢大家今天来到这里听我介绍一种已经灭绝很久的动物——恐鸟。)”其中thank you all for coming here to意为“感谢大家来此……”，是演讲开始常用的表达；这个复杂句的后半句a kind of animal which has been extinct for a long time是Moa的同位语，而句中which has been extinct for a long time是一个定语从句，修饰的是先行词animal；extinct意为“灭绝的”。
2. “Fossils of dinosaurs which we use to study are large in number, but not many of those of Moa remain, though both animals appeal to people today. (如今，尽管人们对恐龙和恐鸟都十分感兴趣，供我们学习研究的恐龙化石很多，但恐鸟的化石却很少。)”其中fossil意为“化石”；前半句中，which引导的定语从句修饰的是主句中的主语fossils；large in number意为“数量巨大”；后半句中not many of those of Moa和主语fossils of dinosaurs相对应；sth. appeal

to sb. 意为“某物引起某人的兴趣”。

3. “Birds are commonly characterised by being warm-blooded, having feathers and wings usually capable of flight, and laying eggs, while the flightless Moa, until their extinction, were the largest birds in the world. (鸟通常意义上是恒温的、有羽毛和翅膀、会飞行会产卵的动物, 然而恐鸟不会飞, 却是它们灭绝前世界上最大的鸟类。)”其中 be characterised by 意为“具有……特性”, 介词 by 之后只能接 v-ing, 所以后面用了 being、having 和 laying; warm-blooded 意为“恒温的”; be capable of 意为“有能力”; lay eggs 意为“产卵, 下蛋”。
4. “I'm not amazed by that, since that kind of thing has been claimed several times... (对此我并不惊讶, 因为这类说法已经被提出很多次了……)”其中 be amazed by 意为“对……感到惊奇”; since 在此为原因状语, 引导原因状语从句, 意为“因为”; claim 意为“声称, 断言”。
5. “I wonder if it was global warming or some other factors related to their living environment. (我想知道这是不是全球变暖或者其他关系到它们生存环境的因素造成的。)”其中 I wonder 意为“我想知道”; if 意为“是否”, 引导宾语从句; global warming 意为“全球变暖”。
6. “The South Island Giant Moa may have been the tallest birds ever known... (南岛巨型恐鸟可能是我们所知道的最高的鸟类……)”其中 may have been 意为“可能曾是”, 是推测过去可能处于某种状态的表达; known 是 know 的过去分词, 在此理解为后置定语, 意为“所知道的”。
7. “A considerable amount of remains of the Stout-legged Moa exist, due to the well-preserved properties of their habitat. (现存有大量硕腿恐鸟的遗骸, 都是因为对它们栖息地的完好保存。)”其中 considerable 意为“可观的”; remains 意为“遗迹, 遗体”; due to 意为“由于”, 表示原因; well-preserved 意为“保存完好的”; habitat 意为“栖息地”。
8. “They used a range of senses, apart from sound in their search for food, such as their sense of smell and vision. (除了声音, 它们会利用各种感官来觅食, 比如嗅觉、视觉等。)”其中 a range of 意为“各种”; sense 意为“感官”; apart from sound in their search for food 是整句中的插入语, 前后用逗号隔开, apart from 意为“除了”; in search for 意为“寻找”; such as 意为“诸如”。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 dinosaur。

题目解析: 题干中限定词为 similar, 于是需找出恐龙和恐鸟的相似处, 那么作为选择题, 选项基本都会有所涉及, 也必然会有体现两者区别的选项, 听时需小心干扰。原文中“both animals appeal to people today”同义替换了答案 A, 而其余两选项在文中均有相应信息体现出是两者的差异。

Question 22 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 other birds、difference。

题目解析：原文“they are the only wingless birds”中 the only 一词体现了这是恐鸟独特的、区别于其他鸟类的特征，wingless 对应选项 A 的内容，故答案可知。

Question 23 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 chicks、feature。

题目解析：听题时要注意定位词的同义替换。实际上，文中并未直接提及 feature 这个词，而是直接陈述幼鸟 chicks 的状况，说它们“would be able to leave the nests to feed on their own almost immediately”，故选 C。注意 nests 和 two months 在选项中属于原词干扰。

Question 24 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 male hatching the eggs。

题目解析：本题问老师对 male hatching the eggs 的态度。原文“I think there is a possibility for that”，明显对应选项 B。

Question 25 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 people see a Moa。

题目解析：本题根据“有人看到恐鸟”这个内容定位，去找 male（男生）的 response，男生说 I find it funny，funny 同义替换了选项 C 的 amused。

Question 26 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 extinct。

题目解析：本题要为恐鸟 became extinct 找原因。首先女生问到 A 会不会是原因，老师没有直接反馈，而提到毛利人到达后“all Moa genera were soon driven to extinction by hunting”，hunting 一词为 human interference 的具体体现，因此答案为 B。

Question 27 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 the North Island Giant Moa。

题目解析：本题是配对题，选项多、题干信息少，所以会有选项用不到，没有重复选。题干信息均为专有名词，所以不会出现同义替换，用以定位比较可靠，但要注意答案选项中多余部分极有可能以干扰项的形式出现。文中先出现定位词，然后提到“with the females being markedly larger than males both in weight and height”，因此答案为 A。

Question 28 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 the Crested Moa。

题目解析：首先，题干定位词出现在答案前一句，然后老师说“their fossils are rare or absent”，rare or absent 为选项 B 中 less 的同义替换。eggs 在答案前后都有提及，但并不符合选项意义，只是干扰。

Question 29 答案 F

听前预测：定位词 the Stout-legged Moa。

题目解析：文中先出现题干定位词，后说 “Their skulls reveal relatively bad vision”，则与 F 选项 poor eyesight 相呼应。

Question 30 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 the Eastern Moa。

题目解析：文中提到 the Eastern Moa 之后，说它们可以 “make louder, more resonant calls than those of other Moa, and have the greatest vocal abilities”，因此答案为 E。虽然原文中提到了 at night 和 search for food，却是两个拆分开的信息，选项 D 与此不符，为干扰选项。

SECTION 4

Good morning, everyone. Today, I'm going to talk about the research project I've been involved in on time measurement.

Do you know how time is measured? Consider how we measure length, and how with time we encounter a difficulty. Before we could grasp it, it would slip through our fingers. In fact, as we can see, we are forced to have the recourse to measure something else—the movement of something in space, or a set of movements in space. All the methods that have been employed so far really measure time by a motion in space. The measurement of time is no easy matter; a scientific unit only arrives at after much thought and reflection.

As the most primitive form of measurement, the sun seems to be natural. Ever since man first noticed the regular movements of the sun and stars, we have wondered about the passage of time. Prehistoric people first recorded time according to the sun's position. To start off, let us take noon, which is when the sun is on the meridian at the highest point of its course across the heavens, and when it casts the shortest shadow. But this measurement, which was regarded as a major one in ancient times, was less important than the natural events that occurred.

Q31

The earliest natural events that had been recognised were in the heavens, but

during the course of the year there were many other events that indicated significant changes in the environment. Seasonal winds and rains, the flooding of rivers, the flowering of trees and plants, and the breeding cycles or migration of animals, all led to natural divisions of the year, and further observation and local customs led to the recognition of the seasons. Q32

Years later, precise measurements were invented, because the passage of time was extremely important for astronomers and priests who were responsible for determining the exact hour for daily rituals and for important religious festivals.

Apart from the connection with religion, accurate time measurement was also related to the government, since they divided the day or the night into different periods in order to regulate work and various events. Q33 Q34

For thousands of years, devices have been used to measure and keep track of time. The current sexagesimal system of time measurement, dates back to approximately 2000 BCE from the Sumerians. It was found that the earliest ancient time keepers were mainly invented and used in Mesopotamia, where the water clock was introduced from, as well as in North Africa, especially in the area of ancient Egypt. Q35

So now, I'd like to introduce you to some of the most well-known ancient timekeepers, as well as the disadvantages of them, for which they were replaced by various new forms of clocks that were used afterwards.

A sundial is a device that tells the time of day by the apparent positioning of the Sun in the sky. In the narrowest sense of the word, it consists of a flat plate and a gnomon which casts a shadow onto the dial. As the sun appears to move across the sky, the shadow aligns with different hour-lines which are marked on the dial to indicate the time of day. However, it was quickly noted that the length of the day varied at different times of the year, therefore there could have been a difference between 'clock time' and 'sundial time'. In addition, the sundial was of no use at night, so a water clock was invented. Q36

The water clock, or clepsydra, appeared to have been invented around 1,500 BCE and was a device which relied on the steady flow of water from or into a container. Measurements could be marked on the container or on a receptacle

for the water. It was reliable, but the water flow still depended on the variation of pressure and temperature from the top of water in the container. Q37

As the technology of glass-blowing developed, from some time in the 14th century, it became possible to make sandglasses. Originally, they were used as a measure for periods of time like lamps or candles, but as clocks became more accurate they were calibrated to measure specific periods of time. The drawback however, as you can imagine, was the limited length of time they could measure. Q38 Q39

The last timekeeper to be introduced is the fire candle clock. Candle clocks take advantage of a simple concept: the slow and consistent nature of a burning wax candle. By utilising this process, our ancestors were able to keep steady track of the time. The clocks were created by engraving the length of the candle with evenly spaced markings. Each marking represented a single unit of time, and as the wax burned down, each hour would disappear. However, the draughts and the variable quality of the wax mainly influenced the time of burning. Like oil lamps, candles were used to mark the passage of time from one event to another, rather than tell the time of day... Q40

Section 4

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：教授
- 谈话话题：计时方法的变化与发展

词汇注释

encounter *v.* 遭遇

grasp *v.* 抓住

slip *v.* 溜走

motion *n.* 移动

scientific *adj.* 科学的

reflection *n.* 反射

primitive *adj.* 原始的

passage *n.* (时间的) 消逝

prehistoric *adj.* 史前的

astronomer *n.* 宇航员

priest *n.* 神父

daily ritual 日常仪式

sexagesimal *adj.* 六十进制的

sundial *n.* 日晷

device *n.* 仪器

gnomon *n.* 日晷仪标杆

receptacle *n.* 容器

variation *n.* 变化

meridian <i>n.</i> 子午线	glass-blowing <i>n.</i> 吹制玻璃
heaven <i>n.</i> 天空	lamp <i>n.</i> 油灯
shadow <i>n.</i> 阴影	calibrate <i>v.</i> 使标准化
seasonal winds 季风	drawback <i>n.</i> 缺点
flooding <i>n.</i> 泛滥	concept <i>n.</i> 概念
breeding cycle 繁殖周期	consistent <i>adj.</i> 持续的
migration <i>n.</i> 迁徙	engrave <i>v.</i> 刻上
observation <i>n.</i> 观察	draught <i>n.</i> 气流
precise <i>adj.</i> 准确的	

交际与语言表达

1. “Good morning, everyone. Today, I’m going to talk about the research project I’ve been involved in on time measurement. (大家早上好! 今天我要跟大家谈谈我正在研究的项目——时间测量。)” 其中 research project on 意为“关于……的研究项目”, on 相当于 about, 后接研究主题; be involved in 意为“涉及到”。
2. “In fact, as we can see, we are forced to have the recourse to measure something else—the movement of something in space, or a set of movements in space. (事实上, 我们都知道, 我们是被迫不得不去测量一些其他事物, 比如宇宙中物质的某个或者某一系列移动。)” 其中 as we can see 意为“正如我们所知”, 是此句中的插入语, 前后用逗号隔开; be forced to 意为“被迫去……”; recourse 意为“依赖, 求助”; a set of 意为“一系列的”。
3. “But this measurement, which was regarded as a major one in ancient times, was less important than the natural events that occurred. (但是这种在上古时期被认为是主要测量形式的方法, 并不如发生的自然现象来的重要。)” 其中 which were regarded as... 是一个非限定定语从句作插入语, 修饰前面整个句子; that occurred 也是一个定语从句, 修饰 natural events。
4. “The earliest natural events that had been recognised were in the heavens, but during the course of the year there were many other events that indicated significant changes in the environment. (被认知的最早的自然现象出现在天空, 但是随着时间推移, 人们发现还有很多其他现象显著影响着环境。)” 其中 natural event 意为“自然现象”; during the course of 意为“在……的过程中”; indicate 意为“指示, 预示”; 主句的前后半句中的两个 that 均为关系代词, 引导定语从句。
5. “So now, I’d like to introduce you to some of the most well-known ancient timekeepers, as well as the disadvantages of them, for which they were replaced by various new forms of clocks that were used afterwards. (那么现在我将为大家介绍几种最有名的古代计时器, 以及它们的哪些缺点导致我们之后又用了各种新式时钟来取代它们。)” 其中 I’d like to introduce you to 意为“我想向你们介绍……”, 用于介绍说明的开场白中, 引出主题; timekeeper 意为“计时器”; as well as 意为“也”, 表示并列; for which 引导定语从句, 修饰 disadvantages; that were used afterwards 也是一个定语从句, 修饰 clocks。
6. “In the narrowest sense of the word, it consists of a flat plate and a gnomon which casts a shadow

onto the dial. (从最狭义的角度来说, 它就是由一个平盘和一个标杆组成, 标杆的影子会投射在钟面上。) 其中 in the narrowest sense of 意为“对……最狭义的理解”; consist of 意为“由……组成”; gnomon 意为“日晷仪”, 即日晷上的三角形标杆; cast 意为“投射”; dial 就是 sundial, 意为“日晷”。

