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# 2011年-2018年6套雅思听力真题

2018.12.1

Chain Stores in the UK

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

2017.8.12 Research on Web-based Crosswords

2015.5.30 Discussion of an Experiment

2017.8.30 Intro to Cycling Holidays

> 2016.12.22 Monarch Butterfly

> > 全新真题



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9分达人温馨提示: 本书收录的真题为全新高 频考题,极有可能出现在 未来的听力考试中,请细 心准备!



# 分达人/<sup>新航道雅思</sup>。编著 雅思听力真题 还原及解析5

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- ◎ 名师指点迷津,还原听力真相
- ◎ 完整收录6套考前必做听力真题

# 2017.8.12

Research on Web-based Crosswords

2015.5.30 Discussion of an Experiment

2015.3.14 A Conversation for an English Literature

# 2018.12.1

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2015.5.16 An Intro to Pine Garden 2017.8.30 Intro to Cycling Holidays

> 2016.12.22 Monarch Butterfly

2015.2.11

9分达人温馨提示: 本书收录的真题为全新高 频考题,极有可能出现在 未来的听力考试中,请细 心准备!

● サイ・・・ 浅出版社

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前 F

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7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5》,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五本,继承了前四本的一贯特色,但又有所改进。

#### 一、全新收录 2011 年—2018 年 6 套完整真题

《9分达人听力》系列出版的这7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2011年—2018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。比如在预订酒店房间的场景中,".....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

#### 2019年1月

# 致《9分达人》系列读者

读者疑问

1. 有了《剑1》—《剑13》(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》《9 分达人 4》之后,又有了《9 分达人 5》,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

有了《剑 1》—《剑 13》(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 13》,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 13》,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》一《剑13》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13》,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,《9分达人4》收录了2012年— 2017年6套听力真题,而这本《9分听力5》则全新收录了2011年—2018年6套 听力真题,其中还包括部分海外考场中的真题。五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13》,哪个更加具有青春活力就显而易见了。

(2)命中率

我们必须要明白的一个事实是: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》一《剑13》 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》一《剑13》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》《9分达人4》后,又有《9分达人5》,
 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,《9分达人4》收录了2012年-

2017年6套听力真题,而这本《9分达人5》则全新收录了2011年—2018年6套 听力真题。"这五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。所以这五本书互相并不 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》《9分达人4》与《9分达人5》 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 试中的概率。五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项工作是多么 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 囵吞枣"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!



# 本书所收集文章及对应考试日期一览

Test 1	
Section 1	Hotel Booking
	2014年5月28日
Section 2	Intro to Cycling Holidays
	2017年8月30日海外
Section 3	Pacific Tapa Cloth
	2011年7月9日
Section 4	Monarch Butterfly
	2016年12月22日

Test 2

Section 1	Transport from Bayswater
	2014年4月19日海外
Section 2	Advice on Saving Energy
	2015年5月16日
Section 3	Talking about Geography Assessment
	2012年12月8日
Section 4	Bird of New Zealand

2011年4月2日



Section 1	Complaints to Clifton Antiques
	2014年11月1日
Section 2	A Popular Holiday Region: Treloar Valley
	2013年4月13日
Section 3	Research on Web-based Crosswords
	2017年8月12日海外
Section 4	Time Perspectives
	2015年2月11日海外



# Test 4

Section 1	A Conversation after Commencement
	2013年7月20日海外
Section 2	Intro to Counselling Services
	2015年2月11日海外
Section 3	Discussion of an Experiment
	2015年5月30日
Section 4	Expertise in Creative Writing
	2013年7月20日海外

# Test 5

Section 1	Fruit Picking
	2015年1月10日
Section 2	Grace's Creek Activity Camp
	2014年11月15日海外
Section 3	Geography Dissertation
	2015年1月10日

 Section 4
 Chain Stores in the UK

 2018年12月1日
 2015年5月16日

# Test 6

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Test 1	•••	•••		•••	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	•••		•	•••	• •			•••		• •		•••	•••	• •	•••		•	• •		• •	• •		• •	• •		• •	•	•••		•••	1
Test 2				•••	•••		• •	•	• •	•••					• •	•		•••		•		•••		•••			• •				•••					•	•••	•••	•••	7
Test 3								•				•				•		• •		•		• •					•••				• •		•••	•••		•	•••	•	• 1	5
Test 4			•••	•••		• •		• •	• •	•••		•					•••	•••		• •		•••	• •			•						•	•••			•		•	2	23
Test 5	•••		•••	•••	•••				•	•••		• •	•				•••			• •	•	•••	•••			•		•••				•		•••				•	3	1
Test 6	•••							•••	•				•	• •		•		•••			•		• •			•	• •					•					•••	• •	3	7
lest o		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	•••	•••	• •	•••	•••	•••	•	•••	•••	•••	• •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• •	•••	•••	•••	•••	• •	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• •		3

# 听力原文及真题解析

• Test 1	1			 43
• Test 2	2 · · · · · ·	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 65
• Test 3	3	•••••	•••••	 89
• Test 4	1 • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		 .13
• Test 5	5	•••••	••••••	 35
• Test 6	5 • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		 59
Answer Key	vs			 80

XI



# Test 1

# SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

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

Example			
Destination:	Vancouver		
Hotel name: Holiday	1		
Site: near a 2			
Price: 3 \$			
Length of stay: 5 days			
Price included a free 4	۱		
Can visit a <b>5</b>	museum nearby	4	
<ul> <li>go cycling <ul> <li>bikes can be hir</li> <li>should bring 6</li> </ul> </li> <li>mountain climbir <ul> <li>fire is banned</li> <li>can go 7</li> <li>can sleep in a 8</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	ng		

## SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

#### Questions 11-16

What does the organiser tell the members about who should do each of the following tasks?

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, next to Questions 11-16.

- A All the members must do it.
- **B** Members have the opinion of doing it.
- **C** The organiser is responsible for doing it.

#### Tasks

- 11 Taking tents
- **12** Booking campsites
- 13 Taking bicycles
- 14 Buying train tickets
- 15 Buying tickets for a football match .....
- 16 Collecting information about the area of the tour

# Questions 17-20

Which location has the following attraction?

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

A	farming museum	ŧ	
B	horseriding		
С	locally produced food		
D	market selling clothes		
E	old ruins		
F	steam railway		
G	transport museum		
H	water sports		

#### Locations

17	St. Andrews				•	•			
18	Cluny							•	
19	Pennerley								
20	Farlow								

### SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

#### **Questions 21-24**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

#### **Pacific Tapa Cloth**

- 21 Pacific tapa cloth is different from other types of tapa cloth because it is
  - A the only tapa made today.
  - **B** better quality than others.
  - **C** put a wider range of users.
- 22 What does Helen say about the paper mulberry tree?
  - **A** It is also a source of food.
  - **B** It is not native to the Pacific.
  - **C** It can grow in any environment.
- 23 Why did the Maori people of New Zealand stop making tapa?
  - A They could not find the right trees in New Zealand.
  - **B** They were introduced to other fabrics by the Europeans.
  - **C** They found a better material for making fabric.
- 24 Large pieces of tapa are made from smaller pieces which are
  - A stuck together.
  - **B** woven together.
  - C sewn together.

## Questions 25-30

According to the speakers, what function has tapa played in the following countries?

Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, next to Questions 25-30.

#### Functions

A	recreational
B	practical

- C spiritual
- **D** commercial

#### Countries

25	Samoa						•			
26	Tonga					•		•		
27	Cook Islands				•		•			
28	Fiji									
29	Tahiti							•		
30	Tikopia				•					

## SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

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

# 

# **Monarch Butterflies**

#### Hibernation

Butterfly species adopt different hibernation patterns during their life cycle. Butterflies named 'Banded Hair Freak' hibernate in the form of an **31**..... A species called 'Dapple White' accumulates **32**..... from larval stage. Slow metabolism can help them to sort out some problems in winter. A substance is produced in the blood which may function as **33**..... There are few predators because they can only survive in **34**..... weather.

#### Migration

Monarch butterflies move to 35 in winter. To avoid cold temperature, they migrate to the south in large groups. The survival skill can help them last for up to 36 during a long journey. Monarch butterflies fly in the daytime and stay in 37 during night. Researchers found out that they orient by flying along the 38. They also follow the direction of the 39 for navigational aid. During migration, they mainly feed on flowers and cannot reproduce. Recently the annual arrival of the monarchs can be a good interest to 40 in the region.

# Test 2

# SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

# Questions 1-5

Complete the notes below.

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

Transport from Bays	water
Example	
Destination Harbour City	
Express train leaves at 1	
The <b>2</b> is the nearest station.	
Number 706 bus heads for <b>3</b>	
Number 4 bus goes to station.	
Earlier bus leaves at 5	

# Questions 6-10

Complete the table below.

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

Mode of Transport	Cash fare	Card fare
Bus	6 \$	\$1.50
Train (peak)	\$10	\$10
Train (off-peak) -before 5 p.m. or after 7 p.m.	\$10	8 \$
9 ferry	\$4.50	\$3.55
Tourist ferry ( <b>10</b> )	\$35	-
Tourist ferry (whole day)	\$65	-

## SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

#### Questions 11-16

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 11 What was Jill surprised to find?
  - A Some work to reduce the water usage to her house could be done soon.
  - **B** The house was poorly insulated.
  - C She could get financial help.
- 12 What does Jill say can do straight away?
  - A Use energy-saving bulbs.
  - **B** Turn down the thermostat.
  - C Turn off their appliances completely.
- 13 What pleased Jill about the energy provider?
  - A reduction in price for prompt payment
  - **B** allowing customers to pay online
  - C having a reduction in price of the energy-saving sources
- 14 What difficulty dies Jill have with the energy meters?
  - **A** They are difficult to access.
  - **B** The figures are hard to read accurately.
  - C She can't tell whether they're for electricity or for gas.
- What kind of energy-saving method is Jill going to take next?A Use an energy-saving boiler.
  - **B** Have the walls checked for their insulation level.
  - C Install double-glazed windows.
- 16 Why is Jill doubtful about renewable energy?
  - A She thinks it's unsuitable for her house.
  - **B** She doesn't understand the technical details.
  - **C** She believes it's too expensive.

#### Questions 17 and 18

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** water-saving tips are not recommended by Jill?

- A Use more showers than baths.
- **B** Keep the washing machine full before using it.
- C Boil only as much water as you need.
- **D** Turn off the taps while you are brushing your teeth.
- E Repair leaking taps.

#### Questions 19 and 20

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which TWO topics do people most frequently ask about?

- A the ideal temperature setting on the thermostat
- **B** whether to leave the light on or not
- **C** whether to use a computer or laptop to watch movies
- **D** how to work out the operating cost of appliances
- **E** whether solar panels only work on sunny days

## SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

#### Questions 21-25

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 21 Students may fail the exam if they
  - A do not do a slide show.
  - **B** copy other people's work.
  - **C** do not follow the instructions.
- 22 Why does the man think they should skip some photos of the first volcano in the presentation?
  - A they are not attractive
  - **B** the time is not enough
  - C people have never heard of this
- 23 About Mount Fago, a volcano in Mexico or the USA, the man thinks
  - A they should not use inaccurate information in the presentation.
  - **B** they can find another example.
  - C it does not matter to choose which volcano to use.
- 24 The woman thinks they should mention Mount Etna since
  - A it covers most of the important points.
  - **B** it was formed a long time ago.
  - C it has amazing views.
- 25 They reached an agreement to leave out Mount Herto since
  - A other students have used it before.
  - **B** it is irrelevant to their topic.
  - **C** there is nothing special about this volcano.

## Questions 26-30

Which statement can best fit to each of the following situation?

Choose FIVE answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-F, next to Questions 26-30.

	Features	
A make a short	movie.	
<b>B</b> lack his / her	own points.	
C ignore the po	ositive sides.	
<b>D</b> watch some a	documentaries.	
E prepare befor	rehand.	
<b>F</b> identify the d	lifferences between them.	

- 26 The woman's last presentation was criticised because it did
- 27 The tutor suggested for the next presentation the woman should .....
- 28 People do not know enough about volcanoes and so they
- **29** The reason why the man felt nervous is that he did not \_\_\_\_\_\_
- **30** They are researching active and extinct volcanoes to

# SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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





# Test 3

# SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

#### Complete the notes below.

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

INCIDENT REPORT						
Example						
Name: Anna Lumley						
Contact (Phone) Number:	1					
Date of expected arrival:	2					
Address:	235 3 Road, East sea					
The total value of insurance:	4 \$					
Missing items:	-lamps and chairs (not expensive) -furniture and 5					
	-a rocking horse, a number of <b>6</b> and fruit bowls					
Items ordered:	-a clock -a 7					
Damaged items:	-the 8 needs to be replaced -a 9 of one of the dining chairs is split -four 10 were broken					

## SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

#### Questions 11-14

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 11 The Treloar Valley passenger ferry
  - A usually starts services in April.
  - **B** departs at the same time each day.
  - **C** is the primary means of transport for local villagers.
- 12 Which of the following is true about the river cruise?
  - A It can be combined a train journey.
  - **B** It's unsuitable for people who have difficulties in walking.
  - **C** The return journey takes up to four hours.
- 13 What information is given about train services in the area?
  - A Trains run non-stop between Calton and Plymouth.
  - **B** One section of the rail track is raised.
  - C Bookings can be made via telephone or the Internet.
- 14 The rover bus ticket
  - A can be used for up to five journeys a day.
  - **B** is valid for weekend travel only.
  - C has recently gone down in price.

## Questions 15-20

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, A-H, next to Questions 15-20.



15 bus stop . . . . . . . . . . car park 16 . . . . . . . . . . 17 museum . . . . . . . . . . 18 old mill . . . . . . . . potter studio 19 . . . . . . . . . . . 20 cafe . . . . . . . . . . . .

## SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

#### Questions 21-24

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

#### Research on web-based crosswords

- 21 Lila and Jake chose this article because
  - A it was on a topic familiar to most students.
  - **B** it covered both IT and education issues.
  - **C** it dealt with a very straightforward concept.
- 22 How did Lila and Jake encourage students to take part in their research?
  - A They convinced them they would enjoy the experience.
  - **B** They said it would help them do a particular test.
  - **C** They offered to help them with their own research later on.
- 23 Lila and Jake changed the design of the original questionnaire becauseA it was too short for their purpose.
  - **B** it asked misleading questions.
  - C it contained obsolete points.
- 24 Lila was surprised by the fact that
  - A the questionnaire returns to be low.
  - **B** so many students sent back their questionnaires.
  - C the questionnaire response were of such high quality.

#### Questions 25 and 26

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

What TWO things did respondents say they liked most about doing the crossword?

- A It helped them spell complex technical terms.
- **B** It was an enjoyable experience.
- **C** It helped them concentrate effectively.
- **D** It increased their general motivation to study.
- **E** It showed what they still needed to study.

#### Questions 27 and 28

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

In which TWO areas did research findings differ from those of the original study?

- A student's interest in doing similar exercises
- **B** how much students liked doing the crossword
- C time taken to do the crossword
- **D** gender differences in appreciation
- E opinion about using crosswords for formal assessment

#### Questions 29 and 30

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

What **TWO** skills did Lila and Jake agree they had learnt from doing the project?

- A how to manage their time effectively
- **B** how to process numerical data
- C how to design research tools
- **D** how to reference other people's work
- **E** how to collaborate in research

# SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

## Questions 31-35

Complete the table below.

## Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

	Time perspectives							
Time zone	Outlook	Features & Consequences						
Past	Positive	Remember good times, e.g. birthdays; keep family records, photos, albums, etc.						
	31	Focus on disappointments, failures, bad decisions.						
	Hedonistic	Live for <b>32</b> ; seek sensation; avoid pain.						
Present	Fatalistic	Life is governed by <b>33</b> , religious beliefs, social conditions. Life's path can't be changed.						
	34	Prefer work to play. Don't give it to temptation.						
Future	Fatalistic	Have a strong belief in life after death and the importance of <b>35</b> in life.						

## Questions 36-40

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 36 We are all present hedonists
  - A at school.
  - **B** at birth.
  - **C** while eating and drinking.
- 37 American boys drop out of school at a higher rate than girls because
  - A they need to be in control of the way they learn.
  - **B** they play video games instead of doing school work.
  - **C** they are not as intelligent as girls.
- 38 Present-orientated children
  - A do not realise present actions can have negative future effects.
  - **B** are unable to learn lessons from past mistakes.
  - C know what could happen if they do something bad, but do it anyway.
- 39 If American had an extra day per-week, they would spend it
  - A working harder.
  - **B** building relationships.
  - C sharing family meals.
- 40 Understanding how people think about time can help us
  - A become more virtuous.
  - **B** work together better.
  - C identify careless or ambitious people.


# Test 4

## SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

## **Questions 1-5**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 1 What is Harry's problem?
  - A He doesn't want to sell his things.
  - **B** He needs to decide what to do with his possessions.
  - **C** He would like to take everything to England.
- 2 Which of the items below does Harry want to sell?
  - A sleeping bag
  - **B** kitchen furniture
  - C household appliances
- 3 Where is Harry going to advertise his books for sale?
  - **A** In the university bookshop.
  - **B** In the student newspaper.
  - **C** In the economics department.
- 4 Andrea thinks it is unlikely students will purchase the furniture because
  - A they're all doing the same thing.
  - **B** they live at home.
  - **C** it's the summer vacation.
- 5 Andrea thinks that a second-hand shop
  - A may not pay well.
  - **B** may not take your goods.
  - C may only take free goods.

# Questions 6-10

Complete Harry's notes using ONE WORD ONLY.



. . . . . . . . . . . .

. . . . . . . . . . . .

. . . . . . . . . . . .

. . . . . . . . . . . .

# SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

## Questions 11-14

Which counsellor should you see?

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, next to Questions 11-14.

A Louise BagshawB Tony DenbyC Naomi Flynn

- 11 If it is your first time to see a counsellor
- 12 If you are unable to see a counsellor during normal office hours
- 13 If you do not arrange an appointment
- 14 If your concerns are associated with anxiety

# Questions 15-20

Complete the table below.

# Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

Workshop	Content	Target group
Adjusting	What you need to succeed in academic sections	15 students
Getting organised	Manage time efficiently, achieve <b>16</b> between study and leisure	All students
Communicating	Talking with staff, communicating across cultures	All students, especially <b>17</b> students
Anxiety	<b>18</b> , breathing techniques, meditation, etc.	Students about to sit exams
19	Staying on track for long periods	20 students only

# SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

## Questions 21-25

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

- 21 What has Irene recently done?
  - A She has almost finished planning the experiment.
  - **B** She is not applying herself enough to her work.
  - **C** She spends plenty of time in the lab.
- 22 What is Bill's attitude toward Kim?
  - A He is grateful for Kim's contribution.
  - **B** He is not fond of Kim's tastes in clothes.
  - **C** He thinks Kim is not good at laboratory work.
- **23** How does Jen find the other people in the group?
  - A The boys are good at maths which is very helpful.
  - **B** They would fail the experiment without Irene's contribution.
  - **C** Irene has completed the data analysis so the experiment is nearly done.
- 24 How did Jen and Bill feel about Linda?
  - A She always handed in her work late for the group work.
  - **B** She was hard to get in touch with.
  - **C** She thought it was easy to get in a high score.
- 25 Why was Jen invited to the professor's personal project?
  - A She was quite popular among students.
  - **B** She always finishes reading all the assignments.
  - **C** She was closer to the professor.

# Questions 26-30

What task has been distributed to each person?

Tasks	
A Acknowledgement	
<b>B</b> Methodology	· · · ·
C Bibliography	
<b>D</b> Literature review	
E Results	
F Discussion	

Choose FIVE answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-F, next to Questions 26-30.

### Person

26	Irene	
27	Kate	
28	Jen	
29	Bill	•••••
30	Linda	

# SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the flow chart below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.



### **Expertise in creative writing**



# Test 5

# SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

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

Fruit Picking Application	
Employment forn	n
Example	
Surname of the applicant: Sophie Harrie	es.
Current address: 1 Hostel, Sydney	
Contact phone number: 0452 832721	
Age: <b>2</b>	
Preferred working location: near the 3	
Available to work in 4	
Preferred to be paid by 5	
Type of fruit to pick up: 6	
Health condition: used to have a problem with	7
Has medical 8	
Doesn't have a licence for <b>9</b>	
Accommodation arranged in a close <b>10</b>	

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

## Questions 11-16

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, A-L, next to Questions 11-16.



- Bus stop
  Student dormitory
  Basketball court
  Staff houses
  Climbing Wall
- 16 Picnic Shelter

## Questions 17-20

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

## Grace's Creek Activity Camp

- 17 One building has not been decided yet, but will probably be
  - A a sports facility.
  - **B** a cafeteria.
  - C a conference facility.
- 18 The upkeep of the facility will be mainly funded by
  - A fees from training companies.
  - **B** the local council.
  - **C** visits by school groups.
- **19** One disadvantage of this location is
  - A the nearest shops are too far away.
  - **B** the site is difficult to get to by public transport.
  - **C** too many schools will wish to use it.
- 20 The designers of the facility had to take into account
  - A the views of local businesses.
  - **B** a shortage of funding for the construction.
  - **C** some building which were already there.

# SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

## Questions 21-24

訪別自

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 21 What does Howard say about the experience of writing his dissertation?
  - A It was difficult in unexpected ways.
  - **B** It was more enjoyable than he'd anticipated.
  - C It helped him understand previous course work.
- 22 What is Joanne most worried about?
  - **A** finding enough material
  - **B** missing deadlines
  - C writing too much
- 23 What does Howard say was his main concern a year before?
  - A forgetting what he'd read about
  - **B** not understanding what he'd read
  - C taking such a long time to read each book
- 24 What encouraged Howard to begin writing his dissertation?
  - A talking to his tutor about his problems
  - **B** seeing an inspirational TV show
  - C reading a controversial journal article

## Questions 25 and 26

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

What TWO things does Howard suggest Joanne to do in the first month of tutorials?

- A see her tutor every week
- **B** review all the module book lists
- **C** buy all the key books
- **D** take down references for what she reads
- E write a draft of the first chapter

### Questions 27 and 28

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

What **TWO** things does Howard say about library provision?

- A Staff are particularly helpful to undergraduate.
- **B** Inter-library loans are very reliable.
- C Students can borrow extra books when writing a dissertation.
- **D** Staff recommend relevant old dissertations.
- **E** It's difficult to access electronic resources.

### Questions 29 and 30

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

What TWO things does Joanne agree to discuss with her tutor?

- A the best ways to collaborate with other students
- **B** who to get help from during college vacations
- C the best way to present the research
- D whether she can use web sources
- **E** how to manage her study time

# SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.



# Test 6

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

Complete the table below.

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

<b>Temporary Patient Record Form</b>		
Name	Example Peter Smith	
Address	1	
County	2	
Phone	3	
Injury Details	나는 전에 가장 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것을 가지 않는 것이 같다.	
Cause	Sports—Tennis	
Туре	Sprained 4	
Date	5	
Description of Previous Record and Current Situation		
	The private doctor of the patient suggested treatment with <b>6</b> But the patient is still unable to 7 and also getting some pain in his <b>8</b> at night.	
Advice from the Doctor		
	Not use the 9 Do regular 10 at home.	

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

## Questions 11 and 12

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** things are included in the price of the tour?

- A garden gloves
- **B** ladybugs
- **C** bush timbering lessons
- **D** food
- E hummingbirds

## Questions 13 and 14

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which TWO facilities of Pine Garden are open today?

- A plant care centre
- B cafe
- C gift shop
- **D** model town
- E tourist office

## Questions 15-20

Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-H, next to Questions 15-20.

- A varieties of desert
- **B** edible plants
- **C** lawns and lawn alternatives
- **D** native plants
- E storing water
- F plants attracting wildlife
- ${\bf G}$  unified design
- **H** soil nutrients

15	Mary		
16	Berson		
17	Smith	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
18	Nunee		
19	Acanlan		
20	Mandelson		

# SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.



# SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.



# 听力原文及真题解析

TEST 1

# **SECTION 1**

# 0 听力原文

Man:	Green Travel Agency. What can I do for you?	
Woman:	Hi, good morning. My family and I intend to go on a vacation for	
	Vancouver, and could you please help us reserve a hotel?	Example
Man:	Sure, with pleasure. First, I'll take some notes down of your	
	personal details. May I have your full name, please?	
Woman:	Anna Hardie.	
Man:	Hi Anna, there is a hotel in Vancouver named Holiday Chilcotin,	
	which is very popular with guests on vacation.	
Woman:	Mmm, Chilcotin, can you spell it?	
Man:	C-H-I-L-C-O-T-I-N, a local hotel.	Q1
Woman:	Where is it? Is it in the downtown? You see, my family member	
	prefers to stay in a quieter zone during vacation. Not too buzzy	
	you know.	
Man:	Uh, no worries. Actually it's ten miles from the city centre, near a	Q2
	train station.	
Woman:	Oh, I think that's okay. I am travelling with my husband. Is it	
	expensive to live in that hotel?	
Man:	Well, in your case, I think a double room would suit you well.	
	Normally, it's 210 dollars, but if you can make a reservation in	Q3
	advance, you can pay 169 dollars for a night.	
Woman:	That sounds pretty reasonable. I'd like to book for 5 days from 27	
	June through 1 July. Are there still rooms available?	
Man:	Oh, let me check. Ah, yes, they still have some vacant rooms.	
	Would you like to book it now?	
Woman:	Wait. One more question: any meals are included in the price?	
Man:	Well, you need to pay separately for lunch and dinner, except the	Q4
	breakfast, which is provided from 7 to 9.	
Woman:	Alright, please book it for me. Is there anything we can do near the	

	hotel?
Man:	Yeah, it only takes 10 minutes to walk to a science museum <i>Q5</i>
	sponsored by the city council.
Woman:	Excellent, I think my husband will love it.
Woman:	Are there any outdoor activities to recommend to us? Because we
	don't like to stay in the hotel for all day.
Man:	Oh yes. If you like to go cycling there is a shop near the hotel, $Q6$
	where you can rent a bike. Helmets are on sales, but you'll have to
	take your own boots.
Woman:	That sounds great. I think I'll do that.
Man:	Also, it's a charming place for visitors who like to go mountain
	climbing.
Woman:	Oh, awesome!
Man:	The hotel prepares two trips to a nearby mountain. One trip starts
	at 9 in the morning, and the other one is at 2 in the afternoon each
	day. You can just call reception to make a reservation. And it's free $Q7$
	of charge, but please be careful of fires, which are not allowed. If
	you like, you can go fishing in the lakes. For camping, a tent can $Q8$
	be borrowed for a rest from the driver.
Woman:	Oh, I can't wait. It sounds like a lot of fun!
Man:	If you'd like some adventure, you can go hiking in the forest. $Q9$
	Sometimes you can even see some black bears. Be careful.
Woman:	Oh my god, we really do not like to take risks while travelling.
Man:	One last thing. There is a visit to an ancient gold mine every Q10
	afternoon. If you are interested, just call reception.
Woman:	I think we will do that. Thank you so much for your help.
Man:	You are more than welcome

 $\left(44\right)$ 



- ●谈话场景:预订场景
- ●人物关系:前台与顾客
- **谈话话题**:酒店预订咨询

# 0 词汇注释

travel agency 旅行社	available adj. 可获得的
enquiry n. 询问	vacant adj. 空的
reserve vi. 预订	separately adv. 分别地
intend to do 想要做	recommend vi. 推荐
zone n. 地带; 地区	adventure n. 冒险
buzzy adj. 时下流行的	reception n. 前台, 接待处
make a reservation 预订	take risks 冒险
in advance 提前	gold mine 金矿

# ○ 交际与语言表达

- 1. "Green Travel Agency"这里虽然是这个旅行社的名字,没有特殊的含义,但需要注意的是, 在英语中当一个服务行业的接线员拿起电话时,一般会先说他所属的公司名或部门名。
- 2. "What can I do for you?"(我能为您做点什么?)这句话是接线员、前台等工作岗位上常用的一句话,中文中常见的"有什么可以帮您?"和这句话最为接近。
- "Could you please help us reserve a hotel?"(您能帮我们订一个酒店吗?) 与这个表达相近 意思的还有"Could you please book a hotel reserve for us?"等, reserve 是"预留", book 是"预 订",可以灵活运用。
- "May I have your full name, please?"(您的全名是什么?)这句话是问对方的全名。如果问 "What's your name?"则没有固定的回答,可以回答姓,也可以回答名,也可以回答姓名, 视情况而定。
- **5.** "Can you spell it?"(您能拼写一下吗?)这句话一般常用于你需要对方说清楚一个地名、 人名或者专有名词时。
- 6. "No worries."(不用担心。)也可以说"Don't worry.",两个都是在安慰他人时使用。
- **7.** "In your case." (对你来说)。in one's case 是表示 "对……来说"的一个结构, 直译过来 是 "在……的案例中"。有一个词组形式较为相近, in case of... 意为 "以防……", 例如 in case of fire 就是 "以防火灾"的意思, 注意辨别。
- **8.** "Are there still rooms available?"(还有空余的房间吗?) "Are there still sth. available?" 是 在打电话预订的时候非常常用的一句话,这里的 something 可以是 rooms,也可以是 tables(订 座时)或者其他的一些名词。

**9.** "It's free of charge." (不收费。) charge 是 "收费"的意思, free 在这里表示 "免费"。"It's free." 根据语境也可以是 "免费"的意思。

# • 真题解析

### Question 1 答案 Chilcotin

听前预测:定位词 Hotel Name,提示词 Vancouver。

题目解析:定位句为"... there is a hotel in Vancouver named Holiday Chilcotin, which is very popular with guests on vacation.",不难听出定位词和提示词,听到定位词后,得知是非常见的地名,预测本题为字母拼写题,较为简单。需要注意的是字母 O 和 L 的区分。

## Question 2 答案 train station

听前预测:定位词 site,提示词 near、a,此处应填写表示地点的单数名词。

题目解析:定位句为"Actually it's ten miles from the city centre, near a train station."。本题在预测 中得知是表示地点的单数名词,在听力中出现两个符合的单数名词,注意区别干扰信息,本题 区别关键点在于 near,得知地点有具体限定,此类干扰信息在 Section 1 中较为常见。

## Question 3 答案 169

听前预测:定位词 price,提示词 \$,此处应填数字(价格)。

题目解析:定位句为"Normally, it's 210 dollars, but if you can make a reservation in advance, you can pay 169 dollars for a night."。本题在预测中应为数字,但与 price 有关的空格,通常不容易出现定位词 price,一般会出现与 price 有关的相关表达,比如 how much, expensive, it's 等。本题的第二个难点在于出现干扰信息,但此类干扰信息也较为常见,在价格有关的题目中通常会出现原始价格和优惠价格,本题中排除干扰信息的关键在于对 normally...but... 的理解。

## Question 4 答案 breakfast

听前预测:定位词 price,提示词 a free,此处应填单数名词。

题目解析:定位句为"Well, you need to pay separately for lunch and dinner, except the breakfast, which is provided from 7 to 9."。本题的解题关键点在于排除干扰信息,注意题目中的限定词 free,当出现限定词 free 时,通常会出现付费商品和免费商品,免费商品通常在付费商品之后出现,另外,也需要注意句中与支付有关的表达,比如 pay, cost 等,也需要注意句子是肯定方向还是否定方向,以本题为例,听力中的 except 与前文的 pay 构成转折否定信息。

## Question 5 答案 science

听前预测: 定位词 museum; 提示词 a、nearby, 此处为名词或形容词。

题目解析:定位句为"Yeah, it only takes 10 minutes to walk to a science museum sponsored by the city council."。本题较为简单,通过听前预测可知,本题中的空格词性,以及可以进一步推测词意, 应为表示博物馆类型的单词,一般来说不容易后置,答案会出现在之前。

#### Question 6 答案 boots

听前预测:定位词 bikes,提示词 bring,此处为名词。

题目解析:定位句为"If you like to go cycling there is a shop near the hotel, where you can rent a bike. Helmets are on sales, but you'll have to take your own boots."。本题中没有明显的定位词(名词),故观察上下文信息,由于听力是以题号顺序作为引导顺序,在文字信息较多的题目中,上下文已知信息是利用点,且上层信息的预测性较强,故选取 bike 为定位词。本题中也出现干扰信息 helmets,注意逻辑关系的选取,关键词为 but,且注意提示词 bring,干扰信息的特征通常为反向信息,本题中的干扰信息 helmets 正好与正确答案的提示词方向违背。

#### Question 7 答案 fishing

听前预测:定位词 fire;提示词 go;此处为动词的 -ing 形式。

题目解析:定位句为"And it's free of charge, but please be careful of fires, which are not allowed. If you like, you can go fishing in the lakes."。本题中依旧没有明显的定位词(名词),故与 Question 6 同理, 需要使用上层信息帮助定位。本题的技巧点在于听前预测空格词性,go 这个动词较为特殊,为不及物动词,若跟地点,需要与介词 to 连用,若省略 to,则需要地点为地点副词,听力中通常不考查地点副词拼写,故预判词性为动词的-ing 形式,且 go 之后的动词通常为某一种行为或活动。

#### Question 8 答案 tent

听前预测:定位词 sleep;提示词 a;此处为名词。

题目解析:定位句为"For camping, a tent can be borrowed for a rest from the driver."。本题属于此 套题中较难的题目。难点一在于预判的定位词在听力中没有出现,而被替换成了 rest;难点二在 于答案前置,要注意题目的语态和听力的语态若矛盾,前置可能性较大;难点三在于听力播放 速度较快,且与 Question 7 的距离紧密,容易跟丢。要注意提示词 a 的帮助,且需要注意本题语境, 预测此题应为表示功能为可供休息的单数名词。

#### Question 9 答案 black bears

听前预测:定位词 visitors、forest;提示词 see;此处为名词。

题目解析:定位句为"If you'd like some adventure, you can go hiking in the forest. Sometimes you can even see some black bears."。本题较为简单,需要注意的考点是句型变换,地点定位词 forest 前置,之后才听到本题的答案;在听前预测时,也能推断词意为森林中的事物。

#### Question 10 答案 gold mine

听前预测:定位词 an old,提示词 also,此处为名词。

题目解析: 定位句为 "One last thing. There is a visit to an ancient gold mine every afternoon."。本题中的 old 在听力中被替换成了 ancient, 故 ancient 不能成为答案;比较困难的点在于大多数学 生对 gold mine 比较陌生,乍一听不能迅速反应出其意思;另外, also 在听力录音中被替换成了 对话语流中的逻辑引导词 one last thing,这也需要平时多积累。

## **SECTION 2**

## ○ 听力原文

Right. Now, let me bring you up to date with arrangements for our cycling tournext month. First of all, think of the tents. You know at the beginning, the ideawas that I arranged to borrow some tents from the college, but it proves thatthey will be used by the hiking club at the same time, so I'm afraid you willhave to bring your own. So, do remember to tell me whether you prefer to use agingle tent or share with others. In this case, I'll know how many tents there'llbe when I make the reservation at the various campsites. Last time some of yousaid you would like to hire bikes and pick them up when you arrive instead oftaking your own. Well, I've asked lots of shops or agencies about bike hiring inSt. Andrews, the town where we'll be arriving, and unfortunately there aren'tQ13any shops that offer this service, so which, I am afraid, means taking your own.

I'll book them on the train when I book the train tickets, which reminds me,Q14I'll need to know the exact number of people going to, so that I can get a groupdiscount on the train fare. Another one that'll need to be booked is tickets for thefootball match we discussed last time. I've enquired about availability and thereQ15are only a few seats left so anyone who wants to go will need to get tickets verygoon, ideally today or tomorrow.

At our next meeting, <u>I'll be able to give you all individual packs with the final</u> program and something about the area we'll be cycling through and places we'll be visiting. I'm afraid I haven't had the time to do that yet.

Now, I'll tell you briefly about some of the attractions in the places we'll be staying, as I said we'll be taking the train to St. Andrews where there is one or two very good restaurants. <u>One thing that's definitely worth visiting there</u> is the sites where the original town was constructed nearly 1,000 years ago. <u>There's not much of the original buildings left but there's still plenty to see</u>. The site is being excavated and you'll be able to help out if you want to. Our next overnight stop will be in the village of Cluny. <u>There are a number of ancient</u> barns here that have been modernised into a museum indicating the significance of sheep in the area over the centuries. The wool used to be sold for cloth and it brought richness to the district. There are also several photos describing how

018

Q17

agricultural workers lived.

From there we'll leave for Pennerley. Pennerley is well known for its museum of village life but that's been refurbished at the moment and isn't likely to reopen by the time we go there, but there's an open-air farmer market everyday selling *Q19* fruits, vegetables, cheese and meat all grown or processed within a few miles of the town and sold by the farmers themselves. It's definitely worth a visit.

In Farlow, which is one of the oldest towns in the region, <u>there's a museum that</u> Q20 shows how horses used to be the most universal way of travelling around, and how they were gradually substituted by steam and later, of course, electric trains, buses, cars and bicycles. Right, now, I'll pass around this sheet of paper...