7. “As the sun appears to move across the sky, the shadow aligns with different hour-lines which are marked on the dial to indicate the time of day. (当太阳在空中移动位置时, 标杆的阴影就会与日晷上的时间刻度成为一行, 从而指示出时间。)” 其中 as 意为“由于”, 在此引导原因状语; align with 意为“与……成一条线”; hour-lines 意为“时间刻度”; indicate 意为“指示”。
8. “By utilising this process, our ancestors were able to keep steady track of the time. (通过这个程序, 我们的祖先便能稳步记录时间。)” 其中 by 作介词, 意为“通过”, 引导方式状语; ancestor 意为“祖先”; keep track of 意为“跟上……的进展, 记录”。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 sun's position

听前预测: 定位词 time keeper; 提示词 the, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 首先, 等待第 31 题答案的出现, 一定要有耐心, 等老师讲完开场白, 引入正题, 然后找出提到的第一个计时器名称。原文说 “Prehistoric people first recorded time according to the sun's position.” 其中 recorded time 和定位词 time keeper 相对应, 所以第一种计时方式依赖于答案 sun's position。

Question 32 答案 animal/animals

听前预测: 定位词 natural events; 提示词 or, behaviour, 此处应填修饰 behaviour 的名词或形容词。

题目解析: 定位词在原文 “The earliest natural events that had been recognised were in the heavens” 中, 那么接下来的列举中应将出现答案。原文说 “Seasonal winds and rains, the flooding of rivers, the flowering of trees and plants, and the breeding cycles” 都与题干中的信息一一对应, 于是接下来的 “migration of animals” 中的 migration 则与题干中 behaviour 同义替换, 因此答案为 animal(s)。

Questions 33-34 答案 religion/religions; (the) government

听前预测: 定位词 important, activities; 提示词 for, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 这两题属于同一问题下的两个并列答案。题干中间到 precise measurements 与什么活动有关, 原文说 “Apart from the connection with religion, accurate time measurement was also related to the government.” 其中 accurate time measurement 与 precise measurements 相对应, 所以两题答案由此可得。

Question 35 答案 North Africa

听前预测: 定位词 oldest time keepers; 提示词 and, 此处应填地名。

题目解析: 根据题干定位词, 找出和 Mesopotamia 相并列的地点名词。原文说 “It was found that

the earliest ancient time keepers were mainly invented and used in Mesopotamia, where the water clock was introduced from, as well as in North Africa, especially in the area of ancient Egypt.” 其中 earliest ancient time keepers 对应定位词, as well as 同义替换 and, 那么与 Mesopotamia 相并列的地点名词 North Africa 即为答案。

Question 36 答案 varied

听前预测: 定位词 sundial、the time for day; 提示词 the time for day, 此处应填动词。

题目解析: 文中介绍完 sundial 的情况后出现了 however, 表示即将介绍表格中的 disadvantage。然后原文说 “it was quickly noted that the length of the day varied at different times of the year”, 其中 length of the day 即为定位词的同义替换, 对应谓语动词则为答案 varied。

Question 37 答案 temperature

听前预测: 定位词 clepsydra、pressure; 提示词 and, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 原文说 “but the water flow still depended on the variation of pressure and temperature from the top of water in the container”, 其中 but 体现了意义的切换, 与上一题的 however 意义一致。接下来 depended on 和题干中 relied on 相呼应, the variation of pressure 即为题干中的 changing pressure, 所以与其并列的 temperature 就是答案。

Question 38 答案 sandglasses

听前预测: 提示词 time keeper、the, 此处应填一种计时器名称。

题目解析: 在上一题的缺点介绍之后注意寻找一个用来记时的装置。原文先说 “from some time in the 14th century, it became possible to make sandglasses”, 接着又说 “they were used as a measure for periods of time”, 由此可见制造出的又一种计时器就是 sandglasses (沙漏)。

Question 39 答案 limited

听前预测: 定位词 time duration; 提示词 in, 此处应填形容词或动词的被动语态。

题目解析: 本题要填的是句子的表语, 而所描述内容为 disadvantage, 所以答案极有可能是形容词。原文 “The drawback however, as you can imagine, was the limited length of time they could measure.” 其中 drawback 同义替换 disadvantage, length of time 代替了题干定位词。由此可见, 修饰定位词的形容词 limited 即为答案。

Question 40 答案 time

听前预测: 定位词 fire candle clock、rate of burning; 提示词 the、burning, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 本题所要填的是 “was subject to the candles wax” 的主语。原文中 “the variable quality of the wax mainly influenced the time of burning”, 说蜡会 “mainly influence” 燃烧的 “time”, 因此答案为 time。

TEST 5

SECTION 1

Agent: Good morning.

Student: Oh, good morning. Is this...er...room number 316?

Agent: Yes, that's right.

Student: So, is this the Student Job Centre?

Agent: It certainly is. How may I help you?

Student: Well, actually I'm looking for a job—a part time job. Do you have anything available at the moment?

Agent: Ah, yes...Are you a registered student? I'm afraid this service is only available to full-time students.

Student: Yes, I'm doing my degree in Statistics Studies. Here's my student card.

Agent: Right...well, let's just have a look at what positions are available at the moment. There is a job for social workers, and the workplace is in the house of the disabled.

Student: That would be fine for me. What are the hours like?

Agent: You'll have to work every day and the payment is \$9 per hour. However, the skills required are not very basic so 3 days of training is needed.

Student: The pay is quite good, though I'm in my second year of study now and must attend some courses during the daytime. So, I'm afraid I can't make it for this one. Do you have any other positions? You know, ones that I could spare more class-free time on.

Agent: That's not good then. Um...Let's see...here, there is one for security guards in the supermarket.

Student: What about the pay?

Agent: The salary is pretty stand out for this one. It's \$25 per hour.

Student: Great! That's much higher than I would have expected. Are there any special qualities required?

Agent: It sure offers quite a good salary. Um...There's almost no requirement for this job except that you must wear a uniform, which is provided.

Student: That's very nice, then. But what about exact working hours for

Example

Q1

Q2

Q3

this? I hope it'll be OK for me.

Agent: The working time is from 9 am to 5 pm, and you only need to work 3 days each week.

Student: That sounds like fun but unfortunately, I've got other arrangements during the weekdays, so that's not possible either I'm afraid.

Agent: Mmm...well, I think we do have something else for you...
Yes, here it is. There is a vacancy for a van driving position in a furniture company that might suit you.

Student: What is the working time for this one? On the weekends?

Agent: No, it's night work.

Student: That's good to hear cause I'm available for most of the late hours.

Agent: And the good thing for this is that you've got variable hours to choose from, though the payment is fixed.

Student: Any other restrictions for this one?

Agent: Yeah, it requires the driver to have reliable driving skills, you know, in case of unnecessary damage or any unwanted possibilities of accidents.

Student: Night work is perfect. But I don't even have a driver's licence, not to mention my horrible driving skills.

Agent: Hmm...no driver's licence...That makes it impossible at all then.
All right. The last option that might suit you is a job as a data entry clerk. You'll be expected to work in a school. It's actually a good place you know.

Student: Lovely! And what about the working hours? Not on weekdays I hope.

Agent: Actually you'll be working only on weekends. You get a fixed salary and you are expected to be familiar with keyboarding skills.
That's not the only limit though because I'm afraid personal transport is also a must.

Student: That's not a problem. I've got a bicycle to travel around with.

Agent: Great! Now, just fill out this form and we'll see what to do next.

Student: Wonderful!

Q4

Q5

Q6

Q7

Q8

Q9

Q10

Section 1

- 谈话场景：咨询场景
- 人物关系：学生和学生职业中心的员工
- 谈话话题：咨询工作相关细节信息

词汇注释

registered <i>adj.</i> 注册的，登记过的	vacancy <i>n.</i> (职位的) 空缺，空职
degree <i>n.</i> (大学) 学位	van <i>n.</i> 客货车，面包车
statistics <i>n.</i> 统计学	unnecessary <i>adj.</i> 不必要的
security guard 保安人员	driver's licence 驾驶执照
salary <i>n.</i> 工资	clerk <i>n.</i> 职员，文书
arrangement <i>n.</i> 安排	keyboard skill 键盘熟练度

交际与语言表达

1. “Well, actually I’m looking for a job—a part time job. Do you have anything available at the moment? (其实我在寻找一份兼职工作，您这现在有什么?)” 其中 available 意为“能找到的，可获得的”。
2. “Are you a registered student? I’m afraid this service is only available to full-time students. (你是已注册的学生吗？我恐怕这项服务只针对全日制学生。)” 其中 full-time 意为“全日制的”。
3. “I’m doing my degree in Statistics Studies. Here’s my student card. (我在修统计学学位，这是我的学生卡。)” 其中 doing my degree in... 意为“修某专业的学位”；student card 意为“学生卡”。
4. “There’s almost no requirement for this job except that you must wear a uniform, which is provided. (这份工作几乎没有要求，除了你必须穿他们提供的制服。)” 其中 except that 意为“除了”，后面要跟从句。
5. “And the good thing for this is that you’ve got variable hours to choose from, though the payment is fixed. (这个的优点是你有各种时段可以选择，不过工资是固定的。)” 其中 to choose from 修饰 variable hours，意为“可选择的不同时段”；fixed 意为“固定的，不变的”。
6. “Night work is perfect. But I don’t even have a driver’s licence, not to mention my horrible driving skills. (晚上工作很不错。但是我连驾照都没有，更别提我那糟糕的驾驶技能了。)” 其中 not to mention 意为“更别提……”。
7. “The last option that might suit you is a job as a data entry clerk. (最后一个可能适合你的选择就是数据录入员了。)” 其中 last option 意为“最后的选择”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 training

听前预测：定位词 requirements；提示词 needs，此处应填名词或动名词。

题目解析：本题要求填写社会工作者所需具备的条件。根据 “the skills required are not very basic so 3 days of training is needed” 作答，定位词在文中以动词形式 required 出现，随后答案出现，即需要 3 天培训，因此答案为 training。

Question 2 答案 supermarket

听前预测：定位词 security guards，提示词 work place、a，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：本题定位词出现后，注意抓取有关地点的名词。根据 “there is one for security guards in the supermarket” 可知，工作地点为 supermarket。

Question 3 答案 uniform

听前预测：定位词 requirements；提示词 a，此处应填名词。

题目解析：根据 “There’s almost no requirement for this job except that you must wear a uniform, which is provided” 可知，必须穿他们所提供的 uniform。

Question 4 答案 furniture

听前预测：定位词 van driver、company；提示词 a、company，此处应填修饰 company 的名词或形容词。

题目解析：根据 “there is a vacancy for a van driving position in a furniture company” 可知，工作地点为 furniture company。

Question 5 答案 night

听前预测：定位词 working time；提示词 work，此处应填修饰 work 的名词或形容词。

题目解析：根据 “No, it’s night work” 可知，工作人员否定了上一问句中的干扰信息 weekend，因此答案为 night。

Question 6 答案 variable

听前预测：定位词 working time；提示词 time，此处应填修饰 time 的名词或形容词。

题目解析：根据 “you’ve got variable hours to choose from” 可知，hours 替换了提示词 time，因此答案为 variable。

Question 7 答案 reliable

听前预测：定位词 requirements；提示词 be，此处应填形容词或动词的被动语态。

题目解析：根据 “It requires the driver to have reliable driving skills” 可知，要求司机有可信赖的驾驶技术，因此答案为 reliable。

Question 8 答案 school

听前预测：定位词 data entry clerk；提示词 work place、a，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：注意抓取定位词出现后的地点名词。根据 "...you'll be expected to work in a school" 可知，工作地点为 school。

Question 9 答案 keyboarding

听前预测：定位词 requirements；提示词 skills，此处应填修饰 skills 的名词或形容词。

题目解析：根据 "you are expected to be familiar with keyboarding skills" 可知，要求应聘者熟悉键盘操作技能，填写 keyboarding 修饰 skills。

Question 10 答案 transport/transportation

听前预测：定位词 requirements；提示词 own，此处应填名词。

题目解析：根据 "personal transport is also a must" 可知，要求有自己的交通工具，personal 同义替换了提示词 own，因此答案为 transport。注意英美式拼写均可。

SECTION 2

Interviewer: Today we're pleased to have on the show Chris Evans from The Royal Caledonian Curling Club. Now, let's welcome Chris to tell us something about ice curling. Chris, please.

Chris: Thank you. It's my honour to briefly talk about ice curling here to all of you. So let's start with what curling is.

Curling is a sport in which players slide stones on an ice rink towards a target area which is segmented into four concentric circles. Two curling teams consist of four players: the lead, the second, the third and finally the skip. The captain of the curling team, and its players will throw their stones in the order stated above. Each team has eight stones. The purpose is to accumulate the highest score in the game; points are scored depending on which stone is resting closest to the centre of the target area at the end of the game.