## **」**「听力场景」

- 谈话场景:旅游场景
- **人物关系**:管理人员与参与者
- 谈话话题:旅行前的准备工作介绍

# 0 词汇注释

campaign n. 活动	excavate v. 挖掘
campsite n. 露营营地	overnight stop 过夜之地
barn n. 谷仓	indicate v. 表明
be modernised into 被改造成	agricultural adj. 农业的
discount n. 折扣	be known for 因而闻名
the train fare 火车票价	refurbish v. 翻新
availability n. 可用性	universal adj. 普遍的
individual pack 独立文件夹	substitute v. 代替
original adj. 最初的	steam n. 蒸汽
construct v. 建造	electric trains 电汽火车

# 交际与语言表达

- "Now, let me bring you up to date with arrangements for our cycling tour next month." (现在让 我跟大家汇报一下下个月自行车环游的最新安排。)重点在于 bring sb. up to date with 意为"给 某人带来最新的消息",这个用法属于地道口语表达,注意积累。
- 2. "So, do remember to tell me whether you prefer to use a single tent or share with others." (一定

要记得告诉我你们更喜欢单人帐篷还是多人帐篷。)这句话中"一定"这层含义是通过陈述句中助动词 do 还原体现的,第一个 do 并不是疑问句的开头,而是表示强调后面的动词;除此之外这里的 tent 还可以换成 room 等词,在集体旅行时可能听到导游说类似的话。

- "...and unfortunately there aren't any shops that offer this service, so which, I am afraid, means taking your own."(不幸的是,没有任何一家店提供这种服务,所以恐怕你们只能自备了。)
  这句话中要知道的是 offer service 这个用法,表示"提供服务"。
- 4. "At our next meeting I'll be able to give you all individual packs with the final program." (下一次开会时,我会给每个人逐一介绍最后的情况。)这句话一般是在旅行出发前的最后一次简单会议上,需要针对个人安排时会用到的句子。
- 5. "Now, I'll tell you briefly about some of the attractions in the places we'll be staying."(现在我会简单跟大家介绍一下我们沿途的一些名胜。)旅行时导游们经常说这句话, attraction 是"景点"的意思, places we'll be staying 字面意思是"我们要待的地方", 实际上就是表示"沿途"这层含义。
- 6. "From there we'll leave for Pennerley."(我们将从那里动身前往 Pennerley。)这句话中的 from there 是指代前文的地点, leave for 表示"动身前往",后面跟的地名是目的地,在实 际生活中很常用。
- 7. "Pennerley is well-known for its museum of village life, but that's been refurbished at the moment and isn't likely to reopen by the time we go there." (Pennerley 的乡村生活博物馆很有名,但 它眼下正在翻修,而且我们到那儿的时候还不会开放。)这里的语境很常见,在去往一个地 方旅行时,导游在介绍那些因为翻修 (refurbish) 而不能开放的景点时可能会用到。
- 8. "It's definitely worth a visit."(那里绝对值得一看。)这句话在导游介绍景点或者你向他人介绍一个名胜时都非常常用。这里的 visit 是个名词,换作动词也可以改写为"It's definitely worth visiting."。

# ○ 真题解析

#### Question 11 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 tents。

题目解析:定位句为 "First of all, think of the tents, you know at the beginning, the idea was that I arranged to borrow some tents from the college, but it proves that they will be used by the hiking club at the same time, so I'm afraid you will have to bring your own."。本题的定位词为 tents,但需要注意干扰信息, at the beginning 之后引出之前的干扰信息;随即通过 but 否定上文提到的信息,从而引出正确答案, your own 表示答案选择 A。

## Question 12 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 campsites。

题目解析: 定位句为 "So, do remember to tell me whether you prefer to use a single tent or share with others. In this case, I'll to know how many tents there'll be for when I make the reservation at the

various campsites."。本题难点在于与 Question 11 之间的间隔较短,且本题与上一题之间存在紧密的粘连关系。粘连关系具体表现为: do remember to tell me → you prefer to use or share → I'll know how many。因此本题答案为 B。

#### Question 13 答案 A

#### 听前预测:定位词 bicycles。

题目解析: 定位句为"Well, I've asked lots of shops or agencies about bike hiring in St. Andrews, the town where we'll be arriving, and unfortunately there aren't any shops that offer this service, so which, I am afraid, means taking your own."。本题比较简单,具体表现为含有两个较为简单的考点:考点一是 bicycles 被同义替换成了 bikes, 难度系数较低,定位词虽然被替换,但依旧为简单易识别词汇;考点二是 and unfortunately,表示语流转折,应关注其后是否出现反方向信息。因此答案为 A。

#### Question 14 答案 C

#### 听前预测:定位词 train tickets。

题目解析: 定位句为"I'll book them on the train when I book the train tickets, which reminds me, I'll need to know the exact number of people going to, so that I can get a group discount on the train fare."。本题较为简单,定位词 train 先出现,此时应注意与 train 相关的部分已经展开,其后需要注意 book the train tickets 中 book 表示的意思是预订,且 book 的主语是 I (组织者),因此答案为 C。

#### Question 15 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 tickets、a football match。

题目解析:定位句为"Another one that'll need to be booked is tickets for the football match we discussed last time. I've enquired about availability and there are only a few seats left so anyone who wants to go will need to get tickets very soon. ideally today or tomorrow."。本题定位词中需要注意 与 Question 14 的区分,上一题也是有关 tickets,但本题特别强调的是 football match,故选择 football match 作为与上一题定位词的区别一并定位。另外,还需要注意逻辑连词 so 之后出现的 结论。故答案为 B。

#### Question 16 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 information、area。

题目解析: 定位句为 "At our next meeting, I'll be able to give you all individual packs with the final program and something about the area we'll be cycling through and places we'll be visiting."。本题中 定位词 information 在原文的语境中被替换为 something, 识别难度系数较高, 但是另外一个定位 词 area 原词出现, 较容易捕捉。本题的难点依旧在于对整句话的理解, 需要捕捉到本题的动作 发出者仍然为 I (组织者)。因此本题答案为 C。

#### Question 17 答案 E

听前预测:定位词 St. Andrews。

题目解析:定位句为"One thing that's definitely worth visiting there is the sites where the original town was constructed nearly 1,000 years ago. There not much of the original buildings left but there's still plenty to see."。定位句中的 original buildings 为题目中 old ruins 的替换词,因此本题答案选择 E。

#### Question 18 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 Cluny。

题目解析: 定位句为 "Our next overnight stop will be in the village of Cluny, there are a number of ancient barns here that have been modernised into a museum indicating the significance of sheep in the area over the centuries."。首先,定位句中需要排除干扰信息 ancient barns,整句话的意思通过 have been modernised into 作为重心转移,应重点关注 into 之后的内容,其次,museum 中的描述 提及 sheep。因此本题答案选择 A。

#### Question 19 答案 C

#### 听前预测:定位词 Pennerley。

题目解析:定位句为"Pennerley is well known for its museum of village life but that's been refurbished at the moment and isn't likely to reopen by the time we go there but there's an open-air farmer market everyday selling fruits, vegetables, cheese and meat all grown or processed within a few miles of the town and sold by the farmers themselves."。本题定位词后出现干扰信息,容易误认为 Pennerley 的 匹配项为与 museum 有关的内容。本题需要考查学生整体理解的能力,关于 Pennerley 的后半部 分描述中的关键词,比如 farmer market,尤其是 fruits, vegetables, cheese, meat 等均为题目中 locally produced food 的同义替换词。因此本题答案选择 C。

#### Question 20 答案 G

#### 听前预测:定位词 Farlow。

题目解析: 定位句为"In Farlow, which is one of the oldest towns in the region, there's a museum that shows how horses used to be the most universal way of travelling around how they were gradually substituted by steam and later..."。本题较为简单,出现的关键词,比如 horses, travelling, steam 等, 较为明确指示出同义替换 transport museum。因此本题答案选择 G。

## **SECTION 3**

## ○ 听力原文

Tutor: Come in, Helen, what can I do for you?Helen: Well, I'm doing research for the anthropology project. And I was hoping to ask some help for a few details.



Q21

Q22

Q23

*Q24* 

Tutor:	Sure. I remember you opted Pacific tapa cloth as the topic, didn't
	you? What do you figure out so far?
Helen:	Well, I was going to introduce my project by stating that tapa
	cloth is fibre made from bark, just the out layer of the trees, which
	particularly universal among the Pacific Islands, but not exclusive
	to them. Actually, people in other parts of the world have also
	produced high-quality cloth from bark. But what set pacific tapa
	apart is the incredible variety role it's played in this region.
Tutor:	Nice! So what about raw materials that used in the production?
Helen:	Well, tapa cloth is made from many species of tree. In the Pacific,
	the paper mulberry tree is most common, but it doesn't thrive in
	all conditions. In fact, it wasn't discovered in the islands at first,
	but was carried in canoes by the first migrants. Tapa is also made
	from the breadfruit tree, which is a more convenient way, because
	its fruit is the staple food. The paper mulberry tree is only grown
	for tapa making mill.
Tutor:	Yes, that's right. Then how about the Maori people here in New
	Zealand?
Helen:	But at present the Maori don't produce tapa.
Tutor:	Yeah, but I suggest you should take it into account. We know that
	when Maori migrate here from other pacific islands, they were
	ready to produce tapa because they took the paper mulberry tree
	with them. The thing was after they'd been in New Zealand a
	bit, they found the flax plant is superior to tapa, because it makes
	stronger fabric. By the time Europeans arrived in the 18th century,
	Mao were producing all their fabric from flax rather than the tapa
	and had been for some time.
Helen:	OK. So in terms of the production process itself, first the inner
	bark is beaten with wooden hammer to soften the fibres; then the
	various pieces are glued together using adhesive paste made from
	the aloe root tuber, which is the only way to fabricate large pieces
	of cloth because <u>bark strings are too fine to be woven together and</u>
	stitch isn't strong enough.
Tutor:	So now you should do more research on the details about different
<b>TT</b> 1	countries.
Helen:	Where should I go into now?

53

9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

NG 新航道 NEW CHANNEL

Tutor:	Well, I think Samoa is the typical place known for its Seaple,	
	which is hand-painted with representations of the ancestors. Till	Q25
	now, at the most profound events in lives, such as births, funerals,	
	weddings and the investiture of chief, some are with Seaple ropes	
	to add significance and eating to the ceremony.	
Helen:	OK. Then I can talk about Tonga. It seems to me that the great	
	innovation in Tonga has been developing a simple coarse cloth,	
	which is quick and easy to produce. This is suitable for all sorts of	Q26
	daily functions around the house like bed covers, nets and curtains.	
Tutor:	Good point. Now what about Cook Islands tapa?	
Helen:	Well, the Sweallier is of poor quality; consequently, the bread	
	fruit tree is often used. One type of thick cloth, called Tikoda, was	
	wrapped around the poles and used to make the entrances to places	<i>Q27</i>
	of worship, and therefore, was highly regarded in local culture.	
Tutor:	You might mention Fiji as well, which is interesting, because tapa	Q28
	was actually used as currency there. Fijians used to sail between	
	the islands and exchange tapa for other commodities like canoes	
	or pigs.	
Helen:	I know that in Tahiti, the tapa cloth is regarded differently, because	
	the patterns are in colour, which is considered more valuable than	
	the usual patterns.	
Tutor:	You are right about the Tahitians using coloured pigments, but	
	they aren't more valuable. The colours are only decoration. People	Q29
	enjoy wearing bright robes especially for dancing and competitive	
	games and do it just for fun.	
Helen:	Oh, I'll take a note of it. Well, the last place I was going to	
	mention was Tikopia. Even today it's a common place to see	
	wearing clothes made of tapa cloth. And on many of the other	
	islands, the tapa only come out on special occasions. But here you	Q30
	see people working in the gardens wearing tapa.	
Tutor:	Sound promising, Helen. I'll look forward to the presentation of	
	your project.	



- 读话场景: 学术场景
- ●人物关系:老师与学生
- 谈话话题:讨论研究太平洋岛国传统服饰的人类学项目

# 0 词汇注释

anthropology n. 人类学	adhesive paste 浆糊
figure out 解决	the aloe root tuber 芦荟块茎
bark n. 树皮	representation n. 表现
the out layer 外层	profound adj. 意义深远的
Pacific Islands 太平洋岛屿	funeral n. 葬礼
exclusive adj. 专属的	investiture n. 授职仪式
high-quality adj. 高质量的	innovation n. 创新
set apart 使与众不同	coarse adj. 粗糙的
incredible variety 丰富多样	function n. 功能
raw materials 原材料	consequently adv. 因此
species n. 种类	pole n. 顶端
mulberry n. 桑树	worship n. 崇拜
thrive vi. 茁壮成长	currency n. 货币
condition n. 条件	sail v. 航行
canoe n. 独木舟	exchange v. 交换
migrant n. 移民	commodity n. 商品
convenient adj. 方便的	pattern n. 图案
staple adj. 主要的	pigment n. 颜料
mill n. エ厂	be superior to 优于
take into account 考虑到	fabric n. 织物
migrate from 从向迁移	flax n. 亚麻
in terms of 依据	robe n. 礼服
inner adj. 内部的	competitive adj. 竞争性的
fibre n. 纤维	

# 交际与语言表达

- "And I was hoping to ask some help for a few details."(我正想着问一些细节问题。)这句话 在与老师交流时很常用, I was hoping 就是指"我刚想"的意思。
- "What do you figure out so far?"(到现在为止你有什么想法?) figure out 本意是"弄清", 但因为是导师在问学生问题,这里更接近于问学生基于话题有什么样的理解。这也是在与 老师交流时常见的表达。

- 3. "So what about raw materials that used in the production?"(那么用于生产的原材料呢?)这 句话就是要学会 raw materials 这个用法,表示"原材料",一般指加工某件商品或者工业品 所用的原材料。
- **4.** "But I suggest you should take it into account."(但我建议你考虑一下。) take... into account 是 "考虑一下某事"的意思,是很常见的口语表达。
- 5. "Where should I go into now?"(我现在应该研究什么呢?)根据上下文语境,这里应该是指"那 么我现在应该朝哪个方向(研究)呢?"这种表达都有着很强的语境,要根据实际情况判断。
- **6.** "You are right about the Tahitians using coloured pigments, but they aren't more valuable." (你 就大溪地人使用颜料的观点是对的,但它们并不会更珍贵。)这是在学术讨论中的典型"欲 抑先扬"。
- 7. "I'll take a note of it."字面意思是"我会记个笔记。"但至于有没有记在笔头上不得而知, 只是表达的"会记下来"这层含义。
- **8.** "I'll look forward to the presentation of your project."(我很期待你的项目主题演讲。) presentation 是很常见的一种课堂形式,即学生做"主题报告",简称 pre。

## ○ 真题解析

新航道

#### Question 21 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 cloth。

题目解析: 定位句为 "Actually, people in other parts of the world have also produced high-quality cloth from bark. But what set pacific tapa apart is the incredible variety role it's played in this region."。 听力中 set apart 为题目中 be different from 的同义替换词,并且 incredible variety 为选项 C 中 a wider range 的替换词。因此本题答案选择 C。

#### Question 22 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 paper mulberry tree。

题目解析: 定位句为"... tapa cloth is made from species of tree. In the Pacific, the paper mulberry tree is most common, but it doesn't thrive in all conditions. In fact, it wasn't discovered in the islands at first, but was carried in canoes by the first migrants."。根据定位句中 doesn't thrive in all conditions 可以排除 C 选项; 通过逻辑连接词 in fact 引出句子重点,并根据 wasn't discovered 和 was carried by the first migrants 可知 mulberry tree 并非是 native,答案 B 符合;选项 A 中的描述属于张冠李戴, 应该是 the breadfruit tree 的特征。

#### Question 23 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Maori people、New Zealand。

题目解析: 定位句为 "We know that when Maori migrate here from other pacific islands, they were ready to produce tapa because they took the paper mulberry tree with them. The thing was after they'd been in New Zealand a bit, they found the flax plant is superior to tapa, because it makes stronger fabric."。

本题定位词属于特殊定位词,定位的层面是较为容易的,没有难度系数。需要关注的是本题在 定位词后出现干扰信息,因此需要注意题目当中的关键词 stop making tapa,根据听力中关于 flax plant 的描述: which is superior to tapa, because it makes stronger fabric,可知正确答案为 C。

#### Question 24 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 large pieces。

题目解析: 定位句为"... then the various pieces are glued together using adhesive paste made from the aloe root tuber, which is the only way to fabricate large pieces of cloth because bark strings are too fine to be woven together and stitch isn't strong enough."。根据定位句中的 glued, adhesive paste 等词,可知同义替换为选项 A 中的 stuck,因此正确答案为 A 选项。注意表达 too...to... 表示否定,所以 too fine to be woven 可排除 B 选项,又根据 stitch isn't strong enough,可排除 C 选项。

#### Question 25 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Samoa。

题目解析: 定位句为"... Samoa is the typical place known for its Seaple, which is hand-painted with representations of the ancestors. Till now, at the most profound events in lives, such as births, funerals, weddings and the investiture of chief, some are with Seaple ropes to add significance and eating to the ceremony."。根据定位句中的关键词,比如 representations of ancestors, births, funerals, weddings 等, 可知正确答案为 C。

#### Question 26 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 Tonga。

题目解析: 定位句为"This is suitable for all sorts of daily functions around the house like bed covers, nets and curtains."。根据定位句中的关键词,比如 daily functions,以及对 daily functions 的举例: bed covers, nets and curtains 等,可知正确答案为 B。

#### Question 27 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Cook Islands。

题目解析: 定位句为"... the Sweallier is of poor quality; consequently, the bread fruit tree is often used. One type of thick cloth, called Tikoda, was wrapped around the poles and used to make the entrances to places of worship, and therefore, was highly regarded in local culture."。根据定位句中的 关键词 worship, local culture 可知答案为 C。

#### Question 28 答案 D

听前预测:定位词 Fiji。

题目解析: 定位句为"You might mention Fiji as well, which is interesting, because tapa was actually used as currency there. Fijians used to sail between the islands and exchange tapa for other commodities like canoes or pigs."。根据定位句中的关键词 currency, exchange, commodities 等,可知均为与商业活动有关的词汇,因此正确答案为 D。
### Question 29 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 Tahiti。

题目解析:定位句为"You are right about the Tahitians using coloured pigments, but they aren't more valuable. The colours are only decoration. People enjoy wearing bright robes especially for dancing and competitive games and do it just for fun."。根据定位句中的关键词 dancing, competitive games, just for fun 等,可知均为与娱乐活动有关的词汇,因此正确答案为 A。

### Question 30 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 Tikopia。

题目解析:定位句为"And on many of the other islands, the tapa only come out on special occasions. But here you see people working in the gardens wearing tapa."。本题在定位句中出现干扰信息 special occasions,考生需要注意捕捉逻辑连接词 but 后出现的信息是否否定上层信息,本题中 but 后半部分中的关键词 working,体现了 practical 的特性,因此本题答案选择 B。

### **SECTION 4**

### 0 听力原文

We were required to do the investigation regarding survival strategies of particular animals, and I chose to study how the butterflies will do for survival when cold weather and food shortage could easily influence their life cycle.

I concentrated on a number of main strategies butterflies adopt to handle these harsh conditions: hibernation, and migration.

First let's talk about the hibernation, which means a long term sleep, in which an animal's metabolism slows to conserve strength.

Various butterfly species have formed different patterns of hibernation, at continuous periods of their life cycle.

For example, the 'Banded Hair Freak' hardly hibernates in its full grown adultQ31form, but as an egg. And another species, the 'Dappled White', breathes duringQ32the winter in a crystallise stage, and during this time, it's able to draw on theenergy it stimulated earlier on in its larval stage.



Though the slowing of the metabolism in hibernation functions with many of the difficulties faced in winter, it can't prevent them all.

In addition, some butterflies have extra plans for survival. For instance, they 033 develop a substance in their blood, usually in glycerol, or sorbitol, which serves as 'anti-freeze', thereby adding extra resistance against lower temperatures.

Actually, there is a positive side about the cold weather, fewer predators exist around 034 to cause problems, this is because they are actively mainly in warm weather.

So, now let's move on to the second type of survival strategy the butterflies used in winter: migration. That means moving to regions with a more suitable environment.

I'm going to start this topic with a detailed study about particular cases of migratory species, the 'Monarch Butterfly'.

Many butterfly species are found in various zones of the world migrate, like 'the Red Admiral', a British butterfly which 'winters' in North Africa, but the 'Monarch Butterfly' is the sole example to do this in North America.

035

At any stage of the life cycle, the Monarch cannot survive in the low winter temperatures, so when it gets cold, the Monarchs begin to gather in huge groups and fly south. They can travel up to 3,500 miles.

But only the last summer generation of Monarchs migrate. Normal generations Q36 only live for a maximum of 10 days, in fact the last migration generation, as reported, do for 6 months, which enables them to take such a long journey.

037 These huge teams of migrating monarchs only fly during daylight hours, and at night they usually have a rest in trees, again often in vast groups.

Research is now being exercised into what encourages them to reach the destination. It has been known for years that they find their way on the Q38journey by following rivers, and there are a few these along their migratory route. However, the new research indicates they may also treat the sun as a 039 navigational aid.

During this time, they are able to feed, mainly from a type of flower called 'milkweed', but they are not able to reproduce during this period.

The Monarchs 'hand in their lineage' to a particular region in Mexico, known as the 'Pier A Sequoia'.

The Monarchs are anticipated with great interest within the region, and over Q40 recent years, there annual arrival has gained great popularity among tourists.

However, their habitat is being increasingly threatened...

### ○ 听力场景

- 谈话场景: 学校场景
- **人物关系**:学生课堂报告
- 谈话话题: 以蝴蝶生存策略为题的大一学生课堂报告

### 词汇注释

1 + 5 - 6	
survival strategies 生存策略	region n. 地区
investigation n. 调查	zone n. 区域
particular adj. 特别的	sole adj. 唯一的
food shortage 食源短缺	gather v. 聚集
life cycle 生命周期	generation n. 一代
handle v. 处理	maximum n. 最大限度
harsh adj. 严寒的	enable v. 使能够
hibernation n. 冬眠	monarch n. 帝王(蝶)
metabolism n. [生理] 新陈代谢	migratory route 迁徙路线
conserve v. 保存	a navigational aid 导航助手
continuous adj. 连续的	reproduce v. 繁殖
stimulate v. 刺激	lineage n. 血统
larval adj. 幼虫的	anticipate v. 预料
substance n. 物质	annual adj. 每年的
glycerol n. [有化]甘油	popularity n. 欢迎
sorbitol n. 山梨醇	habitat n. 栖息地
resistance n. 防御	threatened adj. 受到威胁的

### 交际与语言表达

- "I concentrated on a number of main strategies butterflies adopt to handle these harsh conditions, hibernation, and migration."(我把研究重点放在了一些蝴蝶采取的应对严酷条件、冬眠和迁 徙的策略上。)本句中的 I concentrate on...本意是"我专注于某事",但在学术报告中,就 是表示"研究重点是某事"。
- "In addition, some butterflies have extra plans for survival."(除此之外,为了生存,一些蝴蝶 还有额外的策略。)这句话中的 in addition(除此之外)是表示对上文内容的补充,后面的 内容一定是跟前文所述内容有一定关系的。
- **3.** "So, now let's move on to the second type of survival strategy the butterflies used in winter." (那 么我们现在来看一看蝴蝶在冬天用到的第三种生存策略。) 句中 move on to... 表示"把目光 转移到……上"的意思,是很常见的表达。
- **4.** "I'm going to start this topic with a detailed study about particular cases of migratory species, the 'Monarch Butterfly'."(我要用针对帝王蝶这一种生物的详细个案研究来开启这个话题。)句中"I'm going to start this topic with..."这种结构是很典型的开启话题研究的句型。
- 5. "Research is now being exercised into what encourages them reach the destination." (现在已经 有是关于什么促使帝王蝶前往目的地的研究展开了。)research is now being exercised 意为"研 究已经展开了",但研究还没有完成,尚处于研究阶段中。
- **6.** "However, the new research indicates they may also treat the sun as a navigational aid." (然而新的研究表明它们可能也把太阳当作导航工具。)句中 research indicates (研究表明) 是很常见的用法。
- 7. "The Monarchs 'hand in their lineage' to a particular region in Mexico, known as the 'Pier A Sequoia'."(帝王蝶把它们的血脉交给墨西哥一个叫 Pier A Sequoia 的地方。)句中的 known as 是一个专有名词的标志词,整个句子都是在解释 Pier A Sequoia 是什么。
- **8.** "However, their habitat is being increasingly threatened…"(然而,它们的栖息地正遭受着日 益严重的威胁。)句型 sth. is being increasingly threatened (……正在遭受日益严重的威胁) 很常见。

### ○ 真题解析

### Question 31 答案 egg

听前预测:定位词 Banded Hair Freak,提示词 form,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"... the 'Banded Hair Freak' hardly hibernates in its full grown adult form, but as an egg."。本题定位词为特殊定位词,在听力中较容易捕捉,需要注意的是提示词 form 之后需填写表示形式的名词;且在听力定位句中出现干扰信息,重点需要注意逻辑连接词 but 的功能。

#### Question 32 答案 energy

听前预测: 定位词 Dappled White,提示词 accumulate、larval stage,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"... the 'Dappled White', breathes during the winter in a crystallise stage, and during this time, it's able to draw on the energy it stimulated earlier on in its larval stage."。同 31 题, 本题定位词为特殊定位词,在听力中较容易捕捉。需要注意的是录音中的 stimulate 与题目中的 accumulate 为同义词,可以使用词根词缀法的小技巧判别同义替换。另外,本题中虽然定位词 Dappled White 和提示词 larval stage 均以原词形式在听力中出现,但题目中的陈述句关系在听力中被替换为定语从句,故导致答案前置,需要考生多加练习。

#### Question 33 答案 anti-freeze / extra resistance

听前预测: 定位词 substance, 提示词 blood, 此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句为"... they develop a substance in their blood, usually in glycerol, or sorbitol, which serves as 'anti-freeze', thereby adding extra resistance against lower temperatures."。本题中定位词原词重现,在捕捉这道题位置方面相对容易。但是在判定答案的部分,需要注意,在 blood 后是 usually 开头的插入语来解释 blood,之后 which 引导的定语从句才开始解释 substance 的功能,后通过逻辑引导词 thereby 来标出最终功能。

#### Question 34 答案 warm

听前预测:定位词 predators;提示词 weather;此处应填形容词。

题目解析:定位句为"Actually, there is a positive side about the cold weather, fewer predators exist around to cause problems, this is because they are actively mainly in warm weather."。本题突破口在于听前预测时空格后的词汇为 weather,可预测空格上应填写一个表示天气状况的形容词的可能性较高,另外,解题难点在于注意题干中的 can only 的限定,表示特殊的能力,听力的过程中需要根据题目本身的意思,甄别出正确的答案。

#### Question 35 答案 North America

听前预测:定位词 Monarch butterflies,提示词 move to,此处为表示地点的名词。

题目解析:定位句为"British butterfly which 'winters' in North Africa, but the 'Monarch Butterfly' is the sole example to do this in North America."。本题难度系数一般,在听前预测时首先需要注意 判定 move to 后面常跟表示地点的名词,所以听录音时重点听取表示地点的名词,其次,本题的考点在于干扰信息,注意定位句中 but 的逻辑引导作用。

#### Question 36 答案 6 months

听前预测: 定位词 survival skill; 提示词 last for up to, 此处应为表示时间长度的词。

题目解析:定位句为"Normal generations only live for a maximum of 10 days, in fact the last migration generation, as reported, do for 6 months, which enables them to take such a long journey."。本题的难度系数较低,主要的考点在于对空格处词性的预判与把握,last for 表示持续了多久的时间,通常后面紧跟表示时间长度的词;另外,排除干扰信息 10 days 也是本题的另一个考点,注意 in fact 的逻辑引导作用。

#### Question 37 答案 trees

听前预测:定位词 daytime;提示词 stay in、night,此处为名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"These huge teams of migrating monarchs, only fly during daylight hours, and at night they usually have a rest in trees, again often in vast groups."。本题较为简单,听前预测时需要把握好 daytime 和 night 两个词汇,注意在听力中区分。另外, stay in 也暗示了空格处应该填写的是在夜晚可以停留的表示地点的名词。

### Question 38 答案 rivers

听前预测:定位词 researchers;提示词 along;此处为名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"It has been known for years that they find their way on the journey by following rivers, and there are a few these along their migratory route."。本题中的定位词与答案分别在两句话中出现,考查考生把握整句话意思的能力;此外,本题中的 orient 和 by flying along 在听力中分别被替换成了 find their way 和 by。

#### Question 39 答案 sun

听前预测:定位词 navigational aid,提示词 direction,此处为名词。

题目解析: 定 位 句 为 "However, the new research indicates they may also treat the sun as a navigational aid."。本题较为简单,题目中的 follow the direction of...for navigational aid 在听力中 被替换为了 treat...as a navigational aid。

### Question 40 答案 tourists

听前预测:定位词 annual arrival,提示词 interest,此处为名词。

题目解析: 定位句为 "The Monarchs are anticipated with great interest within the region, and over recent years, there annual arrival has gained great popularity among tourists."。本题中听力预判很重要, be a good interest to 预示着空格中应该填写表示人群的名词,在听力过程中听到关键词和提示词后得知本题定位,之后听取符合空格词意的名词即可。

# TEST 2

### **SECTION 1**

Woman:	Morning, thanks for calling Metro Link. Is there anything I can do	
	for you?	
Man:	Good morning, I would like to go to Harbour City tomorrow	Example
	before 11 a.m., eh, from Bayswater.	
Woman:	Well, for Bayswater	
Man:	Oh, no, no. From Bayswater, where I am currently living, but	
	Harbour City is my destination.	
Woman:	Sorry. That means, Bayswater to Harbour City. Which mode of	
	vehicles do you prefer, by bus or train?	
Man:	In fact, I have no preference, only if it brought me to Harbour	
	faster.	
Woman:	Well, if you take an express train, you'll be right in Harbour within	
	an hour from departure. Let's see, yes, I recommend you to get on	Q1
	the 9:30 a.m. express.	
Man:	Sounds perfect. So, at which station should I get on the train?	
Woman:	Helendale is the nearest station to you.	
Man:	Henlensvale? Did you say that?	
Woman:	No, Helendale, that's H-E-L-E-N-D-A-L-E.	Q2
Man:	Then how can I get there fastest?	
Woman:	Umm Let me see, please wait a minute, I need to have a look.	
	It says you probably have two options for the routes: the first one	
	is the 706 bus from Bayswater Shopping Centre to Central Street;	Q3
	there will be another bus that can take you to the train station. Or if	
	you don't mind walking directly to the Central Street, like couple	
	of kilometres, then you can take the bus there bringing you to the	
	train station.	
Man:	Sure, but which bus is that, the one in Central Street?	
Woman:	The 702 will take oh, sorry, it's the 782 that will take you to the	Q4
	station.	
Man:	I believe walking will be fine, so option two might seem better to	
	me. When should I arrive at Central street to catch the bus?	

# 9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

Woman:	There are two buses that you can catch up and get the station on time, one just before 9 o'clock, one right after. Yet in the morning, it might be better to take the earlier one just in case of a traffic
	jam or something like that. I'd like to say the 8:55 one is more
	reassuring than the 9:05 one.
Man:	Sure, I don't want to miss the train, so the five to nine one will be better.
 Man:	One more thing, how much would the fares cost?
Woman:	Well, the bus is \$1.8 in cash and the train is \$10 each way. But, do
	you have a Travel Link Card?
Man:	No, but I may get one before tomorrow.
Woman:	Alright, if you have the card, you can pay considerably less. The
	bus will cost you \$1.5 and the train to Harbour sorry, wait, it will
	still cost you \$10 because it is during rush hours in the morning, I'm
	afraid. Yet, if you could return at an off-peak time
Man:	What do you mean by that?
Woman:	All right, if you could begin your returning journey before 5 in the
	afternoon or later than 7:45 (a quarter to eight) in the evening
Man:	In fact, my plan is that I won't start to go back home until 8 o'clock
	anyway.
Woman:	Then you can save a lot of cash using your Travel Link Card. You
	did mention that you were planning to buy one, didn't you?
Man:	Yes, today, maybe later, I'll pick one up.
Woman:	It means, with cash, it would cost you \$10, but if with your card,
	you will only pay \$7.15 for returning.
Man:	Thank you.
Woman:	Is there anything else I can help you with?
Man:	Ah, yes. In fact, I would like to know if the Travel Link Card
	supports ferry services?
Woman:	If the ferry services you say is Harbour City ferries that connect
	the northern and southern banks, then yes. They are commuter
	ferries, one-way trip costs \$4.5, but with the Travel Link Card you
	will enjoy a 20% discount, and the cost will be \$3.55.
Man:	So, \$3.55 for it What about the tour boats?
Woman:	You mean those ferries going upriver on sightseeing tours for
	tourists? No, they do not belong to Travel Link company, and they

only take cash and credit card.
Man: Oh, I see. So, I may believe that you might not know how much they cost for one tour?
Woman: Actually, I do know. I took a friend to the trip up river just last week. We determined to go an afternoon tour and it cost us \$35 Q10 each. There is also a whole-day option costing \$65.
Man: Thank you. You really helped me a lot.
Woman: With pleasure. Do enjoy your trip!

### 听力场景

- 谈话场景:预订场景
- **人物关系**: 接线员与客户
- 谈话话题:预订车票与询问线路

### 0 词汇注释

destination *n*. 目的地 preference *n*. 偏爱 express train 特快列车 departure *n*. 发车 catch up 赶上 reassuring *adj*. 令人放心的 considerably *adv*. 非常地 rush hours 交通高峰时刻 off-peak time 非高峰时间 pick one up 买一个交通卡 commuter ferries 渡轮 upriver *adj*. 上游的 credit card 信用卡

### 交际与语言表达

- 1. "Which mode of vehicles do you prefer, by bus or train?"(你要选择哪一类交通方式?公交车还是火车?)在电话或者当面咨询出行线路时,短途旅行可能会遇见这样的选择。mode of vehicles 可以换作 type of transportation,都是交通方式的意思。
- "In fact, I have no preference, only if it brought me to Harbour faster."(其实我也没什么偏好,只要能让我更快到达 Harbour 就行。)本句需要学会的是"I have no preference,",当被问及偏好时,如果确实没有特别的喜好,就可以用这句话先回答。
- **3.** "Let me see, please wait a minute, I need to have a look." (请稍等,我需要查一下。) 这句话 常在问询台或者电话询问中听到对方使用。
- 4. "I'd like to say the 8:55 one is more reassuring than the 9:05 one." (我觉得 8 点 55 分的那一班 比 9 点 05 分的那一班更保险。) 这里需要注意的用法是 more reassuring (更令人放心),相当于 better,但因为是在推荐行程安排,因此这个用法更贴近实际。

- **5.** "One more thing, how much would the fares cost?"(还有一件事:车票多少钱?)车费要用 fare 这个词,fee 指的是比较大额的单笔费用,price 是标价和价格。
- 6. "Sorry, wait, it will still cost you \$10 because it is during rush hours in the morning, I'm afraid. Yet, if you could return at an off-peak time..." (请稍等, 早高峰时候要付 10 美元。如果你的 回程是在非高峰时段……) 这里要注意的用法是 rush hours 和 off-peak time, 分别表示"高 峰时段"和"非高峰时段"。
- 7. "Then you can save a lot of cash using your Travel Link Card."(使用 Travel Link 卡能省很多的钱。)由于国外的公交系统很多也是部分私营的,因此不一样的线路有不一样的运营公司, 对应的就有不一样的服务卡。
- **8.** "With pleasure. Do enjoy your trip!"(不客气!祝您旅途愉快!)这里回答"谢谢"用的是With pleasure,字面意思是"很愉快",但其实就是表示不用谢的客套话,可以积累。

### ○ 真题解析

#### Question 1 答案 9:30 a.m.

听前预测:定位词 express train,提示词 leaves at,此处应填写与时间有关的信息。 题目解析:定位句为"Well, if you take an express train, you'll be right in Harbour within an hour from departure. Let's see, yes, I recommend you to get on the 9:30 a.m. express."。定位词在听力中原 词出现,捕捉没有难度,听到定位词后,根据听前预测可知本题为时间信息,较为简单,题目 中的 leave at 在听力中被替换成了 departure。

#### Question 2 答案 Helendale

听前预测: 定位词 nearest station, 提示词 is, 此处应填写表示地名的信息。

题目解析: 定位句为"Henlendale is the nearest station to you."。本题在预测中得知是表示地名的 信息。定位词在听力中原词重现,答案在定位句中出现时并无拼写,之后出现对话双方相互确 认信息的情况,注意排除不正确的干扰信息 Henlensvale,而重点抓取正确答案的拼写,注意区 分"l"和"d"。

### Question 3 答案 Central Street

听前预测:定位词 Number 706;提示词 heads for;此处应填表示地点的名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"It says you probably have two options for the routes, the first one is the 706 bus from Bayswater Shopping Centre to Central Street; there will be another bus that can take you to the train station."。本题在预测中为表示地点的名词,注意听取过程中表示地点的名词,有两种情况:有可能是熟悉词汇,也有可能是非熟悉词汇;若为熟悉词汇,则不会给出拼写。在听力过程中,需要排除干扰信息 shopping centre,注意把握题目中的关键词 to,得知本题填写的为目的地的地点信息,而并非出发地的地点信息。

#### Question 4 答案 782

听前预测:定位词 station,提示词 number;此处应填表示数字的信息。 题目解析:定位句为"The 702 will take... oh, sorry, it's the 782 that will take you to the station."。 题目中的定位词原词重现,然而本题的解题关键点在于排除干扰信息,听力中的对话者自我否 定后,才出现正确答案。另外的难点在于,干扰信息与正确信息的时间间隔较短,对考生的要 求较高,需要注意整体理解的能力,也需要注意"8"(eight)为元音开头的数字,小心连读的情况。

### Question 5 答案 8:55 (a.m.)

听前预测: 定位词 earlier bus; 提示词 leaves at; 此处应填写与时间有关的信息。

题目解析: 定位句为"Yet in the morning, it might be better to take the earlier one just in case of a traffic jam or something like that. I'd like to say the 8:55 one is more reassuring than the 9:05 one."。本题与 Question 1 十分类似: 定位词在听力中原词出现,捕捉没有难度,听到定位词后,根据 听前预测可知本题为时间信息。但与 Question 1 的区别在于:本题的定位词中的限定词 earlier 为本题解题的关键点,在定位句中出现两个能满足空格词性的信息,注意抓取 earlier 的对应项。

### Question 6 答案 1.8

听前预测:定位词 bus;提示词 cash fare,此处应填写表示数字(价格)的信息。 题目解析:定位句为"Well, the bus is \$1.8 in cash and the train is \$10 each way."。本题中的定位 词在听力中原词出现,但注意排除与 train 相关的干扰信息;另外,需要注意的是在听力前预测 答案时,应该观察表格,表格的上下信息一般是对仗工整的,因此本题空格中填写的应为表示 数字(价格)的信息,且本题中表示的数字(价格)信息与支付方式(cash)相关。

#### Question 7 答案 7:45

听前预测:定位词 Train (off-peak),提示词 after、p.m.,此处应填写表示时间的信息。 题目解析:定位句为"... if you could begin your returning journey before 5 in the afternoon or later than 7:45 (a quarter to eight) in the evening..."。本题中定位词在答案句之前已经出现,因此听前预 判答案信息的内容对解题至关重要。若判定出空格中填写表示时间的信息,则可得知定位词出 现的时候并无正确答案。另外,本题中需要注意时间的表达法, a quarter 可表示 15 分钟, to... 在时间表达法中表示"还差……分钟",而 past...表示"过了……分钟"。

#### Question 8 答案 7.15

听前预测: 定位词 card; 提示词 \$, 此处应填写表示数字(价格)的信息。

题目解析:定位句为"... with cash, it would cost you \$10, but if with your card, you will only pay \$7.15 for returning."。本题较为简单,根据听前预判可得知,空格中填写表示数字(价格)的信息,在听力的过程中,注意抓取与定位词 card 有关的价格信息,排除其他无关的干扰信息。

#### Question 9 答案 commuter

听前预测: 定位词 ferry, 提示词 tourist ferry, 此处应填写表示名称的信息。 题目解析: 定位句为 "If the ferry services you say is Harbour City ferries that connect the northern

and southern banks, then yes. They are commuter ferries, one-way trip costs \$4.5, but with the Travel Link Card you will enjoy a 20% discount, and the cost will be \$3.55."。本题属于此套题中较难的题目, 本题中除 ferry 外, 没有其他具有帮助的相关信息, 且本题紧跟上一题出现, 但在听前预测中通 过观察表格的整体可知, 本题空格中填写的信息为 ferry 的名称信息。但是本题的难点在于排除 干扰信息 Harbour City ferries, 需要排除干扰信息, 应注意对听力材料中整句话的理解, 注意把 握 They are 与整体理解句子, 便可知正确答案为 commuter。

### Question 10 答案 afternoon

听前预测:定位词 tourist ferry;提示词 whole day;此处应填写表示时间的信息。 题目解析:定位句为"We determined to go an afternoon tour and it cost us \$35 each."。本题难度系 数中等,定位词没有在答案句中出现,而在答案句之前分离出现(并非以 tourist ferry 的形式出现, 而被同义替换),对考生在听力中捕捉定位词和整体理解的能力有较高要求;本题的另一解题关 键点在于在听前预测时对表格整体性的理解,通过下方表格可预知本题中应填写表示时间的信 息,故答案为 afternoon。

### **SECTION 2**

### ○ 听力原文

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for returning to Action Radio! We are here talking about current affairs and global issues. I am Jill, and today our focus will be on discussing the very concerning issue of the significance of water conservation and how you can make your own contribution at home.

The most universal wasted energy of all the domestic kinds is heat. Yet since my house has well-insulated walls, I'm lucky enough to do nothing with this problem. Yet I still found out that a large amount of water was wasted owing to my way of life. <u>I looked into a few approaches online trying to reduce my water</u> usage as much as possible and have been pleasantly surprised to figure out that there are experts in that field who can make some instant changes to my home. But the only dark side is these works are so costly that there are no means for me to get financial help.

Now, if any of you listeners are interested in reducing your energy usage, here are a couple of easy and positive changes you can make immediately. A lot of

012

the magazines will recommend that you change your bulbs for those with energy saving capabilities. However, I have found that these make little difference to your electricity bills and they also severely reduce the light levels in your home. Instead, simply switch off all plug sockets and appliances to make an immediate saving on your electricity consumption. If this doesn't make enough of a saving for you, you could later turn down the thermostat as well.

Even though my energy provider gave me discount on my bills for prompt payment, this doesn't make enough of a saving for my monthly bill considering the amount of energy that I was using. So, I felt like switching to another provider. Not only could I do a considerable monthly saving and get other perks from the new company. The bills can now be paid online, for instance, which was a thrill to me because it saves me from driving to the bank. If our contract endures more than one year, they will also provide me with a deduction for all the energy-saving appliances I am currently using.

Now, many of you listeners will have an electricity meter at home so I'm very sure that all of you will know the problems associated with them. These meters can occupy a lot of room in your home and can be very unsightly if you cannot tuck them away in a cupboard. Mine is as well so large which measures both gas and electricity usage. But it is nicely hidden in the coat cupboard and I'm lucky enough to escape from accessing it easily. But the cons about this is that whenever I need to take a meter reading, I'll have to use a torch because it is hidden in darkness, and without a flashlight I can't read the numbers on the screen correctly.

I recently extended my house with a new room that takes up as bathroom with a low energy boiler so I am able to take long showers guilty-free. My walls 015 are nice and thick and well-insulted, but disappointingly the window is a little draughty; thus I am about to make some investments by doing some upgrading. Given the renewable energy, I initially thought about installing solar panels on the roof to heat the water rather than applying a new low energy boiler, which was the price-friendly alternative. But I finally determined that the panels would Q16 make my house ugly on the exterior, in spite of their easiness on technical operation.

Now if you are keen to taking long showers as I am, switching from baths to

013

014

showers doesn't change much on your total water usage. Instead, some small effective changes can be quite helpful and efficient. When making a cup of tea, for instance, before boiling water, measure out the amount that you need during the procedure. Also, when brushing teeth, use a cup of water instead of letting the tap water running. I would recommend you not to fill up washing machine before switching it on, because I found out that the clothes were not thoroughly cleaned. Also, call a plumber to fix your dripping taps; this will give rise to a great reduction of water being wasted.

Before finishing today's show, I'd like to address two questions that we often get asked by listeners. We had some great feedback about our answer to last week's question on how to calculate the price involved in powering domestic appliances, so let's see how we do this week. One of the most commonly asked questions this week was which device is the lowest energy option for watching films. The simplest answer is that the smaller the screen, the lower the energy used.

One of our listeners wrote in with a question that made me chuckle, and the answer is yes, solar panels only work when the sun is out! <u>Now, on a</u> <u>more serious note, a number of you wanted to know what the most efficient</u> <u>temperature is to set the thermostat to.</u> The answer is that the closer you set it to room temperature, the lower the energy used.

Before saying goodbye today, I'll give you one last tip: turn off all the lights when you leave the room.

Q18



●读话场景: 电台场景
●人物关系: 主播与听众
●读话话题: 节省家中能源开支

### 词汇注释

current affair 时事 conservation n. 保存 universal adj. 普遍的 domestic adj. 家庭的 well-insulated adj. 隔热很好的 look into 调查 approach n. 方法 costly adj. 昂贵的 flexible adj. 灵活的 swap v. 更换 trivial adj. 细枝末节的 plug socket 插座 appliance n. 家用电器 consumption n. 消耗 utility bill 水电气费 substantial adj. 大量的 thermostat n. 自动恒温器 prompt adj. 立即的 considerable adj. 相当大的

perk n. 额外待遇 endure v. 持续 tuck away 藏起来 accessing n. 接触 cons n. 缺点 guilty-free adj. 不昧良心的 draughty adj. 漏风的 upgrading adj. 升级 solar panel 太阳能板 alternative n. 替代品 exterior adj. 外部的 procedure n. 程序 tap n. 水龙头 dripping adj. 滴水的 tackle v. 处理 frequently adv. 频繁地 device n. 设备 chuckle v. 轻声笑

### 交际与语言表达

- 1. "Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for returning to Action Radio!"(各位听众早上好,欢迎回到 Action Radio。)如果在电台节目中听到 return to (回到),一般在这一段节目之前的就是广告,广告之前已经是该节目时段了。
- 2. "Now, if any of you listeners are interested in reducing your energy usage, here are a couple of easy and positive changes you can make immediately." (如果你现在想要减少能源开销,这里有一些简单有效、立竿见影的做法。)这里需要注意的是 be interested in,这个词组的字面意思是"对……有兴趣",但它实际上就是指"想要"这个意思,有些时候可以用来替换 want to。
- **3.** "If our contract endures more than one year, they will also provide me with a deduction for all the energy-saving appliances I am currently using." (如果我的合约超过一年,他们就会给我减免

一些节能电器的开支。)这里需要注意的是 endure (持续),可以与 last 互换。而 deduction 表示 "减少",是 deduct 的名词形式。

- 4. "These meters can occupy a lot of room in your home and can be very unsightly if you cannot tuck them away in a cupboard." (这些电表会在家里占很大一块地方,并且如果不能藏到柜子里的话会很丑。) 这里要学会的是 occupy a lot of room (占据很多空间) 这个用法, room 在这里不是表示"房间",而是指"空间"这个抽象意义。
- 5. "Now if you are keen to taking long showers as I am, switching from baths to showers doesn't change much on your total water usage." (如果你跟我一样特别喜欢长时间淋浴,那么从泡澡 改为淋浴不会减少很多水费。)这里值得注意的是 be keen to doing 这个用法,表示"特别喜欢; 特别中意",这里的 to 是一个介词,因此后面要加上 doing,也可以直接加上 something。
- 6. "Before finishing today's show, I'd like to address two questions that we often get asked by listeners."(在今天的节目结束前,我想回复两个我们经常收到的听众问题。)这是有些节目结尾时设计答观众问常见的做法。
- **7.** "Before saying goodbye today, I'll give you one last tip: turn off all the lights when you leave the room." (在节目结束之前,我再给大家最后一个建议:离开房间时关掉所有灯。) 这里需要 注意的是 tip,表示"小提示、小技巧"。

### ○ 真题解析

### Question 11 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 surprised。

题目解析: 定位句是"I looked into a few approaches online trying to reduce my water usage as much as possible and have been pleasantly surprised to figure out that there are experts in that field who can make some instant changes to my home."。本题难度系数较低,根据听力录音中 well-insulated walls 可排除 B 选顶,根据听力录音中 there are no means for me to get financial help 可知 C 顶说 法错误,故根据定位句内容很容易得知答案为 A。

### Question 12 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Jill、straight away。

题目解析:本题定位句是"Instead, simply switch off all plug sockets and appliances to make an immediate saving on your electricity consumption."。听力原文中 Jill 说用节能灯泡效果并不明显,因此排除 A,由定位句内容可知 C 项为正确答案。

#### Question 13 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 energy provider。

题目解析:本题定位句是"The bills can now be paid online, for instance, which was a thrill to me because it saves me from driving to the bank."。定位句中的 thrill 与题目中的 pleased 为同义词,根据句意可知答案为 B。

#### Question 14 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 energy meters。

题目解析: 定位句是"But the cons about this is that whenever I need to take a meter reading, I'll have to use a torch because it is hidden in darkness, and without a flashlight I can't read the numbers on the screen correctly."。本题难度系数一般,定位词在听力原文中原词重现,容易捕捉。重点考查学生听取物品相关细节信息描述的能力,根据定位句及其相关描述,可排除 A 选项和 C 选项,故正确答案为 B 选项。

#### Question 15 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 energy-saving method。

题目解析: 定位句是"My walls are nice and thick and well-insulted, but disappointingly the window is a little draughty; thus I am about to make some investments by doing some upgrading."。本题考查的难点在于需要考生注意在听前预测时看清题目问的是 Jill 接下来将要做什么(be going to),根据听力原文内容可知 A、B 已经做过了,由定位句内容可知 C 为正确答案。

### Question 16 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 renewable energy。

题目解析:定位句是"But I finally determined that the panels would make my house ugly on the exterior, in spite of their easiness on technical operation."。本题难度系数较低,题目中的定位词在 听力录音中原词重现,捕捉难度较低,听到定位句可知正确答案为 A 选项。另外,根据听力录 音原文可知选项 B 未提及,而选项 C 为描述内容错误的选项,因此可排除 B 选项和 C 选项。

### Questions 17-18 答案 A & B (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测:定位词 Jill、not recommended。

题目解析: 定位句是"Now if you are keen to taking long showers as I am, switching from baths to showers doesn't change much on your total water usage."和"I would recommend you not to fill up washing machine before switching it on..."。C、D、E 均是原文明确提出的建议,由定位句内容可知应选A、B。

### Questions 19-20 答案 A & C (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测:定位词 ask。

题目解析: 定位句是"One of the most commonly asked questions this week was which device is the lowest energy option for watching films."和"... a number of you wanted to know what the most efficient temperature is to set the thermostat to.",定位句中有提示词 ask,本题重点考查对文章内容的把握,容易知答案为 A、C。

### **SECTION 3**

○ 听力原文

Tim: Morning, Jenny.

Jenny: Hi Tim, how's everything going on?

- **Tim:** Not bad, but I'm really nervous about our geography assessment next week. Have you done any work on it yet?
- Jenny: I've just gone over some of the slides where there are a few difficult terms, but I think it would be helpful if someone else can discuss it together. Would you like to talk about it with me?
- **Tim:** It sounds great! Have you got any information about the requirements for the assessment?
- Jenny: For our test last semester, all of us tried our best to collect raw data to meet the requirements so as to achieve a pass. But according to what the tutor has said, this term there won't be any need for us to do so.
- **Tim:** I read through the notes and they said that we are all going to be given a set of instructions that we can choose to follow if we wish, but it's not mandatory and we can complete the exam as we wish.
- Jenny: I don't think that it would be hard for us to pass the assessment. As long as we don't copy the answers from anyone else's exam paper, I think we'll be sure to pass.
- **Tim:** Definitely, I agree. Shall we put on a slide show presentation with information of all kinds of volcanoes? I think it will really help us to revise the recognition.
- Jenny: Ok, great. First, let's look at Pompeii, which is regarded as the most famous one among all the volcanoes; therefore we might find much easier to search a large amount of information about it on the Net.
- Tim: I think I should exclude some of the pictures in the presentation, since many people were killed and some of them can be quite disturbing. It is so lucky that there is going to be a double free break today, so we will have a couple of time to modify this together.
- Jenny: Well, the next one to mention is Mount Fago. This is an ancient, mythical volcano, whose site is still ambiguous. In Mexico as well as the USA, there are mountainous regions, both of which are rumoured to be the location of this volcano.

Tim: It's not that reasonable to list two unrelated locations for one volcano, Q23



Q21

but since no one has been capable of figuring out which is the correct one, there has been no choice left for us yet. It's amazing that we cannot find any other example of a volcano in existence today that is haunted by so much mystery.

- Jenny: Definitely yes. I suggest we'd better surf some information online about Mount Etna in Sicily, which is well known for the stunning panoramas that one can appreciate from its peak. According to Google, it's a relatively new volcano compared to others in the nearby region. That's the reason why it has very few of the features found in older volcanoes.
- Tim: Oh, interesting.
- Jenny: Might we present any information on Mount Herton? Because I don't think that any of the other students have carried out much survey into it, even though it has several unique traits.
- Tim: Well, then I think we can just ignore it, since it's a man-made volcano 025 and not that closely linked to our syllabus and probably won't be tested in the exam questions.

- Tim: Have you gotten feedback from your tutor on your presentation last week?
- Jenny: Yes, but I don't think he was satisfied with the work. He was impressed Q26 by the amount of research that I had carried out before I started, but he criticized that I was just mostly writing a summary of the facts instead of giving my own opinion.

Tim: Oh, that's a pity.

- Jenny: It was depressing that my work is not appreciated, but in the end I learned a lot from my tutor's feedback. He suggested me that next time I should present my work as a short documentary film, which he thinks will help me to strengthen my arguments. What topic was your presentation based on?
- Tim: I opt to discuss about the lack of knowledge that most people have about volcanoes and the awareness that they look at them in such a negative way. During documentaries and lectures, the scientific experts often neglect to mention the positive features that volcanoes possess.

Jenny: That sounds really interesting. Well done!

Tim: I think everyone had a really good time, but I was really nervous about speaking in front of the audience. Also, I felt very under-prepared, since I didn't fulfil the presentation until the night before and therefore there had been no time for rehearsal.

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*Q27* 

Q28

- **Jenny:** I'm sure it was great! Is there any other information that you think we should include in our slide show for revision?
- Tim:Yes, I think it's important that we list all of the differences between active<br/>and extinct volcanoes as there will definitely be a question on this topic.Q30There are no documentaries on the subject, but there's a very informative<br/>website that discusses the geological structure of each volcano type.Image: Construction of the subject is a very informative of each volcano type.
- Jenny: Ok, well I'll continue collecting images and you can carry on with the online research...

### ○ 听力场景

- 谈话场景: 学术场景
- ●**人物关系:**两名同学
- 谈话话题:讨论主题为火山的课堂报告

### 词汇注释

assessment n. 测评	mountainous adj. 多山的
slide n. 幻灯片	be capable of 能
semester n. 学期	in existence 存在
raw adj. 未经加工的	haunt v. 萦绕
tutor n. 导师	stunning adj. 极好的
mandatory adj. 强制的	panorama n. 全景
presentation n. 展示	feature n. 特点
volcano n. 火山	trait n. 特质
revise v. 复习	syllabus n. 教学大纲
recognition n. 认可	be satisfied with 对满意
regard v. 认为	depressing adj. 令人沮丧的
exclude v. 排除	opt v. 选择
disturbing adj. 困扰人的	possess v. 拥有
modify v. 修订	rehearsal n. / v. 彩排
mythical adj. 神秘的	extinct adj. 灭亡的
ambiguous adj. 模糊不清的	geological adj. 地质学的

### 交际与语言表达

1. "How's everything going on?"(最近怎么样?)是现在比较常见的打招呼方式之一,熟人或者初次见面的陌生人都可以使用这句话,也可以换作"How's everything?"。回答 good

表示很好, not so good 或者类似表达的话对方可能就会进一步询问发生了什么(What happened?)。

- **2.** "Would you like to talk about it with me?"(想跟我聊聊吗?) 这里用来询问的句型是 Would you like to...,这是一种礼貌问法。
- **3.** "Shall we put on a slide show presentation with information of all kinds of volcanoes?"(我们要不要在展示 PPT 中放一页来介绍所有火山种类的信息?)以 Shall... 开头的疑问句也是礼貌询问的一种方法。
- 4. "It is so lucky that there is going to be a double free break today, so we will have a couple of time to modify this together."(马上我俩今天就要一起休息了,真是太幸运了,这样的话就有时间一起来优化作业了。)这里 double free break 就是指两个人都有空的时间,如果换成 group free break 就是说小组有空的时间。
- **5.** "Might we present any information on Mount Herton?"(我们要不要说一些跟 Herton 有关的 内容?) 这里使用的是以 Might... 开头的询问,也是一种礼貌问法。
- 6. "Have you gotten feedback from your tutor on your presentation last week?"(你的导师有给你反馈上周的报告吗?)这里需要注意的是 feedback(反馈)和 tutor(导师)这两个词,一般在一个学习项目或者论文上专门指导你的老师会被称为 tutor, feedback则是你的导师针对你的成果给予的反馈。
- 7. "That's a pity."(真可惜。)是表示遗憾时常用的客套话。
- 8. "I opt to discuss about the lack of knowledge that most people have about volcanoes."(我选择 讨论人们缺乏的那些有关火山的知识。)这里需要注意的是 opt(选择)这个词,可以和 choose 互换, option 是选项的意思,是这个词的名词形式。

### ○ 真题解析

#### Question 21 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 fail。

题目解析: 定位句为 "As long as we don't copy the answers from anyone else's exam paper, I think we'll be sure to pass."。本题虽然在听前预测中不好确定定位词,但场景词汇较为熟悉,相对来 说较好捕捉。根据 copy the answers from anyone else's exam paper 即可选出 B 选顶。A 选顶属于 在此部分信息中未提及的无关联选项, C 选项与 A 选项设置原理一致,均可排除。

### Question 22 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 photos。

题目解析: 定位句为"I think I should exclude some of the pictures in the presentation, since many people were killed and some of them can be quite disturbing."。本题在捕捉定位词方面比较简单, 但选项的难度设置较大。考查考生整体理解听力录音的能力: 听力录音中传达信息为"很多人在火山爆发中丧生",因此这些照片带有一层悲剧色彩,并不吸引人。这道题还可以用排除法来做, 选项 B 没有提到, 由于在前文提到了"Pompeii, which is regarded as the most famous one among

all the volcanoes...", 选顶 C 为错误选项, 故选 A。

### Question 23 答案 A

新航道

听前预测:定位词 Mount Fago。

题目解析: 定位句为"It's not that reasonable to list two unrelated locations for one volcano, but since no one has been capable of figuring out which is the correct one, there has been no choice left for us yet."。本题题干中提到了"这个男生怎么想",因此要从男生的话语中寻找答案。本题难点 在于定位词比较宽泛,需要整体理解有关 Mount Fago 描述的文意。定位句前半句说"列出两个 无关联的地点,来说它们可能就是 Fago 这座传说中的火山是不合理的"; 同时 no one has been capable of figuring out 也可以对应到 A 中的 inaccurate,即"不准确的"; 另外,选项 B 为错误 的选项,后文提到没有其他可以使用的 example,而选项 C 的错误在于选项未提及,但 C 选项 具有很强的迷惑性。

### Question 24 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Mount Etna。

题目解析: 定位句为"I suggest we'd better surf some information online about Mount Etna in Sicily, which is well known for the stunning panoramas that one can appreciate from its peak."。本题难 度系数中等。首先从定位词来看,定位词为地名较好捕捉,其次答案句在定位词后紧跟着出现,但本题的稍难之处在于题目与听力录音的同义替换,stunning panoramas 在题目中被替换为 amazing views。但需要注意本题还可以使用排除法来完成,根据后文,A选项和B选项都是与 听力原文描述相反的错误选项。

#### Question 25 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 Mount Herto。

题目解析:定位句为"... since it's a man-made volcano and not that closely linked to our syllabus..."。 本题难度中等,关键在于识别答案句中的同义替换现象,听力录音中的 not closely linked to 被 替换为题目中的 irrelevant, syllabus 被替换为题目中的 topic,故答案选择 B。而 A 选项根据录 音中的"I don't think that any of the other students have carried out much survey."可知为错误选项; C 选项根据录音中的"has several unique traits"可知为错误选项。

#### Question 26 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 last presentation、criticised。

题目解析: 定位句为"He was impressed by the amount of research that I had carried out before I started, but he criticized that I was just mostly writing a summary of the facts instead of giving my own opinion."。根据 instead of giving my own opinion 可知 B 选项中的 lack 为 instead of 的同义替换。

#### Question 27 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 next presentation、suggested。

题目解析: 定位句为 "He suggested me that next time I should present my work as a short documentary

film..."。本题无论是定位还是选择, 难度系数均较低。其中 a short documentary film 为选顶 A 中的 make a short movie 的同义替换。

#### Question 28 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 volcanoes、do not know。

题目解析:定位句为"... they look at them in such a negative way. During documentaries and lectures, the scientific experts often neglect to mention the positive features that volcanoes possess."。本题难度系数较低,定位词 volcanoes 在听力录音中原词重现,重点理解相关描述的同义替换即可。根据 in such a negative way 以及 neglect to mention the positive features that volcanoes possess 可知选项 C 为正确选项。

### Question 29 答案 E

听前预测:定位词 the man、nervous。

题目解析: 定位句为"... but I was really stressed out about speaking in front of the audience. Also, I felt very under-prepared, since I didn't fulfil the presentation until the night before and therefore there had been no time for rehearsal."。本题难度系数较低, 根据 under-prepared、I didn't fulfil the presentation until the night before 以及 no time for rehearsal 可知选项 E 为正确选项。

### Question 30 答案 F

听前预测:定位词 active and extinct volcanoes。

题目解析: 定位句为"Yes, I think it's important that we list all of the differences between active and extinct volcanoes as there will definitely be a question on this topic. There are no documentaries on the subject, but there's a very informative website that discusses the geological structure of each volcano type."。本题难度系数较低,虽然描述的内容比较多,但核心思想比较容易捕捉,根据定位句可知选项F为正确选项。

### **SECTION 4**

### 0 听力原文

Ladies and Gentlemen, good afternoon. In this session, we're going to talk about birds indigenous to New Zealand, delving into the facts and analysing methods of protecting these species from extinction.

It may be a surprise to you to know that there are millions of bird species that are endemic to New Zealand; in other words, they are rarely found anywhere else throughout the world. Because quite a large number of these birds lead a living on a diet of freshly-caught fish, they often nest alongside the coastline or, follow the neighboring river, if necessary to track freshwater fish. Once they have mated, the female will collect twigs and pieces of debris to build nests where she can hatch her eggs under safe circumstances, like out the reach of predators.

When first immigrants landed on New Zealand roughly 7 centuries ago, rats were carried on the ships with them. The rats flourished in the warm climate and gradually became a threat to the native bird populations, particularly to the flightless species. In 1984, researchers discovered that just 3 pairs of flightless bird species remained in existence, and that even these faced severe pressure. Now, New Zealand is a global pioneer in facilitating the recovery of severely endangered species from the brink of extinction.

Every year, researchers conduct certain surveys aimed at monitoring the fluctuation in the levels of bird numbers and species living in New Zealand. Owing to migration patterns of a few bird species, it is far from easy to accurately estimate the bird numbers since many may have flown to other regions in search of mates and warmer climates, and thus not be included in the investigation.

Probably, there is a sensitive link between bird numbers and environmental influences, especially those closely linked to human activities. <u>Routine</u> activities, such as farming or building houses, can have a massive impact on the local populations. Forests that play a role of a habitat for thousands of birds can be entirely eradicated to produce fields for cropping or to provide wood for construction, which is such a catastrophic impact.

It is not only the activities of humans that threaten the living conditions of bird species, but the population of many predatory animal species has dramatically risen in New Zealand. One of these predators is the Mantane snake, which was introduced from Australia and has decimated the population of Killdeer birds. These birds nest on the ground, and often return to find their eggs have been devoured by the egg-eating snakes.

One cannot dismiss; of course, it is the disadvantage of that nature itself that

Q33

*Q32* 

Q31

035

imposes on the survival of many bird species. <u>Natural disasters such as storms</u> Q36 can be devastating, tearing apart forests and leaving thousands of destroyed <u>nests in their wake</u>. Monsoons flood the rivers and often drown many of the flightless bird species that are unable to escape.

Unfortunately, illegal hunting, which is the greatest threat to bird species in New Zealand, is nearly impossible to prohibit. Several bird species, which are going to be extinct, now appear on display at the national zoo, and there is such a crucial need that urgent policies are adopted to protect them. The zoo recently employed an expert in bird protection, who strongly suggested that a guard should be employed to protect their birds from poachers.

The expert also lays much stress on the fact that the birds can be haunted byQ38quite a stressed situation where the public can approach them too closely,suggesting that the administration install a fence network to keep the public asafe distance away from the birds. In spite of this threat to birds in captivity, itis the freely roaming birds that are most at risk. Many efforts are being made toeducate the public in terms of how they can contribute towards protecting birdsQ39

Finally, research has indicated that one of the most feasible measures of keepingQ40the public noticed about the significance of protecting the bird populationsis through the media.is through the media.I advise you all to read the related articles in specialistjournals, and also do some research on the Internet. Everyone can make yourown contribution if you put your mind upon it!

### 0 听力场景

- 谈话场景: 讲座场景
- ●**人物关系**:老师与学生
- ●谈话话题:介绍新西兰本土鸟类,并分析保护方法



indigenous adj. 本土的	severe adj. 严重的
delve v. 钻研	pioneer n. 先锋
analyse v. 分析	facilitate v. 促进
extinction n. 灭绝	endanger v. 使遭受危险

endemic adj. 地方性的	brink n. 边缘
rarely adv. 罕有地	fluctuation n. 波动
track v. 追踪	owing to 由于
twig n. 小树枝	pattern n. 模式
debris n. 碎片	far from 远不是
circumstance n. 情况	accurately adv. 精确地
predator n. 捕食者	investigation n. 调查
immigrant n. 移民	sensitive adj. 敏感的
flourish v. 兴旺	routine adj. 常规的
native <i>adj</i> . 本地的	eradicate v. 根除
catastrophic adj. 灾难性的	crucial adj. 重要的
predatory adj. 掠食性的	urgent adj. 紧急的
decimate v. 大批杀害	poacher n. 偷猎者
devour v. 吞食	haunt v. 萦绕
dismiss v. 忽略不计	install v. 安装
impose v. 施加影响	fence n. 护栏
devastating adj. 毁灭性的	captivity n. 关押
in one's wake 伴随而来	roam v. 漫步
monsoon n. 季风	feasible adj. 可行的
prohibit v. 阻止	

### 交际与语言表达

- "In this session, we're going to talk about birds indigenous to New Zealand."(这节课我们要学习的是新西兰本土鸟类。)每节课上课一开始,老师一般都会用一句话介绍本节课的主要内容,一定不要错过。
- "In other words, they are rarely found anywhere else throughout the world."(换句话说,在世界上的其他地方很难发现它们的踪影。)这里需要注意的是 in other words(换句话说)这个用法,后面的内容一定要跟前面的是确确实实有紧密联系的,只是换一个说法表达出来。
- "In 1984, researchers discovered that just 3 pairs of flightless bird species remained in existence." (1984 年时,研究者发现只有 6 种不会飞的鸟类幸存。)这里需要注意的用法是 remain in existence,字面意思是"还存在",翻译到这句话中就是"幸存"。in existence 表示"存在", 有些时候可以和 existing 替换。
- 4. "Every year, researchers conduct certain surveys aimed at monitoring the fluctuation in the levels of bird numbers and species living in New Zealand."(每年研究人员都会开展监测新西兰鸟类 数量和种群数量波动的调查。)这里值得注意的用法是 conduct a survey (开展调查),"开展" 对应的最好动词就是 conduct, 其本意是"执行、实施"。
- "Probably, there is a sensitive link between bird numbers and environmental influences, especially those closely linked to human activities."(鸟类数量和环境因素之间可能存在非常敏感的联系,

尤其是那些紧密涉及人类活动的环境影响。)

- 6. "It is not only the activities of humans that threaten the living conditions of bird species, but the population of many predatory animal species has dramatically risen in New Zealand."(人类活动不是唯一威胁鸟类生存环境的因素。在新西兰,许多掠食性动物的数量急剧增长,也会威胁到鸟类生存。)这里主要是要注意到 not only...but (also)...,这个用法字面意思是"不仅……而且……",两个省略号中的话要结合到一起理解,一般多为相互补充的内容。
- 7. "One cannot dismiss, of course, it is the disadvantage of that nature itself that imposes on the survival of many bird species."(当然不能否认大自然本身给许多鸟种生存带来的不利。)这 里有一个强调句型 it is the disadvantage of that nature itself that...。强调句型的特征是 It's the *n*. that...。如果去掉这个 It's...that...,句子的意思不发生变化,就可以判断这里是个强调句型,强调的是 the 后面跟的名词。
- 8. "Unfortunately, illegal hunting, which is the greatest threat to bird species in New Zealand, is nearly impossible to prohibit." (不幸的是,新西兰鸟类面对的最大威胁是非法狩猎,而且这种行为很难禁止。) 这里有一个非限定性定语从句插在中间,后句的 is 是直接接 illegal hunting 的,并不是缺少主语的错误。

### ○ 真题解析

#### Question 31 答案 river

听前预测:定位词 coastline,提示词 or,此处应填写与地点有关的信息。

题目解析:定位句为"Because quite a large number of these birds lead a living on a diet of freshlycaught fish, they often nest alongside the coastline or, follow the neighboring river, if necessary to track freshwater fish."。定位词在听力中原词出现,捕捉没有难度,在听前预测时注意并列词 or 带来 的提示,并列结构通常前后的成分类别、词性与语义上同类;此外,本题有一定难度的是前后 文信息的替换,原文中的 lead a living on 在题目中被替换成为 build their nests。

#### Question 32 答案 3 pairs

听前预测: 定位词 In 1984, 提示词 there were、left, 此处应填写表示数量的信息。

题目解析: 定位句为 "In 1984, researchers discovered that just 3 pairs of flightless bird species remained in existence..."。本题定位词非常容易捕捉, 难度系数较大的是对于题目的理解, 本题中的 there were 和 left 能够体现出空格中应该填写表示数量的信息,重点在听力录音中把握"现存多少"的概念,本题中的 suggested 被替换成了 discovered, left 则替换为 remained in existence。

### Question 33 答案 estimate

听前预测: 定位词 the number of birds, 提示词 it seems hard, 根据固定句型"it is adj. to do…" 判断此处应填动词。

题目解析: 定位句为 "Owing to migration patterns of a few bird species, it is far from easy to accurately estimate the bird numbers..."。听前预测时,根据固定句型 "it is *adj*. to do..."判断此处

应填动词。定位词重现较为简单,同义替换也比较容易识别。题中 hard 被替换为 far from easy, the number of birds 被替换成 bird numbers (非常典型的替换模式 AB=B of A)。

#### Question 34 答案 farming

听前预测:定位词 human activities,提示词 such as,根据并列关系,此处应填写一个动名词。题目解析:定位句为"Routine activities, such as farming or building construction, can have a massive impact on the local populations."。题目中的定位词原词重现,本题的解题关键在于理解题目中的 such as 以及 as well as,它们作为非常明显的提示词,暗示考生在听力过程中需要听到具体的某一种 activities 且是与 constructing homes 构成并列关系的具体活动。

#### Question 35 答案 eggs

听前预测: 定位词 many species, 提示词 eat、their, 此处应该填一个与 bird 构成从属关系的 名词。

题目解析:定位句为"These birds nest on the ground, and often return to find their eggs have been devoured by the egg-eating snakes."。本题的难度系数较大,首先在听前预测时,需要重点识别 eat 和 their 的作用,从中判定出空格上填写的是与 bird 构成从属关系的名词。此外,本题的第二个难点在于,虽然定位词 species 在听力中原词重现,但定位词和答案词间隔较远,考查考生 整体把握信息的能力。

### Question 36 答案 storms

听前预测:定位词 natural disasters,提示词 including,此处应该填一个具体自然灾害的名词。 题目解析:定位句为"Natural disasters such as storms can be devastating, tearing apart forests and leaving thousands of destroyed nests in their wake."。本题较为简单,定位词 natural disasters 在听 力中原词重现,需要注意的内容是 including 的语义提示, including 表示举例,因此空格中应填 写具体的某一种自然灾害名词,在听力中注意跟上节奏,捕捉符合空格的词。

### Question 37 答案 guard

听前预测:定位词 the zoo;提示词 poached,根据 a 判断此处应填写单数名词。

题目解析:定位句为"The zoo recently employed an expert in bird protection, who strongly suggested that a guard should be employed to protect their birds from poachers."。本题的难点在于对于干扰 信息的识别与找出正确信息,在定位句中出现两个符合空格语义与词性的词,分别是 expert 和 guard,因此需要特别关注提示词 poached 的限定作用,从而才能填写出正确的词汇。另外,本 题中的 recruit 在听力中被替换为了 employ。

### Question 38 答案 fence

听前预测: 定位词 organizer, 提示词 build, 根据 a 判断此处应填写单数名词。

题目解析: 定位句为 "The expert also lays much stress on the fact that the birds can be haunted by quite a stressed situation where the public can approach them too closely, suggesting that the administration install a fence network to keep the public a safe distance away from the birds."。本题

难度系数较大,与上题一样,相同的难点在于题目与听力的替换,题目中使用的是 build,听力 中出现的是 install,题目中的 organizer 在听力中替换为 administration。由于这一段定位句很长, 当听到 approach them too closely 及题目中出现的 getting closer 时,就要警惕答案的出现了。另外, 本题的难点在于字数限制,要写具体名词, fence network 的中心具体名词是 fence。

### Question 39 答案 wild

听前预测:定位词 effort,提示词 birds,此处应填写形容词或名词。

题目解析:定位句为"Many efforts are being made to educate the public in terms of how they can contribute towards protecting birds that are living in the wild."。本题的难度系数中等,在选取定位 词时要小心,一般来说不选取 people 等集合名词作为定位词,故选择 effort,在听前预判时,根据空格前后的词可知本题应为某一种类型的 birds,且词性为形容词或名词。

#### Question 40 答案 media

听前预测: 定位词 protection; 提示词 through, 根据 through 判断这里填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为 "Finally, research has indicated that one of the most feasible measures of keeping the public noticed about the significance of protecting the bird populations is through the media."。本题比较简单,原文和题目都没有太多的生词、难词,并且定位词和提示词基本上没有变化,可以直接判断。难点在于语序,原文将重点放在了最后,可能出现听丢的现象,听到最后一定要保持注意力集中。



# TÉST 3

### **SECTION 1**

<b>Receptionist:</b>	Hello, this is the complaints centre of the service department	
	at Clifton Antiques. Before we start, I'll just need to take more	
	details from you, OK?	
Caller:	Sure, no problem.	
<b>Receptionist:</b>	Well, could you please tell me your full name, madam?	
Caller:	It is Anna Lumley, that's Anna, L-U-M-L-E-Y.	Example
<b>Receptionist:</b>	All right, L-U-M-O-E-Y.	
Caller:	Not exactly. The fourth letter is L, not O.	
<b>Receptionist:</b>	Oh, sorry. Let me rewrite it and may I have your contact	
	number that we can use to reach you during the week?	
Caller:	Sure, my mobile phone number is 0-double 7-8-7-6-3-4-5.	Q1
<b>Receptionist:</b>	Great. Now, what can I do for you today, Anna?	
Caller:	I produced an order of a large quantity of items from you last	Q2
	week on the 20th February, and has been expecting them to arrive	
	at the office in a week. However, only half of the shipment has	
	been delivered. I just would like to ensure that they haven't been	
	missing in transit.	
<b>Receptionist:</b>	All right, madam. It's a pity that we brought the inconvenience to	
	you. I'll look for the parcel track record and see if I can give you	
	a date when it is okay to receive the rest of your orderings. What	
	was your delivery address listed?	
Caller:	I made the arrangements for the parcel to be conveyed from your	
	warehouse on Ardale Road to my office address at 235 Akendale Road.	
Receptionist:	Sorry, could you say it again, the address?	
Caller:	235 Akendale Road. A-K-E-N-D-A-L-E.	Q3
<b>Receptionist:</b>	In east sea?	
Caller:	Yes, sir.	
<b>Receptionist:</b>	Well, OK. Our system has tracked your parcel, which shows that your	
	shipment has been received; however, there's no record about the lost	
	items. I would suggest that you wait for two days, and if the other items	
	don't arrive then you might necessarily consider to claim insurance	
	coverage for the value of the rest. How much are them worth?	