Q11

The ice surface on which the game is played or the rink in curling is called 'the sheet'. It is covered with tiny droplets of water that become ice and cause the stones to 'curl' or deviate from a straight path. The curling players should slide the heavy, polished stones

Q12

or rocks, across the ice curling sheet towards the house—a circular target marked on the ice, as I've mentioned before.

Q13

There are several pieces of equipment essential for a curling game, so a concise introduction will be given to you.

The most important things are the curling brush, which is used to sweep the ice surface in the path of the stone; as well as the curling stone, which is sometimes called rock. The former is usually made of horsehair, and the latter is made of granite, mainly coming from Scotland.

Q14

Curling shoes are similar to ordinary athletic shoes except that the two shoes in a pair have dissimilar soles. The sole of the slider shoe, which is designed for the sliding foot, is typically made of Teflon, while the gripper shoe for the hack foot has a special layer of rubber applied to the sole.

Q15

During the curling game, you may also find a stopwatch attached either to the player's clothing or the broom, which is used to time the stones over a fixed distance to calculate their speed.

Q16

Chris:

Now a word about the development of curling clubs. Curling is thought to have been invented in medieval Scotland, and outdoor curling was very popular in Scotland between the 16th and 19th centuries, as the climates provided good ice conditions every winter. Kilsyth Curling Club is renowned as the first club in the world, having been formally constituted in 1716, and widely influencing the ice curling development. In Kilsyth today, both Men's and Ladies' sections are thriving, participating in all major competitions and having won championships in the British Open in the past.

Q17

The mother club of curling—Grand Caledonian Curling Club was instituted in 1838 for the purpose, not as such to attract people's interest, but to regulate the ancient Scottish game of curling by general laws. With these official rules, the young curlers could be trained in a more professional way. By 1842 the new national club had sought and obtained royal patronage, and it has ever since been known as The Royal Caledonian Curling Club.

Q18

However, many sports such as athletics and tennis were frowned upon as being too recreational and not practical enough. So the

crown banned them by law during the 1300s in the hope that men would instead practise the archery skills that were seen as vital to the country's defence. And the ban was lifted in the 17th century. So, do you know the reason for curling being kept during the 16th century? Is it because it was so popular or because people from all ages like children could play it? The spirit of curling dictates that one never cheers mistakes, misses or gaffes by one's opponent, and most importantly, all the team members should strictly follow the instructions of their captain, which is essential for men in battle.

Q19

Curling was brought to Canada from Scotland and some curling was played informally before 1800. Curlers often used iron curling 'stones', made from melted materials such as cannonballs rather than granite until the early 1900s, because there were transport problems importing granite stones from Scotland...

Q20

Section 2

- 谈话场景：运动场景
- 人物关系：节目主持人和嘉宾
- 谈话话题：冰壶运动的介绍

词汇注释

slide *v.* 滑动

ice rink 滑冰场

segment *v.* 分割

concentric circle 同心圆

accumulate *v.* 积累

droplet *n.* 小滴

deviate from 偏离

essential *adj.* 必须的

concise *adj.* 简明的

granite *n.* 花岗石

athletic shoes 运动鞋

dissimilar *adj.* 不同的

sole *n.* 鞋底

hack *n.* 起滑架

constitute *v.* 建立

thriving *adj.* 繁荣的

championship *n.* 冠军

seek *v.* 寻求 (seek-sought-sought)

patronage *n.* 赞助

athletics *n.* 田径

frown *v.* 不同意

crown *n.* 王室, 王权

archery *n.* 箭术

vital *adj.* 必不可少的

defence *n.* 防御, 保卫

lift *v.* 取消

交际与语言表达

1. "Today we're pleased to have on the show Chris Evans from The Royal Caledonian Curling Club. (今天我们很高兴邀请到皇家加勒多尼亚冰壶俱乐部的 Chris Evans 来参加我们的节目。)" 其中 be pleased to 意为“很高兴……”; on the show 意为“上节目”。
2. "It's my honour to briefly talk about ice curling here to all of you. So let's start with what curling is. (我很荣幸能在此向大家简单介绍下冰壶运动。我们先谈谈什么是冰壶。)" 其中 it's my honour to 意为“我很荣幸能……”，作为节目嘉宾一种很有礼貌的开场白；start with 意为“以……开始”。
3. "Curling is a sport in which players slide stones on an ice rink towards a target area which is segmented into four concentric circles. (冰壶是运动员在冰面上滑动石壶，将它投向四个同心圆形成的目标的一种运动。)" 这是一个由两个定语从句叠加在一起的复杂句，第一个关系代词 which 后是其引导的定语从句，修饰 sport；第二个 which 引导的定语从句修饰 target area，是主句定语从句中的一个小定语从句。
4. "Curling shoes are similar to ordinary athletic shoes except that the two shoes in a pair have dissimilar soles. (冰壶运动鞋和普通运动鞋相似，只是一双鞋的两个鞋底不一样。)" 其中 be similar to 意为“与……相似”；except that 中 that 引导的是宾语从句。
5. "Now a word about the development of curling clubs. (现在我们来谈谈冰壶俱乐部的发展。)" 其中 a word about 意为“关于……的内容”，可用于引出说话主题。
6. "Curling is thought to have been invented in medieval Scotland, and outdoor curling was very popular in Scotland between the 16th and 19th centuries, as the climates provided good ice conditions every winter. (冰壶运动被认为发明于中世纪的苏格兰，而户外冰壶在 16 至 19 世纪的苏格兰很受欢迎，因为当地冬季的气候可以保证有适宜的冰上环境。)" 其中 be thought to be 意为“被认为是”；medieval 意为“中世纪的”；as 意为“因为”，引导原因状语从句。
7. "So the crown banned them by law during the 1300s in the hope that men would instead practise the archery skills that were seen as vital to the country's defence. (所以王室在 14 世纪通过法律禁止了这些运动，以期人们会转而练习对国防至关重要的射箭。)" 其中 the crown 意为“王权”；ban 意为“禁止”；in the hope that 意为“希望能”。
8. "...because there were transport problems importing granite stones from Scotland. (因为从苏格兰进口花岗岩的运输存在问题。)" 其中 importing granite stones from Scotland 是 problems 的同位语。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 the lead

听前预测：定位词 first player；提示词 is called，此处应填名词。

题目解析：根据题干，本题只需按照名词的排列抓取答案，即出现在 the second、the third 之前的名词应该就是答案。注意找到单词的同时，还要辨别清楚发音，因为很有可能出现专有名词，

需要根据发音和上下文明确答案为 the lead (一垒队员)。

Question 12 答案 sheet

听前预测：定位词 rink；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题需要找到表示冰壶运动场地的名字。嘉宾说 “The ice surface on which the game is played or the rink in curling is called ‘the sheet’”，因此答案为 sheet (冰道)。

Question 13 答案 house

听前预测：定位词 target area；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题需找到 target area 在冰壶运动中的专用名称，嘉宾介绍道 “The curling players should slide the heavy, polished stones or rocks, across the ice curling sheet towards the house—a circular target marked on the ice”，需注意定位词 target 后置于答案 “house” (圆垒)，破折号之后的内容是对前边 house 的解释。

Question 14 答案 Horsehair/Horse hair

听前预测：定位词 curling brushes；提示词 is the material，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题询问冰壶刷的材质，所以答案为材料类名词，但仍需注意，可能存在定位词出现在答案之后的情况。嘉宾首先提到两种冰壶运动的重要用具 the curling brush (冰壶刷) 和 the curling stone/rock (冰壶)，然后说 “The former is usually made of horsehair”，the former 即为冰壶刷，因此答案为 horsehair (马鬃)，句首大写首字母。

Question 15 答案 rubber

听前预测：定位词 gripper shoe；提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题需要填写冰壶运动中蹬冰脚穿的鞋鞋底的材料，此处注意与 the slider shoe (滑冰脚穿的鞋) 区分。嘉宾介绍说 “the gripper shoe for the hack foot has a special layer of rubber applied to the sole”，由此可知材料为 rubber。

Question 16 答案 stopwatch/stop watch

听前预测：提示词 a，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题需填写的是运动员比赛时所携带的某种物品。一般情况下，动词并非很好的定位词，且在文中很可能会发生同义替换，所以听题时注意是否存在同义替换现象。介绍中说 “During the curling game, you may also find a stopwatch attached either to the player’s clothing or the broom”，题干 carry 在文中被同义替换成了 attach，答案为 stopwatch。

Question 17 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 Kilsyth Curling Club。

题目解析：题干强调 be famous for，所以听题时还需注意同义替换和选项干扰。原文 “Kilsyth Curling Club is renowned as the first club in the world”，其中有定位词，也有 be famous for 的同义替换 be renowned as，因此答案为 “the first club” 的替换 B。

Question 18 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 Grand Caledonian Curling Club。

题目解析：题干询问该俱乐部 establish 的原因。原文 “Grand Caledonian Curling Club was instituted...to regulate the ancient Scottish game of curling by general laws”，其中 instituted 替代了题干中的 established，“to” 表示原因，因此答案为 C。而选项 A 以否定形式穿插于解释之中，选项 C 则是结果，而非原因。

Question 19 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 the 16th century。

题目解析：题干询问冰壶比赛 “not banned” 的原因。文中本题题干以疑问句形式出现，随后选项 A 和 C 也以疑问形式出现，但嘉宾随后提到那不是 16 世纪冰壶比赛继续进行的原因，真正原因是 “The spirit of curling dictates...and most importantly...which is essential for men in battle”，故选 B。

Question 20 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 Canada。

题目解析：题干询问早期加拿大冰壶所用 implement（器具）的材质。原文定位到 Canada 后提到 “Curlers often used iron curling ‘stones’, made from melted materials such as cannonballs”，即为 C 选项 cast iron（铸铁）的同义替换。

SECTION 3

Tutor: OK, Greg, so I finally managed to read the article you submitted—the one about the study of the wind farm in Australia.

Greg: You did? Great! What did you think of it?

Tutor: Yeah. I was a little confused at first because of the background information you failed to present on the paper. I mean, it's kind of important for you to give some general knowledge before you start actually writing on the main theme.

Greg: Oh, I was thinking of doing that during the presentation session, but now that you have mentioned it, I could add it to the beginning of the essay. I've done some research on that. To think about the different ways that people use wind. Wind is one of our cleanest and richest sources of power, as well as one of the oldest. Windmills began to be used in ancient Iran back in seventh century BC. They were first

introduced to Europe during the 1100s, when armies returned from the Middle East with knowledge of using wind power. For many centuries, people used windmills to grind wheat into flour or pump water from deep underneath the ground. During the 1970s, people started becoming concerned about the pollution that is created when coal and gas are burned to produce electricity. People also realised that the supply of coal and gas would not last forever. Then, wind was rediscovered and carried out into research for the first time.

Q21

Q22

Tutor: Greg, why don't you just put all of that information together and present that in the introduction part of your essay?

Greg: OK, I'll do that. What also intrigued me was that there were disadvantages about a windfarm. You see, all the conventional 'green' scenarios for reducing carbon emissions include a dramatic upscaling in renewable power generated by wind, both on and off shore. However, the environmental impacts of this large-scale industrial deployment, both of turbines and power lines, frequently in relatively natural areas, are often neglected by climate campaigners. For example, wind turbines have the reputation of generating noise as well as electricity, so as more electricity is produced, they can be really noisy. Another thing is that some new turbine blades kill a worrying number of birds, especially large birds like raptors.

Q23

Q24

Tutor: But there must be a bright side, right?

Greg: Yeah, of course. According to figures pulled together by consultants of the Intelligent Energy Systems using data from the Australian Market Operator, wind energy accounted for 50 percent of demand in the state. That's half of the power source. Besides, this one unexpected outcome really attracts lots of visitors and helps the local tourism.

Q25

Tutor: That's good to hear.

Tutor: Oh, how about the structure?

Greg: Offshore wind farms consist of a number of connected elements. These include the turbines, foundations, array cables, offshore substation, export cable and onshore substation and infrastructure. Just a single one of these giant wind turbine blades produced by manufacturer Siemens is almost as big as the Airbus A380, the world's largest plane. That's made in Europe.

Q26

Q27

- Tutor:** Impressive!
- Greg:** Actually at first there were protests among residents who claimed themselves to be victims of land loss and noise. Then policies came out really quick, and then they could get allowance from the government. Q28
From then on, things went smoothly.
- Tutor:** What would happen in extreme weather conditions? I mean it could be dangerous if hurricanes occur.
- Greg:** A motorised operating mechanism enables the device to be switched back on remotely. All versions feature the modular design and share the same complete range of standard accessories. Thanks to its very extensive operating temperature range of -25 to 70 °C and its storage temperature range of -40 to 70 °C, it is ideally suited for use in wind turbines under extreme climatic conditions. Though they do have an option to lower the speed of it. Q29
- Tutor:** Wonderful. Then what were the fans, or turbine blades made of? Is it a special kind of metal?
- Greg:** No, they were too heavy. Wind turbine blades must be strong, light and capable of operating for decades without much, if any, maintenance. Fiberglass is one of the main components of many large-scale wind turbine blades. The material is used because it is lightweight, easily shaped and not too expensive. Another material used to make longer turbine blades is timber. This material is too expensive to use amongst Q30
all the blades, but on the longer blades it's used to help reinforce them because it is stiff and light.