Caller: Umm, they cost me \$34,500 in total.

- Receptionist:All right. For this amount, I think 10% will be covered by the<br/>insurance company, therefore, you could claim \$3450 from them.<br/>If you like to, there is a form on our website that you can fill in<br/>and when the loss is confirmed, you will get the money within<br/>five workdays. The rest of the money will be refunded to you in a<br/>month, so you won't suffer a financial loss.Q4Caller:It sounds reasonable.
- **Receptionist:** Yet it is necessary to make a list of your lost items so we can recheck it against our records, is that ok?
- Caller: Of course, okay. It is unfortunate that a few missing items are the sole one of a kind and thus, irreplaceable. Also, there were many small items that aren't very valuable, like lamps and chairs. <u>However, there was a</u> <u>large item of antique furniture and a bag filled with first edition books,</u> which were some of the first ever to be printed on a press.

Receptionist: Right, ok. Anything else?

- Caller:Yeah, there were also some important items, a Victorian rockingQ6horse for my daughter, some large oil paintings originating from<br/>the Edwardian period and some few decorative fruit bowls.
- **Receptionist:** Right, ok. I've taken down the list of these missing items, so I'll call the warehouse to see if any of them are still there.
- Caller:Ah, I almost forgot! There are several other pieces that I'vespotted on your website and wanted to order. May I do that now?
- **Receptionist:** It is definitely okay. Would you describe me a little about the items that you are looking to buy?

**Caller:** There is a gold clock and a golden framed vintage mirror.

- **Receptionist:** Ok, perfect. The charge will be taken from payment card that you used before, you can expect them to be delivered within the next week. Is there anything else that I can do for you today?
- **Caller:** Yes, I received two damaged items in the shipment, so I need to claim for a partial refund.
- **Receptionist:** Oh, sorry. I need to know more about the details of the actual damage over the phoneline before you put in a full report. What kinds of pieces are damaged?
- Caller:A drawer is missing from the antique mahogany desk, and I alsospotted a dent on one of the corners, so it's basically unusable.

Q8

Q7

<b>Receptionist:</b>	I see. Do you know how much will it cost to repair it?	
Caller:	No. Well, I don't think it's repairable. I will have to buy a new one.	
<b>Receptionist:</b>	Receptionist: Sorry. I'll take a note of that and see what we can do for	
	compensation. Anything else?	
Caller:	I also purchased a set of dining chairs with navy leather padding. Q9	
	However, the colour is faded and one of the legs has completely	
	split down the middle.	
<b>Receptionist:</b> Ok, are there any other damaged pieces?		
Caller:	Yes, there is a set of Chinese crockery to furnish my dining room $Q10$	
table. But when I opened the case I found that a cup was lost and		
	that some plates had smashed—four, actually.	
<b>Receptionist:</b>	eceptionist: And is that all of the items?	
Caller:	Yes. Think that's all.	
<b>Receptionist:</b>	t: Right, I'll estimate the value of the damaged and a refund will be issued.	
Caller:	Ok, cheers for your great help.	
<b>Receptionist:</b>	No problem, my pleasure. Goodbye!	

## 0 听力场景

- 谈话场景:投诉场景
- •人物关系: 接线员与客户
- 谈话话题: 古董运输受损投诉与售后服务

# 0 词汇注释

complaints centre 投诉中心	irreplaceable adj. 无可替代的
antique n. 古董	press n. 出版社
a large quantity of 大量的	originate v. 起源于
shipment n. 送货	decorative adj. 装饰性的
deliver v. 运送	describe v. 描述
transit n. 运输	vintage adj. 经典高档的
inconvenience n. 不方便	partial adj. 部分的
parcel n. 包裹	mahogany n. 红木
track n. 追踪	compensation n. 赔偿金
convey v. 送达	navy adj. 深蓝色的
warehouse n. 仓库	leather n. 皮革
insurance n. 保险	padding n. (椅子的) 软包
coverage <i>n</i> . (保险的)范围	faded adj. 褪色的
refund v. 退款	smash v. 打碎
suffer v. 遭受	estimate v. 估价
sole adj. 独一无二的	
,	

### 交际与语言表达

- **1.** "Before we start, I'll just need to take more details from you."(在我们开始之前,我需要向你了解更多细节。) 其中 take details from sb. 意为"向某人了解细节"。
- "Could you please tell me your full name?"(你能告诉我你的全名吗?)其中 full name 意为"全 名,全称"。
- **3.** "May I have your contact number that we can use to reach you during the week?" (我能要下你 的电话号码以便在这周联系你吗?) 其中 reach sb. 意为"联系某人"。
- 4. "I produced an order of a large quantity of items from you last week on the 20th February, and has been expecting them to arrive at the office in a week." (我在 2 月 20 日从你们那里订购了大量的物品,一直期待着能在一周内送到我的办公室。)其中 produced an order 意为"下订单", arrive at the office 意为"送达办公室"。
- **5.** "It's a pity that we brought the inconvenience to you." (很抱歉我们给你带来了不便。) 其中 brought the inconvenience 意为"带来不便"。
- "What was your delivery address listed?"(你的收货地址是什么?) 其中 delivery address 意为"收货地址"。
- 7. "If the other items don't arrive then you might necessarily consider to claim insurance coverage for the value of the rest." (如果其他商品没有到达,那么你需要考虑为其他商品索要保险赔偿了。) 其中 if 引导条件状语从句, claim 意为"索要,索取"。
- 8. "There was a large item of antique furniture and a bag filled with first edition books, which were some of the first ever to be printed on a press." (有一件大古董家具和一个装满首版书的袋子, 这些书是第一次印刷的版本。) 其中 first edition books 意为"首版书", press 意为"印刷机"。
- **9.** "I'll take a note of that and see what we can do for compensation." (我会把这些记下来的,看 看我们还能做哪些补偿。) 其中 take a note 意为"记下来", compensation 意为"补偿"。

### ○ 真题解析

### Question 1 答案 077876345

听前预测: 定位词 contact (phone);提示词 number,此处应填写数字类词汇。

题目解析:提示句为"... may I have your contact number that we can use to reach you during the week?",当这一句出现之后就应该通过这个问题预测到接下来回答者的回答内容,当提示词 contact number 出现在定位句"... my mobile phone number is 0-double 7-8-7-6-3-4-5."前时,就 要警觉接下来可能会出现电话号码之类的信息,当听到 mobile phone number 时,后面立刻就会 出现答案。

### Question 2 答案 27(th) February

听前预测: 定位词 date, 提示词 expected arrival, 此处应填写表示日期的信息。 题目解析: 定位句为"I produced an order of a large quantity of items from you last week on the 20th February, and has been expecting them to arrive at the office in a week."。本题较难,在听前预测时 注意到 date 能联想到与日期有关的信息。但本题的难点在于要求考生全面理解听力录音中传达 的信息。根据听力录音,致电人在 2 月 20 日下单,本期待的货品是在一周之后到,故答案为 27(th) February。

### Question 3 答案 Akendale

听前预测:定位词 address;提示词 road;此处应填表示地点的信息。 题目解析:定位句为"235 Akendale Road. A-K-E-N-D-A-L-E."。本题的考查点除了地点的基本拼 写之外,还需要能够排除与正确答案相关联的出现过的其他地点(Ardale Road)的干扰信息。

### Question 4 答案 3450

听前预测: 定位词 insurance, 提示词 total、\$; 此处应填表示数字的信息。

题目解析:定位句为"All right. For this amount, I think 10% will be covered by the insurance company, therefore, you could claim \$3450 from them."。在听前预测时,看到原题的 \$ 符号得知空格处应填写表示数字的信息。本题的难点在于前后数字比较多,干扰信息较多,但要想清楚具体赔付额度应该是由保险公司人员所说,因此要排除顾客语音中出现的 \$34500 这个干扰信息。 另外,根据 \$ 符号是 dollar 的意思,在听到 per cent 时,能比较容易排除 10% 的干扰信息。

### Question 5 答案 books

听前预测: 定位词 furniture,提示词 and,此处应填写与物品名称有关的名词。

题目解析:定位句为"However, there was a large item of antique furniture and a bag filled with first edition books."。本题的定位词在听力原文中原词重现比较好捕捉到,且是 missing items 中的第一项,故在听取答案时具备两次反应的时间。本题最为重要的考点是题目中的并列结构, and 一词表明所填答案与 furniture 为并列关系,在听力过程中要重点听取此类关系。故根据定位句可知答案为 books。

### Question 6 答案 paintings

听前预测: 定位词 rocking horse; 提示词 and, 此处应填写与物品名称有关的名词。

题目解析:定位句为"... there were also some important items, a Victorian rocking horse for my daughter, some large oil paintings originating from the Edwardian period and some few decorative fruit bowls."。本题的解题方法与上题相近,都是要凭借题目中出现的并列信息来进行判断。由于 rocking horse 与 large oil paintings 之间有四个词的间隔,因此是有足够的时间反应答案即将出现 的。难点在于中间干扰信息较多,需要排除无关的修饰成分。

### Question 7 答案 mirror

听前预测:定位词 clock;提示词 a;此处应填写与物品名称有关的名词。

题目解析:定位句为"There is a gold clock and a golden framed vintage mirror."。本题的解题方法 与上两题相近,都是要凭借题目中出现的并列信息来进行判断。这道题一定要看清楚题目上的 item ordered,要通过题目推断讲完了 losing items 后,客人问"There are several other pieces that I've
spotted on your website and wanted to order. May I do that now?",就要转到下一个题目上了。

### Question 8 答案 desk

听前预测: 定位词 damaged items, 提示词 the、replaced, 此处应填写与物品名称有关的名词。 题目解析: 定位句为 "A drawer is missing from the antique mahogany desk, and I also spotted a dent on one of the corners, so it's basically unusable."。本题属于本套题目中难度系数较大的题目。本 题虽然根据定位词 damaged items 能够捕捉到定位,但是在听取定位句信息捕捉正确答案时需 要注意,问题中的限定是 items 以及 replaced,干扰信息 drawer 只是需要替换的 desk 的一部分, 也可以通过整句话理解为 drawer 的缺失是需要替换 desk 的主要原因。因此本题的正确答案为 desk。

# Question 9 答案 leg

听前预测: 定位词 dining chairs, 提示词 a、split, 此处应填写与物品名称有关的名词。 题目解析: 定位句为"I also purchased a set of dining chairs with navy leather padding. However, the colour is faded and one of the legs has completely split down the middle."。本题属于本套题目中难度系 数较大的题目, 考查方式同 Question 8。本题虽然根据定位词 dining chairs 能够捕捉到定位, 但是 在听取定位句信息捕捉正确答案时需要注意,问题中的限定是 split 且提示信息为 a... of ...。of 表 示所属关系,可推测出答案是 dining chairs 的一部分。另外,本题也考查学生排除干扰信息的能力。

# Question 10 答案 plates

听前预测:定位词 four;提示词 broken;此处应填写与物品名称有关的名词。 题目解析:定位句为"... there is a set of Chinese crockery to furnish my dining room table. But when I opened the case I found that a cup was lost and that some plates had smashed—four, actually."。本题的考查方式同前两题。本题考查的主要难点在于需要根据限定词 four 和 broken 排除定位句中的 其他干扰信息,从而抓取正确答案。

# **SECTION 2**

# ○ 听力原文

An unspoiled splendid scenery take its shape in the valley and estuary of river Treloar, abundant with wildlife as well as views of historic interest. There are lots of channels to explore the area with the wonderful public transport networks. With just short walks in between spots, it is possible for you to leave the car behind and travel by boat, train or bus.



There is Treloar Valley passenger ferry running between villages, alongside the river estuary and serves as a link with the train station at Barry, from which it takes only 10-minute walk from the riverside village of Carlton. In the past, the main transport way in the area was the river and as the past, the ferry timetable varied from day to day according to the time and height of the tide. The ferry is also seasonal, usually running its businesses during the period between April and September depending on the weather. Visiting our website, www. treloarferry.co.uk, it's convenient to download the timetable. If you would like to relax and enjoy the wonderful scenery, just take a river cruise to Carlton and back from the nearby City of Plymouth. Visitors were carried along the same route by steamships in the past. Queen Victoria and her family also enjoyed such trip in 1856.

Today, it takes you few hours during journey; the round trip only lasts for 4 to 5Q12hours, varying in terms of the tides and weather. You can travel up river by boatand return to Plymouth by train if you prefer. There will be wheelchair access onall the cruise boats and trains. For more information and departure times, pleasering Plymouth boat cruise on 01752823104.

Trains travel between Carlton and Plymouth many times a day with different stations in between throughout the year. Local commuters as well as visitors who fancy the lovely scenery prefer to use the service. What highlighted the journey most is going across the river on the amazing viaduct which was constructed at the early period of the 20th century, and it towers 120 feet over the water. Tickets can be directly bought on the train so it is unnecessary to book ahead. You can reach National Rail Inquiries by phone or online for more details about fares and timetables. The bus service is now linking all train stations and villages in the zone, specially for holidaymakers. There is a rover ticket including unlimited journeys, which can be used on weekends and national holidays. The rover ticket offers great value for money and is now even cheaper than it was last year. For adults, a ticket costs 5.50 pounds per day, for senior citizens the cost is 4.50 pounds and a family ticket for up to 5 people only costs 12 pounds. You can purchase tickets on the bus.

At the centre of the Treloar estuary area is the historic riverside village of Carlton. The main road comes into the village from the south and <u>for those who</u> are riding by bus it turns left just before the bridge and stops in the lay-by on the

Q11

Q13

Q14

Q15

### left hand.

新航道

From there, it's just a short walk to Carlton's various attractions. If you are *Q16* arriving by car you have to leave it in the main car park. Go over the bridge, take the first turning on the right, then go on until you come to the end of that road. It's the only place to park in Carlton but there's no charge.

If you're interested in local history, there is a museum in Carlton with farming,Q17fishing and household implements from the late 19th century. As you come in fromthe south, cross the river and go straight on the same road until you reach the end.Also, on the subject of history you can go and see the old mill which is recentlyQ18been renovated and put back into use. Turn left before you come to the bridge thengo straight on and take the first turning on the right. This leads straight there.

If you're interested in arts and crafts there's a potter studio where you can watchQ19the artist at work. After crossing the bridge, turn left and it's the second buildingon the left. Finally when you in need of refreshments, there's a cafe opposite theQ20old boat house, and a picnic area near the mill.OutputOutput

# ○ 听力场景

- 谈话场景:旅游场景
- **人物关系**:导游与游客
- 谈话话题: 介绍著名旅游景点及其游玩项目

# 0 词汇注释

unspoiled adj. 未遭破坏的	run its business 运营
splendid adj. 极好的	period n. 时期
take its shape 形成	depending on 取决于
scenery n. 景色	cruise n. 巡游
valley n. 河谷	steamship n. 蒸汽船
estuary n. 河口	round trip 往返行程
abundant adj. 丰富的	in terms of 就而言
historic interest 历史名胜	prefer v. 偏爱
channel n. 途径	explore v. 探索
tide n. 潮汐	spot n. 地点

passenger ferry 客轮	departure n. 发车 / 船 (时间)
transport n. 交通	in between 在之间的
varied adj. 各式各样的	fancy v. 想做
amazing adj. 令人惊异的	highlight v. 突出
viaduct n. 高架桥	lay-by 路侧临时停车处
tower v. 高耸于	attraction n. 景点
inquiry n. 问询	vehicle n. 车辆
fare n. 票价	implement n. 工具
rover ticket 不限次的日票或周票、月票	mill n. 磨坊
unlimited adj. 无限的	potter n. 陶器
senior citizen 老年人	studio n. 作坊
purchase v. 购买	refreshment n. 饮料, 小食
historic adj. 有历史意义的	opposite prep. 在对面
wheelchair access 无障碍设施	picnic n. 野餐

# 交际与语言表达

- I. "An unspoiled splendid scenery take its shape in the valley and estuary of river Treloar, abundant with wildlife as well as views of historic interest." (Treloar 的山谷和河口形成了一幅原始的壮丽景色,这里有大量的野生动植物和历史名胜。)其中 splendid 意为"壮观的", estuary 意为"河□", abundant 意为"大量的,充足的"。
- "The ferry timetable varied from day to day according to the time and height of the tide." (渡轮 时刻表因为涨潮的时间和高度的不同,每天都有变化。)其中 ferry timetable 意为"渡轮时 刻表", tide 意为"潮汐, 涨潮"。
- "The ferry is also seasonal, usually running its businesses during the period between April and September depending on the weather."(渡轮也是季节性的,通常在4月至9月期间运营业务, 情况要视天气而定。)其中 seasonal 意为"季节性的", run 意为"经营"。
- 4. "What highlighted the journey most is going across the river on the amazing viaduct which was constructed at the early period of the 20th century." (这段旅程最精彩的部分是从 20 世纪早期 建造的令人惊叹的高架桥上穿河而过。) 其中 what 引导主语从句, viaduct 意为"高架桥"。
- 5. "The rover ticket offers great value for money and is now even cheaper than it was last year." (日 票物超所值,而且现在比去年更便宜了。) 其中 offer great value for money 意为"物超所值"。
- 6. "The main road comes into the village from the south and for those who are riding by bus it turns left just before the bridge and stops in the lay-by on the left hand." (主路从南方通向村庄,对那些乘公共汽车的人来说,车在桥前左转,在左边的路侧停车带停下来。)其中 lay-by 意为"路侧停车带"。
- **7.** "On the subject of history you can go and see the old mill which is recently been renovated and put back into use." (在关于历史主题的方面,你可以去看看最近翻新过并重新投入使用的

旧磨坊。) 其中 renovate 意为"翻新", put back into use 意为"重新投入使用"。

"Turn left before you come to the bridge then go straight on and take the first turning on the right." (在你到桥前左转,然后一直往前走,在第一个路口右转。) 其中 go straight on 意为 "直 走"。



### Question 11 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 Treloar Valley。

题目解析: 定位句为"The ferry is also seasonal, usually running its businesses during the period between April and September depending on the weather."。这道题目的难点在于三个选项都需要进行判断,因此需要先认真阅读三个选项。但当听到了 between April and September 时,就能够将 A 选项选出。原文意思是"游艇通常是在四月到九月间运营",A 选项意为"通常于四月开始服务", 意思上并没有区别,只是换了一种说法。

# Question 12 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 river cruise。

题目解析: 定位句为 "Today, it takes you few hours during journey, the round trip only lasts for 4 to 5 hours, varying in terms of the tides and weather. You can travel up river by boat and return to Plymouth by train if you prefer. There will be wheelchair access on all the cruise boats and trains."。首先我们要 通读三个选项,并且不要被选项的顺序限制了听力思维的顺序。这个题目先要根据定位句中的"... it takes you few hours during journey, the round trip only lasts for 4 to 5 hours..."(来回花费四五个小时)就可以排除 C,其次"There will be wheelchair access on all the cruise boats and trains."。意思是"所有的火车和轮船都配有无障碍通道",这就可以排除 B 了。

### Question 13 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 train services。

题目解析:定位句为"What highlighted the journey most is going across the river on the amazing viaduct which was constructed at the early period of the 20th century, and it towers 120 feet over the water."。本题较难,两个定位词都有一定的难度。viaduct 是"高架铁路"的意思,tower 在这里 是用作动词,意思是"高耸于"。因此在理解内容大意上会有一定的难度。不过这一题还可以通 过排除法进行,前文"Trains travel between Carlton and Plymouth many times a day with different stations in between throughout the year."(列车在两地之间有很多的停靠点)可排除 A,又根据"Tickets can be directly bought on the train so it is unnecessary to book ahead. You can reach National Rail Inquiries by phone or online for more details about fares and timetables."说明买票需要在火车上买,而网上只是询问信息,可排除 C。

### Question 14 答案 C

### 听前预测:定位词 rover bus ticket。

题目解析: 定位句为 "The rover ticket offers great value for money and is now even cheaper than it was last year."。定位词已经明显表示出这个票价下降了,定位词的替换并不难,理解上不会 有很大的障碍。此题同时可以用排除法,上一句中已经提到 "There is a rover ticket including unlimited journeys, which can be used on weekends and national holidays." 周末是无限次使用的, 其他时间的并没有提及,因此排除 A, 同时又说节假日也可以使用,排除 B。

### Question 15 答案 H

听前预测:定位词 bus stop。

题目解析: 定位句为"... for those who are riding by bus it turns left just before the bridge and stops in the lay-by on the left hand."。根据定位句中的关键词, riding by bus 推断这一句讲的是跟公交 车站有关的信息,公交车会在上桥之前左转(turns left just before the bridge),并停在左手边的 路旁紧急停车处(stops in the lay-by on the left hand)。根据这一句可以推断出 H 这个紧急停车道 是公交车站。

# Question 16 答案 F

### 听前预测:定位词 car park。

题目解析:定位句为"If you are arriving by car you have to leave it in the main car park. Go over the bridge, take the first turning on the right, then go on until you come to the end of that road."。根据定位词判断这一句是在讲跟停车场有关的信息。过桥后在第一个路口右转(go over the bridge, take the first turning on the right) 直到到达道路的尽头(to the end of the road)。本句都是简单词,判断没有难度。

### Question 17 答案 E

# 听前预测:定位词 museum。

题目解析: 定位句为"... there is a museum in Carlton with farming, fishing and household implements from the late 19th century. As you come in from the south, cross the river and go straight on the same road until you reach the end."。这道题非常简单,只要听到了定位词从南边(south)进城和museum,就能够判断出方位了。

# Question 18 答案 A

### 听前预测:定位词 old mill。

题目解析:定位句为"Also, on the subject of history you can go and see the old mill which is recently been renovated and put back into use. Turn left before you come to the bridge then go straight on and take the first turning on the right. This leads straight there."。要确定自己怎么走,首先要听出 来是在上桥之前左转,再往下走,第一个路口右转,就可以到达目的地了。

### Question 19 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 potter studio。

题目解析: 定位句为"... there's a potter studio where you can watch the artist at work. After crossing the bridge, turn left and it's the second building on the left."。根据定位词,在过桥后第一个路口左转, 左手边第二个建筑物就是 potter studio。

# Question 20 答案 D

听前预测:定位词 cafe。

题目解析: 定位句为"... there's a cafe opposite the old boat house, and a picnic area near the mill."。 本题较为简单,答案给出的方式非常直接,根据定位句中的位置描述即可知答案为 D 选项。

# **SECTION 3**

# ○│ 听力原文

**Tutor:** So I gave you both a task to select an article about a small-scale research project. Both: Yes. **Tutor:** And I required you to have a trial to replicate the procedures of the research in your own context, I mean, try it out yourself. Jake: Yeah, and we've done that. **Tutor:** Nice, in this way I want you to tell me a little bit about the article and explain why it started applying crosswords to assist the students to review the exam terminologies. Lila: All right, the article was written by two university professors who had initially used crosswords to help the students revise the terminology for exams. Jake: And the crosswords were designed and installed on computers. Lila: And we selected the article because though we weren't familiar *Q21* with the technique, it seems an accessible topic. You know, using IT to design crosswords for higher education. **Tutor:** That's a good reason. So both of the professors would like to see how well this innovation was received by their students? Both: Yes. So what has been going on with your reproducing the research? **Tutor:** 



Lila:	Well, we collected a series of some terms from our own modules and put them in a list, then we designed a crossword to revise	
	them.	
Jake:	Then we invited some of our classmates to try out our crossword	
	and then ask for some feedback from them, you know, like their	
	feelings, views, as well as some suggestions about using this	
	technique.	
Tutor:	Did you find easy to have people participated in?	
Jake:	Not really. At first, you know, it was actually hard, but later when	Q22
	we convinced them by talking about the actual benefit that they	
	will get from participating in this research on preparing for an	
	exam which is coming up later this semester	
Lila:	it functioned.	
Tutor:	Great, so how did you get the feedback from the students that tells	
	you their thought about the crosswords?	
Jake:	By a questionnaire. There were two pages in the original	
	questionnaire and it included lots of x-linked questions. But the	Q23
	whole section about difficulties using IT is now out of date. Even	
	the questionnaire had just been finished a few years ago.	
Tutor:	So have you done a shorter version?	
Lila:	Sure, and then we emailed it to 40 students and received 28	<i>Q24</i>
	replies. I was disappointed by the fact, but this was a relatively	
	good result, I mean the responses from we got were well-written,	
	you know, people did take a lot of care on them, but I was still	
	taken aback with the low numbers.	
Tutor:	Yes, for an apprentice researcher, it's an important lesson to learn.	
Both:	Yeah.	
Tutor:	So what was your result?	~ * *
Jake:	Well, basically their feedback was extremely positive. The students	Q25
	said that crosswords on a computer really helped them not to get	
	distracted and stay focus on the work in hand, which is better than	
	other ways of doing the revision that are often disturbed by other	
T •1	things.	
Lila:	Yeah, that was really clear. But I was struck by the fact that they	
	hardly featured having fun in their responses. Nor did anything to	
	do with spelling of hard words, which I thought would apparently	



	be a benefit.	
Tutor:	No? Okay.	
Lila:	Their responses also said that the crosswords hadn't really	
	prompted their general motivation to study, but it had highlighted	
	the gaps in their memory so they can figure out what kind of work	
	was necessary to do further.	
Tutor:	Right, so how did your findings cope with those done by the	
	original researchers?	
Jake:	There were a couple of similarities but	
Lila:	We still found two primary differences. Compared with females,	<i>Q27</i>
	more males liked the technique, yet the original findings were the	
	reverse case.	
Jake:	Also, our respondents said they wouldn't mind doing a crossword	Q28
	in the final official exam, even in the original study, it showed that	
	even if crossword makes exams shorter, they would not like it to	
	be included.	
Lila:	But for informal purposes, of course, both sets of respondents	
	said doing more crosswords would be a great interest to them, like	
	revision or so.	
Tutor:	Right, so let's think about the whole project, and what you've	
	learned from it?	
Lila:	Well. It really took a long time.	
Jake:	Yeah, and I don't think we handled that aspect well.	
Lila:	It could have gone worse. I mean there was not much data	
	collected, so we didn't have to spend ages dealing with it, and	
	since we'd already done a course on numerical data processing, so	
	there wasn't much new for us.	
Jake:	Yeah, definitely. Anyway, I think our questions designed was good	
	so that the data we collected was manageable.	
Lila:	Yeah. It really helped having the original study to guide us, as it	Q29
	were. And that helped us to see what a good research instrument	
	is.	
Jake:	What questionnaire should be like.	
Lila:	Absolutely, we got a lot from that. But when we were writing up	
	the project, I'm not sure whether we'll know how to acknowledge	
	the work of the original study, you know, our referencing.	
Jake:	No, that's what we both need to learn in the future.	

(102)

Lila: Actually, that part's been great, find ways to share and support Q30 another person.

Jake: That's the real plus from the project, learning ways to do that.

Tutor: Well, it's obviously been very successful.

# 0 听力场景

- •谈话场景:学习场景
- ●**人物关系**:导师与两名学生
- 谈话话题: 导师在学生填字游戏复习法试验结束后的指导

# 词汇注释

methodology n. 方法	response n. 回答
small-scale adj. 小规模的	be taken aback 吃了一惊
trial n. 试验	apprentice n. 学徒
replicate v. 复现	positive adj. 积极的
procedure n. 步骤	distract v. 干扰
context n. 背景环境	in hand 正在处理中
apply v. 应用	disturb v. 打扰
assist v. 辅助	feature v. 重点介绍
terminology n. 专业术语	apparently adv. 明显地
initially adv. 起初	prompt v. 促进
install v. 安装	motivation n. 动力
technique n. 技巧	highlight v. 突出
accessible adj. 易懂的	gap n. 空白
crossword n. 填字游戏	primary adj. 首要的
innovation n. 创新	reverse adj. 相反的
module n. 模块	respondent n. 问卷受访者
revise v. 复习	handle v. 处理
participate v. 参加	aspect n. 方面
convince v. 说服	numerical adj. 数字的
benefit n. 好处	data processing 数据处理
function v. 见效	manageable adj. 可控的
out of date 过时	research instrument 研究方法
questionnaire n. 问卷	acknowledge v. 致谢
obsolete adj. 过时的	referencing n. 引用
version n. 版本	plus n. 好处

# 交际与语言表达

- "I gave you both a task to select an article about a small-scale research project."(我给你们的任 务是选择一篇关于一个小型研究项目的文章。)其中 small-scale 意为"小规模的"。
- "And I required you to have a trial to replicate the procedures of the research in your own context, I mean, try it out yourself."(我要求你们在自己的现实情况下复证研究的过程,我的意思是, 你自己试试。)其中 have a trial 意为"做一次尝试"。
- **3.** "The crosswords were designed and installed on computers." (填字游戏被设计并安装在电脑上。) 其中 install 意为 "安装"。
- 4. "We selected the article because though we weren't familiar with the technique, it seems an accessible topic."(我们之所以选择这篇文章,是因为虽然我们对这种技术并不熟悉,但它 似乎是一个容易理解的话题。)其中 though 引导让步状语从句, accessible 意为"容易理解的"。
- **5.** "For an apprentice researcher, it's an important lesson to learn." (对一个研究员新手来说,这 是可学习的重要经验。) 其中 apprentice 意为"学徒,新手"。
- 6. "But I was struck by the fact that they hardly featured having fun in their responses." (但令我印象深刻的是,他们的回答中几乎都未提及对此感到有趣。) 其中 be struck by... 意为"对…… 感到震惊"。
- 7. "Their responses also said that the crosswords hadn't really prompted their general motivation to study, but it had highlighted the gaps in their memory so they can figure out what kind of work was necessary to do further." (他们的回答还说,填字游戏并没有真正激发他们学习的一般动机,但它突出了他们记忆中的空白,这样他们就可以明白需要做哪些工作来进一步学习。) 其中 crossword 意为"填字游戏", motivation 意为"动机", figure out 意为"弄明白"。
- 8. "Compared with females, more males liked the technique, yet the original findings were the reverse case."(与女性相比,更多的男性喜欢这种技术,但最初的研究结果正好相反。)其中 original 意为"最初的", reverse 意为"相反的"。

# ○ 真题解析

# Question 21 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 article。

题目解析:定位句为"And we selected the article because though we weren't familiar with the technique, it seems an accessible topic."。本题的定位词较好捕捉,主要设置的考点是干扰选顶的排除。根据定位句可知 A 选项为反向表述,可以排除,根据后文所提及的主要是利用 IT 为教育来设计 crosswords,而并非是文章涵盖了两个领域的内容。因此,本题的正确答案为 C 选项。C 选项中的 straightforward concept 在听力原文中被替换成了 accessible topic。

# Question 22 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 take part in their research。



题目解析: 定位句为 "At first, you know, it was actually hard, but later when we convinced them by talking about the actual benefit that they will get from participating in this research on preparing for an exam which is coming up later this semester."。本题较容易,因为听到了A选项中的原词 convinced 而误选A选项,A选项的 convinced 后的内容在听力原文中并不能找到依据;选项C 也是另一个迷惑选项,根据定位句可知是为接下来的 exam 做准备,而并非是他们的 research;因此,本题的正确答案为B选项。

# Question 23 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 original questionnaire。

题目解析:定位句为"But the whole section about difficulties using IT is now out of date. Even the questionnaire had just been finished a few years ago."。本题难度系数较低,定位句中的 out of date 是选项 C 中的 obsolete 的同义替换词。故本题的正确答案为 C 选项。

# Question 24 答案 A

# 听前预测:定位词 fact。

题目解析: 定位句为 "Sure, and then we emailed it to 40 students and received 28 replies. I was disappointed by the fact, but... this was a relatively good result, I mean the responses from we got were well-written, you know, people did take a lot of care on them, but I was still taken aback with the low numbers."。本题考查的重点在于排除干扰选项,本题的关键点在于题目中的限定词 surprised。定位句中的 be taken aback 是 surprised 的同义替换,而选项 A 符合其后的描述(我仍被这么低的数字给惊到了);选项 B 的 so many 与定位句描述相矛盾,可排除 B 选项;选项 C 虽然能够 在定位句中找到相应的表述依据,但它并没有让 Lila 感到惊讶,可排除,故本题的正确答案为 A 选项。

# Questions 25-26 答案 C & E (IN EITHER ORDER)

### 听前预测:定位词 respondents。

题目解析: 定位句为"The students said that crosswords on a computer really helped them not to get distracted and stay focus on the work in hand..."和"... it had highlighted the gaps in their memory so they can figure out what kind of work was necessary to do further."。根据定位句中的关键词 not to get distracted,可知正确答案为 C。根据 figure out what kind of work was necessary to do further 可知正确答案为 E。

# Questions 27-28 答案 D & E (IN EITHER ORDER)

### 听前预测:定位词 original study。

题目解析: 定位句为 "We still found two primary differences. Compared with females, more males liked the technique, yet the original findings were the reverse case." 和 "... our respondents said they wouldn't mind doing a crossword in the final official exam, even in the original study, it showed that even if crossword makes exams shorter, they would not like it to be included."。首先根据定位句中的 differences 判断后面的内容是在讲两次的不同; 根据 males 和 females 的差异, 判断第一个不同



是性别上的差异,故选择 D, 根据 wouldn't mind doing a crossword in the final official exam 及随后的内容,判断两次问卷得出的最终考试中是否囊括填字题的结果是不同的,故选择  $E_{\circ}$ 

# Questions 29-30 答案 D & E (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测:定位词 learnt from doing the project。

题目解析: 定位句为"It really helped having the original study to guide us, as it were. And that helped us to see what a good research instrument is."和"Actually, that part's been great, find ways to share and support another person."。这道题目的难点在于定位词替换,原文中的 original study to guide 意思是"有原本的研究引导",其实就是有所参照的意思,就对应到 D 选项中的 reference;而 E 选项中的 collaborate 是合作的意思,也就是定位句中提到的"相互支持"这层含义。本题 主要考查对文意的理解,不能依赖定位词作答,否则很容易出错。

# **SECTION 4**



Today, I would like to share something with you about time. Particularly, I'll be looking at the way we think about time, and how these perspectives of time structure our life. Social psychologists have pointed out that there are six ways of thinking about time, which they regard as personal time zones.