Section 3

- 谈话场景：学习场景
- 人物关系：老师和学生
- 谈话话题：澳大利亚的风力发电

词汇注释

submit v. 提交, 上交

windmill n. 风车, 风车磨坊

consultant n. 顾问

substation n. 变电站

grind <i>v.</i> 磨, 磨碎	infrastructure <i>n.</i> 基础设施, 基础建设
pump <i>v.</i> 用泵输送, 抽水	victim <i>n.</i> 受害人
intrigue <i>v.</i> 激发, 引发	allowance <i>n.</i> 津贴, 补贴
conventional <i>adj.</i> 传统的	accessory <i>n.</i> 附件, 配件
upscaling <i>n.</i> 粗化, 逆尺度	maintenance <i>n.</i> 维持, 维护
campaigner <i>n.</i> 倡导者	timber <i>n.</i> 原木, 木材
turbine <i>n.</i> 涡轮机	reinforce <i>v.</i> 加强, 加固
raptor <i>n.</i> 猛禽	stiff <i>adj.</i> 硬的, 不易弯曲的
array cable 拖缆系统	

交际与语言表达

1. “OK, Greg, so I finally managed to read the article you submitted—the one about the study of the wind farm in Australia. (好了, 格雷格。我终于读完你交来的那篇关于澳大利亚风力发电场研究的文章了。)” 其中 manage to do sth. 意为“设法完成某事”。
2. “For many centuries, people used windmills to grind wheat into flour or pump water from deep underneath the ground. (很多世纪以来, 人们用风车磨坊把小麦磨成面粉或者从地下深处抽水。)” 其中 grind 和 pump 在此处作 to 的目的, 故使用动词原形。
3. “You see, all the conventional ‘green’ scenarios for reducing carbon emissions include a dramatic upscaling in renewable power generated by wind, both on and off shore. (你知道的, 所有传统的降低碳排放的“绿色”方案都包含可再生能源的急剧粗化, 无论是海上的还是岸上的。)” 其中 scenarios 意为“方案”; emission 意为“排放”。
4. “However, the environmental impacts of this large-scale industrial deployment, both of turbines and power lines, frequently in relatively natural areas, are often neglected by climate campaigners. (然而, 这种频繁发生在相对自然区域内的大规模工业布局的环境影响——涡轮机的和电线的——通常被环境保护者所忽视。)” 其中, deployment 意为“调度, 部署”; be neglected by 意为“被……所忽视”。
5. “Another thing is that some new turbine blades kill a worrying number of birds, especially large birds like raptors. (另一件事就是, 一些新的涡轮叶片导致了大量的鸟类的死亡, 尤其是大型猛禽。)” 其中 turbine blades 意为“涡轮叶片”。
6. “According to figures pulled together by consultants of the Intelligent Energy Systems using data from the Australian Market Operator, wind energy accounted for 50 percent of demand in the state. (根据智能能源系统的顾问所整合的来自澳大利亚市场运营部的数据, 风能占据了全国需求的50%。)” 其中 figure 意为“数字”; pull together 意为“整合”; data 意为“数据”; account for 意为“占据”。
7. “Actually at first there were protests among residents who claimed themselves to be victims of land loss and noise. Then policies came out really quick, and then they could get allowance from the government. (实际上, 一开始的时候居民中有抗议者宣称自己是土地丧失和噪音的受

害者。而后政策很快出台，他们可以从政府获得补贴。) 其中 claim 意为“声称”；resident 意为“居民”；get allowance from 意为“从……获得补贴”。

8. “A motorised operating mechanism enables the device to be switched back on remotely. (一个机械化的运作装置使得设备能够远程开启。)” 其中 enable 意为“使能够”；device 意为“设备”。
9. “Wind turbine blades must be strong, light and capable of operating for decades without much, if any, maintenance. (风力涡轮叶片必须是强壮的、轻的、能够运作几十年而不需要太多维修的。)” 其中 be capable of 意为“能够”；if any 意为“即使有也(极少)”；maintenance 意为“维持，维护”。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 water

听前预测：定位词 flour；提示词 pump，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词出现后不久，答案句 “For many centuries, people used windmills to grind wheat into flour or pump water from deep underneath the ground” 出现。由此可知，人们过去曾使用 windmill 磨面粉并从地下抽水，因此答案为 water。

Question 22 答案 research

听前预测：定位词 during the 1970s、wind power；提示词 carry out，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题时间定位词比较明确，而后答案句 “Then, wind was rediscovered and carried out into research for the first time” 出现，风能是后来重新被发现后首次用于研究的，因此答案为 research。

Question 23 答案 noisy

听前预测：定位词 disadvantages、wind turbines；提示词 be，此处应填形容词或动词的被动语态。

题目解析：本题可根据标题 disadvantages 下内容，猜测文中会提到两点不利影响，注意 “first/second、on the one hand/on the other hand、one/another” 等类似表达。定位词 wind turbines 之后答案句 “For example, wind turbines have the reputation of generating noise as well as electricity, so as more electricity is produced, they can be really noisy” 出现，因此答案为 noisy。

Question 24 答案 birds

听前预测：定位词 turbine blades；提示词 harm，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题为两点不利影响中的第二点，注意 “another” 一词出现，预示着答案句即将出现。同上一题，定位词之后答案句 “Another thing is that some new turbines blades kill a worrying number of birds” 出现，其中 kill 同义替换了提示词 harm，因此答案为 birds。

Question 25 答案 half

听前预测：定位词 advantages、of the power；提示词 provides，此处应填名词。

题目解析：解题思路同 23 和 24 题，关注两点有利影响。文中 a bright side 替换 advantages 出现后，开始阐述第一点有利影响。答案句为 “According to figures pulled together by consultants Intelligent Energy Systems using data from the Australian Market Operator, wind energy accounted for 50 per cent of demand in the state. That’s half of the power”，因此答案为 half。

Question 26 答案 plane

听前预测：定位词 wind turbine blade、as big as；提示词 as，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题答案句为 “Just a single one of these giant wind turbine blades produced by manufacturer Siemens is almost as big as the Airbus A380, the world’s largest plane”，题目要求只填写一个单词，因此答案为 plane。

Question 27 答案 Europe

听前预测：提示词 made in，此处应填写产地。

题目解析：本题紧跟上题出现，注意集中注意力。提示词原文重现，且出现了一个唯一的地名 Europe，即为答案。

Question 28 答案 government

听前预测：定位词 local residents、money；提示词 from，此处应填名词。

题目解析：通过定位词定位至 “Actually at first there were protests among residents who claimed themselves to be victims of land loss and noise. Then policies came out really quick, and then they could get allowance from the government” 可知，居民可以从政府获得补贴，allowance 一词同义替换题干 money，答案为 government。

Question 29 答案 lower

听前预测：定位词 extreme weather condition、speed；提示词 can，此处应填写动词原形。

题目解析：两个定位词相继出现，注意抓取合适的动词原形。先听到说 “...it is ideally suited for use in wind turbines under extreme climatic conditions”，然后 “though they do have an option to lower the speed of it”，明显只有 lower 一词符合题意。

Question 30 答案 timber

听前预测：定位词 fan、fiberglass；提示词 is made of、and，此处应填写表示材料的名词。

题目解析：本题相对容易，寻找与 fiberglass 并列的材料即可，但需要注意的是题干定位词 fan 即为 turbine blades。答案句为 “Fiberglass is one of the main components of many large-scale wind turbine blades...Another material used to make longer turbine blades is timber”，与 fiberglass 并列的材料 timber 为正确答案。

SECTION 4

So what I'm going to talk about to you today is something called Tea Tree Oil, which was first extracted from *Melaleuca alternifolia* in Australia. This species remains the most important, commercially. Several other species are cultivated for their oil extraction.

There is a very long history of tea tree oil's use in aromatherapy. Traditionally, *Melaleuca alternifolia* leaves were crushed and the oil was inhaled by the Aborigines of Australia for the treatment of coughs, colds and also for the treatment of wounds. For instance, they chewed the young leaves to alleviate headaches, and took them to treat sore throats or skin ailments.

Q31

The Aborigines' world was discovered by Willem Jantszoon, a Dutch explorer, who was the first European to sail to Australia. In 1606, he reached the northern coast of Australia in his ship. Then several voyages of exploration followed in the first half of the seventeenth century. The Dutch found it a paradise on earth for man's well-being, with timber, stone, and lime for building. There was also plenty of salt and the coast was full of fish. Besides, they found the characteristics of the diet there because they happened to meet ten naked, black Aborigines having a meal in the open air.

Q32

While the value of tea tree oil originated from Australia, it was gradually known and tested by the outsiders. In the middle of the eighteenth century, Sir Hugh Palliser, an officer of the British Royal Navy, who had been to Australia several times during that period, got serious injuries all over due to his experiences in several wars. For more than the last fifteen or sixteen years of his life, he seldom laid down on a bed because of the constant pain in his leg. Then he tried tea tree oil, as it was said that tea tree oil could operate as a very powerful immuno-stimulant for pre and post surgical care.

Q33

The use of the name Tea Tree, also called paper bark trees, probably originated from Captain James Cook's description he made soon after he had arrived at the coast of New South Wales in 1770. At the time, he witnessed some Aborigines of Australia using one of the shrubs' leaves to make an infused drink in place of tea.

Q34

In the 1920s, some human clinical research and the documentation of many Q35
benefits associated with tea tree oil were credited, which were made by Dr.
 Arthur Penfold, an Australian government chemist. He investigated the business
 potential of a number of native extracted oils, then reported that tea tree oil was
 promising, as it exhibited powerful antiseptic properties. But after World War II,
 the entry of antibiotics declined the use of natural products in medicine, which
 had a negative effect on the production of tea tree oil.

As such an important and valuable material in the world, how is tea tree oil
 produced? I think most of you are curious about this.

Tea tree oil can be extracted in some different ways, but the most traditional
 way is steam distillation.

Once harvested in winter, when the amount of required essence in oil meet the Q36
 needs for production, the finely cut trees are transported to a steam distillation
 facility. The extraction is made by distilling the leaves in specially designed
 stainless steel stills along with the stems, to yield pure oil. The water-filled Q37
 boiler is heated and constantly monitored to maintain the correct temperature.
 Both the steam and oil evaporate and then condense as they run through a pipe
 into the collecting container where the oil floats to the lid, while the water, Q38
 because of gravity, goes steadily out the lower exit pipe. At the end of the hour, Q39
 the oil is siphoned off through the upper pipe, while the condensed steam floats
 through the lower pipe towards the ground. Q40

At the end of each distillation all the spent plant material is hauled out of the
 still pot by hand with a short rake, piled onto a trailer and spread where required
 as a thick woody mulch...

Section 4

- 谈话场景: 讲座场景
- 人物关系: 教授
- 谈话话题: 茶树油

词汇注释

extract v. 提取	bark n. 树皮
Melaleuca alternifolia 茶树	witness v. 目睹
cultivate v. 栽培	shrub n. 灌木
extraction n. 提取	infuse v. 泡(茶)
aromatherapy n. 香油按摩	associate with 与……有联系
crush v. 压榨	credit v. 相信
inhale v. 吸入	chemist n. 药剂师
Aborigine n. 澳洲土著	business potential 商机
wound n. 伤口	antiseptic adj. 杀菌的; 防腐的
alleviate v. 缓解	curious adj. 好奇的
ailment n. 病痛	steam distillation 蒸汽蒸馏
voyage n. 航行	harvest v. 收获
exploration n. 考察	essence n. 香精
outsider n. 外来者	monitor v. 监视
seldom adv. 难得	evaporate v. (使)蒸发
constant adj. 经常的	condense v. 冷凝
immuno-stimulant n. 免疫兴奋剂	float v. 漂浮
surgical care 外科护理	siphon off 用虹吸管吸出

交际与语言表达

1. "So what I'm going to talk about to you today is something called Tea Tree Oil, which was first extracted from Melaleuca alternifolia in Australia. (今天我将介绍的是茶树油, 最早是从澳洲的茶树中提取出来的。)" 其中 what I'm going to talk about is 意为“我要说的是”, 作为演讲的开场白; extract 意为“提取”, 后常跟介词 from; Melaleuca alternifolia 意为“互生叶白千层”, 是茶树的另一种说法。
2. "For instance, they chewed the young leaves to alleviate headache, and took them to treat sore throats or skin ailments. (比如他们会咀嚼新鲜茶叶来缓解头痛, 还会用它们治疗喉咙痛或者皮肤病。)" 其中 for instance 意为“例如”, 用于举例; chew 意为“咀嚼”; alleviate 意为“减轻”; sore throat 意为“喉咙痛”; skin ailment 意为“皮肤病”。
3. "The Dutch found it a paradise on earth for man's well-being, with timber, stone, and lime for building. (荷兰人发现这里是人们生活的天堂, 有用于建造房屋的木材、石料和石灰。)" 其中 paradise 意为“天堂”; well-being 意为“康乐”; timber 意为“木材”; lime 意为“石灰”。
4. "Besides, they found the characteristics of the diet there because they happened to meet ten naked, black Aborigines having a meal in the open air. (除此之外, 他们发现了当地饮食的特点, 因为他们碰巧遇见十个裸身黑土著在户外用餐。)" 其中 besides 意为“此外”; characteristic 意为“特征”; naked 意为“裸体的”; have a meal 意为“进餐”; in the open air 意为“户外”。

5. “In the middle of the eighteenth century, Sir Hugh Palliser, an officer of the British Royal Navy, who had been to Australia several times during that period, got serious injuries all over due to his experiences in several wars. (十八世纪中期, 曾多次去过澳大利亚的英国皇家海军的军官 Sir Hugh Palliser, 因为参与多次战争, 全身都有着重伤。)” 其中 Sir Hugh Palliser 和 an officer of the British Royal Navy 是同位语; navy 意为“海军”; who 引导的定语从句修饰 Sir Hugh Palliser; injury 意为“伤害”; all over 意为“到处”。
6. “But after World War II, the entry of antibiotics declined the use of natural products in medicine, which had a negative effect on the production of tea tree oil. (但是在第二次世界大战之后, 抗生素的引进减少了天然产物在药物中的使用, 这对茶树油的生产造成了负面影响。)” 其中 the entry of 意为“……的进入”; antibiotics 意为“抗生素”; which 引导定语从句, 修饰前面整句话; negative 意为“消极的”。
7. “As such an important and valuable material in the world, how is tea tree oil produced? (茶树油作为全世界如此重要和有价值的材料, 它是如何制造出来的呢?)” 其中 as 意为“作为”, 在此是介词。
8. “At the end of each distillation all the spent plant material is hauled out of the still pot by hand with a short rake, piled onto a trailer and spread where required as a thick woody mulch... (在蒸馏程序的最后, 所有用废的材料会由人工用断耙拖出蒸馏罐, 堆上拖车, 铺在需要厚木护根的地方。)” 其中 distillation 意为“蒸馏”; spent 意为“用过已废的”; be hauled out 意为“被拖出”; still 意为“蒸馏器”; rake 意为“耙子”; pile 意为“堆积”; trailer 意为“拖车”; mulch 意为“护盖物, 护根”; 词句由若干动宾结构短语连接而成, 表示流程步骤。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 G

听前预测: 定位词 Aborigines。

题目解析: 本题是配对题, 选项多、题干信息少, 所以会有选项用不到, 没有重复选。题干信息均为专有名词, 所以不会出现同义替换, 用以定位比较可靠, 但要注意答案选项中多余部分极有可能以干扰项的形式出现。文中先出现定位词, 然后提到 “for the treatment of coughs, colds and also for the treatment of wounds”, 明显是 G 选项中 medical treatment 的同义替换。

Question 32 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 Dutch explorer。

题目解析: 定位词 Dutch explorer 出现后需耐心等待寻找匹配信息, 在描述他们的第二大发现时才提到 “found the characteristics of the diet there”, 与选项 special eating habit 信息对应, 故选 C。

Question 33 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 Sir Hugh Palliser。

题目解析: 文中说 Sir Hugh Palliser 在多次战争中受重伤, 腿部经常持续性疼痛, 导致在过去 15

到 16 年间 “seldom laid down on a bed”。听说茶树油有较强药效，于是 “tried the tea tree oil”，与选项 B 对应。

Question 34 答案 F

听前预测：定位词 Captain James Cook。

题目解析：文中提到 James Cook “witnessed some Aborigines of Australia using one of the shrubs’ leaves to make an infused drink in place of tea”，即看到一些澳洲土著用灌木的叶子代替茶叶泡水喝，由此推断选 F。

Question 35 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 Dr. Arthur Penfold。

题目解析：定位词 Dr. Arthur Penfold 之前提到 “human clinical research and the documentation of many benefits associated with tea tree oil were credited” 与选项中的 study 茶树油相呼应，故选 E。审题思考时需注意会有定位词出现在答案之后的情况。

Question 36 答案 winter

听前预测：定位词 store oil、useful substance；提示词 during，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词被替换成原文中的 “the amount of required essence in oil meet the needs for production”，并且审题时判断出填写时间类名词，所以是这句话之前出现的 winter。需要注意的是，本题答案出现在定位信息之前，且定位词出现了差异较大的同义替换，难度较大。

Question 37 答案 stems

听前预测：定位词 leaves；提示词 and，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词与答案相并列，因此去找与 leaves 并列出现的与树相关的名词。原文中用 “along with” 表示并列，所以答案为之后出现的 stems。

Question 38 答案 lid

听前预测：定位词 oil vapor、container；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：通过定位词定位到原文 “Both the steam and oil evaporate and then condense...” 这句，其中 floats to 替换了题干 rises up to，因此答案为 lid。

Question 39 答案 gravity

听前预测：定位词 principle；提示词 the principle of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：根据上一题已出现的 “Both the steam and oil evaporate and then condense” 得知，38 题考查 oil 的去向，而 39 题则考查水的去向。此外，根据定位词判断要填的词是理论类的名词，原文中的 because of 和题干中的 according to 意义相对应，所以答案是之后出现的 gravity。

Question 40 答案 ground

听前预测：定位词 through the tubes；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：通过空格前介词 onto，可判断此处需填写地点名词。此外，本句再次追踪水蒸汽的去向，所以描述完最后 oil 的去向之后（即 the oil is siphoned off through the upper pipe），水的去向便会出现。原文中 “the condensed steam floats through the lower pipe towards the ground”，用 condensed steam 表示 water，用 floats to 表示去向，因此答案为 ground。

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TEST 6

SECTION 1

Interviewer: Excuse me.

Lee: Yes?

Interviewer: I was wondering if you could spare a few minutes to do a questionnaire on your residency here in the North. It won't take long.

Lee: No, that's fine.

Interviewer: Lovely. First of all, may I get some information about yourself?

Lee: OK.

Interviewer: May I know your name and your age?

Lee: My name's Lee, and I'm 19 years old now.

Example

Interviewer: Great. And could I ask what your job is? Are you a student?

Lee: Actually, I'm going to continue my study in Business Management next month, but at the moment, I'm a salesman by profession.

Q1

Interviewer: Oh, right. And how long have you been living here, in the North?

Lee: Well, I have been in this city since I was 3 years old, but my family and I had lived in the east for 7 years at first. Now I am 19, so I have spent about 9 years living here till now.

Q2

Interviewer: Great. Which part of the northern area do you live in?

Lee: I live in Spring Park. Have you heard of it?

Q3

Interviewer: Yes, of course. So what about your accommodation? Do you live in a house or a flat or something similar?

Lee: I used to live with my family in a big house. And now I'm living in an apartment with two of my friends, who are my colleagues as well.

Q4

Interviewer: Oh, right. And one more question. What means of transport will you take when you need to go somewhere?

Lee: Um, if it's not too far away I'd prefer to go on foot or by bicycle. If there is a long way to go, I take the train or sometimes a cab. I rarely take buses, because I think the most important things to keep in mind are time and comfort.

Q5

Interviewer: Great. Thanks.

Interviewer: Now, let's go to the second part of my questionnaire. I'd like you to tell me, how often do you dine out? Is it once a week or several times a year?

Lee: I'm afraid neither of those options agree with me. I don't often go out for dinner, maybe once a month. Every week seems too often for me. Q6

Interviewer: OK. Then, where do you usually go for recreation?

Lee: I often go to places that other people go to. I sometimes go clubbing after work. You know there are some fantastic clubs nearby. Q7

Interviewer: And if you do not have to work during the day, will you go for a show or something?

Lee: You know, there is a newly-built theatre that opened last month in Spring Park, but I rarely go there because it's too expensive. I prefer to go to the cinema to see some of the latest movies. Q8

Interviewer: Do you like doing sports? And what is your main form of exercise?

Lee: I like swimming, and I go to the gym occasionally, but I spend most of my spare time sailing. Q9

Interviewer: Oh, right. Last question. Have you taken any part-time courses?

Lee: Yes. Because I'm really keen on cartoons, I'm doing a Japanese course during the weekends. But I'm still a beginner. Q10

Interviewer: Wow, what a special language! Most people I know would like to learn Spanish or Latin. You must be brilliant! Well, thank you very much for your time.

Lee: No problem. Bye.

Section 1

- 谈话场景：住房场景
- 人物关系：采访者和被访居民
- 谈话话题：做调查问卷，了解居民生活状况

词汇注释

questionnaire <i>n.</i> 调查问卷	recreation <i>n.</i> 娱乐
residency <i>n.</i> 居住	go clubbing 去泡吧
Business Management 企业管理	fantastic <i>adj.</i> 极好的
profession <i>n.</i> 职业	newly-built <i>adj.</i> 新建的
accommodation <i>n.</i> 住宿	the latest movie 最新电影
colleague <i>n.</i> 同事	gym <i>n.</i> 健身房
rarely <i>adv.</i> 很少	occasionally <i>adv.</i> 偶尔地
comfort <i>n.</i> 舒适	part-time course 兼读课程
dine out 外出就餐	cartoon <i>n.</i> 漫画
option <i>n.</i> 选择	brilliant <i>adj.</i> 杰出的

交际与语言表达

1. “I was wondering if you could spare a few minutes to do a questionnaire on your residency here in the north. (请问是否可以占用您一点时间帮我做一个关于城北居住情况的问卷?)” 其中 I was wondering 意为“我想知道”; I was wondering if you could... 意为“请问您是否可以”, 是一种委婉语气, 用法和 could you/would you 差不多; spare a few minutes 意为“空出几分钟”。
2. “Actually, I’m going to continue my study in Business Management next month, but at the moment, I’m a salesman by profession. (事实上, 下个月我要继续学习企业管理, 但现在我的职业是一名销售员。)” 其中 actually 意为“实际上”, 表示转折; I’m going to continue 意为“我将继续……”; by profession 意为“职业是”。
3. “I live in Spring Park. Have you heard of it? (我住在春天公园, 你听说过吗?)” 其中, hear of 意为“听说”; have you heard of it 是现在完成时的问句, 意为“你听说过吗?”
4. “I’m afraid neither of those options agree with me. (恐怕那些都与我的情况不符。)” 其中 I’m afraid 意为“恐怕”; neither 意为“两者都不”; agree with 意为“与……一致”。
5. “I often go to places that other people go to. (我经常去的地方跟大多数人差不多。)” 这是一个定语从句, 先行词是 places, 关系代词为 that, other people go to 修饰先行词, 意为“别人去的地方”。
6. “Because I’m really keen on cartoons, I’m doing a Japanese course during the weekends. (因为我非常喜爱漫画, 所以我现在周末在上日语课。)” 其中 really 意为“非常”; be keen on 意为“热衷于”; during the weekends 意为“在周末”, 这里 weekend 用复数, 意味着动作是频繁的。
7. “Wow, what a special language! (哇, 好特别的语种!)” 其中 what 引导的是一个感叹句, 此时 what 为形容词, 用作定语, 修饰后面的 a special language。
8. “Well, thank you very much for your time! (非常感谢您的配合!)” 口语中常用于感谢别人肯花时间帮自己完成一些事情。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 salesman

听前预测：定位词 occupation；提示词 current，此处应填表示职业的名词。

题目解析：本题考查对 occupation 本身及同义替换的理解。采访者问被访者是做什么工作的，是否为学生，被访者没有直接回答，而是说“下个月会继续企业管理的学习”，但“at the moment, I'm a salesman by profession”，其中 occupation 被同义替换为 profession，提示词 current 被替换为 at the moment，因此当前职业为 salesman，而非下个月将成为的学生。

Question 2 答案 9/nine

听前预测：定位词 living、in the North；提示词 length，此处应填表示时间长度的数字。

题目解析：本题主要考查对数字信息的抗干扰能力，所以要坚守住此题的限定词 North。文中出现的 3、7、19 均为干扰项，最后被访者说“I have spent about 9 years living here till now”，因此答案为 9。注意题目空格后已有 years，不要重复写。

Question 3 答案 Spring Park

听前预测：定位词 living area；提示词 area，此处应填地点名词。

题目解析：考试中个人信息部分经常会考地址或名称。被访者说“I live in Spring Park”，因此答案为 Spring Park。专有名词需大写首字母。

Question 4 答案 apartment

听前预测：定位词 accommodation；提示词 type、a，此处应填表示公寓类型的名词。

题目解析：本题询问住宿类型，根据听力租房场景，我们知道有很多种常考房屋类型，所以可对答案有一定预见。被访者说“I used to live with my family in a big house. And now I'm living in an apartment with two of my friends...”，所以先提到的 house 是干扰项，后面说 now，因此答案为 apartment。

Question 5 答案 train

听前预测：定位词 transport；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题询问交通方式，可根据此空前后已出现的名词来定位，即出现在 on foot 和 by bike 之后，且与 taxi 相并列的词。被访者说“I take the train or sometimes a cab”，其中 a cab 替换了 a taxis，因此答案为 train。

Question 6 答案 once a month

听前预测：提示词 frequency，此处应填频率副词。

题目解析：本题需填外出吃饭频率。被访者说“I don't often go out for dinner, maybe once a month”，其中 go out for dinner 替换了题干 eating out，因此答案为 once a month。

Question 7 答案 clubs

听前预测：定位词 entertainment；提示词 places、great，此处应填地点名词。

题目解析：首先采访者问“Then, where do you usually go for recreation?”其中用 recreation 替代了 entertainment 引出该题，然后被访者说“I sometimes go clubbing after work. You know there are some fantastic clubs nearby”，fantastic 替换了 great，因此答案为 clubs。

Question 8 答案 cinema

听前预测：定位词 activity；提示词 the，此处应填地点名词。

题目解析：采访者问“And if you do not have to work during the day, will you go for a show or something?”前半句对应题干中的 free time，后半句就是指定位词。注意 theatre 因为太贵而被否定，随后被访者说“I prefer to go to the cinema”，故 cinema 为答案。

Question 9 答案 sailing

听前预测：定位词 exercises，更直接的是与此空相并列的 go swimming 和 go to the gym；提示词 go，此处应填动词的 ing 形式。

题目解析：被访者在提及空格前与之并列的两点后说“I spend most of my spare time on sailing”，因此答案为 sailing。

Question 10 答案 Japanese

听前预测：定位词 part-time course；此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题只需找出被访者所学 part-time course 的名称或者专业即可，他说“I’m doing a Japanese course during the weekends”，自然答案为 Japanese。虽然后面提及 Spanish 和 Latin，但都不是他所学，为干扰项。

SECTION 2

Hello, I’m delighted to welcome you to our Mining Community, and very pleased that you’re interested in the ores and pits of this area. I think you’ll be pleasantly surprised with your special experience here. Now, let me start by giving you some warnings on safety rules and regulations.