The first two types of time zones are based in the past. Past positive thinkers usually spend a major part of their time looking back to the past, which means they are in a state of nostalgia, where they fancy remembering moments of happiness such as birthdays, marriages and important success time in their lives. They are those who have the habit of keeping family records, books and photo albums. The kinds of people living in a past negative time zone are also absorbed by earlier times, but they concentrate on all the negative sides of a life picture such as regrets, failures or poor decisions. They spend plenty of time imagining what life could have been.

Q31

*Q32* 

Then, it is those who live in the present. Present hedonists live their life in pleasure and immediate sensation. Their life motto should be having a good time and avoiding painful experiences. Present fatalists live in the present as well; however, they think this moment is the product of circumstances entirely



beyond their control, but it is more a fate. Whether it's poverty, religion or Q33 society itself, something prohibits fatalists from thinking that they do perform a role in changing their life outcomes. Life is simply what it is.

How about the future time zone? <u>People who are sorted into future active group</u> <u>are those who do plans and go for their plans.</u> They don't play but work, and resist temptation. They make decisions in terms of potential consequences, rather than experience itself. The other type of future-oriented perspective is future fatalistic. This group of people holds a belief that there will be a certainty of life after death and certain kind of judgement day when they will be assessed on how virtuously they have had a life and what achievements they have had in their lives.

Okay, so much for all the types. You now may ask 'in what ways are our lives influenced by these time zones?' Well, let's start at the beginning. When we were born, no exceptions, everyone was a present hedonist. All the initial needs and demands like being warm, secure, fed and watered were all from that time. But formal education will change the way we think. Each one of us is taught to prevent focusing only on the moment and start to make estimates about the future. But you might be surprised, every nine seconds a child drops out of school in the US. More interestingly, there're much more boys dropping out than girls doing. We may easily draw a conclusion: 'boys aren't as intelligent as girls.' But the evidence doesn't support this. A recent survey indicates that when American boys reach the age of 21, they have spent roughly 10,000 hours on video games and also suggests that they'll never fit in the traditional classroom, because there is a stronger need for those boys to have a certain circumstance in which they are capable of managing their own learning environment.

Now, let's move on to how we do prevention education. All kinds of prevention education are usually targeted at the future time zone. We say 'don't smoke or you'll get cancer', 'get good grades or you won't get a good job.' <u>But as</u> for present-oriented kids, it doesn't make sense. Though they do know the potentially detrimental consequences of their actions, they insist on how they behave because they're not living for the future. They are in the present right now. Logics won't be helping and it's no use reminding them of potential fall-out from their decisions or previous judgement errors. We have to get in their minds just as they're about to make a choice.

037

Q38

036

How we value and use our time is greatly influenced by the time perspectives we have. When Americans come across a question about how busy they are, most of the interviewees usually report being busier than ever before. They admit to sacrificing their relationships, personal time and good sleep during nights for their careers. But 20 years ago, 60% of Americans had sit-down dinners with their families, yet now the number dropped to 20%. However, when they're asked what if there are 8 days in a week, they say 'Oh, that'll be fabulous'. They would spend that time working to achieve more. They're persistently trying to get to the future point of happiness.

Q39

So, it's of vital importance that we know how other people think about time. We tend to think: 'Oh, that person is really irresponsible,' or 'That guy is power hungry,' but often what we care about is not the fundamental personality differences, but only various approaches of thinking about time. <u>Rather than</u> <u>distinctions of characteristics</u>, seeing these conflicts as differences in time perspectives can promote more effective cooperation between people and get the most out of each person's individual strengths.

Q40

# ○ 听力场景

- 谈话场景: 讲座场景
- •人物关系:老师与学生
- 谈话话题: 一节以时间视角为题的社会学课程

# 词汇注释

particularly adv. 特别地	role n. 角色
perspective n. 观点	outcome n. 后果
structure v. 构造	sort v. 分类
psychologist n. 心理学家	fancy v. 想做
time zone 时区	album n. 相册
major adj. 主要的	absorb v. 专注
nostalgia n. 怀旧情绪	concentrate v. 集中
avoid v. 避免	imagine v. 想象
fatalist n. 宿命论者	hedonist n. 享乐主义者
as well 也	immediate adj. 即时的
prohibit v. 禁止	sensation n. 感觉

motto n. 座右铭	orient v. 确定方向
demand n. 要求	certainty n. 必然
formal <i>adj</i> . 正式的	assess v. 评估
prevent v. 避免	virtuous adj. 善良的
estimate v. 估计	exception n. 例外
intelligent adj. 聪明的	logics n. 逻辑
be capable of 能够	error n. 错误
manage v. 管理	sacrifice v. 牺牲
detrimental adj. 不利的	fabulous adj. 难以置信的
insist v. 坚持	persistently adv. 持续地
behave v. 行动	irresponsible adj. 不负责任的
go for one's plans 执行某人的计划	fundamental adj. 基础的
temptation n. 诱惑	conflict n. 矛盾
potential adj. 潜在的	promote v. 促进
consequence n. 结果	cooperation n. 合作

# 交际与语言表达

- "I'll be looking at the way we think about time, and how these perspectives of time structure our life."(我将关注我们思考时间的方式以及这些时间观点是如何塑造我们生活的。)其中 perspective 意为"观点", structure 意为"构造, 塑造"。
- 2. "Past positive thinkers usually spend a major part of their time looking back to the past, which means they are in a state of nostalgia, where they fancy remembering moments of happiness." (怀旧型人格通常把大部分时间都花在回顾过去上,这意味着他们处在怀旧的状态中,他们总是喜欢回忆过往的幸福时刻。) 其中 look back to 意为"回顾", nostalgia 意为"怀旧"。
- **3.** "Present hedonists live their life in pleasure and immediate sensation." (当下型享乐主义者以快 乐和及时享乐的态度生活。) 其中 hedonists 意为"享乐主义者"。
- 4. "People who are sorted into future active group are those who do plans and go for their plans. They don't play but work, and resist temptation. They make decisions in terms of potential consequences, rather than experience itself." (那些被称作未来行动派的人是那些做计划并为 之努力的人。他们只工作,不玩耍,且不受诱惑。他们做决定时考虑的是潜在的后果,而 不是经历本身。)其中 sorted into 意为"归类,分类", temptation 意为"诱惑", in terms of 意为"就……而言"。
- **5.** "When we were born, no exceptions, everyone was a present hedonist." (当我们出生的时候, 毫无例外地,每个人都是当下型享乐主义者。) 其中 exception 意为"例外"。
- 6. "But as for present-oriented kids, it doesn't make sense. Though they do know the potentially detrimental consequences of their actions, they insist on how they behave because they're not living for the future. They are in the present right now." (但是对于活在当下型的孩子,这是没

# C 新 册 9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

有意义的。尽管他们确实知道自己的行为可能带来有害的后果,但他们坚持自己的行为方式,因为他们不是为未来而活。他们只活在当下。)其中 though 引导让步状语从句, make sense 意为 "有意义", detrimental 意为 "有害的"。

- 7. "Rather than distinctions of characteristics, seeing these conflicts as differences in time perspectives can promote more effective cooperation between people and get the most out of each person's individual strengths." (将这些冲突视为时间观点的差异,而不是个人特征的差别,可以促进人与人之间更有效的合作,并最大限度地利用每个人的个人优势。) 其中 characteristics 意为"特征", see... as... 意为"将……视为……", cooperation 意为"合作", strength 意为"优势,长处"。
- 8. "When they're asked what if there are 8 days in a week, they say 'Oh, that'll be fabulous.' They would spend that time working to achieve more. They're persistently trying to get to the future point of happiness." (当有人问他们如果一周有 8 天会怎么做,他们会说:"哦,那太好了。"他们会用多出来的时间来工作以成就更多,他们一直在试图走向幸福的未来。) 其中 fabulous 意为 "极好的", persistently 意为 "坚持地"。

# ○ 真题解析

# Question 31 答案 negative

听前预测:定位词 disappointments、failures、bad decisions,提示词 positive,此处应填形容词。 题目解析:定位句是"The kinds of people living in a past negative time zone are also absorbed by earlier times, but they concentrate on all the negative sides of a life picture such as regrets, failures or poor decisions."。本题的难度系数中等,首先在听前预测时需要观察表格整体结构,不难发现本 题空格处所需要填的词与 outlook 这栏中需要填的词具备严格的并列关系,故可预测空格上填写 的词为形容词,因此,在听录音的过程中重点把握形容词。另外,根据听力录音定位句中的具 体描述信息以及表格中的具体描述信息,也可验证本题的答案为 negative。

# Question 32 答案 pleasure

听前预测:定位词 hedonistic;提示词 live for;此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句是"Present hedonists live their life in pleasure and immediate sensation. Their life motto should be having a good time and avoiding painful experiences."。本题较为简单,定位词为特殊词汇且在听力录音中原词重现,捕捉起来没有难度。此外,本题的答案在定位句中给定的也比较直接,重点需要考生注意不要写题目中已经给出的重复信息作为答案。

# Question 33 答案 poverty

听前预测:定位词 fatalistic;提示词 religious beliefs、social conditions;此处应填名词。 题目解析:定位句是"Whether it's poverty, religion or society itself."。本题难度系数较低,定位 词在听力录音中原词重现,在听到定位词后重点运用听前预测所观察到的 religious beliefs 以及 social conditions 与本题空格横线上的单词构成并列关系,因此重点听取并列关系即可。此外, 原文中 control 和题目中 govern 同义,所以此处应填 poverty。



# Question 34 答案 active

听前预测:定位词 future;提示词 fatalistic;此处应填形容词。

题目解析:定位句是"People who are sorted into future active group are those who do plans and go for their plans."。本题在听前预测处理上与 Question 31 一致: 首先在听前预测时观察表格整体 结构,不难发现本题空格处所需要填的词与 outlook 这栏中需要填的词具备严格的并列关系,故 可预测空格上填写的词为形容词;听到定位词 future 之后应该将注意力集中放在听取表示人群 特征的形容词上,故根据定位句可抓取本题答案为 active。

### Question 35 答案 achievements

听前预测: 定位词 after death; 提示词 the importance of; 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句是"This group of people holds a belief that there will be a certainty of life after death and certain kind of judgement day when they will be assessed on how virtuously they have had a life and what achievements they have had in their lives."。本题难度系数较低,定位词在听力录音中 原词重现,听到定位词后重点使用听前预测中所观察到的本题空格与空格前的已知信息构成并 列关系,根据定位句中的相关内容,可知本题答案为 achievements。

# Question 36 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 present hedonists。

题目解析:定位句是"When we were born, no exceptions, everyone was a present hedonist."。定位 句中的 When we were born 与选项 B 中的 at birth 同义,因此选 B。

# Question 37 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 American boys。

题目解析: 定位句是"...because there is a stronger need for those boys to have a certain circumstance in which they are capable of managing their own learning environment."。定位句中的 managing their own learning environment 与选项 A 中的 in control of the way they learn 互为同义替换, 故选 A。

# Question 38 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 present-oriented children。

题目解析: 定位句是"But as for present-oriented kids, it doesn't make sense. Though they do know the potentially detrimental consequences of their actions, they insist on how they behave because they're not living for the future. They are in the present right now."。本题难度系数中等,根据定位句的句意可知其与选项 C 信息对应,根据听力录音可知,选项 A 说法错误,选项 B 没有提及,故答案为 C。

# Question 39 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 extra day per-week。

题目解析: 定位句是"However, when they're asked what if there are 8 days in a week, they say 'Oh, that'll be fabulous'. They would spend that time working to achieve more. They're persistently trying to get to the future point of happiness."。本题难度系数较低,根据定位句中的信息可知其与选项 A



描述相符,故本题正确答案为 A 选项。

# Question 40 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 help。

题目解析:定位句是"Rather than distinctions of characteristics, seeing these conflicts as differences in time perspectives can promote more effective cooperations between people and get the most out of each person's individual strengths."。本题难度系数较低,根据定位句中的信息可知其与选项 B 描述相符,故本题正确答案为 B 选项。

# TEST 4

# **SECTION 1**

听力原文 0

Harry:	Hi, Andrea. The exams have been over, how are you feeling?	
Andrea:	It's fantastic that it eventually ended, isn't it? And every morning,	
	more sleep. What about you?	
Harry:	Well, I've also been sleeping a lot recently. But I have many things	
	to handle before I leave for England. Perhaps you can help me	
	with it. I've had too many stuff that are unlikely to take back with	Q1
	me, but I have no idea how to deal with them.	
Andrea:	Well, what kind of stuff they are, and you prefer to selling them or	
	just giving them away? It depends.	
Harry:	Umm, basically, everything I have: the printer, the fridge and other	Q2
	cooking stuff that I bought from the former renter, but the sleeping	
	bag may be helpful on some occasions. But the new comers have	
	already bought what they need, so they won't be interested in what	
	I have. And giving them away will cost me too much. I'm not sure	
	how to sell it. Oh, I've also got some clothes and books.	
Andrea:	Why don't you just take those with you?	
Harry:	The books weigh a lot, so it will easily surpass the airline's	
	baggage allowance, and that will be another huge expense. And	
	my suitcase can't hold that much clothes I have. Unbelievable,	
	how much things I've got during my living here. Anyway, those	
	summer clothes I have here in Australia won't be very useful in	
	England.	
Andrea:	I understand. Well, there is something you can do. First of all, you	Q3
	can put up notices around the campus about the books. You know,	
	in the Student Union Building and in the economics department.	
	There're many notice boards. And also, any places that second	
	and third-year students will see them. People always want to buy	
	cheap textbooks.	
Harry:	Good idea, but what should I write on the notices?	
Andrea:	Just list the titles and authors of the books, and also with the price	
	you want to charge. Also some basic information of you, of course,	



like your name, phone number, and you can also put on a little tear of a text. Sounds great, and what about the furniture? Harry: Andrea: You could try to put on notices about furniture, too. But normally Q4students won't be around all summer, so they may have no interest in buying furniture now. You may also try at a second-hand shop. The store will send someone here and give you a free quote, then vou decide whether you want to make a deal. But usually you Q5can't expect a really rewardable price offer. You can also choose to post an advertisement on the Trading Post. Andrea: Have you heard about that paper? Every week it comes out with advertisements people put about what they want to sell. But you have to pay to have your notice on and then wait for calling. Give as much information as possible and if anyone is interested with your stuff, invite them to come by and check. But making a deal is always difficult. I haven't heard about the Post before, but I should read it now and Harry: 06 I will put the advertisement about the fridge, the microwave and the furniture on. But I'm not sure whether kitchen stuff is good with this idea. Andrea: Well, you can donate the kitchen stuff to charity shop or just sell Q7them. Like the Salvation Army or St Vincent de Paul. But maybe 08 you can call a second-hand shop and it can give you a quote first. Sure, I will do that, wait for the evaluation result and see whether Harry: I should sell them or just give them away. But how about my 09 clothes, still don't know what to do. A charity shop will take them too. So long as the clothes are in Andrea: good condition and although you don't get paid for them, you know someone who really needs those help will be benefited from your clothes. That's very true. I will put the expensive stuff, like the furniture, Harry: on advertisements, and donate the clothes and kitchen things. Come on, let's go and buy Trading Post and we can write the offer together. Andrea: Well, in fact, I'm interested in buying your microwave as well as Q10

fridge, depending on your offer, of course.

(114)

Harry: Okay, let's see how good you are at bargaining.



- 谈话场景: 日常对话场景
- ●人物关系:两名同学
- **谈话话题**:毕业后闲置物品处置



fantastic adj. 极好的	department n. 院系
eventually adv. 终于	notice board 告示板
handle v. 处理	charge v. 收费
stuff n. 物品	quote n. 报价
give away 赠送出去	make a deal 达成交易
cooking stuff 烹饪器具	rewardable adj. 利好的
former adj. 前面的	microwave n. 微波炉
renter n. 房客	donate v. 捐赠
surpass v. 超过	charity n. 慈善
airline's baggage allowance 航空公司行李限额	a second-hand shop 二手店
expense n. 花费	bargain v. 讨价还价

# 交际与语言表达

- "The exams have been over, how are you feeling?"(考试已经结束了,现在感觉如何?)这 里问 how are you feeling 绝对不是问你对考试的感觉怎样,如果是问考试的感觉,会在最后 加上一个 about the test。这里就只是问心情怎样。
- "I've had too many stuffs that are unlikely to take back with me, but I have no idea how to deal with them."(我有太多的东西带不回去了,但不知道该怎么处理。)这句话中有两个值得积累的语言点,第一个是 be unlikely to do, unlikely 是表示"不可能"程度最深的一个词,因此这个表达可以理解为"没办法(做某事)";另一个是 deal with,意思是"处理,解决"。
- "Well, what kind of stuffs they are, and you prefer to selling them or just giving them away?" (都是一些什么东西?你打算卖掉还是送人呢?)这里可以积累的有两个用法,第一个是 prefer to doing or doing (更想做……还是做……),另一个是 give away,表示"赠送"。
- 4. "The books weigh a lot, so it will easily surpass the airline's baggage allowance, and that will be another huge expense."(书太重了,那我的托运行李很容易就超重了,这样的话会补太多钱。) 这里可以积累 airline's baggage allowance (航班托运行李限额),非常实用的表达。
- **5.** "The store will send someone here and give you a free quote, then you decide whether you want to make a deal." (二手店会派人来给你免费估价,然后你可以再决定要不要卖。) 这句话中



give a free quote 表示 "免费估价"。quote 除了估价之外还有 "引用"的意思。

- **6.** "You can also choose to post an advertisement on *the Trading Post*."(你也可以在《贸易邮报》 上面发布广告。)在报纸上张贴广告要用 post 这个动词。
- **7.** "Well, you can donate the kitchen stuff to charity shop or just sell them." (你可以把厨房用品捐 给福利站或者卖掉。) 这里可以积累的有 donate sth. to sb.,表示向某人捐赠某物,除此之外 还有 kitchen stuff,表示"厨房用品",一般指锅碗瓢盆。
- **8.** "Okay, let's see how good you are at bargaining."(好呀,就看你会不会砍价了。)这里是朋友间打趣的说法,bargain 这个动词表示"议价";make bargains 也可以表示"砍价"。

# ○ 真题解析

### Question 1 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 Harry's problem。

题目解析: 定位句是"I've had too many stuff that are unlikely to take back with me, but I have no idea how to deal with them."。本题的难点在于识别题目和听力录音中的同义替换。选项 B 中的 possessions (所有物) 就等于录音稿中的 stuff, 而 do with 就等于录音稿中的 deal with。替换词 与原词都不是生僻词,虽有一定难度,但听懂文意后可选出,不属于难题。

# Question 2 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Harry、sell。

题目解析: 定位句是"... everything I have: the printer, the fridge and other cooking stuff that I bought from the former renter, but the sleeping bag may be helpful on some occasions."。本题难度系数较低,注意把握题目和听力录音中的同义替换现象,听到即可选出。本题容易误选 B 选项, kitchen furniture 与 cooking stuff 并非是同义替换,注意排除。

# Question 3 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 where、advertise。

题目解析:定位句是"First of all, you can put up notices around the campus about the books. You know, in the Student Union Building and in the economics department. There're many notice boards."。本题较为简单,主要的考点是甄别错误选项,选项C在听力录音中原词重现且为正确信息,选项A和选项B只有部分单词与听力录音中信息吻合,其余信息为干扰选项,故本题的正确答案为C选项。

# Question 4 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 furniture。

题目解析: 定位句是"But normally students won't be around all summer, so they may have no interest in buying furniture now."。本题中的定位词在听力录音中原词重现,听到定位词后重点听取之后的描述即可作答。定位句中所描述的信息 normally students won't be around all summer (通常来说暑假的时候学生都不在) 是 C 选项的同义替换。

# Question 5 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 a second-hand shop。

题目解析:定位句是"But usually you can't expect a really rewardable price offer."。本题难点在于 识别题目与听力录音中的同义替换,听力录音中的 rewardable price offer 在 A 选项中被替换成了 pay well。方法在于听到 price,推断出本题答案应该跟价格有关,故 B 选项不选;听力录音中 提及的 free quote 是指免费的估价,并非是免费拿走,因此 C 也可排除。

# Question 6 答案 advertisement

听前预测:定位词 furniture;提示词 post,此处应填写名词。

题目解析:定位句是"I haven't heard about *the Post* before, but I should read it now and I will put the advertisement about the fridge, the microwave and the furniture on."。本题难度系数中等,关键 点在于把握好听前预测带来的启示。根据空格前的词可知,空格处应该填写一个名词,且是能够被 post 的名词;另外,本题虽然定位词在答案之后出现,旨在考查考生整体理解句意的能力,但是要抓取出正确答案难度不大。

# Question 7 答案 donate

听前预测:定位词 kitchen things,提示词 or,此处应填写动词。

题目解析:定位句是"Well, you can donate the kitchen stuff to charity shop or just sell them."。本 题难度系数较小,注意听前预测时把握到 or 带来的暗示,说明空格上填入的是一个与 sell 并列 的动词。在听力的过程中,带着有可能是主动语态的预期听,则答案会先于定位词出现,也需 要带着有可能是被动语态的预期听,则答案会后于定位词出现。

### Question 8 答案 quote

听前预测:定位词 second-hand shop;提示词 a;此处应填写单数名词。

题目解析: 定位句是"But maybe you can call a second-hand shop and it can give you a quote first."。本题难度系数较低,题目中的定位词在听力录音中原词重现,且答案捕捉难度很低,属于简单题目。

# Question 9 答案 charity

听前预测:定位词 clothes,提示词 to,此处应填写名词或者形容词。

题目解析:定位句是"But how about my clothes, still don't know what to do."和"A charity shop will take them too."。本题题目中的定位词在听力录音中原词重现,难点在于信息的提取要从两个人对话的片段里获得。前句提问"不知道如何处理我的衣服",后句回答"可以给福利商店",因此填入 charity。

# Question 10 答案 microwave

听前预测:定位词 fridge;提示词 and;此处应填写名词。

题目解析:定位句是"Well, in fact, I'm interested in buying your microwave as well as fridge, depending on your offer, of course."。本题难度系数较低,题目中的定位词在听力录音中原词重现,但需要注意的是空格处与 fridge 为并列关系,这组并列关系中的两个对象在听力录音中实现了简单位置互换,但捕捉较为容易。

# **SECTION 2**

# ○ 听力原文

Good morning, boys and girls. I'm Steven, working as the counselling administrator at College's counselling administration. Today I would like to talk with you about the counselling team of the school and the services you can be offered.

There are now three professional counsellors in our team here at St. Court. They are Louise Bagshaw, Tony Denby and Naomi Flynn. Each of them holds regular one-on-one sessions with students, but you cannot start counselling with them until you should make an appointment with Naomi Flynn first. Naomi is an expert in meeting freshmen and delivers a preliminary session in which she will tell you what you can expect from counselling; also she would ask you a few simple questions related to what you would like to discuss. For those who are feeling a bit of worried about the counselling steps, this can be indeed helpful. Naomi is also the best choice for students who can only communicate with a counsellor beyond office hours. She's not in the office on Mondays, but she will start working on Wednesday mornings and works late on Thursday evenings, so before your first class or after your last class on those days, you can see her. Louise is in our drop-in centre office a whole day. If you want to ask some counsellors for help without a prior appointment, she will be the optimal one. But do notice that if you choose this service, Louise will either see you herself, or send you to the next available counsellor. If you want to see certain counsellor each time when you visit, an appointment in advance is strongly recommended. Online or at reception during office hours are booking forms now available.

Tony is our latest-joined member of the counselling team. He is the sole male Q14 counsellor and has solid foundation and expertise in stress management and relaxation techniques. Anyone who is trying to handle anxiety is encouraged to see him. A variety of techniques, like body awareness, time management and positive reinforcement will be introduced to you by Tony to help you address this problem.

Each term, there will be some small team workshops operated by the counselling team, which last for two hours and are all free to the enrolled students.



Q11

Q13

*Q12* 

The first workshop we offer is Adjusting. For some people, college education is found to be a big shock. It tends to be simple to get lost after the structured learning surroundings of school. <u>Therefore</u>, what is essential for academic success in this workshop will be shared. As anticipated, this offering is targeting first-year students.

Getting organised is the service that the second workshop offers, where we are active to motivate you to break off the habit of putting things off. We will try to help you get the most out of your time and find out the optimal balance between academic and recreational activities. In this workshop, we're catering to a broader crowd, ranging from undergraduates to postgraduates.

The next one is a Communication workshop. If you've come from overseas, the way people interact here may be quite different to what you're used to. <u>This</u> workshop will recommend some ways to foreign students about handling many <u>situations.</u> For example, they might find struggling on how to talk with teachers and other staff. It will also cover all aspects of multicultural communication. <u>International students will learn a lot from this class</u>, so we particularly encourage you to come along, but I have to say that occasionally local students can find it helpful as well. Everyone is welcome!

The workshop called Anxiety will be available later on in the year and it will target something you might be familiar with, that is the nerves and the anxiety brought by the coming exams. Lots of students experience their entire academic careers like this, but surely there is a way to solve problems. Welcome to <u>Q18</u> Anxiety workshop and you could learn several ways of relaxation and the proper way of breathe, as well as meditation and other methods to keep calm. This workshop is designed for everyone who is going to take exams.

The last workshop we have is the Motivation workshop. The theme for thisQ19workshop is how to stay on target and be motivated during the long-run projects.This workshop is only available for research students. Less-advanced studentsQ20already have some workshops dealing with their needs.Well, that's it, thanksfor listening. If you would like to learn more information about our services, dovisit us at Counselling Service.

Q15

*Q16* 

*Q17* 

Q17

(119)

# NC 新航道 9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

听力场景

- 谈话场景:学校场景
- ●人物关系:老师与学生
- 谈话话题:介绍学校心理咨询项目

# 0 词汇注释

counselling n. 咨询 session n. 一段时间 appointment n. 预约 preliminary adj. 预备的 indeed adv. 确实 beyond prep. 超过 drop-in adj. 无须提前预约的 prior adj. 提前的 optimal adj. 最佳的 in advance 提前 reception n. 前台 solid adj. 坚实的 expertise n. 专业知识 relaxation n. 放松 anxiety n. 焦虑 awareness n. 认识 reinforcement n. 加固 address v. 解决 workshop n. 研讨会 operate v. 操作 enroll v. 登记

tend v. 倾向于 surrounding n. 周围环境 essential adj. 重要的 anticipate v. 预估 target v. 针对 break off 中止 put... off 推迟做某事 motivate v. 激发 recreational adj. 娱乐的 range... from... 从……到…… undergraduate n. 本科生 postgraduate n. 研究生 struggling adj. 挣扎的 multicultural adj. 多文化的 occasionally adv. 偶尔地 entire adj. 完整的 proper adj. 适当的 breathe v. 呼吸 meditation n. 冥想 less-advanced adj. 次级的

# 交际与语言表达

- "I'm Steven, working as the counselling administrator at College's counselling administration."(我 是 Steven,是大学辅导中心管理处的管理员。)这里需要注意的是后半句都是伴随结构,就 是在介绍他自己的工作。在我们介绍自己时也可以使用这样的结构。
- "Louise is in our drop-in centre office a whole day."(全天都可以无需预约,随时见到 Louise。)这里要积累 drop-in 这个用法,表示"无需预约的,随时见面的",drop in 这个词 组的意思是"顺道拜访(某地)",后面可以跟上地点,也可以不跟。
- "Online or at reception during office hours are booking forms now available."(现在可以在工作 时段在线或者现场预约。)这个是常见的两种预约方式, at reception 本意是"在接待处",



也就是相当于现场预约的意思。

- 4. "He is the sole male counsellor and has solid foundation and expertise in stress management and relaxation techniques."(他是我们唯一的男性辅导员,并且在压力管理和放松技巧方面有着 坚实的功底和专业能力。) stress management 表示的是"压力管理",是一种很必要的心理 学技能。
- 5. "Each term, there will be some small team workshops operated by the counselling team, which last for two hours and are all free to the enrolled students." (每学期辅导团队都会组织一些小组研讨会,一次大概持续两个小时,学生可免费参加。)这里主要需要了解 enrol 这个词的用法,表示"报名",可以和 register 或者 sign in 替换。
- 6. "In this workshop, we're catering to a broader crowd, ranging from undergraduates to postgraduates." (这场研讨会面向更多的学生开放,本科生和研究生都可以报名参加。) 这里有两个需要注意的词组,第一个是 cater to,意思是"迎合;照顾到";而 range from... to... 表示"从……到……的范围内"。
- 7. "It will also cover all aspects of multicultural communication."(它将覆盖跨多种文化交际的全部方面。) multicultural communication(多种文化间交流)这个概念在留学生活中会很常用。
- 8. "The theme for this workshop is how to stay on target and be motivated during the long-run projects." (这场研讨会的主题是如何在长期项目中保持斗志、专注于目标。) 这里有两个可以积累的词组,第一个是 stay on target,意为"专注于目标";第二个是 be motivated,意为"保持斗志"。

# ○ 真题解析

# Question 11 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 first。

题目解析: 定位句是"Naomi is an expert in meeting freshmen and delivers a preliminary session in which she will tell you what you can expect from counselling; also she would ask you a few simple questions related to what you would like to discuss."。根据定位句中的 meeting freshmen and delivers a preliminary session, 可知选项 C 为正确选项。

# Question 12 答案 C

# 听前预测:定位词 office hours。

题目解析:定位句是"Naomi is also the best choice for students who can only communicate with a counsellor beyond office hours."。本题的关键点在于识别题目中的 unable to see a counsellor during normal office hours 为听力录音中 communicate with a counsellor beyond office hours 的同义替换,故可知正确答案为 C 选项。

# Question 13 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 appointment。

题目解析: 定位句是"Louise is in our drop-in centre office a whole day. If you want to ask some counsellors for help without a prior appointment, she will be the optimal one."。本题的 appointment 为定位词重现,且听力录音和题目中的替换为 not arrange 和 without 之间的替换,由此可知正确 答案为 A 选项。

# Question 14 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 anxiety。

题目解析: 定位句是"Tony is our latest-joined member of the counselling team. He is the sole male counsellor and has solid foundation and expertise in stress management and relaxation techniques. Anyone who is trying to handle anxiety is encouraged to see him."。本题的难点之一在于定位词 anxiety 首先以解决办法的形式出现,分别是 stress management 和 relaxation techniques, 之后才做一个具体的总结,考查学生整体理解句意的能力。根据定位句的整体信息,可知正确答案为 B 选项。

# Question 15 答案 first-year

听前预测:定位词 in academic sections;提示词 students;此处应填表示学生类型(年级)的信息。题目解析:定位句是"Therefore, what is essential for academic success in this workshop will be shared. As anticipated, this offering is targeting first-year students."。听到与题干定位词同义替换的信息 academic success 后,根据表格顺序性可推测下句为答案句,因此答案为 first-year。

### Question 16 答案 balance

听前预测:定位词 time,提示词 achieve、between,此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句是"We will try to help you get the most out of your time and find out the optimal balance between academic and recreational activities."。本题的定位词较好捕捉,在听前预测时需要注意,在本题中表格的逗号预示着并列关系;此外,本题难点在于答案定位句中 academic and recreational activities 是题目中 study and leisure 的同义替换,结合定位可知答案为 balance。

# Question 17 答案 international / foreign

听前预测: 定位词 communicating across cultures; 提示词 students; 此处应填表示学生类型(年级)的信息。

题目解析:定位句是"This workshop will recommend some ways to foreign students about handling many situations."和"International students will learn a lot from this class."。通过定位句可知这个 workshop 的目标群体是 foreign students 和 international students,他们能够获得方法与获益良多,所以答案为 international / foreign。

### Question 18 答案 relaxation

听前预测:定位词 anxiety,提示词 breathing techniques,此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句是"Welcome to Anxiety workshop and you could learn several ways of relaxation and the proper way of breathe."。本题难度系数较低,听到定位词 anxiety 之后需重点留意之后的



信息,另外听力录音中的 the proper way of breathe 是题目中 breathing techniques 的同义替换,并 且与听力录音中的 several ways of relaxation 并列,由此可知 relaxation 即为答案。

# Question 19 答案 motivation

听前预测: 定位词 sit exams; 提示信息为表格最后一栏, 预测会出现 last 等表示最后顺序的词汇; 此处应填表示 workshop 名称的信息。

题目解析: 定位句是"The last workshop we have is the Motivation workshop."。根据定位句可知 答案为 motivation。

### Question 20 答案 research / advanced

听前预测:定位词 workshop;提示词 students only;此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句是"This workshop is only available for research students. Less-advanced students already have some workshops dealing with their needs."。根据定位句可知答案可为 research。另外, 根据听力录音中的信息 less-advanced students 已经有了其他的 workshops, 所以为非目标群体, 可推知 advanced students 是 target group, 故答案也可为 advanced。

# **SECTION 3**

# ● 听力原文 Bill: Oh, hi Jen and Irene! You two are heading to class, aren't you? Irene: Hey Bill, yes, we are just walking there now. It's a little bit early now, though. We still would like to make some preparations for our apparatus for the experiment practice! How about walking with us, come on? Bill: Of course, it's really great to catch up! How's it going with your experiment? Have you already chosen the subject you're going to test yet? Jen: To be honest, so far it is going well, and we're now serving as the

- laboratory partners responsible for conducting the test. Also, we've decided to test the impacts of the gravitation force on a variety of objects with a number of densities.
- Irene: Interesting indeed, but surely plenty of work for you to do. During the last two weeks, I've been thinking of and planning the test and eventually did it yesterday.

Bill: Goodness Irene, your hard work really left me with a deep impression.

♥ 新航道 9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

Irene:	Frankly, I'm into chemistry so much, so for me it's not very
	much like work. Whenever there is a little free time for me at the Q21
	weekend, I'd like to spend it in the laboratory on my experiment,
<b>.</b>	which almost feels like a second home to me.
Jen:	What about you, Bill? Which partner are you currently working with?
Bill:	Me and Kim, we were partnered by the tutor. I've never worked
	with him before, so I was worried at first that he wouldn't do that
	well in the lab work, but later it turns out he's so capable.
Irene:	I've noticed that he's always very well dressed.
Bill:	Yeah, we share the same tastes in clothes; he's very stylish. But Q22
	that doesn't keep him from getting hands dirty. He works very hard
	and makes significant contributions, which I really appreciate.
Jen:	Ah, it's great that you and your partner get along with each
	other well, which I think will bring much more pleasure to your
	experiments when both of you work well together.
Irene:	What do you think of the other people in our group?
Bill:	Most boys are really good at math, which is really helpful when it
	comes to calculation.
Jen:	Irene is also good at math, so she contributes a lot because she $Q23$
	can do all the equations. I am mainly responsible for all the
	writing parts, since she finds it difficult. Without help between our
	partners, we'd probably fail.
Irene:	It can't be too true. And I'm so pleased that we've nearly
	completed it!
Jen:	Only because you finished the data analysis!
Irene:	Come on Jen, you give me too much credit!
Bill:	I'm so happy that Linda has not been my partner again. In last
	experiment, Jen and I were grouped with her, which was really like
T	a nightmare.
Jen:	Yeah, though she always submitted her part of the group work on Q24
	time, but she never took her phone with her, so it was unlikely for
D:II.	anyone to reach her and vice versa.
Bill:	We were quite annoyed at her attitude, but she was such a hard worker in all fairness, because she realised the amount of work
	that needed to get a high score.
Irene:	Jen is so hard-working in fact; she has been invited to work on the
munt.	sen is so hard-working in fact, she has been invited to work on the



D:11.	professor's individual project.	
Bill:	Wow, really? That's amazing! Congrats! Do you know why he picked you?	
Jen:	I thought that was because I was closer to him, but he told me he Q25	
	was impressed by my always completing reading assignments in	2
	time for class.	
Irene:	I bet you will be really popular between the other students when	
	they find out. All of them want to hear about the project.	
Irene:	You can distribute tasks to everyone, so all of them will get the	
	chance to be part in it.	
Jen:	It actually sounds quite good! Could you help me decide who to	
	assign each task to?	
Bill:	Sure! Now, let's see. Well, Irene finds writing difficult, but that	
	might be a good opportunity for her to practice it by reviewing the	
T	bibliography?	
Irene:	Bibliography, I think, may be a bit too long for me, so the	Q26
Jen:	methodology shall be a better choice.	0.07
Jen:	Sure, that makes sense. Bill, you said that Kate is a hard-working girl. So I think she could be given the conclusion part, as it	Q27
	requires plenty of effort.	
Bill:	Ok, sure. And I know that Kyle hasn't been feeling well recently,	
	so she could be tasked with the abstract and the acknowledgement	
	for there is very little work involved.	
Irene:	Jen, would you like to do the literature review part? Basically,	Q28
	there is a lot of work to do but I believe you really enjoy writing,	$\mathcal{L}^{}$
	so I think you'll do a good job.	
Jen:	Sure, sounds great.	
Bill:	Right, so now bibliography and the discussion are left to assign. I	Q29 & 30
	think Linda will be struggling with the referencing, considering the	
	amount of work. So perhaps, I will take care of that task and she	
	could do bibliography.	
Irene:	That's great, guys. Thanks for your help! I'll tell the tutor when he	
	arrives.	