Rule number one: always wear safety equipment. There is a litany of safety equipment that mining workers use for their protection, from helmets to safety glasses and gloves. It is essential that all workers wear the necessary safety equipment at all times. There have been countless stories of workers being saved

by helmets, which are the hard hats that you can see on the shelf beside you. So visitors wearing helmets is mandatory in the mining area, although you are free to take them off when you are in the mining museum and picnic area. You won't need to pay any deposit though you should return them to the counter once you finish the visit. The helmets are offered in all sizes so choose a suitable one. Q11

All right. Our mining Community is currently being refurbished for some of the main area. So please make a note of that and you'll know what to look out for. So, when you go in or out of the mine, please pay attention to the road for it has just been repaired because of the rough surface, and can be really slippery since it's still wet. The history and process of tin mining are complicated and involve a lot of special words, but here you will see how it was and still is done. After a short 5-10 minute walk, visitors can track round a numbered route with clear explanations. Most of the tour is in the open air, so nice weather helps. All areas are clearly posted with signs, but if you have problems travelling around or climbing up and down, you can turn to the staff here and we are happy to help. If you are interested, Blue Hills Tin Stream is a working water-powered tin streaming mill that gives visitors a very clear idea of how difficult it is to get tin out of rock. I hope you'll enjoy the informative indoor presentation and this self-guided tour. But you have to bear one thing in mind that smoking is forbidden throughout the whole community, though you can take phones and of course use them. You'll also be surprised that there will be more than just one place to go in the mine. The underground tunnel is now being refurbished and only relevant workers can access it. But it will soon be all finished and I believe it's a lovely place for you to explore around. Don't forget to wear protective clothing—it's mandatory.

Q12

Q13

Q14

Q15

Now, let's start by seeing where you can go. As you can see on our map in the brochure I've given you, we are here, at the reception block. We have a famous mill which is used for making and processing materials such as steel and coal. To visit it, just go straight ahead north along the path in front of you and you'll find it at the end of the path. Q16

Now towards the east, go along the path from our starting point. Turn left at the corner and then turn right. There is a car park at the east end of the lane. To the west, there is a museum. Pass the shop around the crossroads, and it is just Q17

located at the west end of the road. And by the way, the shop is specialised in selling a variety of ore-related souvenirs, including keyrings, postcards, tin-made Lewis Chessmen, and even Roman Soldiers which are made from beautiful pyrite.

If you are interested in the laboratory where scientific experiments, analyses and research are carried out, it is situated at the southern part of the park, opposite of the shop. I bet you'll be happy to hear that this laboratory is also used for gold and crystal refinement. So don't miss this one for the sake of it. Q18

I assume by this time you'll all need some rest and refreshments, so we have an excellent café which caters for delicious food and beverages at the other side of the road next to the shop. Of course if you want to spend some time in the fresh air, we have a perfect picnic area which is just right and northeast of the reception block. Further east there is a path leading to the northern part of the park, and at the end of it is the toilet. Q19 Q20

Now most of the visitors would choose to use the mailbox and send the beautiful postcards to their friends. To reach it, just...

Section 2

- 谈话场景: 矿区场景
- 人物关系: 矿区工作人员
- 谈话话题: 矿区旅游介绍

词汇注释

delighted *adj.* 高兴的

mine *n.* 矿, 矿井

ore *n.* 矿, 矿石

pit *n.* 矿井

regulation *n.* 规章, 制度

litany *n.* 枯燥冗长的陈述

helmet *n.* 头盔

countless *adj.* 数不尽的

mandatory *adj.* 强制的, 法定的

deposit *n.* 押金

slippery *adj.* 滑的

tunnel *n.* 隧道

refurbish *v.* 翻新, 整修

reception block 接待处

mill *n.* 工厂, 制造厂

beverage *n.* 饮料

交际与语言表达

1. "Hello, I'm delighted to welcome you to our Mining Community, and very pleased that you're interested in the ores and pits of this area. (大家好, 我很高兴地欢迎大家来到我们的矿区, 并且也很开心你们会对这里的矿石和矿井感兴趣。)" 其中 mining community 意为“矿区”; ores and pits 意为“矿石和矿井”。
2. "All areas are clearly posted with signs, but if you have problems travelling around or climbing up and down, you can turn to the staff here and we are happy to help. (所有的区域都清楚地张贴了标识, 不过如果大家对于四处走动或者攀上爬下有什么问题都可以来向我们的员工寻求帮助, 我们很乐意能帮助到您。)" 其中 post 用作动词, 意为“张贴”; turn to 意为“求助于”。
3. "But you have to bear one thing in mind that smoking is forbidden throughout the whole community, though you can take phones and of course use them. (但是大家必须牢记, 全矿区内禁止吸烟, 不过可以携带并使用电话。)" 其中 bear sth. in mind 意为“牢记”; forbid 意为“禁止”。
4. "The underground tunnel is now being refurbished and only relevant workers can access it. (地下隧道现在正在翻新整修, 只有相关工作人员可以进入。)" 其中 is being refurbished 为现在进行时的被动语态; access 意为“进入, 使用”。
5. "If you are interested in the laboratory where scientific experiments, analyses and research are carried out, it is situated at the southern part of the park, opposite of the shop. (如果你对科学实验及其分析和调查的执行实验室感兴趣的话, 它就在公园的南部, 在商店对面。)" 其中 carry out 意为“实施, 执行”; opposite of 意为“在……对面”。
6. "I assume by this time you'll all need some rest and refreshments, so we have an excellent café which caters for delicious food and beverages at the other side of the road next to the shop. (我猜到这个时段大家都需要休息一下、吃些小点心, 所以我们这里有一家非常棒的咖啡馆, 供应美味食物和饮料。它就在路的对面, 在商店旁边。)" 其中 assume 意为“假设, 猜测”; cater for 意为“提供(饮食)”。
7. "Further east there is a path leading to the northern part of the park, and at the end of it is the toilet. (进一步向东走, 有一条通往公园北部的路, 在它的尽头就是卫生间。)" 其中 leading to 意为“通向”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 hard hats。

题目解析: 本题三个选项分别为“所有区域必须佩戴”“交押金借安全帽”“提供各种尺寸帽子”。根据定位词可定位至“which are the hard hats that you can see... The helmets are offered in all sizes so choose a suitable one”可知, 并非在所有区域都必须配的, 比如 museum 和 picnic area 可以随意,

排除 A ; 不必交押金但需归还帽子, 否定 B ; helmets 替换定位词 hard hats, 因此答案为 C。

Question 12 答案 A

听前预测: 提示词 outside area of the mine。

题目解析: 通过录音原文 “when you go in or out of the mine, please pay attention to the road for it has just been repaired because of the rough surface, and can be really slippery since it’s still wet” 可知, 道路的不平整刚刚被修好, 路面比较滑因为还是湿的, 因此答案为 A。

Question 13 答案 A

听前预测: 提示词 have difficulty in going up and down。

题目解析: 通过定位词定位至答案句 “if you have problems travelling around or climbing up and down, you can turn to the staff here and we are happy to help”, 如遇到问题可求助工作人员。本题无干扰项, 难度等级较低, 答案为 A。

Question 14 答案 A

听前预测: 提示词 prohibited。

题目解析: 原文 “You have to bear one thing in mind that smoking is forbidden throughout the whole community, though you can take phones and of course use them” 中, 明显选项 B 和 C 均为允许的行为。此外, forbidden 替换了题干 prohibited, 因此答案为 A 禁止吸烟。

Question 15 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 underground tunnels。

题目解析: 定位词原文重现, 答案句为 “The underground tunnel is now being refurbished and only relevant workers can access it.” 说明地下通道正在翻新整修, 只有工人才可进入, 因此答案为 B。

Question 16 答案 D

听前预测: 定位词 Mill。

题目解析: 本题型为选择式地图题, 遵循雅思听力的最基本原则, 即题号顺序原则, 所以第一时间出现的建筑物应该为 Mill。其具体描述为 “We have a famous mill...just go straight ahead north along the path in front of you and you’ll find it at the end of the path”, 即已知当前所在位置是 reception block (you are here), 沿着其所在小路向北直走到路的尽头, 因此答案为 D。

Question 17 答案 I

听前预测: 定位词 Museum。

题目解析: 图中画有指南针, 这意味着方向指令会以 “N/S/W/E” 为主。要求考生在听录音时, 培养对方向词的敏感度和判断力。建议把 N/S/W/E 放大标好在整张地图上, 做题时则省去脑中 “上北、下南、左西、右东” 的反应时间。录音中提到 “To the west, there is a museum. Pass the shop around the crossroads, and it is just located at the west end of the road”, 即从 reception block 向西直行路过商店到达道路尽头, 因此答案为 I。

Question 18 答案 H

听前预测：定位词 Laboratory。

题目解析：录音中提到 “If you are interested in the laboratory...it is situated at the southern part of the park, opposite of the shop”，即实验室在园区的南部、商店对面，shop 位置已知，因此答案为 H。

Question 19 答案 G

听前预测：定位词 Café。

题目解析：录音中提到 “we have an excellent café...at the other side of the road next to the shop”，即咖啡馆位于实验室路对面、商店旁。根据上一题，laboratory 和 shop 位置已知，因此答案为 G。

Question 20 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 Toilet。

题目解析：录音中提到 “Further east there is a path leading to the northern part of the park, and at the end of it is the toilet”。根据图中标记 picnic area，由此继续往东，有一条向北的小路，toilet 在路的尽头，因此答案为 E。

SECTION 3

Karen: Hi Dave, as you know, I've asked you to come here today to discuss the assignment for our Biology class. We must decide what we should do about this very important research work.

Dave: The Whale Survey? Yeah, I was also hoping to share some ideas with you. So, let's start!

Karen: OK, I've dug into some journal articles to see what sort of questions we should consider. Most of them include watching time and strongly urge it to be the top concern. What do you say?

Dave: Yeah, the watching time should be carefully chosen since I've heard a lot of unnecessary failures concerning picking the wrong time when it all went stormy and murky and then nothing was seen during the whole field trip. I mean, they could have avoided that easily.

Karen: Right! Then we should also pay close attention to the sea's surface, because no one wants to encounter the failures you just mentioned.

Dave: I think we'd better hope for the best that it will be calm, with no

Q21

Q22

choppy status.

Karen: What about the weather conditions? Q23

Dave: That definitely should be taken into account as it correlates with all the former factors. Most important of all, as a sighting is made, position and environmental parameters are recorded on standardised sighting pro formats, including: time, visibility, position of the ship (using a global positioning system), wind speed, and wind direction.

Karen: Shouldn't there be a set limit for the visibility level, say 50 metres?

Dave: Cetaceans are really sensitive to sound. They are able to know that something's coming after them so they would hide in order to avoid possible danger. So, let's make it 100 metres, shall we? Q24

Karen: Yeah, that might be better. Oh, in that case, we'd also need to pay attention to the appearance of the fishing boats, you know, for all the noise that they would make. Q25

Dave: That's right. Although observations were regularly made, we know very little about whale vocalisation and how they use sound in their behavioural and social interactions. So, to understand marine mammal's social interactions, we'll need to use passive acoustic recordings to track and assess the individual behaviours of whales as well as to identify their appearance. Q26

Karen: OK. Then what about scales?

Dave: Oh, for each sighting, the number of animals should be counted, the group size, I mean. Also, we need to identify the species, possible age and sex of the individuals. Q27

Dave: Speaking of identifying species, we need to find out the unique physical features of each whale. Let's start with the sperm whale. The sperm whale is the largest toothed whale, yet it's only a quarter of that of the blue whale. Its unique body is unlikely to be confused with any other species and that distinctive shape comes from its very large, block-shaped head, which can be one-quarter to one-third of its length. The sperm whale's flukes are triangular and very thick. It has a series of little bumps on the back of its fluke instead of having a dorsal fin. The largest bump is called the 'hump' by whalers, and can be mistaken for a dorsal fin because of Q28

its shape and size.

Then there is the Northern right whale. Right whales have round bodies with arching rostrums, V-shaped blowholes and dark gray or black skin. The most distinguishing feature of a right whale is the rough patches of skin on its head which appear white due to parasitism by whale lice. It has no back fins at all.

The blue whale's body can be various shades of bluish-grey dorsally and somewhat lighter underneath. It has a long tapering body that appears stretched in comparison to the stockier build of other whales. The head is flat, U-shaped and has a prominent ridge running from the blowhole to the top of its upper lip.

Lastly are the minke whales. They are the second smallest baleen whale. The minke whale is black, gray or purple in colour. Common minke whales are distinguished from other whales by a white band they have on each flipper. Their long back and tiny dorsal fin, two-thirds of the way down their back is quite distinctive.

Q29

Q30

Section 3

- 谈话场景：作业场景
- 人物关系：学生与学生
- 谈话话题：关于鲸鱼的调查

词汇注释

assignment *n.* 任务，作业
urge *v.* 大力推荐，极力主张
murky *adj.* 昏暗的，阴暗的
encounter *v.* 遭遇
choppy *adj.* 波浪起伏的，不平静的
correlate with 与……相关
parameter *n.* 决定因素，范围
cetacean *n.* 鲸类
vocalisation *n.* 发声
acoustic *adj.* 声学的，声音的

triangular *adj.* 三角形的
bump *n.* 凸块，隆起
dorsal fin 背鳍
arching *adj.* 弓形的，拱状的
blowhole *n.* 呼吸孔
patch *n.* 小块，斑点
parasitism *n.* 寄生，（寄生虫引起的）皮肤病
louse *n.* 虱子（*pl.* lice）
prominent *adj.* 突出的，显著的
ridge *n.* 背脊

sperm whale 抹香鲸
toothed *adj.* 有齿的
block-shaped *adj.* 块状的
fluke *n.* 尾部

right whale 露脊鲸
minke whale 小须鲸
baleen whale 须鲸
flipper *n.* 鳍肢

交际与语言表达

1. "Hi Dave, as you know, I've asked you to come here today to discuss the assignment for our Biology class. We must decide what we should do about this very important research work. (戴夫, 正如你所知, 我今天让你来是为了讨论我们生物课布置的任务。关于这项非常重要的研究, 我们必须决定好要做哪些工作。)" 既表明了二人身份, 也说明了此次谈话的目的。
2. "Then we should also pay close attention to the sea's surface, because no one wants to encounter the failures you just mentioned. (然后我们需要密切关注海洋表面, 因为没有人想要遭遇你刚刚提及的失败。)" 其中 pay close attention to 意为“密切关注”; encounter 意为“遭遇”。
3. "That definitely should be taken into account as it correlates with all the former factors. (这肯定需要被考虑, 因为它与前面的所有因素都是相关的。)" 其中 take sth. into account 意为“把……考虑在内”; as 表示原因; correlate with 意为“与……相关”。
4. "Also, we need to identify the species, possible age and sex of the individuals. (并且, 我们需要确认鲸鱼个体的种类、可能的年龄和性别。)" 该句中, identify 后面同时跟了三个宾语。
5. "Its unique body is unlikely to be confused with any other species and that distinctive shape comes from its very large, block-shaped head, which can be one-quarter to one-third of its length. (其独特的身体不太可能被与其他物种混淆, 并且这独特的形状是由于其非常大的、块状的、占据了四分之一至三分之一体长的头部造成的。)" 其中 be unlikely to do 意为“不太可能做某事”。
6. "It has a series of little bumps on the back of its fluke instead of having a dorsal fin (在它的尾部的背上有一些小突起, 而不是背鳍。)" 其中 little bumps 意为“小凸块, 小隆起的部分”。
7. "The most distinguishing feature of a right whale is the rough patches of skin on its head which appear white due to parasitism by whale lice. (露脊鲸最显著的特征就是在它头部有白色的硬块状的皮肤, 这是由于虱子的寄生造成的。)" 其中 rough 意为“粗糙的, 刚硬的”; parasitism 意为“寄生状态, 寄生病”。
8. "The blue whale's body can be various shades of bluish-grey dorsally and somewhat lighter underneath. (蓝鲸的身体背部颜色可能是各种蓝灰色, 而腹部的颜色则相对浅一些。)" 其中 dorsally 意为“在背部, 背侧部”; underneath 意为“在下面”, 也就是指“鲸鱼的腹部”。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 watching time

听前预测：定位词 consideration；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题注意定位词在文中的同义替换。原文 “Most of them include watching time and strongly urge it to be the top concern. What do you say? Yeah, the watching time should be carefully chosen.” 其中 concern 同义替换了 consideration，这句是说观测时间为首要问题，Dave 表示同意，因此答案为 watching time。

Question 22 答案 calm

听前预测：定位词 state of the sea；提示词 or choppy，此处应填与 choppy 并列的形容词。

题目解析：通过定位词定位至 “I think we'd better hope for the best that it will be calm, with no choppy status”，其中 status 同义替换了题干 state，由此可知答案为 calm。

Question 23 答案 weather

听前预测：定位词 state；提示词 of，此处应填写名词。

题目解析：本题答案句为 “What about the weather conditions? That definitely should be taken into account as it correlates with all the former factors”，其中 condition 与题干 state 对应，由此可知应该被考虑的是天气状况，答案为 weather。

Question 24 答案 100 metres/meters

听前预测：定位词 visibility（能见距离）；提示词 visibility，此处应填写距离。

题目解析：文中定位词出现后，出现了干扰信息 50 metres，但随即提到 “Cetaceans are really sensitive to sound. They are able to know that something's coming after them so they would hide in order to avoid possible danger. So, let's make it 100 metres, shall we?” 回答者说可以，因此答案为 100 metres。注意 metres 为复数形式，英美式拼写均可。

Question 25 答案 fishing boats

听前预测：定位词 appearance；提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题定位词出现之后，答案句随即出现，因此答案为 fishing boats。

Question 26 答案 (individual) behaviour(s)/behavior(s)

听前预测：定位词 appearance；提示词 the，此处应填与之并列的名词。

题目解析：本题答案句为 “we'll need to use passive acoustic recordings to track and assess the individual behaviours of whales as well as to identify their appearance”，其中 assess 同义替换了题干 evaluate，as well as 替换了 and，因此答案为 (individual) behaviours/behaviors。一般情况下，建议填原文原词，没有语法限制的情况下，单数也可。

Question 27 答案 group size

听前预测：定位词 scales、species；提示词 and species...，此处应填写名词。

题目解析：本题定位词出现后，答案句即将出现，但另一提示信息在答案出现之后才出现，所以要求考生注意随时抓取可能的名词。“每次观测时应统计数目”，因此答案为 group size。

Question 28 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 Sperm whale。

题目解析：本题型为图示选择搭配题，在雅思考试中出现较少，但一旦出现、且在尤其专业的文章中时，考生可能会措手不及。本部分题目要求根据原文对各种鲸鱼的描述特征选择正确的图。

“The sperm whale's flukes are triangular and very thick. It has a series of little bumps on the back of its fluke instead of having a dorsal fin”，意思是说“抹香鲸的背部呈现三角形且十分厚实。背部有很多小突起，无背鳍。”因此答案为 B。

Question 29 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 Northern right whale。

题目解析：通过定位词定位至“Right whales have round bodies with arching rostrums, V-shaped blowholes and dark gray or black skin. The most distinguishing feature of a right whale is the rough patches of skin on its head which appear white due to parasitism by whale lice. It has no back fins at all.”意思是说“露脊鲸有圆滚滚的身体，嘴巴呈拱状，V形的喷水孔，皮肤为黑灰色或黑色。露脊鲸最有区别的特征就是在它头部有白色的硬块状的皮肤，这是由于虱子的寄生造成的。无背鳍。”因此答案为 C。

Question 30 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 Minke whale。

题目解析：通过定位词定位至“Common minke whales are distinguished from other whales by a white band they have on each flipper. Their long back and tiny dorsal fin, two-thirds of the way down their back is quite distinctive.”意思是说“常见的小须鲸区别于其他鲸鱼的地方在于，它的每只鳍足都有一小片白色。背部较长，背鳍很小，在身体尾端 1/3 处。”因此答案为 A。

SECTION 4

Good morning, class. In the last few lectures, I've talked about the history of technology in the business area. But today I want to use Samuel Cunard as our case study, who was a shipping magnate that founded the Cunard Line.

Now, Cunard was born in Canada. When he first left home he was still a teenager. Then he came into a US company as a worker and learned how to

Q31

sail there. During the War of 1812, Cunard volunteered for service in the 2nd Battalion of the Halifax Regiment militia and rose to the rank of captain. He held many public offices, such as volunteer fireman and lighthouse commissioner, and maintained a reputation as not only a shrewd businessman, but also an honest and generous citizen. When he went to England, his friends cooperated with him and together they coined a shipping company. The company had instant wealth and could deal with more than one cargo for its major business was in North America and the Atlantic. From then onwards, Cunard became a highly successful entrepreneur in British shipping and one of a group of twelve individuals who dominated the affairs of England.

Q32

In 1838, the British government, impressed by the advantages of steam sailing for making regular passages, invited tenders to carry the transatlantic mails by steamer. Back then mail contact through steamships brought more punctuality, while other types of ships were always delayed. The journey times were 'flexible', with a transatlantic crossing lasting for six weeks, and with no fixed times of departure or arrival. So it was never known when the mail would arrive or, since so many sailing ships foundered, whether it would arrive at all. What Cunard wanted, in line with the thrusting new technology of the Victorian age, was a maritime extension of the brand—new timetabled railways on land.

Q33

Cunard's experience in steamship operation, with observations of the growing railway network in England, encouraged him to explore the creation of a Transatlantic fleet of steamships, which would cross the ocean as regularly as trains crossed land, and that's why he went to the United Kingdom seeking investors in 1837. He set up a company with several other businessmen to bid for the rights to run a transatlantic mail service between the UK and North America for £55,000 annually for 10 years. The bid was successful. Almost at the same time, Cunard cooperated with an English businessman and established the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the ancestor of the Cunard Line.

Q34

In 1840 the company's first steamship, sailed from Liverpool to Boston, Massachusetts, with Cunard and 63 other passengers on board, marking the beginning of regular passenger and cargo service. Establishing a long unblemished reputation for speed and safety, Cunard's company made ocean liners a success, in the face of many potential rivals who lost ships and fortunes.

Cunard's ships proved successful, and he then opened many branches but their high costs saddled Cunard with heavy debts by 1842, so some of them went bankrupt. But what Cunard needed then was a port. After a lot of consideration, he finally opted for Boston because he was very familiar with this city where he had once worked in. Q35

Fortunately, by 1843, Cunard ships were earning enough to pay off his debts and begin issuing modest but growing dividends. But the city did more than give Cunard silverware. Winters can be tough here in Boston; for example, in the year of 1844, one ship sank because of the winter freeze. The ship hit ice bergs and caused a heavy loss to the company. Then the board recommended the company to move to New York, and it was a huge success and then became one of the biggest US shipping companies. Q36

Cunard himself made safety his priority—and to this day Cunard has never been responsible for the loss of a single passenger or a single mailbag on the Atlantic run. Cunard's conservative nature enabled his company to see off rivals and to take a measured and steady approach when it came to the introduction of new technology like radio communication. In the early years of his career Cunard took a prominent part in community activities, and various charitable organisations as well as mercantile affairs which extended throughout the Atlantic provinces. Back then, there were hardly any entertainment facilities on board. In order to make sure that the passengers could have a comfortable journey, newspapers were printed on board. Q37

Cunard was gratefully remembered for employing his capital in shipbuilding activities in the hard times of the 1830s because this enterprise had circulated money where there would otherwise be poverty and stagnation. His competitiveness and his obsession not to waste time were important characteristics of his personality. Prior to 1912, the shipping line had focused on speed and soon was renowned for its velocity and safety. Although early in life Cunard was imperious, he learned diplomacy and became a skillful and persuasive negotiator. His contemporaries admired him for the contribution to transatlantic communication by the line popularly called by his name. After that, for affluent transatlantic passengers, Cunard brought new levels of luxury to ocean travel—lavish suites, a swimming pool, gymnasium, ballroom, electricity Q38

and more, just like that of luxurious hotels.

Q40

OK. So does anyone have any...