# NC 新航道 9 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

# 0 听力场景

- ●**谈话场景:**学校场景
- ●人物关系:三名同学
- ●读话话题:讨论实验和论文写作

# 0 词汇注释

head to 往走	credit n. 功劳
apparatus n. 设备	nightmare n. 噩梦
catch up 叙旧	submit v. 递交
laboratory n. 实验室	vice versa 反之亦然
conduct v. 做	in all fairness 公平来说
gravitation n. 重力	realise v. 明白
density n. 密度	distribute v. 分配
eventually adv. 最终	assign v. 指派
taste n. 品味	bibliography n. 参考书目
stylish adj. 时髦的	methodology n. 研究方法
significant adj. 重要的	conclusion n. 结论
math n. 数学	abstract n. 摘要
calculation n. 计算	acknowledgement n. 致谢
equation n. 方程式	literature review 文献综述
analysis n. 分析	

# 交际与语言表达

- 1. "It's a little bit early now though, we still would like to make some preparations for our apparatus for the experiment practice!"(虽然现在有点早,但我们想准备一下实验用的器械。)这里 make some preparations for 等于 prepare something for,可以替换使用。
- **2.** "And we're now serving as the laboratory partners responsible for conducting the test." (我们现在是负责做实验的合作伙伴。) 这里要学会的是 be responsible for (doing) sth. 这个用法,表示"负责做某事"。
- "Goodness Irene, your hard work really left me with a deep impression."(天哪 Irene,你这么努力, 让我真的很难忘。)这里的 Goodness 是感叹词,表示惊叹时使用。leave sb. with impression 意为"给……留下印象"。
- **4.** "But that doesn't keep him from getting hands dirty."(但这并不意味着他不会自己动手做实 验。)这里出现了一个俚语 get one's hands dirty,字面意思是"把某人的手弄脏",翻译过 来是"亲自动手做……"的意思。
- 5. "Come on Jen, you give me too much credit!" (得了吧 Jen, 你别再捧我了!) 要根据语气来



判断 come on 的意思,这里是表示"得了吧"。它还可以作"加油"讲。give sb. too much credit,字面意思是"给某人太多功劳了",翻译一下就是"捧得太过了"。

- 6. "Yeah, though she always submitted her part of the group work on time, but she never took her phone with her, so it was unlikely for anyone to reach her and vice versa." (虽然她总是按时把自己那部分成果交上来,但她从来不把手机带在身边,要联系到她简直比登天还难,她要联系我们也不可能了。) vice versa 表示 "反之亦然",在翻译时有时候需要把反过来的情况翻译出来。
- 7. "You can distribute tasks to everyone, so all of them will get the chance to be part in it." (你可以 把任务分配给大家,这样所有人都能有机会参与其中了。) 这里要注意的是 be part in 相当 于 take part in 或者 participate in。
- 8. "Sure, that makes sense." (没错,很有道理。) 要学会 make sense 表示"有道理"的这种用法。

# ○ 真题解析

### Question 21 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 Irene。

题目解析: 定位句是"Whenever there is a little free time for me at the weekend, I'd like to spend it in the laboratory on my experiment, which almost feels like a second home to me."。本题的定位词选 取上除了人名之外没有其他的有效信息。通过观察题目可知,本题的问法属于较为典型的询问 近来情况,暗示了答案应该出现在对话双方的寒暄部分。难度较大的部分在于寒暄的部分比较 多,考查考生整体理解能力。根据定位句可知 C 选项为正确的选项。同时 A 选项的 experiment 会带来一定的干扰,但她在实验室里是"做实验",并没有提到 finished planning the experiment; B 选项根据寒暄部分较为明显可判定为错误选项;故本题正确答案为 C 选项。

# Question 22 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 Kim。

题目解析: 定位句是"Yeah, we share the same tastes in clothes; he's very stylish. But that doesn't keep him from getting hands dirty. He works very hard and makes significant contributions, which I really appreciate."。根据定位句可知 A 选项中的 be grateful for 在听力录音中被替换为 appreciate, 都是表示"感激"的意思, 故可知正确答案为 A 选项。同时, 解决本题也可以使用排除法: B 选项 not fond 显然与文中 share the same tastes in clothes 矛盾, 故排除, C 选项与 doesn't keep him from getting hands dirty 矛盾, get one's hands dirty 表示"特别认真地做某事", 故排除。

# Question 23 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 the other people。

题目解析: 定位句是"Irene is also good at math, so she contributes a lot because she can do all the equations. I am mainly responsible for all the writing parts, since she finds it that difficult. Without help between our partners, we'd probably fail."和"Only because you finished the data analysis!"。本题



首先要排除干扰选项 A,题目要求从 Jen 的态度中筛选答案,A 选项是 Bill 说的,因此不选。B 选项原文说他们可能会 fail 的原因并不是没有 Irene 的贡献,而是没有伙伴间的互帮互助,因此 排除。C 选项根据后文 Jen 的话中可得出根据,因此本题的正确答案为 C 选项。

## Question 24 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 Linda。

题目解析: 定位句是"Yeah, though she always submitted her part of the group work on time, but she never took her phone with her, so it was unlikely for anyone to reach her and vice versa."。根据定位 句中的表述, 首先可以通过 always submitted her part of the group work on time 可知与 A 选项中 的 late 不符, 故排除; 之后通过 never took her phone with her 与 unlikely for anyone to reach her 可知 B 选项为正确选项; C 选项根据后文 she realised the amount of work that needed to get a high score 可以排除; 另外, 需要注意 C 选项为迷惑选项常见出题规律, 选项中的部分词汇原词重现, 但选项中其他词汇有明显出入。

# Question 25 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 professor's personal project。

题目解析: 定位句是"I thought that was because I was closer to him, but he told me he was impressed by my always completing reading assignments in time for class."。本题的解题关键点在于排除关系 紧密的干扰选项。根据定位句中 I thought that was because I was closer to him, 虽然 C 选项中原 词重现定位词,但听力录音中根据 I thought 以及 but 可知 C 选项并非是真实原因,而是 Jen 个 人理解的原因,也能通过转折词 but 体现,故排除 C 选项; A 选项并非是原因,而是 Irene 在听 完 Jen 的描述后的猜测,故排除 A 选项。基于此,根据定位句可得知 B 选项为正确选项。

# Question 26 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 Irene。

题目解析:定位句是"Bibliography, I think, may be a bit too long for me, so the methodology shall be a better choice."。本题难点在于排除 bibliography 的干扰,根据定位句中 may be a bit too long for me 可排除,根据定位句的后半部分,可知正确答案为 B 选项。

### Question 27 答案 E

听前预测: 定位词 Kate。

题目解析: 定位句是"Sure, that makes sense. Bill, you said that Kate is a hard-working girl. So I think she could be given the conclusion part, as it requires plenty of effort."。本题定位词重现,没有 难度,听到即选。

# Question 28 答案 D

听前预测:定位词 Jen。

题目解析:定位句是"Jen, would you like to do the literature review part? Basically, there is a lot of work to do but I believe you really enjoy writing, so I think you'll do a good job."。本题定位词重现,

### 没有难度,听到即选。

### Questions 29-30 答案 F & C

听前预测:定位词 Bill、Linda。

题目解析: 定位句是 "Right, so now bibliography and the discussion are left to assign. I think Linda will be struggling with the referencing, considering the amount of work. So perhaps, I will take care of that task and she could do bibliography."。本题和 Question 30 可以合二为一来判断。首先这一段 是 Bill 说的,因此后面出现的 I will take care of that task 这里的 I 是 Bill。尔后出现了 she could do bibliography, 故将 bibliography 的工作分配给 Linda。开头一句提到 bibliography 和 discussion 还没有分配,故这里 Bill 被分到的是 discussion。这个部分的难点在于并不像前文那么明显地直接给出定位,而是要通过逻辑推导来进行。

# **SECTION 4**

# 0 听力原文

Good morning, everyone! I would like to present the summary of work I've done by now on my research project to look into expertise in creative writing. More importantly, I'm going to share with you the procedure I underwent to collect my interim findings.

At first, I think certain relevant background information about myself should be known to you all. Before I started my current degree course in cognitive psychology, <u>I studied English literature</u>. And as you can imagine, this meant I spent great deal of time thinking about the notion of creativity, and what makes people develop into successful writers.

Q31

*O32* 

However, the idea for this research project resulted from a very specific source. I became fascinated with the idea of what makes an expert creative writer. When I read a well-known twentieth century writer's autobiography. I won't say which one at this stage, because I think that might prejudice your interpretation... anyway, this got me thinking about the different routes to expertise. Specifically, I wondered why some people become experts at things whilst others failed to do so, in spite of the fact that they may be equally gifted and work equally hard. I started to read about how other researchers had explored similar questions


in other fields. I began to see a pattern, that those studies which involves Q33 researching a lab was too controlled for my purpose, and I decided to avoid reading them. I was quite surprised to find that the clearest guidance for my topic came from investigations into what I call practical skills, as such as *Q34* hairdresser or waiting tables. Most of these studies tended to use a similar set of procedures which I eventually adopted for my own project.

I'll now explain what these procedures were. I decided to compare what inexperience writers do with what experience writers do. In order to investigate this, I looked for 4 people whom I regarded as real novelists in this field, which *Q*35 proved easy, perhaps unsurprisingly. It proved much harder to locate people with suitably extensive experience, who are willing to take part in my study. I asked the first four to do a SAT writing task and as they wrote to talk into 036 a tape recorder, a technique known as 'think aloud'. This was in order to get experimental data. Whilst they were doing this, a research assistant recorded Q37 them with video. I thought it might be helpful for me and my transcriptions later on. I then asked four experienced writers to do it exactly the same task. After 038 this, I made a comparison between the two sets of data and this helps me to produce a framework for analysis. In particular, I identify 5 major stages which all creative writing seemed to go through when generating this genre text. I think it was fairly effective but still needed some work, so I intended to tighten this up later for use with subsequent data sets. And then I wanted to see whether experience writers were actually producing the better pieces of writing. So I 039 asked an editor, an expert in reviewing creative writing, to decide which were the best pieces of evaluations. I was then able to work out which sequence of the 040 five stages seem to lead to the best writing.

Now my findings are by no means conclusive at this point. I still have a long way to go, but if any of you have any questions I'd be happy to answer them.



- ●谈话场景:学术场景
- ●**人物关系**:学生课堂报告
- 谈话话题: 一名心理学学生介绍她在创造性写作能力方面正在进行的研究

## 0 词汇注释

locate v. 找到
suitably adv. 适当地
extensive adj. 广泛的
tape n. 磁带
experimental adj. 实验性的
transcription n. 手记
exactly adv. 恰恰
comparison n. 对比
identify v. 确定
generate v. 产生
genre n. 类别
tighten v. 收紧
subsequent adj. 随后的
editor n. 编辑人员
evaluation n. 评估
sequence n. 序列
by no means 决不
conclusive adj. 不容置疑的

### 交际与语言表达

- "More importantly, I'm going to share with you the procedure I underwent to collect my interim findings."(最重要的是,我要跟大家分享一下我研究中期发现的过程。)在学术报告中,报 告人如果提到了 more importantly,证明这一部分的内容更偏向演讲的核心。但不一定是篇 幅占据最多的内容,但在重要性上一定是排在前列的。
- "At first, I think certain relevant background information about myself should be known to you all."(首先,我想要跟大家介绍一下我的一些相关背景信息。)这里其实就是"I'd like to introduce myself to you all."(我想做一个自我介绍)的另一种说法,但是因为是在相对专业的场合,所以说话更偏书面语。
- **3.** "However the idea for this research project resulted from a very specific source." (不过我做这次 研究项目的原因有一个非常具体的源头。) 这里主要是 result from... (源自于……) 这个用法,

from 后面接原因,前面是结果。要区分 result in... (导致……), in 后跟结果。

- 4. "I won't say which one at this stage, because I think that might prejudice your interpretation." (我现在还不会告诉大家具体是哪本,因为我怕大家的思维受限。)我们一般听到 prejudice 时会想到名词用法"偏见",不过它还有对应的使动用法,表示"使……产生偏见"。 prejudice your interpretation 直译是"使你们的理解产生偏见",但因为偏见在中文中的常用 意思不太一样,故要灵活理解。
- 5. "Specifically, I wondered why some people become experts at things whilst others failed to do so, in spite of the fact that they may be equally gifted and work equally hard." (我特别想要知道为什么有些人能成为某些领域的专家,而其他人就算是有着同等的天赋和努力也没能在这一领域成功。) 这句话中 whilst 是 while 的另外一个写法,要熟悉,而 in spite of 可以替换为despite,后面只能跟一个名词性的成分。
- 6. "I decided to compare what inexperience writers do with what experience writers do."(我想比 较有经验的作家和缺乏经验的作家的做法。)这里需要注意的是 compare A with B 这个用法, 这里的 A 和 B 只需要是两个对等的成分,可以是两个名词,也可以是两个动名词,还可以 是两个句子,只要成分和其内容可以对应着比较,就可以填入这个词组中。
- 7. "So I asked an editor, an expert in reviewing creative writing, to decide which were the best pieces of evaluations."(因此我邀请一位编辑,即一名评估创造性写作的专家,来决定哪些作品是最好的。)这里 ask sb. to do 相当于 invite sb. to do,中间逗号之间的部分是一个同位语成分,用来修饰 editor,和这个词组没有关系。
- **8.** "Now my findings are by no means conclusive at this point." (到目前为止我的研究发现并非是 板上钉钉的。) by no means 意思是"完全否定", conclusive 表示"不容置疑的"。

### • 真题解析

#### Question 31 答案 English literature

听前预测:定位词 background,提示词 studies,此处应填表示研究领域或学习科目的名词。 题目解析:定位句为"Before I started my current degree course in cognitive psychology, I studied English literature."。定位句中 before 与题目中 previously 意思相同,根据定位句可知答案为 English literature,另外,本题需要排除干扰选项,researcher 现在的主要研究方向是 cognitive psychology。

#### Question 32 答案 autobiography

听前预测:定位词 idea,提示词 book、the,此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句为"I read a well-known twentieth century writer's autobiography."。本题的难 度系数较大,首先流程图中的第二步定位词虽然较为明显,可选择为 idea,但听力录音中捕捉 到 idea 后出现较多信息,旨在考查考生整体理解的能力。另外,需要注意听前预测时,提示词 book 后出现一个括号信息,括号的功能为补充说明,因此空格上所需单词为 book 的类型。基于此, 根据定位句可知答案为 autobiography。

#### Question 33 答案 lab (laboratory)

听前预测:定位词 studies;提示词 in;此处应填表示地点(场所)的单数名词。题目解析:定位句为"... those studies which involves researching a lab was too controlled for my purpose, and I decided to avoid reading them."。在听前预测时,由题干知此处应填地点,studies 在定位句中原词出现,由 studies 的后置定语 which involves researching a lab 可知,应填 lab (laboratory)。

#### Question 34 答案 practical skills

听前预测:定位词 research,提示词 e.g.、waiting tables,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为 "I was quite surprised to find that the clearest guidance for my topic came from investigations into what I call practical skills, as such as hairdresser or waiting tables."。本题难度系数 稍高, 难点之一在于题目中的定位词 research 在听力录音中被替换为了 investigations; 难点之二 在于要注意 e.g. 的提示作用, e.g. 容易在听力录音中被替换成与举例有关的信号词; 难点之三在 于需要排除听力录音中定位句的干扰信息, 注意要捕捉的是例子的上一层信息, 而不是例子的 同层信息, 故本题答案为 practical skills。

#### Question 35 答案 novelists

#### 听前预测:定位词 four。

题目解析:定位句为"I looked for 4 people whom I regarded as real novelists in this field, which proved easy, perhaps unsurprisingly."。本题难度系数较高,考查考生对听力录音整体的理解与把握。本题题目中的定位词 four 在听力录音中原词重现,捕捉比较容易。注意用题目中的限定词 true 来抓取正确答案,从而避开其他干扰信息。

#### Question 36 答案 experimental

听前预测:定位词 think aloud,提示词 data,此处应填形容词或名词。 题目解析:定位句为"This was in order to get experimental data."。本题难度系数较低,题目中的 定位词在听力录音中原词重现,注意跟上节奏,即可抓取到正确答案。

#### Question 37 答案 video

听前预测:定位词 assistant,提示词 recordings,此处应填形容词或名词。

题目解析:定位句为"Whilst they were doing this, a research assistant recorded them with video."。 本题题目中的定位词在听力录音中原词重现,难度系数较低;后根据听前预测可知,空格中 填写的是关于 recordings 的修饰信息,在定位句中捕捉符合空格的单词,由此可知本题答案为 video。

#### Question 38 答案 framework

听前预测:定位词 two sets of data,提示词 analysis,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为 "After this, I made a comparison between the two sets of data and this help me to produce a framework for analysis."。根据定位句可知答案为 framework, 其中听力录音中

的 comparison between 与题目中的 compare 互为同义替换,题目中的 generate 与听力录音中的 produce 互为同义替换。

#### Question 39 答案 editor

听前预测:定位词 expert;此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句为"So I asked an editor, an expert in reviewing creative writing."。定位句中 an expert in reviewing creative writing 是作 editor 补充说明信息的同位语,并且题干中的 expert 的功能充当名词以修饰 editor,因此答案为 editor。

#### Question 40 答案 sequence

听前预测: 定位词 stages, 提示词 the most effective、of, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"I was then able to work out which sequence of the five stages seem to lead to the best writing."。work out 与题目的 identity 互为同义替换, the best writing 和题目的 the most effective 信息对应,因此由定位句可知答案为 sequence。

# TEST 5

## **SECTION 1**

Man:	Nature Farm Speaking. How can I help you?	
Woman:	Hi, morning! I'd like to get some information about the part-time	
	job of fruit picking on the advertisement. I was wondering if you	
	still need some extra hands?	
Man:	Yes, I do. May I take some of your information first? What's your	
	name?	
Woman:	Sophie Harries, that's H-A-double R-I-E-S.	Example
Man:	Nice to talk with you, Sophie, and where are you currently	
	staying?	
Woman:	Well, I am native in London, but now I am staying in Central	Q1
	Hostel, Sydney.	
Man:	Uh okay, may I have your contact number? I can see from the	
	website your number is 0452 832727. Right?	
Woman:	Oh, sorry, the last digit should be one, not seven.	
Man:	Got that, and now, you know we only recruit part-time employees	
	over 18, so could I have your age, please?	
Woman:	I am 18, but I will have my 19th birthday at the end of this month,	Q2
	so you can put 19.	
Man:	Cool. Happy birthday, Sophie! Well, let's move on to the real	
	business. We now have two working sites. One is a fruit farm in	Q3
	North Queensland and the other one is near the coast. Which do	
	you prefer?	
Woman:	Uh, Hmm I think it would be better if I can spend some time on	
	the beach after work, so I guess the second place sounds best to	
	<u>me.</u>	
Man:	No problem, Sophie. When do you think it is ready to join us?	
Woman:	It's July now, and I'd like to do some travelling around here. What	Q4
	about August?	
Man:	Yes, August is the busiest month for us. We are always short of	
	hands.	
Woman:	And could you please tell me how I will get paid?	

# ● 分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

Man:	We can pay you by every basket of fruits or by the hour. It's up to	
	you.	
Woman:	You know, I haven't done fruit picking before. So I guess pay by	Q5
	the hour suits me better.	
Man:	Ok, I've got that. And there are now three types of fruits: bananas,	
	mangoes and avocados. Which fruit would you like to pick?	
Woman:	I prefer mangoes. I think it will be easier for me.	Q6
Man:	Cool, I am sure you will enjoy that.	
M		
Man:	OK, now I'd like to ask you a few more questions about yourself.	
	Do you have any medical problems, like high blood pressure, heart	
***	disease, or anything like that?	
Woman:	Actually I just had a medical check-up recently, and everything	Q7
	seemed fine. Well, I hurt my back when I played badminton with	
	my roommate last year, but it's okay now.	
Man:	Aha, great. And all of our workers are required to have medical	Q8
	insurance in case people hurt themselves while working, like	
	falling down a ladder. Have you got one now?	
Woman:	Yes. And I definitely hope it won't happen during working.	
Man:	Uh ha, yet you still need to take much care. By the way, do	
	you have a driver's license? You know, the fruit farm is huge.	
	Sometimes you will need to drive a car.	
Woman:	Yes, I got my driver's license last year. But I am afraid I don't	Q9
	have a license for driving large trucks.	
Man:	No worries, you are not responsible for delivering the picked to	
	the supermarkets. There have been some drivers doing that work.	
	And lastly, one more question, where would you like to live?	
Woman:	Any options for me?	
Man:	Well, two choices. You can either stay in a cottage on the farm or	Q10
	we can arrange accommodation in a town nearby.	
Woman:	I don't think I'd like to stay at the workplace all day long. I think	
	the second one is better for me.	
Man:	Ok, let's do that. Looking forward to seeing you soon.	
Woman:	Many thanks. See you then.	





- 谈话场景:就业场景
- ●**人物关系:**雇主与工作申请人
- **谈话话题**: 农场兼职工作

## 词汇注释

need some extra hands 需要一些额外的人手	avocado n. 鳄梨
take information 获取信息	medical problem 医疗问题
be native in London 伦敦本地的	medical check-up 体检
contact number 联系电话	badminton n. 羽毛球
the last digit 最后一个数字	be required to 被要求
recruit vt. 招募	medical insurance 医疗保险
employee n. 雇员	ladder n. 梯子
working site 工作地点	driver's license 驾驶证
coast n. 海岸	truck n. 货车
be short of 缺少	deliver v. 运送
get paid 得到报酬	cottage n. 小屋; 村舍
suit v. 适合	arrange v. 安排
mango n. 芒果	accommodation n. 住处

## 交际与语言表达

- "I'd like to get some information about the part-time job of fruit picking on the advertisement. I was wondering if you still need some extra hands?"(我想了解一下广告上关于水果采摘的兼职工作的信息。你们还需要人手吗?)其中 part-time job 意为"兼职工作"; extra hand 意为"帮手"。
- **2.** "I am native in London, but now I am staying in Central Hostel, Sydney." (我是伦敦人, 但现 在我住在悉尼的中央旅舍里。) 其中 be native in... 意为"……本地的"。
- "Do you have any medical problems, like high blood pressure, heart disease, or anything like that?" (你有任何像高血压、心脏病之类的疾病吗?) 其中 high blood pressure 意为 "高血压", heart disease 意为 "心脏病",这里的 medical problems 直译为 "医疗问题",但在该语境下相当于 "疾病"的意思。
- 4. "And all of our workers are required to have medical insurance in case people hurt themselves while working, like falling down a ladder." (我们要求所有的工人都有医疗保险,以防他们在工作中受伤,比如从梯子上摔下来。)其中 medical insurance 意为"医疗保险";ladder 意为"梯子"。
- 5. "I got my driver's license last year. But I am afraid I don't have a license for driving large trucks."

(我去年拿到驾照了。但是我没有开大卡车的执照。)其中 driver's license 意为"驾照"; truck 意为"卡车"。

- **6.** "You are not responsible for delivering the picked to the supermarkets. There have been some drivers doing that work." (你不用负责把摘的水果送到超市,有司机在做这项工作。) 其中 be responsible for 意为 "对……负责"; deliver 意为 "递送"。
- You can either stay in a cottage on the farm or we can arrange accommodation in a town nearby."
   (你可以住在农场的小屋里,或者我们可以给你在附近的城镇安排住宿。)其中 cottage 意为
   "小屋,村舍"; accommodation 意为"住处"。
- "I don't think I'd like to stay at the workplace all day long. I think the second one is better for me."(我觉得我不想整天待在工作的地方。我认为第二个选择更适合我。) 其中 all day long 意为"一整天"。

## ○ 真题解析

#### Question 1 答案 central

听前预测:定位词 address,提示词 hostel,此处应填表示宾馆名称的信息。 题目解析:答案句是"Well, I am native in London, but now I am staying in Central Hostel, Sydney."。 本题在听力中属于常规题型,难度系数较低,题干定位词 address 在原文中以简单的日常问句被 替换。书写答案时注意拼写, central 不是 centeral。

#### Question 2 答案 19

听前预测:定位词 age;此处应填一个数字。

题目解析: 答案句是"I am 18, but I will have my 19th birthday at the end of this month, so you can put 19."。本题的关键解题点在于对听力录音中干扰信息的识别,但难度不大,重点把握答案句中转折逻辑关系的识别即可排除干扰信息,抓取正确答案。

#### Question 3 答案 coast

听前预测:定位词 working location;提示词 preferred、near the;此处应填一个表示地点的名词。 题目解析:开始接线员说"We now have two working sites. One is a fruit farm in North Queensland and the other one is near the coast. Which do you prefer?",其中定位词 working location 被替换 为 working site,提示词 prefer、near the 原词重现,接着听到咨询人回答道"I think it would be better if I can spend some time on the beach after work, so I guess the second place sounds best to me."。本题的难度系数稍高,主要考点是个人最终选择。当接线员给咨询人提供两个选择时, 咨询人结合自身情况考虑后作出个人最终选择,但她并未再次重复具体的工作地点,而是使用 序数词形式来指代个人倾向的工作地点。通过咨询人的回答得出她下班后想去海边玩,因此答 案为 coast。



#### Question 4 答案 August

听前预测:定位词 work,提示词 in,此处应填表示时间的名词。

题目解析: 答案句是"It's July now, and I'd like to do some travelling around here. What about August?"。本题较为简单,注意干扰信息的排除即可。本题设置的主要考点是个人信息的修改(说话人在给出一个可能的答案后,再自我进行否定),这类考点在雅思听力 Section 1 的考试中较为常见。

#### Question 5 答案 hour

听前预测:定位词 be paid;提示词 by,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 答案句是"You know, I haven't done fruit picking before. So I guess pay by the hour suits me better."。本题难度系数较低,定位词简单且原词重现,需要注意的是题目要求最多填一个词, 故不能填 the hour(或根据 by 在这类语境下的固定用法也可知不填冠词)。

#### Question 6 答案 mango / mangoes

听前预测:定位词 fruit;提示词 pick up;此处应填表示水果的名词。

题目解析: 定位词原词重现后, 答案句"I prefer mangoes. I think it will be easier for me."出现。 本题难度系数较低,考点设置与 Question 3 类似,都是接线员给咨询人提供若干选择, 然后咨询人结合自身情况考虑后作出个人最终选择, 但本题较 Question 3 而言更为简单, 因为题中没有指代的考点。

#### Question 7 答案 back

听前预测: 定位词 health condition; 提示词 problem、with, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 首先听到接线员问 "Do you have any medical problems...", 其中提示词 problem 原词 重现, 然后听到咨询人回答道 "Well, I hurt my back when I played badminton with my roommate last year, but it's okay now.", 可知她之前背部受过伤, 因此答案为 back。

### Question 8 答案 insurance

听前预测:定位词 medical,此处应填单数名词。

题目解析:我们首先听到了"And all of our workers are required to have medical insurance in case people hurt themselves while working, like falling down a ladder. Have you got one now?",但是不能 急着写答案,因为这是一个对话,还需要听第二人的回答。紧接着我们听到"Yes...",说明咨询人有医疗保险,因此答案为 insurance。

#### Question 9 答案 truck / trucks

听前预测:定位词 license;提示词 doesn't、for;此处应填名词。

题目解析: 答案句是"But I am afraid I don't have a license for driving large trucks."。本题定位 词重现, 难点在于题目中省略了 driving 和 large, 但这并不会影响理解, 难度系数不高。

#### Question 10 答案 town

听前预测:定位词 accommodation;提示词 in;此处应填表示地点的名词。 题目解析:本题的考点设置与难度系数均同 Question 3,当接线员给咨询人提供两个选择时("You can either stay in a cottage on the farm or we can arrange an accommodation in a town nearby."),咨 询人结合自身情况考虑后作出个人最终选择("I don't think I'd like to stay at the workplace all day long. I think the second one is better for me."),但是她并未再次重复具体的住宿地点,而是使用序 数词形式来指代个人倾向的住宿地点。

### **SECTION 2**

## 0 听力原文

Well, good evening everyone, and thanks for coming tonight. As you all know, I've been asked to report to local School Committees in the new Grace's Creek Activity Camp, which is in the final stages of construction as we speak. So, let's first of all have a look at a sketch of the overall layout. I'll point out the major features and show you a few slides of the facilities as we go. Remember that some of them are a work in progress.

Well, as you see, the site is roughly rectangular, and... emm... it's bordered on the South by Grace's Creek. This is a narrow and fairly slow-moving stream that's been cleaned up a lot in recent years, actually. Now, if you approach from the South, you cross Grace's Creek and turn right into the camp.

So, coming from the north, you'll see a bus stop just before you get to the campQ11itself. From the main gate, the driveway turns immediately left around the edge0of the camp and while you're on the driveway, if you look right, down to theQ12opposite end of the space across the lake, you can see the student dormitory, theImagest building on the site.

Emm... You'll see that there's a shared jogging and walking track which runs next to the driveway and in fact runs all around the perimeter of the camp, next to the wall.



Now, going back to the driveway, just before the drive turns right, there are a couple of tennis courts, but they're not quite ready for use yet. And in the corner Q13 there, opposite the tennis courts, is the basketball court. It seems to be more popular with the kids than tennis these days.

OK, so the path turns left into that large rectangular space, which is the car park obviously, with space for about 80 cars and up to 5 coaches. So, coming back out of the car park, you can turn left onto the jogging track, to walk around to the student dormitory. <u>And as you go, you pass a couple of small chalets on the</u> right, which are the permanent staff houses.

While we're on the topic of accommodation, there is also a guest hostel, in the centre of the south side. That's directly overlooking the lake, and it's for Q15 business groups. The climbing wall is just to the left of it.

The lake, by the way, is arterial, but it is just deep enough for kayak training and even windsurfing or paddle boarding. That small building on the edge of the lake is the boat house, for the storage of all the water sports equipment. <u>Now</u>, <u>Q16</u> the stream can also be used for kayaking, and there's a small gate in the south wall leading out to it. It's a great spot for picnics, too, so there's a picnic shelter just there.

\_\_\_\_\_

Emm... there are a few facilities which were in the original plans, but haven't so far made it into the final design phase. We do have one building next to the dormitory, which we're a bit unsure how to proceed with.

The favourite suggestion is a gym and pool, though frankly that's a bitoptimistic, given the cost of those facilities.The most likely outcome will besome kind of food outlet, because that could contribute towards the overallrunning, costs, with another option being a conference room.

The facility will, of course, be partly funded by visits from the general public during school terms, and we've already had some interest from companies who could use it for corporate events and retreats. That will contribute a lot to the upkeep and development because <u>council funding won't cover everything</u>, though it does cover the bulk of the ongoing expenses.

Q18



Well, the site might seem a little far from most of the schools in the Council area, but I should just mention that one of the attractions of this location was the easy road access and proximity to transports hubs. But not only that, the nearby Parkdale forest has some excellent walking tracks and mountain biking trails. If there's a drawback, I'd say it's the lack of grocery stores within walking distance. It's going to be a great addition to the facilities available to everyone in the area, and it's the end result of a long consultation process with schools and the public.

Now, we haven't been able to do everything that we're wanted, not particularly because of budget constraints, but more because of the extent to which we were limited by the existing structures from previous commercial use, but we have listened to both the parents and the students who are going to use the facility.

Now, I'm sure you'll have a lot of questions, so let's take a short break, and when we come back we can open up the meeting for discussion.

## 0 听力场景

- 谈话场景:演讲场景
- **人物关系**:演讲者与听众
- **谈话话题**:活动场地建设工作汇报

### 词汇注释

school committee 学校委员会	kayak training 皮划艇训练
construction n. 建造	windsurfing n. 帆板运动
a sketch of 的草图	paddle boarding 桨板冲浪
layout n. 布局	shelter n. 庇护所
slide n. 幻灯片	phase n. 阶段
facility n. 场所	overall adj. 全部的
rectangular adj. 矩形的	conference n. 会议
border on 与相邻	fund v. 投资
fairly adv. 相当地	corporate adj. 公司的
edge n. 边缘	retreat n. 务虚会
jogging n. 慢跑	upkeep n. 维护
track n. 跑道	council n. 委员会

Q19

Q20

142

perimeter n. 周长	ongoing adj. 进行中的
a couple of 几个	proximity n. 接近; 邻近
tennis court 网球场	drawback n. 缺点
coach n. 长途汽车	consultation n. 商讨
chalet n. 小木屋	available adj. 可利用的
permanent adj. 固定的	budget constraint 预算限制
hostel n. 招待所	previous commercial use 以前的商业用途
overlook v. 俯瞰	

## 交际与语言表达

- "I've been asked to report to local School Committees in the new Grace's Creek Activity Camp, which is in the final stages of construction as we speak." (我被要求向当地学校委员会报告新 格雷斯溪活动营的情况,目前该营地正处于建设的最后阶段。)其中 construction 意为"建造"。
- "Let's first of all have a look at a sketch of the overall layout. I'll point out the major features and show you a few slides of the facilities as we go." (首先我们来看一下总体布局的草图,我将 指出其主要功能,并向大家展示一些设施的幻灯片。)其中 sketch 意为"草图"; overall 意 为"总体的"; layout 意为"布局,规划"。
- "Coming back out of the car park, you can turn left onto the jogging track, to walk around to the student dormitory." (从停车场出来后,你可以左转进入慢跑跑道,步行到学生宿舍。)其中 jogging track 意为"慢跑跑道"; dormitory 意为"宿舍"。
- 4. "The lake, by the way, is arterial, but it is just deep enough for kayak training and even windsurfing or paddle boarding." (顺便说一下,这个湖是主流干线上的,但它的深度足以进行皮艇训练,甚至风帆冲浪或者划桨运动。)其中 arterial 意为"干线的"; kayak training 意为"皮艇训练"; windsurfing 意为"风帆冲浪运动"; paddle boarding 意为"桨板冲浪"。
- 5. "The facility will, of course, be partly funded by visits from the general public, during school terms, and we're already had some interest from companies who could use it for corporate events and retreats."(当然,该设施的部分资金将来自开学期间来参观的公众们,我们已经吸引了一些公司,他们可以将其用于公司活动和会议。)其中 fund 意为"提供资金"; corporate 意为"公司的"。
- 6. "That will contribute a lot to the upkeep and development because council funding won't cover everything, though it does cover the bulk of the ongoing expenses." (这将对维护和发展做出很大贡献,因为理事会的资金并不能负担所有费用,尽管它确实支付了大部分正在进行的开支。)其中 upkeep 意为"维护"; council 意为"理事会"; the bulk of 意为"大部分"。
- **7.** "If there's a drawback, I'd say it's the lack of grocery stores within walking distance." (如果说 还有不足的话,那就是附近没有什么购物的地方。) 其中 drawback 意为"缺点"。
- **8.** "We haven't been able to do everything that we're wanted, not particularly because of budget constraints, but more because of the extent to which we were limited by the existing structures

from previous commercial use."(我们不能完全实现大家的预想,不是因为预算的限制,而 是因为我们很大程度上受到了以前商业使用的现有结构的限制。)其中 budget 意为"预算", constraint 意为"限制,约束"。



#### Question 11 答案 L

听前预测:定位词 bus stop。

题目解析:定位句是"... coming from the north, you'll see a bus stop just before you get to the camp itself."。首先我们要判断出自己来到营地的方向,根据 coming from the north 可以判断出是从北往南,而从北往南看到的第一个定位点就是 L,那么当你进入营地之前先碰到的也是 L,因此答案为 L。

#### Question 12 答案 I

听前预测:定位词 student dormitory。

题目解析:定位句是"... if you look right, down to the opposite end of the space across the lake you can see the student dormitory, the largest building on the site."。首先根据定位词判断这一部分讨论的是宿舍,然后根据文意"向右边看,空地的另一头……穿过湖区……"将答案锁定在 A、I、G 这几个建筑物上,最后通过场地里最大的建筑推断出是 I,因此答案为 I。

#### Question 13 答案 K

听前预测:定位词 basketball court。

题目解析:定位句是"And in the corner there, opposite the tennis courts, is the basketball court."。 这句话的判断要依靠前句,根据之前的信息,判断地图上的虚线是行车道。通过前句"...just before the drive turns right, there are a couple of tennis courts..."判断 D 是 tennis courts,而在它的 对面、角落里的地方是篮球场,因此答案为 K。

#### Question 14 答案 J

听前预测:定位词 staff houses。

题目解析:定位句是"And as you go, you pass a couple of small chalets on the right, which are the permanent staff houses."。本题与 Question 13 类似,需要依靠前文信息判断。根据前文"... so the path turns left into that large rectangular space, which is the car park obviously..."(车道左转进入 停车场) 一句判断出 F 是停车场,因此"... coming back out of the car park, you can turn left onto the jogging track..."(从停车场出来左转进入慢跑跑道),在往学生宿舍去的路上右手边有几个 小的房子,就是工作人员的住所,因此答案为 J。

#### Question 15 答案 H

听前预测:定位词 climbing wall。

题目解析: 定位句是 "That's directly overlooking the lake, and it's for business groups. The climbing wall is just to the left of it."。这一句中的 that 指代的是前文 "While we're on the topic of accommodation, there is also a guest hostel, in the centre of the south side." 里面的 guest hostel。由此我们可以判断 出正对着 J 在湖对面的是 guest hostel, 在它的左边是 climbing wall, 因此答案为 H。

#### Question 16 答案 E

听前预测:定位词 picnic shelter。

题目解析:定位句是"Now, the stream can also be used for kayaking, and there's a small gate in the south wall leading out to it. It's a great spot for picnics, too, so there's a picnic shelter just there."。本题没有太大难度,首先要找到 stream (小溪),根据前文得知小溪在校区的南侧,在这个地方有一个小门,出了小门就是野餐点,因此答案为 E。

#### Question 17 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 building。

题目解析:定位句是"We do have one building next to the dormitory, which we're a bit unsure how to proceed with."(宿舍旁的一个建筑物我们还没确定它的用途。)答案句是"The most likely outcome will be some kind of food outlet."(最有可能的结果是拿来卖吃的。)本题的难度在于识别同义替换,题干中的 has not been decided yet 在听力原文中被替换成了 unsure; probably 被替换成了 most likely; B 选项中的 cafeteria 被替换成了 food outlet。故选 B。另外,即使没有听懂,当听到 food outlet 的时候也可以排除 A、C 两个选项,因为 A 是体育场馆、C 是会议场馆,都和食物没有关系。

#### Question 18 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 upkeep、facility。

题目解析: 定位词出现后, 答案句"... council funding won't cover everything, though it does cover the bulk of the ongoing expenses."出现。本题的难点在于前面出现了干扰信息, A、C 选项都在 前文出现,但他们的资助并不是在学校设备设施维护的方面,而是在活动组织、学校发展等其 他方面,因此听到的时候不能急于选择。当听到 council 的时候,就要注意这里会重点讲到 B 的 作用,虽然 B 不能把所有的钱都付完,但他们的资金 does cover the bulk of the ongoing expenses(足 够支付维护费了),其中 ongoing expenses 为 upkeep 的同义替换, 故选 B。

#### Question 19 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 disadvantage。

题目解析: 定位句是"If there's a drawback, I'd say it's the lack of grocery stores within walking distance."。本题首先要注意题干中的定位词 disadvantage 在听力原文中被替换成了其最为常见的替换词 drawback,这点考生在识别时需要非常熟练。此外,本题的难点在于对定位句的语义内容理解,定位句中说"如果说还有不足的话,那就是附近没有什么购物的地方",故可知正确答案为 A 选项。选项 B 与听力原文中"the easy road access and proximity to transports hubs"相矛盾,故排除,选项 C 虽然提及 schools 但未提及 too many 与 wish to use it,也可排除。



#### Question 20 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 designers。

题目解析: 答案句是"... because of the extent to which we were limited by the existing structures from previous commercial use..."。本题的难度系数较高。难点之一在于题干中的定位词在听力 原文中被替换成了we, 捕捉起来需要考查考生整体理解原文的能力; 难点二在于答案句的前句 中出现了迷惑选项 budget constrains, 对应 B 选项的建筑资金短缺, 但原文是"not particularly because of budget constraints" (不是因为预算有限), 而是因为受到此前商业用途遗留下来的结构限制, 也就是说之前有些建筑物会对新的使用造成影响, 故选 C。

### **SECTION 3**

## ○ **听力原文**

Joanne: Hi, Howard. H	Haven't seen you	for a while.
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- Howard: Hi Joanne. Yeah, they are keeping us really busy on the postgraduate program, but how are you? You'll be starting your dissertation soon, aren't you?
- Joanne: Yeah, tutorials start next week. I've got Dr. Peterson. You'll remember still from last year, of course.
- Howard: It's not something you forget easily. But seriously, although I didn't expect to enjoy writing my dissertation, and in fact, I didn't really find it much fun, I wouldn't miss the experience. I found it really improved my understanding of the whole degree program, you know, from the first year on.