Section 4

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：教授
- 谈话话题：介绍 Samuel Cunard 和他的轮船公司

词汇注释

magnate *n.* 产业大亨
sail *v.* 航行, 航海
volunteer *v.* 自愿做
shrewd *adj.* 精明的
generous *adj.* 慷慨的
coin *v.* 创办, 创造
cargo *n.* 货物
transatlantic *adj.* 跨大西洋的
punctuality *n.* 守时, 准时
founder *v.* 沉没
maritime *adj.* 海的, 海事的
bid *n.* 投标
unblemished *adj.* 无暇的, 无损的

bankrupt *adj.* 破产的, 倒闭的
opt for 选择
silverware *n.* 荣誉, 银杯
conservative *adj.* 保守的
see off 打败, 击败
rival *n.* 竞争对手
mercantile *adj.* 商业的, 贸易的
velocity *n.* 速度
imperious *adj.* 盛气凌人的
persuasive *adj.* 令人信服的
affluent *adj.* 富裕的, 充足的
lavish *adj.* 奢侈的
suite *n.* 套房

交际与语言表达

1. "Good morning, class. In the last few lectures, I've talked about the history of technology in the business area. (早上好, 同学们。在前几次讲座中, 我已经讲到过商业领域的技术史。)" 通过回顾之前的课程内容来引入本次讲座的主题。
2. "But today I want to use Samuel Cunard as our case study, who was a shipping magnate that founded the Cunard Line. (但是今天我想以创立了 Cunard Line 这家轮船公司的大亨 Samuel Cunard 作为我们的案例来进行研究。)" 其中 magnate 意为“大亨”; founded 为动词 found 的过去式, 意为“创立, 建立”。
3. "When he went to England, his friends cooperated with him and together they coined a shipping company. (当他去英国的时候, 他和朋友合作并共同创立了一家轮船公司。)" 其中

cooperate with 意为“与……合作”；coin 用作动词，意为“创造。”

4. “The company had instant wealth and could deal with more than one cargo for its major business was in North America and the Atlantic. (公司立即获得了财富，并且由于主要业务是在北美和大西洋，所以可以交易不止一种货物。)”其中 deal with 意为“处理，交易”；for 表示原因。
5. “In 1838, the British government, impressed by the advantages of steam sailing for making regular passages, invited tenders to carry the transatlantic mails by steamer. (1838 年，由于英国政府对蒸汽帆船可以进行规律航行这一优势产生了兴趣，便招标进行跨大西洋的蒸汽帆船运输邮件。)”其中 steam sailing 意为“蒸汽帆船”；tender 用作名词，意为“供应船，投标”。
6. “Back then mail contact through steamships brought more punctuality, while other types of ships were always delayed. The journey times were ‘flexible’, with a transatlantic crossing lasting for six weeks, and with no fixed times of departure or arrival. (在那时，通过蒸汽船的邮件联系带来了更多的准时性，而其他类型的船只总是延误。航行时间是很不确定的，伴随着的是跨越大西洋需要持续 6 个星期且没有出发和到达的固定时间。)”其中 while 表示对比，意为“然而”；flexible 原意为“灵活的”，在此处为反语，表示“时间的不确定性”。
7. “What Cunard wanted, in line with the thrusting new technology of the Victorian age, was a maritime extension of the brand—new timetabled railways on land. (随着维多利亚时代相一致的新技术的推进，Cunard 想要的是品牌的海上扩张——新的按日程进行的陆地铁路。)”其中 in line with 意为“与……相一致”；thrust 意为“猛冲，推”；timetabled 意为“按时刻安排的”。
8. “Cunard himself made safety his priority—and to this day Cunard has never been responsible for the loss of a single passenger or a single mailbag on the Atlantic run. (Cunard 将安全作为优先考虑的事情，并且直到今天，Cunard 也从未因大西洋运输中任何一件乘客或邮包的丢失而担责任。)”其中 make sth. priority 意为“把……作为优先考虑的事情”；be responsible for 意为“为……负责”。
9. “Cunard’s conservative nature enabled his company to see off rivals and to take a measured and steady approach when it came to the introduction of new technology like radio communication. (Cunard 保守的本性使他能够击败对手，并且，在涉及新技术——比如无线电通信——的引进时采取了慎重而踏实的方式。)”其中 see off 意为“击败”；take a+adj.+approach 意为“采用了……的方式”；measured 用作形容词，意为“仔细斟酌的，慎重的”。
10. “Prior to 1912, the shipping line had focused on speed and soon was renowned for its velocity and safety. (在 1912 年之前，航运公司一直致力于速度的提升，并且很快因其速度和安全而闻名。)”其中 shipping line 意为“航运公司”；focus on 意为“致力于，对……予以注意”；be renowned for 意为“因……而闻名”。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 shipping experience。

题目解析：本题问的是 Samuel 在哪里获得的航运经验。“When he first left home he was still a teenager. Then he came into a US company as a worker and learned how to sail there.” 这句是说“他初次离开家去了一家美国公司工作并开始了解航行”，其中 learned how to sail 对应 shipping experience，因此答案为 C first job。

Question 32 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 the company。

题目解析：本题出题句“The company had instant wealth and could deal with more than one cargo for its major business was in North America and the Atlantic.” 其中 instant wealth 对应 A 选项 the immediately profitable business，为正确答案。此外，该公司涉及不止一种货物，否定了 B 选项；公司主要业务范围在 North America 和 Atlantic，并不是针对世界范围，否定 C 选项。

Question 33 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 mail contact。

题目解析：本题考查原因。根据定位词定位至“Back then mail contact through steamships brought more punctuality, while other types of ships were always delayed. The journey times were ‘flexible’, with a transatlantic crossing lasting for six weeks, and with no fixed times of departure or arrival. So it was never known when the mail would arrive or, since so many sailing ships foundered, whether it would arrive at all. What Cunard wanted, in line with the thrusting new technology of the Victorian age, was a maritime extension of the brand—new timetabled railways on land.” 由此可知，当时的船只经常延误，Cunard 想要全新的、像是按日程表进行的铁路运输一样的海上航线，因此答案为 C more reliable。

Question 34 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 the bid。

题目解析：根据定位词 the bid 定位至“The bid was successful”，随后“Almost at the same time, Cunard cooperated with an English businessman and established the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the ancestor of the Cunard Line.” 意思是说“投标成功了，与此同时，Cunard 与英国商人合作建立了公司”，因此答案为 B。

Question 35 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 Boston。

题目解析：本题同样考查原因，相对容易。答案句为“After a lot of consideration, he finally opted for Boston because he was very familiar with this city where he had once worked in.” 意思是说“他曾在 Boston 工作过，对这个地方很熟悉，所以最终选择了这个城市”，因此答案为 C。

Question 36 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 1844。

题目解析：本题需关注 1844 后面的细节信息。答案句为“Winters can be tough here in Boston;

for example, in the year of 1844, one ship sank because of the winter freeze. The ship hit ice bergs and caused a heavy loss to the company. Then the board recommended the company to move to New York, and it was a huge success and then became one of the biggest US shipping companies.”意思是说“那年一艘船由于冬季结冰撞上了冰山，给公司造成了巨大损失。后被建议搬至 New York，而后取得了巨大成功，成为美国最大的运输公司之一。”因此正确答案为 B。文中未提及美国天气状况，排除 C；成为 one of the biggest US shipping companies 是在搬至 New York 之后，否定 A 选项。

Question 37 答案 radio

听前预测：定位词 sail safety；提示词 communication，此处应填写一种通讯类型。

题目解析：通过定位词定位至“Cunard himself made safety his priority”，但距离答案句较远。“Cunard’s conservative nature enabled his company to see off rivals and to take a measured and steady approach when it came to the introduction of new technology like radio communication.”直到这句话体现，他保守的本质是他使用稳定的新技术（radio communication）击败对手。

Question 38 答案 Newspapers

听前预测：定位词 on the board、passenger 和 uneasy；提示词 were produced，此处应填复数名词。

题目解析：本题答案句为“In order to make sure that passengers could have a comfortable journey, newspapers were printed on the board”，其中 comfortable 替换了 uneasy，printed 替换了 produced，那么在船上被印刷的是 newspapers。

Question 39 答案 speed

听前预测：定位词 before 1912；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题相对简单，时间作为定位词很明确。“Prior to 1912, the shipping line had focused on speed and soon was renowned for its velocity and safety”，其中 prior to 对应 before，focused on 对应题干 paid more attention to，因此答案为 speed。

Question 40 答案 hotels

听前预测：定位词 decoration；提示词 more like，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题答案句为“And after that, for affluent transatlantic passengers, Cunard brought new levels of luxury to ocean travel—lavish suites, a swimming pool, gymnasium, ballroom, electricity and more, just like luxurious hotels”，just like 同义替换题干 more like，因此答案为 hotels。

you are likely to get in	you are likely to get in	you are likely to get in
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you are likely to get in	you are likely to get in	you are likely to get in
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you are likely to get in	you are likely to get in	you are likely to get in
you are likely to get in	you are likely to get in	you are likely to get in



Answer Keys

TEST 1

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

Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 Central
- 2 address
- 3 pool
- 4 reception
- 5 view/views
- 6 price/prices
- 7 Spanish
- 8 July
- 9 Clifton
- 10 903036602

Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 C
- 22 A
- 23 A
- 24 A
- 25 E
- 26 G
- 27 C
- 28 A
- 29 B
- 30 H

Section 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 C
- 12 A
- 13 C
- 14 C
- 15 A
- 16 C
- 17 E
- 18 A
- 19 G
- 20 D

Section 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 temperature
- 32 movements
- 33 bones
- 34 holes
- 35 roots
- 36 sharks
- 37 chicks
- 38 feathers
- 39 space
- 40 diversity

If you score...

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

TEST 2

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

Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 B
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 A
- 5 D
- 6 B
- 7 write music
- 8 85
- 9 14th September/September 14th
- 10 Curtis

Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 Professional Learning
- 22 team
- 23 result/results
- 24 behaviour(s)/behavior(s)
- 25 diary
- 26 video recording
- 27 simulation
- 28 test results
- 29 (the) Internet
- 30 interviews

Section 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 A
- 12 C
- 13 C
- 14 B
- 15 C
- 16 F
- 17 B
- 18 A
- 19 E
- 20 D

Section 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 carbon
- 32 forests
- 33 transport/transportation
- 34 rubbish
- 35 promotion
- 36 culture
- 37 crime
- 38 air
- 39 welfare
- 40 traffic

If you score...

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

TEST 3

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

Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 August
- 2 77.5/77.50
- 3 1 month/one month
- 4 breakfast
- 5 towels
- 6 books
- 7 games
- 8 Internet
- 9 shells
- 10 bicycles

Section 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 B
- 12 A
- 13 C
- 14 A
- 15 C
- 16 B
- 17 F
- 18 C
- 19 E
- 20 A

Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 weather
- 22 electricity
- 23 explode

24-25 IN EITHER ORDER

- C
- E
- 26 A
- 27 B
- 28 B
- 29 C
- 30 A

Section 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 escape
- 32 tuna
- 33 storms
- 34 strong
- 35 coast
- 36 young
- 37 support
- 38 cosmetics
- 39 hospitality
- 40 shipping

If you score...

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

TEST 4

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

Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 04196570156
- 2 post
- 3 \$39/39 dollars
- 4 bed
- 5 kitchen
- 6 heater
- 7 microwave
- 8 airport
- 9 49
- 10 Australia

Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 A
- 22 A
- 23 C
- 24 B
- 25 C
- 26 B
- 27 A
- 28 B
- 29 F
- 30 E

Section 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 harvested
- 12 opened
- 13 cleaned
- 14 expanded
- 15 cooled
- 16 sealed
- 17 B
- 18 D
- 19 C
- 20 A

Section 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 sun's position
- 32 animal/animals
- 33 religion/religions
- 34 (the) government
- 35 North Africa
- 36 varied
- 37 temperature
- 38 sandglasses
- 39 limited
- 40 time

If you score...

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

TEST 5

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

Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 training
- 2 supermarket
- 3 uniform
- 4 furniture
- 5 night
- 6 variable
- 7 reliable
- 8 school
- 9 keyboarding
- 10 transport/transportation

Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 water
- 22 research
- 23 noisy
- 24 birds
- 25 half
- 26 plane
- 27 Europe
- 28 government
- 29 lower
- 30 timber

Section 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 the lead
- 12 sheet
- 13 house
- 14 Horsehair/Horse hair
- 15 rubber
- 16 stopwatch/stop watch
- 17 B
- 18 C
- 19 B
- 20 C

Section 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 G
- 32 C
- 33 B
- 34 F
- 35 E
- 36 winter
- 37 stems
- 38 lid
- 39 gravity
- 40 ground

If you score...

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

TEST 6

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

Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 salesman
- 2 9/nine
- 3 Spring Park
- 4 apartment
- 5 train
- 6 once a month
- 7 clubs
- 8 cinema
- 9 sailing
- 10 Japanese

Section 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 C
- 12 A
- 13 A
- 14 A
- 15 B
- 16 D
- 17 I
- 18 H
- 19 G
- 20 E

Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 watching time
- 22 calm
- 23 weather
- 24 100 metres/meters
- 25 fishing boats
- 26 (individual) behaviour(s)/behavior(s)
- 27 group size
- 28 B
- 29 C
- 30 A

Section 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 C
- 32 A
- 33 C
- 34 B
- 35 C
- 36 B
- 37 radio
- 38 Newspapers
- 39 speed
- 40 hotels

If you score...

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

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9分达人论剑雅思

2012年-2017年6套雅思听力真题

雅思风云近卅载，然真题一卷难求。剑1—剑11虽曾独步天下，然宝刀渐老，锋芒渐消。雅思江湖剑谱纷扰，独缺真经。道逢剑客须呈剑，雅思中人论雅思。今新航道顶尖高手闭关潜修，听力真题方得再现江湖。考生携此独门秘籍，必可独步江湖。

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