Q21

Joanne: Right.

**Howard:** So what are you doing yours on?

- Joanne: Glaciated landscapes. Although I haven't decided exactly what aspect yet.
- **Howard:** I did mine on climate systems, so I can't help you much, I'm afraid. But you'll be fine once you start your tutorials. Dr. Peterson will help you focus.
- Joanne: I know, and he'll set me deadlines for the different stages, which is what I need. My concern is that I've got tons of material on the topic, and I won't be able to stick to the word limit, you know?

Q22

Howard:	I remember I had different concerns when I was doing my	
	dissertation.	
Joanne:	Last year?	
Howard:	Yeah, before my first trial, I did a lot of fairly general reading	
	because I haven't fixed on my topic at that stage. I actually	
	enjoyed that quite a lot, and you know, it improved my reading	
	speed. I had gotten through a lot of material, but I was frightened	Q23
	I wouldn't remember it all, so I got into the habit of making very	
	detailed notes.	
Joanne:	So, did you find your tutor helpful in getting you started?	
Howard:	Yeah, we certainly had some interesting discussions. But it's funny	Q24
	I saw a brilliant program about climate change, and it was that	
	that fired me up. It was talking about some recent research which	
	seemed to contradict some of the articles I've been reading.	
Howard:	So you see your tutorials start next week.	
Joanne:	Yeah.	
Howard:	Well, the first month was crucial. You've got to meet your tutor	
	and decide your focus, but don't become too dependent on him.	
	You know you don't see him every week, only when you want to	
	check something.	
Joanne:	Right.	
Howard:	Once you got the focus, you've got to get reading. It's helpful to	Q25
	look through the bibliographies for all the course modules relating	
	to your topic and get hold of any books you think you'll need.	
Joanne:	I haven't got much money.	
Howard:	I mean get the books from the library, far better.	
Joanne:	And I suppose I should prepare a detailed outline of the chapters.	Q26
Howard:	Yeah, absolutely. But don't feel you have to follow it slavishly. It's	
	meant to be flexible.	
Joanne:	Okay. Now I'm someone who likes to get writing quickly. I can't	
	just sit and read for a month.	
Howard:	Not like me then. But if that's what suits you, you know, your	
	natural approach, then you want to start immediately and write the	
	first chapter.	
Joanne:	Right.	



## 9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

Howard:	Now, Joanne. About the library, it's not worthwhile getting on good terms with the staff; they aren't always helpful with undergraduates.	
Joanne:	I suppose they focus on post-grads more.	
Howard:	Maybe. But show them you are serious about wanting to do good	
	work.	
Joanne:	And what if I can't find what I need?	
Howard:	Well, there're inter-library loans.	
Joanne:	Borrowing books from the libraries. But I've heard it isn't all that reliable.	
Howard:	Hmm, you're right, but you probably won't need it anyway, be	
	positive! The library is likely to have most things you need, and	<i>Q27</i>
	during the dissertation writing period, you can take out 15 instead	
	of the usual 10 books.	
Joanne:	Should I look at previous years' dissertations?	
Howard:	You can do.	
Joanne:	But I don't know which are the good ones.	
Howard:	The library only keeps the best, and the staff can advise you.	Q28
Joanne:	Are they willing to do that?	
Howard:	Oh yeah!	
Joanne:	And I'm worried about getting journal articles from the electronic	
	library.	
Howard:	Well, have you tried to find any yet?	
Joanne:	No.	
Howard:	Well you should; it's really straightforward.	
Joanne:	That's obviously something I'll have to look into.	
Howard: Joanne:	Dr. Peterson will help. Yeah, I know I can go to him if I have any worries.	
Howard:	Except he will be away in the second month. It's the holidays. You	<i>Q29</i>
nowaru.	should ask him what to do while he's away.	$\mathcal{Q}^{2}$
Joanne:	Gosh yeah, but I suppose I can get a lot of support from a couple	
oounic.	of people who are thinking of doing the same topic as me.	
Howard:	Take care, collaboration can become dependency! I think you'd	
	better see how it works out, what the people are like.	
Joanne:	You're probably right. About the reading, I suppose Dr. Peterson	
	would recommend plenty of articles to get me started.	
Howard:	One thing I find out is what his attitude is to internet sources.	Q30
Joanne:	Surely not in this day and age. I'd better get that sorted out right at	



	the beginning.
Howard:	I would if I were you.
Joanne:	And I've also got some questions about the research sections. How
	much time should I spend explaining the process?
Howard:	Well, I think that's up to you. You can see how it develops as
	you're writing.
Joanne:	Okay.
Howard:	It's the same with things like time management. That's something
	a tutor can't really help you with.
Joanne:	I agree.
Howard:	So is there anything else you need me to go over.

## 「「小切場」

- 谈话场景:学校场景
- ●人物关系:学长与学妹
- 谈话话题: 学长给学妹写作地理毕业论文提供建议

## 词汇注释

postgraduate n. 研究生	slavishly adv. 照搬地
dissertation n. 论文	flexible adj. 可变通的;灵活的
tutorial n. (大学导师的)专门指导课, 辅导课	worthwhile adj. 值得做的
glaciated landscape 冰川地貌	get on good terms with 与友好相处
climate systems 气候系统	reliable adj. 可靠的
concern n. 关心的事	electronic library 电子图书馆
stick to 遵守	straightforward adj. 简单的
contradict v. 与矛盾	collaboration n. 合作
crucial adj. 重要的	dependency n. 依赖
bibliography n. 参考书目	recommend v. 推荐
course module 课程单元	internet source 网络资源

## 交际与语言表达

- "They are keeping us really busy on the postgraduate program, but how are you? You'll be starting your dissertation soon, aren't you?"(研究生项目让我们忙得不可开交,你呢?你很快就要开 始写论文了,对吧?)其中 postgraduate 意为"研究生的"; dissertation 意为"论文"。
- 2. "He'll set me deadlines for the different stages, which is what I need." (他会给我设定不同阶段



的交稿日期,这正是我所需要的。)其中 deadline 意为"截止时间,最后期限"。

- 3. "I was frightened I wouldn't remember it all, so I got into the habit of making very detailed notes."(我害怕我记不住所有的内容,所以我养成了详细记笔记的习惯。)其中 get into the habit of... 意为"养成……的习惯"; detailed 意为"详细的"。
- 4. "It's funny I saw a brilliant program about climate change, and it was that that fired me up. It was talking about some recent research which seemed to contradict some of the articles I've been reading." (有趣的是我看到了一个关于气候变化的精彩节目,这让我兴奋不已。它讲的是 最近的一些研究,这些研究似乎与我读到的一些文章相矛盾。)其中 brilliant 意为 "极好的"; climate change 意为 "气候变化"; fire sb. up 意为 "使某人激动"; contradict 意为 "与……矛盾"。
- "But don't feel you have to follow it slavishly. It's meant to be flexible."(但是不要觉得必须照 搬它,而是说要灵活处理。)其中 slavishly 意为"照搬地,唯命是从地"; flexible 意为"灵 活的"。
- 6. "The library is likely to have most things you need, and during the dissertation writing period, you can take out 15 instead of the usual 10 books." (图书馆很可能有你需要的大部分材料。在论 文写作期间,你可以借 15 本书而不是通常的 10 本书。)其中 be likely to 意为"很有可能"。
- **7.** "The library only keeps the best, and the staff can advise you." (图书馆只保存最好的论文,工作人员可以给你建议。) 其中 staff 意为"工作人员"。
- 8. "I suppose I can get a lot of support from a couple of people who are thinking of doing the same topic as me."(我想我能得到一些和我想做同一主题的人的帮助。) 其中 get support from... 意为"得到……的支持"; a couple of 意为"一些"。

## ○ 真题解析

#### Question 21 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Howard、dissertation。

题目解析: 答案句为"I found it really improved my understanding of the whole degree program, you know, from the first year on."。本题较为简单,当听到 understanding 的时候就应该注意到 C 选项,而后听到的 from the first year on (从第一年的学习开始),对应 C 选项中的 previous course work (以前的课程),因此选 C。另外,原文中提到的 didn't expect to enjoy 与选项 B 相矛盾,故排除,选项 A 为未提及选项,也可排除。

### Question 22 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Joanne、most worried。

题目解析: 答案句为"My concern is that I've got tons of material on the topic, and I won't be able to stick to the word limit, you know?",其中 concern 为题干定位词 most worried 的同义替换,word limit (字数限制)为选项 C 中 writing too much (写太多)的同义替换,因此选 C。除此之外,还可以用排除法: A 选项与原文内容完全相反,原文是 tons of material (材料太多了),故排除, B 选项为未提及选项,也可排除。



#### Question 23 答案 A

听前预测:定位词 Howard、main concern。

题目解析: 答案句为"... but I was frightened I wouldn't remember it all, so I got into the habit of making very detailed notes.",其中 wouldn't remember (不记得)为选项 A 中 forget (忘记)的同 义替换, it 指代前文 "getting through material"这件事情,即为阅读材料,因此选 A。

#### Question 24 答案 B

听前预测:定位词 Howard、encouraged、begin。

题目解析: 答案句是"... it's funny I saw a brilliant program about climate change, and it was that that fired me up.", 其中 fired up (激起热情) 为题干定位词 encouraged 的同义替换, a brilliant program 为选项 B 中 an inspirational TV show 的同义替换,因此选 B。

#### Questions 25-26 答案 B & D (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测:定位词 in the first month of tutorials。

题目解析:定位词重现后,答案句"It's helpful to look through the bibliographies for all the course modules relating to your topic..."和"I suppose I should prepare a detailed outline of the chapters."出现,其中 B 选项中的 module 原词重现,答案不难选出,outline 为 D 选项中 reference 的同义替换,因此选项 D 为正确选项。

#### Questions 27-28 答案 C & D (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测:定位词 library provision。

题目解析: 答案句是"The library is likely to have most things you need and during the dissertation writing period, you can take out 15 instead of the usual 10 books."和"The library only keeps the best, and the staff can advise you."。其中定位词 library provision 被替换为"The library is likely to have most things you need",理解起来并不难; take out 为选项 C 中 borrow 的同义替换, books 原词 重现,因此选项 C 为正确选项; the best 指代前文提到的 previous dissertation,对应 D 选项中的 old dissertations, advice 对应 D 选项中的 recommend,因此选项 D 为正确选项。另外,本题还 可以通过排除法来进行判断,A 选项与原文"… it's not worthwhile getting on good terms with the staff, they aren't always helpful with undergraduates."(工作人员不会帮到很多忙)相矛盾,故排除; B 选项与原文 "But I've heard it isn't all that reliable."(我听说馆际互借不是很可靠)相矛盾,故 排除; E 选项与原文 straightforward (简单的)相矛盾,故也排除。

#### Questions 29-30 答案 B & D (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测:定位词 agree、discuss with her tutor。

题目解析: 答案句为 "Except he will be away in the second month. It's the holidays. You should ask him what to do while he's away."和 "One thing I find out is what his attitude is to internet sources.", 其中 holiday在 B 选项中被替换为 vacation; internet sources 在 D 选项中被替换为 web sources, 但这两个替换都不难,不应该出现理解上的困难,听到即选。



## **SECTION 4**

新航道

## ○ 听力原文

Welcome, ladies and gentlemen, to the second lecture in our series on chain stores in the UK. Today, I will be focusing on a very successful global petrol company called Telsa, paying particular attention to their expansion and future development. There will be time for questions at the end, so please refrain from interrupting during the talk.

When it was founded, the company was a family-run organization with only one shop open in a small town in southern England. The family was able to compete with other local companies by offering special discounts for returning customers, which resulted in a massive expansion of their client base. This strategy was so successful that they were able to open petrol stations across the country, subsequently increasing their market share in England.

Within a decade, Telsa was running establishments throughout the UK, including Wales and Scotland. By comparing the sales income from all of their stores, they were able to collate data that highlighted which areas were the most profitable stations in the south of Scotland. They discovered that by closing the less useful stations in the south of Scotland, they could increase the income from their other more profitable stations. This example demonstrates the importance of continually monitoring and maintaining a clear view of the finances of the company.

Once the expertise required to run the company had exceeded the abilities of the family, they needed to hire professional consultants. After assessing the Q33 company's financial statements, the consultants advised that Telsa close the head office of the convenience stores in Oxford. They deemed the head office unnecessary and identified it as a financial drain on the company as the premises were expensive to run and generated no income. To avoid firing any employees, they transferred over 200 staff to other offices and retrained them to carry out their new roles.

Now that Telsa had conquered the petrol market in the UK, they were able to branch out into other niche areas that offered prospects for profits. They realized Q35 that they could establish a new environmentally-friendly brand image by selling

Q31

Q32

*Q34* 

fresh food in their convenience stores that had been grown by local farmers. This strategy would not only broaden the scope of the company but also help to strengthen its relationships with local communities.

Every year, Telsa holds a meeting in London where all of the consultants and managers meet to discuss plans for development and improvement. These meetings are essential to the evolution of the company, as feedback is heard from all level of the organization, from the sales staff to the CEOs. They did this by assigning every manager the task of holding staff discussions, at which ideas and concerns would be passed on for evaluation at the meeting.

Telsa decided to accommodate the individuality of each of their stores instead of forcing them to conform to one overriding company identity. They realized that 037 by increasing the flexibility of the profit-making strategies of each of the retail stores, they subsequently became more commercially successful. The level of staff satisfaction also doubled as a result, as the individuals felt that they were not being constrained to one way of thinking. To avoid misunderstandings and mistakes, any future changes were introduced in stages to familiarize the staff with the new regulations.

Now, it's time to conclude the lecture for today, so I will leave you with some food for thought before you go. To run a successful business, one cannot underestimate 039 the importance of maintaining open-minded when deciding on strategies for expansion. Sometimes it's necessary to employ an independent consultant who can offer an objective and unbiased view on the running of your company. Emotion will only ever cloud your ability to make business-related decisions.

Research suitable case studies and look at how department stores, for example, were able to alter their organizational structure while minimizing costs and staff redundancies. Precedents are an essential resource when it comes to making decisions for your own business, so don't undervalue them!

Well, that wraps up our lecture for today. If there are any questions...

036

Q38

Q40

听力场景

- ●谈话场景:讲座场景
- ●人物关系:老师与学生
- 谈话话题:介绍并分析英国一家连锁加油站的发展

## 词汇注释

chain store 连锁商店 petrol n. 汽油 expansion n. 扩张 refrain from 克制;抑制 family-run 家族经营的 special discount 特别折扣 returning customer 回头客 client base 客户群 strategy n. 战略 financial statement 财务报表 head office 总部 convenience store 便利商店 identify v. 认为 financial drain 财政消耗 premise n. 前提 transfer v. 转移 branch out into 分支成…… niche area 市场空缺地区 prospect n. 前景 fresh food 新鲜食品 broaden the scope of 扩大……的范围 strengthen v. 加强 local community 当地社区 essential adj. 必要的 feedback n. 反馈 assign v. 指派 evaluation n. 评估 accommodate v. 适应; 顺应

subsequently adv. 随后 establishment n. 机构 highlight v. 突出 profitable adj. 盈利的 demonstrate v. 论证;显示 monitor v. 监控 expertise n. 专业知识 exceed v. 超过 consultant n. 顾问 individuality n. 个性 conform to 遵照 overriding adj. 高于一切的 flexibility n. 灵活性 retail store 零售店 constrain v. 限制 familiarize v. 使熟悉 regulation n. 条例 food for thought 引人深思的想法 underestimate v. 低估 open-minded 思维开放的 objective adj. 客观的 unbiased adj. 无偏见的 cloud v. 掩盖 organizational structure 组织结构 minimize v. 尽量减小 staff redundancy 员工冗余 undervalue v. 低估 wrap up 结束

(154)

### 交际与语言表达

- "When it was founded, the company was a family-run organization with only one shop open in a small town in southern England."(公司在成立时只是一个位于英格兰南部小镇上的小店铺, 由一个家族经营。)其中 family-run 意为"家族经营的"。
- "This strategy was so successful that they were able to open petrol stations across the country, subsequently increasing their market share in England."(这一策略非常成功,使他们得以在全 国各地开设加油站,从而提高了他们在英格兰的市场份额。)其中 subsequently 意为"随后", market share 意为"市场份额"。
- 3. "By comparing the sales income from all of their stores, they were able to collate data that highlighted which areas were the most profitable stations in the south of Scotland." (通过比较所有加油站的销售收入,他们得以获得数据来找出南苏格兰最赚钱的那些加油站。)其中 collate 意为"整理,核对", highlight 意为"强调,突出"; profitable 意为"赚钱的"。
- 4. "This example demonstrates the importance of continually monitoring and maintaining a clear view of the finances of the company." (这个例子说明了持续监控和保持公司财务状况清晰是 十分重要的。) 其中 demonstrate 意为 "显示,表明";monitor 意为 "监督";finance 意为 "财务"。
- 5. "Once the expertise required to run the company had exceeded the abilities of the family, they needed to hire professional consultants." (一旦经营公司所需的专业知识超过了这家人的能力, 他们就需要聘请专业顾问。) 其中 expertise 意为"专业知识,专业技能"; exceed 意为"超过"; consultant 意为"顾问"。
- 6. "They deemed the head office unnecessary and identified it as a financial drain on the company as the premises were expensive to run and generated no income." (他们认为总部的设立没有必要,并认为它是公司的财务负赘,因为它的开销过高且没有收入。)其中 deem 意为"认为"; head office 意为"总部"; drain 意为"消耗"; premises 意为"办公场所"。
- 7. "To avoid firing any employees, they transferred over 200 staff to other offices and retrained them to carry out their new roles."(为了避免解雇任何员工,他们将 200 多名员工调往其他办公室,并对他们进行了重新培训,使他们能够履行新的职责。)其中 transfer 意为"转移"; carry out 意为"执行"。
- 8. "They realized that they could establish a new environmentally-friendly brand image by selling fresh food in their convenience stores that had been grown by local farmers." (他们意识到,通过在便利店里销售当地农民种植的新鲜食品,可以使他们树立一个新的环保品牌形象。)其中 environmentally-friendly 意为"环保的"; brand image 意为"品牌形象"; convenience store 意为"便利店"。
- 9. "They did this by assigning every manager the task of holding staff discussions, at which ideas and concerns would be passed on for evaluation at the meeting." (他们通过分配给每位经理主持员工讨论会的任务来做到这一点,在讨论中,各种想法和关切事项将在会议上进行讨论。) 其中 manager 意为 "经理", pass on 意为 "传递"; evaluation 意为 "评估"。

10. "Research suitable case studies and look at how department stores, for example, were able to alter their organizational structure while minimizing costs and staff redundancies." (研究适当的案例,例如百货公司,看看它们如何能够在改变组织结构的同时尽量减少成本和裁员。)其中 organizational structure 意为"组织结构",minimize 意为"尽量减少",redundancy 意为"裁员"。

## • 真题解析

#### Question 31 答案 petrol stations

听前预测:定位词 the company、opening,提示词 more、market share,此处应填名词。题目解析:答案句为"This strategy was so successful that they were able to open petrol stations across the country, subsequently increasing their market share in England.",其中 they 指代前文中的 the company, open、market share 原词重现,因此答案为 petrol stations。需要注意的是本题的定位词 the company 出现在答案句较早之前,当 Section 4 填空题题目较长时,应当注意对题目整体的理解与把握。

#### Question 32 答案 Scotland

听前预测:定位词 southern,提示词 in,此处应填表示地点的名词。

题目解析: 答案句为"They discovered that by closing the less profitable stations in the south of Scotland, they could increase the income from their other more profitable stations.", 其中 the south of 与定位词 southern 为同义替换,提示词 in 原词重现, closing the less profitable stations 与题干中的 reducing the quantity of branches 为同义替换, increase the income 与 raise capital 为同义替换,因此答案为 Scotland。

#### Question 33 答案 head office

听前预测:定位词 Oxford,提示词 closed、convenience stores,此处应填名词。 题目解析:答案句为"After assessing the company's financial statements, the consultants advised that Telsa close the head office of the convenience stores in Oxford."。本题难度系数较低,定位词和 提示词均原词重现,且题目中的句法和原文中的句法形式一致,答案给出方式比较直接。

#### Question 34 答案 retrained

听前预测:定位词 200 staff;提示词 and;此处应填动词的被动形式。

题目解析:答案句为"To avoid firing any employees, they transferred over 200 staff to other offices and retrained them to carry out their new roles."。本题解题的关键点在听前预测,注意 and 的暗示 作用(暗示考生空格上应该填入动词的被动形式)。在答案句中,定位词原词重现后,要重点把 握与 transferred 形成并列关系的动词。

#### Question 35 答案 fresh food

听前预测:定位词 a new brand image,提示词 selling,此处应填名词。



题目解析: 答案句为"They realized that they could establish a new environmentally-friendly brand image by selling fresh food in their convenience stores that had been grown by local farmers."。本题 难度系数较低,定位词、提示词原词重现,考查考生跟上听力录音节奏的能力。

#### Question 36 答案 manager

听前预测:定位词 discussion,提示词 was assigned、a,此处应填单数名词。

题目解析: 答案句为"They did this by assigning every manager the task of holding staff discussions, at which ideas and concerns would be passed on for evaluation at the meeting."。本题难点在于原文为主动语态,题目为被动语态,需注意转换思维。听到关键词 assigning 时可判断答案在此句中。

#### Question 37 答案 strategies

听前预测:定位词 retail stores,提示词 flexible,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 答案句为"They realized that by increasing the flexibility of the profit-making strategies of each of the retail stores, they subsequently became more commercially successful."。本题难度系数中等, 难点在于题目与答案句之间的句法变化,定位词在答案词之后出现,考查考生整体理解原文的能力,根据答案句中的描述可知答案为 strategies。

#### Question 38 答案 stages

听前预测:定位词 changes;提示词 into;此处应填名词。

题目解析: 答案句为"To avoid misunderstandings and mistakes, any future changes were introduced in stages to familiarize the staff with the new regulations.",其中定位词 changes 原词重现, be introduced in 对应题干中的 be brought into,因此答案为 stages。

#### Question 39 答案 open-minded

听前预测:定位词 expansion plans,提示词 keep,此处应填形容词。

题目解析: 答案句为"To run a successful business, one cannot underestimate the importance of maintaining open-minded when deciding on strategies for expansion.",其中定位词 expansion 原词重现, maintain 与题干提示词 keep 互为同义替换,因此答案为 open-minded。

#### Question 40 答案 organizational

听前预测:定位词 costs,提示词 structure,此处应填形容词或名词。

题目解析: 答案句为"Research suitable case studies and look at how department stores, for example, were able to alter their organizational structure while minimizing costs and staff redundancies.",其中 alter 与题干中的 change 互为同义替换,提示词 structure 原词重现,因此答案为 organizational。

# TEST 6

## **SECTION 1**

Girl:	Good morning, what can I do for you?	
Peter:	Uh, yes, I am currently visiting this area, but I injured myself	
	when I was doing sports a while ago, and I still feel painful, so I	
	wondered whether I could go for a doctor here.	
Girl:	Sure sir, we can take you on as a temporary patient. I'll just take down	
	some personal details of you. May I have your name, please?	
Peter:	Yes, it's Peter Smith.	Example
Girl:	All right, Peter. And where are you currently staying here?	
Peter:	At <u>95 Cross Street.</u>	Q1
Girl:	And the county?	
Peter:	Walkley. That's W-a-l-k-l-e-y.	Q2
Girl:	OK, and can I have a contact number?	
Peter:	Uh, <u>it's 4689 5324.</u>	Q3
Girl:	OK, thanks. May you just wait down there! The doctor will see	
	you in a minute.	
Doctor:	Now, how can I help you? It's Peter Smith, isn't it?	
Doctor: Peter:	Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me,	
Peter:	Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.	
Peter: Doctor:	Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain. Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.	
Peter: Doctor: Peter:	Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain. Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions. Okay.	
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor:	<ul><li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li><li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li><li>Okay.</li><li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li></ul>	
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter:	<ul><li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li><li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li><li>Okay.</li><li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li><li>Playing tennis with my friends.</li></ul>	
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor:	<ul><li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li><li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li><li>Okay.</li><li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li><li>Playing tennis with my friends.</li><li>Now, I see. Did you hurt your elbow or wrist?</li></ul>	
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter:	<ul> <li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li> <li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li> <li>Okay.</li> <li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li> <li>Playing tennis with my friends.</li> <li>Now, I see. Did you hurt your elbow or wrist?</li> <li>Oh, no. <u>I had my knee sprained</u>, which was the original problem.</li> </ul>	Q4
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor:	<ul><li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li><li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li><li>Okay.</li><li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li><li>Playing tennis with my friends.</li><li>Now, I see. Did you hurt your elbow or wrist?</li></ul>	Q4
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter:	<ul> <li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li> <li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li> <li>Okay.</li> <li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li> <li>Playing tennis with my friends.</li> <li>Now, I see. Did you hurt your elbow or wrist?</li> <li>Oh, no. <u>I had my knee sprained</u>, which was the original problem.</li> </ul>	Q4 Q5
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor:	<ul> <li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li> <li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li> <li>Okay.</li> <li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li> <li>Playing tennis with my friends.</li> <li>Now, I see. Did you hurt your elbow or wrist?</li> <li>Oh, no. <u>I had my knee sprained</u>, which was the original problem.</li> <li>Right, and when did this happen?</li> </ul>	~
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter:	<ul> <li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li> <li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li> <li>Okay.</li> <li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li> <li>Playing tennis with my friends.</li> <li>Now, I see. Did you hurt your elbow or wrist?</li> <li>Oh, no. <u>I had my knee sprained</u>, which was the original problem.</li> <li>Right, and when did this happen?</li> <li>Uh, that was three weeks ago now, so it was about June 18th.</li> </ul>	~
Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor: Peter: Doctor:	<ul> <li>Yes, I had a sporting accident, and a doctor at home treated me, but I'm still getting some pain.</li> <li>Hum, right. Uh, first of all, I want to ask you a few questions.</li> <li>Okay.</li> <li>Well, what sport were you doing when you got injured?</li> <li>Playing tennis with my friends.</li> <li>Now, I see. Did you hurt your elbow or wrist?</li> <li>Oh, no. <u>I had my knee sprained</u>, which was the original problem.</li> <li>Right, and when did this happen?</li> <li>Uh, that was three weeks ago now, so it was about June 18th.</li> <li>Hum. And, you said you had medical treatment at home?</li> </ul>	~



## 9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析 5

Peter:	Yes, and I've been using a walking stick to help me get around.	
Doctor:	Right, now what problems are you having during walking?	
Peter:	Well, actually I can walk, yet I still can't go upstairs, so I've been $Q7$	
	sleeping downstairs.	
Doctor:	Hum, now you said your knee still gets hurt?	
Peter:	Well, no. Actually, it's getting better. It's my back that's hurting $Q8$	
	me now. It really aches at night, and I cannot sleep well.	
Doctor:	Hum, I have several suggestions for that.	
Peter:	Great.	
Doctor:	First you should put the stick away as that's probably the source of $Q9$	
	the problem.	
Peter:	Oh, really? I wish I'd know.	
Doctor:	fter that, I can prescribe you something to relax the muscles in	
	your back.	
Peter:	Oh, sorry to be difficult, but I've had something like that in the	
	past, and there were many side effects, and I don't want to take it.	
	Would you recommend anything else?	
Doctor:	Well, yes. We do have a leaflet showing some exercises you can do Q10	
	yourself at home. If you do them every day, they'll soon be effective.	
Peter:	Great. I'll do that.	

# 0 听力场景

- ●谈话场景:就医场景
- ●**人物关系**:前台与病人、医生与病人
- 读话话题:运动伤病就医

# 0 词汇注释

	1 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
currently adv. 目前	treatment n. 治疗
wonder v. 想知道	ice pack 冰袋
temporary adj. 临时的	walking stick 拐杖
detail n. 细节	source n. 来源
county n. 郡; 县	prescribe v. 开药
elbow n. 手肘	recommend v. 推荐
wrist n. 手腕	leaflet n. 小册子
have done 使被做	effective adj. 有效的
sprain v. 扭伤	

## 0 交际与语言表达

- I. "I wondered whether I could go for a doctor here."(我在想我能不能在这里就医。)国外的医疗保健制度和我们不太一样,一些医院只面向固定的群体或者社区成员,所以说话人会有这样的疑问。
- "I'll just take down some personal details of you."(我需要记一些你的个人信息。)这里的"个人信息"用的不是 information (信息) 而是 details (细节), "写下"用的是 take down 而不是 write,这些都是很常见的用法,需要掌握。
- "Can I have a contact number?"(你能留下联系方式吗?)这句话直译是"我能有一个联系 电话吗?"这是服务人员在当面询问电话号码时常用的一句话,这里的回答既可以是自己 的电话,也可以是办公室电话、亲朋好友的电话等。
- **4.** "The doctor will see you in a minute."(医生很快会为你诊断。)其中 in a minute 意为"马上",这个用法很常见,表示很快就要发生了,本意是"一分钟之内",但通常并非指实意。
- 5. "What sport were you doing when you got injured?"(你受伤时是在做什么运动?) 一般在因为运动受伤看外科时,医生会根据你所做的运动来判断这项运动最可能导致的伤病部位。
- 6. "I have several suggestions for that."(我有几个建议。)在就医时,医生如果要提供一些除了药物、必需的治疗之外的辅助建议时,可能会说这句话。在这里是针对一个伤病情况提出的,因此有一个 for that,指代的是前文的伤病。
- 7. "After that, I can prescribe you something to relax the muscles in your back."(然后我可以给你 开一些放松背部肌肉的药物。)本句的重点是 prescribe 这个动词,表示"医生开(处方)", prescription 是它的名词,意为"处方"。
- 8. "But I've had something like that in the past, and there were many side effects, and I don't want to take it."(我之前吃过类似的药,但是有太多副作用了,我不想再吃了。)如果医生再建议 开某种你不想吃的药物时,这句话可以直接用上。

## ○ 真题解析

#### Question 1 答案 95 Cross Street

听前预测:定位词 address;此处应填写地址。

题目解析:定位句为"And where are you currently staying here?",答案句为"At 95 Cross Street."。 本题定位词没有出现在答案里,原文实际省略了"I'm staying at",但这不会影响对地点的判断。 当听到询问与 stay 相关的问题时,就应想到要填写一个地点信息。这个地点信息既包含数字, 又包含名称,对数字和名称的熟悉度和反应度要求较高。

#### Question 2 答案 Walkley

听前预测:定位词 county;此处应填地点名词。

题目解析:定位句为"And the county?",答案句为"Walkley. That's W-a-l-k-l-e-y."。本题定位词 重现,没有难度,且地名有单独拼读,注意单独字母的发音即可。

#### Question 3 答案 4689 5324

听前预测:定位词 phone;此处应填电话号码。

题目解析: 定位句为"OK, and can I have a contact number?", 答案句为"Uh, it's 4689 5324."。 本题考查定位词的同义替换,题干定位词 phone 在原文中被替换为 contact number, 但捕捉难度 较低,注意元音连读现象即可。

#### Question 4 答案 knee

听前预测:定位词 sprained;提示词 type;此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句为"I had my knee sprained"。本题难度系数较低,题干定位词 sprained 原词重现,但难度在于考生不熟悉 sprained 一词。在听力预测时,可以先在脑海中预演 sprained 的发音,这样在听录音时可以更快地捕捉到这类单词。

#### Question 5 答案 June 18th

听前预测:定位词 date;此题应填写日期。

题目解析: 答案句为"Uh, that was three weeks ago now, so it was about June 18th."。题干定位词 在原文中虽然没有原词重现, 但被替换为 when, 难度系数较低。

#### Question 6 答案 ice pack

听前预测:定位词 private doctor,提示词 with,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"The doctor said I didn't need an X-ray or things alike, and he just told me to use an ice pack."。本题难度较低,定位词 doctor 原词重现, use 为提示词 with 的同义替换,且句子理解没有难度,根据定位句内容即可捕捉到正确答案。

#### Question 7 答案 go upstairs

听前预测:定位词 the patient,提示词 be unable to,此处应填动词。

题目解析: 定位句为"... yet I still can't go upstairs..."。本题难度系数中等,在听前预测时根据 be unable to 可知空格上应填入动词。但本题的难点在于考生要理解原文的场景语境,了解题干 定位词 the patient 在场景中的身份。

#### Question 8 答案 back

听前预测:定位词 at night,提示词 his,此处应填名词。

题目解析:答案句为"It's my back that's hurting me now."。本题难度系数较高,定位词出现在答案句之后,主要考查考生整体理解原文语境的能力以及题目与原文之间的词汇转换、句法变换。

#### Question 9 答案 stick

听前预测:定位词 advice,提示词 not use,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位词 advice 的同义替换词 suggestions 出现后,随即出现答案句 "First you should put stick away as that's probably the source of the problem.",提示词 not use 被替换为 put away,因此答案为 stick。



#### Question 10 答案 exercises

听前预测:定位词 at home;提示词 regular,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 答案句为"We do have a leaflet showing some exercises you can do yourself at home."。 本题难度系数较低,整体语义理解也没有太大难度,唯一一个干扰词 leaflet (小册子) 也不会对 剩余部分理解造成影响。

### **SECTION 2**

### ○ 听力原文

Hello, welcome you all to Pine Garden. My name is Manuel. Before you wander off and begin your exploration of the garden, I am going to keep all of you informed of several things about this building. I know you are eager to start your wandering and exploring, so I will try to keep this as short as possible.

At the very first, I think I should explain to you something that you can do with your ticket. If you would like to be much more into nature, the optimal section is our planting area, where all the visitors can plant small flowers and bulbs on their own. These plants will gradually grow and then become part of our garden. The activities of planting are totally free. However, if your hands are sensitive, we strongly recommend you to buy a pair of garden gloves in order to protect your skin.

Also, here at Pine Garden, we use wooden materials from the trees that have been felled in our very own pine forest to make carved goods! If you are interested and want to get involved and try by yourself, you can join one of our bush timbering lessons for free, where you will have the opportunity to make your own key ring with the help of a skilled craftsman.

Our aviary is the most popular attraction, where you can see a whole range of bird species. More surprisingly, it is free to enter this section, yet you should pay a small amount of supplement for the entry to the hummingbird section. Also, the insect section that is not far from the aviary might arouse your interest. There you will find a number of interesting insects, such as butterflies, pocket Q11

Q12

ladybugs, dragonflies and so on, and no extra fee for it will be paid.

Unfortunately, some areas are now temporarily limited to visitors today. For example, the gift shop that has been closed earlier this year will remain out of boundary for another month or so. <u>As I have said before, the restaurant still</u> offers free food and snacks for you, and if you do feel like purchasing a gift, why not buy that special potted bush or orchid from our plant care centre? What's more, our new treetop cafe is now in the process of construction; it will be very compelling when it's finished. <u>Actually, our model town has already</u> opened in advance, and that is such great interest to the public. Also, our tourist office is ordinarily available to give tourists many aids. But the officer is sick at home. Please do not be disappointed by this, since our opening visiting areas also provide quite an experience!

I'd also like to introduce our plant experts responsible for the wonderful plant exhibitions here at Pine Garden. Mrs. Mary is one of our specialists, who is Q15 personally in charge of our awesome displays that can all be found in the local wild nature. Mr. Berson is responsible for looking after some varieties of plants 016 that grow in much drier and hotter climates than ours with difficult tasks, which means there is no need to conserve much water for it on site. If you go into the glass house, there are a large number of plants that he has managed to grow without any need for raining or irrigation. Mr. Smith is in charge of keeping Q17 all the visitors fed at our restaurant, which contains some of the varieties that grow under the ground and those that on trees and bushes. Now, Mr. Nunee 018 here is our specialist on the most universally growing plant in the world: grass! You may have noticed how beautifully green and lush our grounds are thanks to his specialist knowledge. Mr. Acanlan guarantees our soil is compiled with Q19 nutrients; all the specialists' habitat is hence supported and encouraged. He succeeded in doing this by fertilizing the earth with his special formula that originally constructed by himself. At last, I'd like to invite you all to meet Dr. 020 Mandelson, the manager of our landscaping team, who works closely with all other experts to make sure everybody works together to create a landscape that is pretty as well as sustainable.

Well, that just about rounds it up. Now, if anyone has any questions...





- ●谈话场景:旅游场景
- ●人物关系:导游与游客
- **谈话话题**:园林游玩项目与工作人员介绍

## 0 词汇注释

pine n. 松树	orchid n. 兰花
wander off 漫步	compelling adj. 引人注目的
exploration n. 探索	in advance 提前
be eager to 渴望	available adj. 可用的
optimal adj. 最佳的	aid n. 帮助
bulb n. 球茎植物	exhibition n. 展览
recommend v. 推荐	awesome adj. 极好的
fell v. 砍伐	varieties of 各种各样的
carved adj. 有雕刻的	conserve v. 保存
timber n. 木料	irrigation n. 灌溉
craftsman n. 手艺人	lush adj. 繁茂的
aviary n. 鸟舍	be compiled with 富含
attraction n. 景点	nutrient n. 营养
species n. 种类	habitat n. 栖息地
supplement n. 额外费用	hence adv. 因此
arouse v. 引起	fertilize v. 使肥沃
dragonfly n. 蜻蜓	formula n. 配方
boundary n. 边界	sustainable adj. 可持续的
potted adj. 盆栽的	

### 交际与语言表达

- I. "My name is Manuel. Before you wander off and begin your exploration of the garden, I am going to keep all of you informed of several things about this building."(我的名字是曼纽埃尔。在大家开始参观园林前,我想要跟大家简单介绍一下这座建筑。)在欧美国家,参观园林和城堡时一般会在集体游玩开始前有一个工作人员简单跟大家介绍一下情况,帮助大家更好地了解景点内容。
- **2.** "so I will try to keep this as short as possible." (我尽可能说得简短一些。) 其实他说了这句话 并不就意味着会说的很短,只是一个客套话罢了。
- "More surprisingly, it is free to enter this section, yet you should pay a small amount of supplement for the entry to the hummingbird section." (令人惊喜的是这个区域是免费的,不 过如果要前往蜂鸟区就需要额外支付一笔很小的费用。) 其中 supplement 原意为"补充",
在这里意为"补票"。有很多景点都会有门票钱不包含的小景区。

- 4. "Unfortunately, some areas are now temporarily limited to visitors today. For example, the gift shop that has been closed earlier this year will remain out of boundary for another month or so."(遗憾的是今天有些区域暂时关闭了,比如今年早些时候关闭的礼品店,还需要一个月左右的时间才能重新开放。)景点经常会有修缮、改建或者升级的区域,有时可能会见到类似的表达。
- 5. "What's more, our new treetop cafe is now in the process of construction; it will be very compelling when it's finished." (另外,我们新的树顶咖啡馆还在修建中,落成后会非常漂亮。) 这里的"树顶咖啡馆"可以替换为日常生活中的任何地点, compelling 表示"非常有吸引力的"。
- 6. "Please do not be disappointed by this, since our opening visiting areas also provide quite an experience!"(请一定不要觉得扫兴,我们所有开放的区域都能给你带来超棒的体验!)这 是在介绍完不能参观区域后常见的客套表达。
- 7. "At last, I'd like to invite you all to meet Dr. Mandelson, the manager of our landscaping team, who works closely with all other experts to make sure everybody works together to create a landscape that is pretty as well as sustainable." (那么最后,我为大家介绍一下曼德尔森博士,他是我们团队的经理,他的职责是领导团队、统筹协调,保证我们的园林永葆生机。) 这里介绍人员时把领导放到了最后去介绍,是一种突出重要性的表达方法。
- "Well, that just about rounds it up."(那么这就基本上说完了。)其中 round sth. up 意为"结束(某事)"。

# • 真题解析

#### Questions 11–12 答案 B & C (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测: 定位词 price; 提示词 included。

题目解析: 答案句是"... you can join one of our bush timbering lessons for free..."和"There you will find a number of interesting insects, such as butterflies, pocket ladybugs, dragonflies and so on, and no extra fee for it will be paid."。本题没有太大难度,定位词虽未原词出现,但分别出现了for free、no extra fee 等表示免费含义的表达,不难选出答案。

#### Questions 13–14 答案 A & D (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测:定位词 facilities;提示词 open。

题目解析: 答案句是"As I have said before, the restaurant still offers free food and snacks for you, and if you do feel like purchasing a gift, why not buy that special potted bush or orchid from our plant care centre?"和"Actually, our model town has already opened in advance, and that is such a great interest to the public."。本题没有太大难度,但要注意信息的过滤,尤其是在介绍的部分,将营业的与未营业的穿插在一起描述,要注意区分。另外,本题的定位词没有出现,考查考生整体理解语境的能力,当听到"Unfortunately, some areas are now temporarily limited to visitors today"时,



就要意识到关于本题的描述正式开始。

#### Question 15 答案 D

听前预测:定位词 Mary。

题目解析: 定位句是"Mrs. Mary is one of our specialists, who is personally in charge of our awesome displays that can all be found in the local wild nature."。本题难点在于同义替换,原文中 displays that can all be found in the local wild nature (可以在当地自然环境中找到的植物) 对应 D 选项 native plants (本地植物)。

#### Question 16 答案 A

#### 听前预测:定位词 Berson。

题目解析: 定位句是"Mr. Berson is responsible for looking after some varieties of plants that grow in much drier and hotter climates than ours with difficult tasks, which means there is no need to conserve much water for it on site."。本题难点在于同义替换,原文中 varieties of plants that grow in much drier and hotter climates (生长在炎热干燥气候条件下的各种植物) 对应 A 选项 varieties of desert (沙漠种类)。

#### Question 17 答案 B

#### 听前预测:定位词 Smith。

题目解析: 定位句是"Mr. Smith is in charge of keeping all the visitors fed at our restaurant, which contains some of the varieties that grow under the ground and those that on trees and bushes."。本题难 点在于同义替换,原文中 the varieties that grow under the ground and those that on trees and bushes(生 长在地下的及各种各样的树和灌木) 对应 B 选项 edible plants (可食用植物)。

#### Question 18 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 Nunee。

题目解析:定位句是"Now, Mr. Nunee here is our specialist on the most universally growing plant in the world: grass!"。本题难点在于同义替换,原文中的 grass 在选项 C 中被替换为 lawn,但它并不是太偏僻的词汇,难度较低,只需听到并看懂,就能判断出正确答案。

#### Question 19 答案 H

#### 听前预测:定位词 Acanlan。

题目解析: 定位句是"Mr. Acanlan guarantees our soil is compiled with nutrients; all the specialists' habitat is hence supported and encouraged. He succeeded in doing this by fertilizing the earth with his special formula that originally constructed by himself."。本题没有太大难度,选项 H 在原文中原词 重现,只是在语序顺序上做了简单的同义改写。

#### Question 20 答案 G

听前预测:定位词 Mandelson。



题目解析:定位句是"Dr. Mandelson, the manager of our landscaping team, who works closely with all other experts to make sure everybody works together to create a landscape that is pretty as well as sustainable."。本题难点在于同义替换,原文中 make sure everybody works together (确保大家团结合作)和G选项 unified design (统一设计)表达的都是领导大家工作的意思,因此选G。

# **SECTION 3**

### ○ 听力原文

Professor: Good morning, Lorna and Ian! I'm glad that you both chose to make it. You're the only two who take the names down for this literature test. So let's get started, shall we? <u>I would like to go through some aspects of the novel, *The Secret Garden*, with you before the test next week. Do take some notes and feel free to interrupt me if you have questions.</u>

Ian: Hey Lorna, have you got a spare pen?

Lorna: Yeah, here you are.

- **Professor:** All right, so, the story follows two key characters. You should refer to them as protagonists who go by the names of Mary Lennox and Colin Craven. The story is set shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, and the narrative tracks the development of the protagonists as they learn to overcome their own personal troubles together.
- **Lorna:** That's quite a common storyline, isn't it?
- **Professor:** Yes, you're right, Lorna. So could you share something you've already known about the character of Mary?
- Lorna: Well, in the beginning, she is an angry and rude child who is orphaned after a cholera outbreak and forces to leave India for the United Kingdom to her uncle's house in Yorkshire.
- Professor: Exactly, and there she comes across Colin who spends his days in an isolated room, believing himself to be permanently crippled with no hope of being ever possible of walking. The two strike up a friendship and gradually learn by encouraging each other that both of them can have a healthy, happy and fulfilled life.



*Q21* 

*O22* 

Ian: Professor: Lorna: Professor:	Is there any need for us to remember these details for the exam? Just the fundamental structure. Examiners don't want to read a plot summary. They know what the book is about. Focus on narrative techniques instead, such as point of view. What does that mean? It's all about how we see the story. For example, it's written based on what is called an 'omniscient narrator', which means all- knowing. So, readers can feel the same as how all the characters do about things, including what they like and don't like, and what	24
	their motivations are in the story.	
Ian:	Won't it be that difficult to perform a technical analysis? After all, it's a kid's book.	
Professor:	Well, it was initially pitched at adults, you know, but over the years it has shifted to a more youth-orientated work. In this case, your understanding is correct in some way. The simple lexical items and absence of foreshadowing make the story relatively easy to follow and supposedly suited for children. But that doesn't mean there isn't much to analyse. Look at the symbolism, for instance	
Lorna:	instance. Symbols are things, right? Material things like objects that stand Q2	25
Lorna.	for abstract ideas.	
Professor:	Absolutely right. The author also uses many of them. There's the robin redbreast, for example, which symbolises the wise and gentle nature that Mary will soon adopt. Note that the robin is regarded as 'not at all like the birds in India'. Roses are treated as well asQ2	?6
	<u>a personal symbol for Mistress Craven.</u> You'll see they're always mentioned alongside her name. And Mistress Craven's portrait can also be interpreted as a symbol of her spirit.	
Ian:	Are symbols just another name for motifs?	
Professor:	No, motifs are a bit different. They don't have a direct connection with something the way a symbol does. Motifs are simply recurring elements of the story that support the mood.	
Lorna:	Are there any in this novel?	
Professor:	Yes, two very key ones. The Garden of Eden is a motif, which comes up a few times in association with the garden of the story.	



And then you've got the role that secrets play in the story. <u>At</u> the very beginning, everything is steeped in secrecy, and slowly the characters share their secrets and in the process move from <u>darkness to lightness</u>, metaphorically, but also in the case of Colin, quite literally. His room used to have the curtains drawn, but in the end, he appears in the brightness of the garden.

Ian: Anything else needed to know about?

**Professor:** Yes. Nearly all novels explore universal concepts that everyone has witnessed, things like love, family, loneliness, friendship. These are called themes. *The Secret Garden* has a few themes that all concentrate on the idea of connections. The novel explores, for example, the way that health can determine and be determined by our outlook on life. As Colin's health conditions get improved, so do his perceptions of his strength and possibility. The author also examines the relationship between our surroundings and our physical and spiritual prosperity. The dark, cramped rooms of the manor house stifle the development of our protagonists; the garden and natural environments allow them to blossom, just as the flowers do. Finally, this book looks at the connections between individuals, namely Mary and Colin. This necessity of human companionship is the novel's most important theme because none of their development as individuals would have appeared without their knowing each other. Well, that about sums it up, I think. Lorna: That's a great help, thanks.

Ian: Yes, thanks very much.



*Q27* 

Q28

Q29

#### 听力原文及真题解析 ·Test 6

# 0 听力场景

- 谈话场景:学校场景
- ●**人物关系**: 教授与两名学生
- 谈话话题: 老授在文学测试前指导学生准备复习

# 词汇注释

take one's name down 报名参加 go through 浏览 spare adj. 多余的; 备用的 character n. 角色 refer to... as 称……为 protagonist n. 主人公 set v. 以……为……设置背景 narrative n. 叙述 overcome v. 克服 storyline n. 故事情节 orphan v. 使成为孤儿 cholera n. 霍乱 outbreak v. 爆发 come across 偶然遇见 isolated adj. 孤立的 crippled adj. 跛脚的; 残废的 fundamental adj. 基本的 plot n. 情节 omniscient adj. 无所不知的 motivation n. 动机 perform v. 进行 technical analysis 技巧分析 pitch v. 针对 youth-orientated 面向年轻人的 lexical item 词条 absence of 缺乏 foreshadowing n. 伏笔

supposedly adv. 据说 symbolism n. 象征手法 object n. 物体 abstract adj. 抽象的 robin redbreast 知更鸟 motif n. 主题 recurring element 再现因素 in association with 与……相联系 be steeped in 深深浸淫; 饱含 secrecy n. 秘密 metaphorically adv. 隐喻地 literally adv. 确实地 universal adj. 普遍的 witness v. 目睹 outlook on life 人生观 perception n. 看法 possibility n. 可能性 surrounding n. 环境 physical adj. 身体的 spiritual adj. 精神的 prosperity n. 繁荣 cramped adj. 狭窄的 manor n. 庄园 blossom v. 开花 necessity n. 必要性 companionship n. 友谊



# ○ 交际与语言表达

- "You're the only two who take the names down for this literature test."(你俩是仅有的两个报名参加这次文学测试的人。)其中 take the name down 意为"报名"。
- **2.** "Do take some notes and feel free to interrupt me if you have questions."(记好笔记,有问题时可以随时打断我。)在跟老师一对一或者小组辅导时,他/她可能会提出这样的要求。
- 3. "So could you share something you've already known about the character of Mary?"(你能不能 跟我们分享一下你对 Mary 这个人物的性格特点已有的分析?) 这是教授在小组讨论中邀 请学生回答问题、提出观点的常用表达。
- **4.** "Is there any need for us to remember these details for the exam?" (有没有需要我们针对考试 特别记忆的细节点?) 这里其实是学生在偷懒,想让教授给划一下考试范围。
- 5. "What does that mean?"(那是什么意思?)在小组讨论中,这句话很常用,一般用于请求 解释专有名词或者不太清楚的概念。
- 6. "No, motifs are a bit different. They don't have a direct connection with something the way a symbol does. Motifs are simply recurring elements of the story that support the mood."(主旨的意思不太一样。意象跟内容有直接的联系,但主旨没有。主旨是在内容中重复出现的那些体现情感的元素。)这个地方需要注意的是,中英文不能完全对应的情况,比如这里的"主旨"和我们常说的文章主旨在意思上有一些差异,因此在学术讨论中对一个专有名词的解释一定要根据上下文内容来判断。
- **7.** "Anything else needed to know about?"(还有什么需要了解的吗?) 这是在小组讨论快结束 却想获得更多信息时常用的表达。
- "Well, that about sums it up, I think."(我觉得基本上就是这些了。)其中 sum sth. up 意为"总结(某事)",一般都是指总结观点或者总结内容。
- 9. "That's a great help, thanks."(真的很有帮助,谢谢。)用于道谢的客套话。

# 0 真题解析

### Question 21 答案 The Secret Garden

听前预测:定位词 Novel,提示词":",根据":"判定此处应填表示书名的信息。 题目解析:定位句为"I would like to go through some aspects of the novel, The Secret Garden…"。 定位词原词重现,捕捉起来没有难度,但是需要注意这是文章开头部分出现的内容,谨防走神。 当听到 novel 时,其后出现一点儿小停顿,这是演讲人为了强调小说名字而出现的自然语音表现, 要引起注意。

# Question 22 答案 20th / twentieth century

听前预测: 定位词 period of time, 提示词 early in, 此处应填表示时间的信息。

题目解析:定位句为"The story is set shortly after the turn of the twentieth century..."。定位词虽 然没有原词重现,但可以跟踪前文内容自然得出。在介绍完书本名称、主要人物之后,自然就



到了笔记中介绍故事发生时间这一层,所以只要紧跟说话人的谈话内容,自然就可得到答案。

#### Question 23 答案 walking

听前预测:定位词 Colin,提示词 never be capable of,此处应填动名词。

题目解析:定位句为"... she comes across Colin who spends his days in an isolated room, believing himself to be permanently crippled with no hope of being ever possible of walking."。本题难度系数较低,定位词 Colin 原词重现,捕捉难度系数低,提示词 never be capable of 被替换为 with no hope of being ever possible of,因此答案为 walking。

#### Question 24 答案 motivations

听前预测:定位词 omniscient,提示词 and,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 答案句为"... readers can feel the same as how all the characters do about things, including what they like and don't like, and what their motivations are in the story."。本题难度系数中等,定位词原词重现,但要注意对文章内容的理解,在听前预测时可知填入的答案为 feelings 和 opinions 的并列词汇,而 feelings、opinions 在原文中被替换为 what they like and don't like,因此答案为 motivations。

#### Question 25 答案 abstract ideas

听前预测:定位词 symbols;提示词 represent;此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句为"Symbols are things, right?",答案句为"Material things like objects that stand for abstract ideas."。定位词原词重现,题干中 physical items 被替换为 material things,提示词 represent 被替换为 stand for,因此答案为 abstract ideas。

#### Question 26 答案 roses

听前预测: 定位词 the robin redbreast, 提示词 Mistress Craven, 此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句为"... the robin is regarded as 'not at all like the birds in India'. Roses are treated as well as a personal symbol for Mistress Craven."。本题难度系数中等。由笔记的结构可推测出 Question 25 的内容出现后不久,就可能出现跟 the robin redbreast 有关的内容,而当 robin 出现后,就要警觉答案的出现。本题主要考查考生对细节内容的辨析能力以及在听前预测时对并列结构 的预判。

#### Question 27 答案 darkness to lightness

听前预测:定位词 metaphorical、literal,提示词 from,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为 "At the very beginning, everything is steeped in secrecy, and slowly the characters share their secrets and in the process move from darkness to lightness..."。本题难度系数较高, 在听到 secrecy 之后, 由于 metaphorical 和 literal 属于特殊词汇,考生倾向于使用其作为定位词,但在原文中,这两个特殊词汇通过句法的同义替换改变了语序,这就容易导致考生跟丢答案。解答此类题目的关键在于对听前预测的准确把握,要注意 from 的暗示作用。

#### Question 28 答案 health

听前预测:定位词 connections;提示词 and、outlook;此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句为"... for example, the way that health can determine and be determined by our outlook on life."。首先可通过标题判断 Question 28、Question 29 两题都是填写 and 前后两个有逻辑关系的名词。本题主要考查考生对听前预测逻辑关系的把握以及对定位句中具有逻辑关系对象的捕捉。

#### Question 29 答案 surroundings

听前预测:定位词 well-being,提示词 and,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"The author also examines the relationship between our surroundings and our physical and spiritual prosperity."。本题难度系数较大,在 Question 28 结束后定位词并没有出现,因此本题的突破口在于对笔记整体结构的把握。根据 Question 28 可知,Question 29 的答案与well-being 之间也存在着逻辑关系,因此在听力中重点把握具有逻辑关系的对象捕捉。另外,本题与 Question 28 相比,难度更大的地方在于同义替换,题目中的 well-being 在原文中被替换成了 physical and spiritual prosperity。

#### Question 30 答案 human companionship

听前预测:定位词 individuals;提示词 the need for;此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句为"This necessity of human companionship is the novel's most important theme because none of their development as individuals would have appeared without their knowing each other."。定位词 individuals 原词重现,提示词 the need for 被替换为 necessity,因此答案为 human companionship。

# **SECTION 4**

# ○ 听力原文

Hello, everyone! Today, I would like to talk about an assignment that I did recently. The brief of my presentation was to analyse the methods used in a small survey about job satisfaction and then to put forward some suggestions for further researches in the similar field. The correlation between differences in gender and differences in working hours, and levels of job satisfaction among employees have been investigated in the study I conducted. For this reason, employees at a call centre had been interviewed by filling in a questionnaire about their work. Now, I'll briefly introduce the summary of the study findings.

One primary conclusion I've got is female full-time workers gained slightly higher levels of job satisfaction than male ones. More interestingly, among all the female workers, female workers on a part-time basis reported somewhat higher levels of satisfaction than the full-time ones did. On the contrary, from the perspective of male employees, part-time male workers held slightly less job satisfaction than how much the full-time ones felt. Although it seemed these results sounded interesting and capable of explanation, perhaps the most crucial thing to mention here is that in statistical terms they were inconclusive.

I was personally shocked at the fact that the results hadn't been more definite, because I would have predicted to see both men and women, as well as full and part-time workers, would go into various levels of satisfaction. Therefore, I can pay higher attention to the methodology applied by the researchers, to figure out where problems may have aroused. So, the next part of the presentation today is detailed aspects of what I found.

First, it is probable that the sample size was too small since the total number of workers who did the questionnaire in the survey was 223, which perhaps sounds quite a lot. But they had to be divided up into several subgroups. Also, <u>between</u> those separate subgroups, the numbers were unequal. For instance, in the full-time group there were 154 samples, but only 69 in the part-time group. <u>And</u> only 10 of them in the part-time group were male, compared to the rest of 59 who were female. In addition, although quite a large quantity of workers were interviewed in the survey, the response has been disappointingly low, with a couple of them just ignoring the invitation. And workers who did respond may have differed in important perspectives from those who didn't. Also, as the questionnaires had been posted to the call centre for distribution, the researchers had had minimal control over the conditions in which participants completed them. For example, their responses to questions may have caused the results to be biased.

In the last part of my assignment, there were some possible suggestions made for a similar study, which attempts to remove the problems that I've just mentioned before. First, a target sample size should be much larger, and consideration should be taken to make sure equal numbers of both genders and both full-time and part-time workers are surveyed. Second, the researchers should 033

032

037

038

*Q34* 

035

recheck that they are present to administer the questionnaires to the workers themselves. And they should require the workers to complete the questionnaire under supervised conditions so that the likelihood of the impacts from other colleagues is eliminated. Finally, as workers may be unwilling to mention the details of their job satisfaction, when they are on work premises, it's critical that the researchers reassure their responses will keep confidential, and also that they have the right to withdraw from the study at any time if they want to. In this case, it is possible that the responses to the questionnaires get increasing reliability and any comparisons that are made are more valid.

Well, that was a summary of my assignment, does anyone have any questions?

# ○ 听力场景

- 读话场景:学校场景
- **人物关系**:学生课堂作报告
- 谈话话题: 一名研究生介绍自己关于工作满意度调查的报告

# 词汇注释

assignment n. 作业 put forward 提出 correlation n. 相互关系 gender n. 性别 conduct v. 进行 call centre 话务中心 interview v. 采访 questionnaire n. 调查表 full-time 全职的 slightly adv. 稍微 from the perspective of 从……的角度 crucial adj. 重要的 statistical term 统计术语 inconclusive adj. 不确定的 definite adj. 清楚的 predict v. 预测 various adj. 不同的 methodology n. 方法论

figure out 弄清楚 arouse v. 引起 sample size 样本量 participant n. 参与者 subgroup n. 子群 unequal adj. 不相等的 compared to 与……相比 response n. 回应 disappointingly adv. 令人失望地 distribution n. 分配 biased adj. 片面的 administer v. 实施 likelihood n. 可能性 eliminate v. 消除 reassure v. 再次保证 confidential adj. 保密的 withdraw from 从……退出 reliability n. 可靠性

039

# 交际与语言表达

- "The brief of my presentation was to analyse the methods used in a small survey about job satisfaction and then to put forward some suggestions for further researches in the similar field."(我 这次演讲的主题内容简单来说是分析一个小型工作满意度调查中使用的方法,并就相似领 域的未来研究提出一些建议。)在学术型课堂报告中,这样的开头是默认的格式,大家上台 后大多会简单介绍一下演讲的主要内容。
- 2. "Now, I'll briefly introduce the summary of the study findings."(现在,我将简单的给大家总结一下研究的发现。)在介绍完主题内容、再介绍一下内容后,就会来到对结果的介绍。
- "One primary conclusion I've got is female full-time workers gained slightly higher levels of job satisfaction than male ones."(主要结论之一是女性全职员工的工作满意度略高于男性。)本 句重点是 one primary conclusion I've got 这个用法,如果要先介绍自己最重要的发现,可以 以此开头。
- 4. "So, the next part of the presentation today is detailed aspects of what I found." (所以, 今天演 讲的下一个部分是我将为大家介绍研究发现的细节。) 在概括性介绍完毕后,就可以用这句 话来开启接下来的细节部分的演讲。
- 5. "In the last part of my assignment, there were some possible suggestions made for a similar study, which attempts to remove the problems that I've just mentioned before."(在我作业最后一部分中,我提出了一些针对类似研究的可行建议,以避免我前面提到的那些问题。)一个研究报告性质的演讲,在最后都要提供一些反思的内容来优化以后的相关研究。
- **6.** "It's critical that the researchers reassure their responses will keep confidential." (重要的是研究 人员要确保研究对象的反馈是保密的。) 其中 keep confidential 意为"保密"。
- 7. "In this case, it is more possible that the responses to the questionnaires get increasing reliability and any comparisons that are made are more valid."(这样就能够确保收到的反馈更加可靠, 而对照结果也会更加可靠。) 其中 in this case 一般意为"在这样的情况下", 具体的意思要 根据前文内容判断, 在这里它指代前文的条件或者情况。
- "Well, that was a summary of my assignment, does anyone have any questions?"(以上就是我对自己作业的一个总结,大家有任何问题吗?)当完成报告后,往往会设计一个提问环节来回答报告中没有提到或者不太清楚的问题。

# ○ 真题解析

### Question 31 答案 call centre

听前预测:定位词 workers,提示词 at a,此处应填表示地点的单数名词。

题目解析:定位句是"For this reason, employees at a call centre had been interviewed by filling in a questionnaire about their work."。本题难点主要是识别同义替换以及句法变化,定位词 workers 在 原文中被替换为 employees,提示词原词重现,因此答案为 call centre (话务中心)。

#### Question 32 答案 inconclusive

听前预测:定位词 survey,提示词 was statistically,此处应填形容词。

题目解析:定位句是"... perhaps the most crucial thing to mention here is that in statistical terms they were inconclusive."。本题难度系数一般,在听前预测时根据be动词可知题干句型为系表结构,而后根据 statistically 可知空格处应填形容词。

#### Question 33 答案 methodology

听前预测:定位词 problems,提示词 study's,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句是"Therefore, I can pay higher attention to the methodology applied by the researchers, to figure out where problems may have aroused."。本题的难点在于识别同义替换,题目中的 identify 在原文中被替换为 figure out, analysed 被替换为 pay higher attention to, 另外, 需要注意听前预测时对 study's 的理解, study's 为所有格结构, 表示空格处的词与 study 是从属关系。

#### Question 34 答案 unequal

听前预测:定位词 subgroups;提示词 were,此处应填形容词。

题目解析: 定位句是"... between those separate subgroups, the numbers were unequal."。本题难点 在于对同义替换和句法变化的识别。题目中的 various 在原文中被替换为 separate, 但其后紧接 着定位词 subgroups 就原词出现,理解起来难度较低。另外,题目中的 in size 在原文中被替换为 numbers, 使得本作为伴随结构的一部分在原文中成了主语部分,理解起来可能会有一定的难度。

#### Question 35 答案 female

听前预测:定位词 part-time group;提示词 were mainly,此处应填形容词。

题目解析:定位句是"And only 10 of them in the part-time group were male, compared to the rest of 59 who were female."。本题难度系数较低,定位词 part-time group 原词出现,捕捉起来较容易,只要认真提取定位句中的关键对比信息,便可得到正确答案。

#### Question 36 答案 response

听前预测:定位词 disappointing,提示词 The、workers,此处应填名词。

题目解析:定位句是"... although quite a large quantity of workers were interviewed in the survey, the response has been disappointingly low, with a couple of them just ignoring the invitation."。本题难 度系数较低,只要识别定位句中的让步逻辑关系,即可排除干扰信息 quantity,所以本题主要考 查考生对长难句的整体理解。

#### Question 37 答案 control

听前预测:定位词 researchers,提示词 were unable to,此处应填动词。

题目解析: 定位句是"... the researchers had had minimal control over the conditions in which participants completed them."。本题难度系数较低,定位词 researchers 原词出现,提示词 be unable to 在原文中被替换为 had minimal,题目中的 circumstances 被替换为 conditions,因此答



#### 案为 control。

#### Question 38 答案 sample

听前预测:定位词 size,提示词 the,此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位句是"First, a target sample size should be much larger, and consideration should be taken to make sure equal numbers of both genders and both full-time and part-time workers are surveyed."。本题的解题关键点在于对题目和原文中同义替换现象的识别。题目中的 increased 在 原文中被替换为 be much larger, 双名词词组 the size of the... 在原文中以 a target sample size 的形 式出现,因此答案为 sample。

#### Question 39 答案 other colleagues

听前预测: 定位词 workers、discussions; 提示词 be prevented、with; 此处应填名词, 且与人有关。题目解析: 定位句是 "And they should require the workers to complete the questionnaire under supervised conditions so that the likelihood of the impacts from other colleagues is eliminated."。本题难度系数较高,考查考生对听力原文的整体把握与理解。题目中的 should be prevented from having discussions with 在原文中被替换为 complete the questionnaire under supervised conditions, 另外,本题的突破口也在于对听前预测信息的理解与使用, have discussions with 词组暗示空格处应填与人有关的名词。

#### Question 40 答案 confidential

听前预测:定位词 be reassured,提示词 are,此处应填形容词。 题目解析:定位句是"It's critical that the researchers reassure their responses will keep confidential..."。 本题没有太大难度,定位词以主动形式出现后,答案呼之欲出。 🎲 Answer Keys

# TEST 1

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

# Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 Chilcotin
- 2 train station
- **3** 169
- 4 breakfast
- 5 science
- 6 boots
- 7 fishing
- 8 tent

Α

11

12 B

13 A

14 C

15 B

16 C

17 E

18 A

19 C

20 G

- 9 black bears
- 10 gold mine

# Section 2, Questions 11-20

# Section 3, Questions 21-30

<u>~1</u>	C	
22	В	
23	С	
24	А	
25	С	
26	В	
27	С	
28	D	
29	Α	
30	В	

# Section 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 egg
- 32 energy
- 33 anti-freeze / extra resistance
- 34 warm
- 35 North America
- **36** 6 months
- 37 trees
- 38 rivers
- **39** sun
- 40 tourists

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



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

21

22 A

23 A

24 C

25 B26 B27 A

28 C

**29** E

**30** F

В

# Section 1, Questions 1-10

1	9:30 a.m.			
2	Helendale			
3	Central Street	t		
4	782			
5	8:55 (a.m.)			
6	1.8			
7	7:45			
8	7.15			
9	commuter			
10	afternoon			

10 afternoon

# Section 2, Questions 11-20

# Section 4, Questions 31-40

Section 3, Questions 21-30

11 A		31	river
12 C		32	3 pairs
<b>13</b> B		33	estimate
<b>14</b> B		34	farming
<b>15</b> C		35	eggs
16 A		36	storms
17-18	IN EITHER ORDER	37	guard
А		38	fence
В		39	wild
19-20	IN EITHER ORDER	40	media
А			
С			

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

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

Sec	tion 1, Questions 1-10	Sec	ctio	n 3, Questions 21-30
1	077876345	21	С	
2	27(th) February	22	В	
3	Akendale	23	С	
4	3450	24	Α	
5	books	25-2	26	IN EITHER ORDER
6	paintings		С	
7	mirror		Е	
8	desk	27-2	28	IN EITHER ORDER
9	leg		D	
10	plates		Е	
		29-3	80	IN EITHER ORDER
Sec	tion 2, Questions 11-20		D	
11			E	

11	А		
12	А	C	
13	В	Se	ction 4, Questions 31-40
14	С	31	negative
15	Н	32	pleasure
16	F	33	poverty
17	E	34	active
18	А	35	achievements
19	В	36	В
20	D	37	А
		38	С
		39	А
		40	В

12-27	28-40
you may get an acceptable	you are likely to get an
score under examination	acceptable score under
conditions but we recommend	examination conditions but
that you think about having	remember that different
more practice or lessons before	institutions will find different
you take IELTS.	scores acceptable.
	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before





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

# Section 1, Questions 1-10

1	В
2	С
3	С
4	C
5	A
6	advertisement
7	donate
8	quote
9	charity
10	microwave

# Section 2, Questions 11-20

#### С 31 С 32 Α 33 В 34 first-year 35 novelists balance 36 international / foreign 37 video relaxation framework 38 motivation 39 editor research / advanced sequence 40

#### If you score...

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

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

# Section 3, Questions 21-30 21

21	С	
22	А	
23	С	
24	В	
25	В	
26	В	
27	Е	
28	D	
29	F	
30	С	

# Section 4, Questions 31-40

- English literature
- autobiography
- lab (laboratory)
- practical skills
- experimental

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

			Section 3, Questions 21-30
Section 1, Questions 1-10		<b>21</b> C	
1	central		<b>22</b> C
2	19		<b>23</b> A
3	coast		<b>24</b> B
4	August		25-26 IN EITHER ORDER
5	hour		В
6	mango / mangoes		D
7	back		27-28 IN EITHER ORDER
8	insurance		С
9	truck / trucks		D
10	town		29-30 IN EITHER ORDER
			В
Sec	tion ? Questions 11-20		D

# Section 2, Questions 11-20

11	L	C	1
12	Ι	Sec	ction 4, Questions 31-40
13	Κ	31	petrol stations
14	J	32	Scotland
15	Н	33	head office
16	E	34	retrained
17	В	35	fresh food
18	В	36	manager
19	А	37	strategies
20	С	38	stages
		39	open-minded

#### organizational 40

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



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

# Section 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 95 Cross Street
- 2 Walkley
- **3** 4689 5324
- 4 knee
- 5 June 18th
- 6 ice pack
- 7 go upstairs
- 8 back
- 9 stick
- 10 exercises

# Section 2, Questions 11-20

11-12 IN EITHER ORDER В С 13-14 IN EITHER ORDER А D 15 D 16 А 17 В С 18 19 Η 20 G

# Section 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 The Secret Garden
- 22 20th / twentieth century
- 23 walking
- 24 motivations
- 25 abstract ideas
- 26 roses
- 27 darkness to lightness
- 28 health
- 29 surroundings
- 30 human companionship

### Section 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 call centre
- 32 inconclusive
- 33 methodology
- 34 unequal
- 35 female
- 36 response
- 37 control
- 38 sample
- **39** other colleagues
- 40 confidential

If	you	score	
----	-----	-------	--

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



