

9分达人[®]

新航道雅思
研发中心 编著

雅思听力真题 还原及解析

6

2011—2020年6套雅思听力真题

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

2017.8.26

Organic Farming

2017.10.21

Research on the Effects of
Music on Consumer Behaviour

2018.4.7

An Introduction to a Theme Park

2018.6.30

Research on Birds in Australia

2020.9.20

Enquiring About Washing
Machine Maintenance

2020.7.11

The Early History of Salt

2019.10.26

Discussion of a Course Paper

2018.9.8

Tour Booking Enquiry

2017.8.3

An Introduction to a
Tour to Southern Scotland

2017.11.2

An Introduction to
Community Centre

2020.7.31

Research on Water Hyacinth

2017.5.20

Talking About Research
Findings on SUVs

2018.4.21

House Renting

2019.1.19

Enquiring About Fridge Maintenance



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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！

全新
真题

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策划编辑 马凤祥 马 蕾

责任编辑 樊静怡 刘 瑾

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地 址 武汉市雄楚大街268号C座11层

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前言

2020 年注定是不平凡的一年。受全球疫情影响，成功报名雅思竟成为一种奢求。所幸在短暂停摆之后，7 月份国内雅思考试重开。“满血复活”之后的雅思考试会有哪些变化呢？

其实，早在 2019 年底，官方便已宣布雅思考试纸笔模式的听力试题自 2020 年 1 月起每个部分的名称将由 Section 改为 Part，与口语试题各部分名称保持一致。此外，Part 1 的样题（Example）将被取消，相应的录音文本也将删除，所以考生将从 Part 1 的第 1 题直接开始考试。名称的改变不过是形式上的变化，而样题的取消“或许”会影响原先的审题节奏。但我们在对比完官方出版的《剑桥雅思真题集 15：学术类》音频文本之后发现，考生们普遍担心的因样题取消而缩短的 30 秒读题时间被官方放到了 Part 1 的结尾。因此，总的来说，这两个改变对考生顺利完成听力考试的影响几乎可以忽略不计。完成每个 Part 的审题之后不空等、往后读，把握整体的审题节奏，以及在考前套题练习时提升审题的速度等才是问题的关键所在。

雅思考试从 1989 年进入我国，如今已步入 30 岁大关，所以不论是题型、考点还是考查目标或方向等，都已经非常成熟和稳定。而《9 分达人听力》系列自 2012 年第一本出版至今，已经到了第 8 个年头，在追随官方真题的脚步上，我们从未停歇。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，不仅为广大考生还原出了更多历年雅思考试听力真题，总结了听力考试各个题型的解题技巧和方法，提供了题目的全面解读和分析，还为广大考生打造出了一册又一册的押题宝典。

《9分达人雅思真题还原及解析6》作为《9分达人听力》系列的第六本，延续了前五本的一贯特色，但又有所改进：

一、全新收录 2011—2020 年 6 套完整真题

《9分达人听力》系列出版的这8年间，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—2020 年 6 套完整的雅思听力真题，对未来即将考试的考生而言，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、紧跟官方脚步，试题进行相应调整

如上所述，官方在 2020 年对雅思听力试题进行了调整，本书所收录的 6 套题也做了相应的调整。首先，将每个部分的名称统一调整为 Part；其次，取消了 Part 1 的样题；最后，删除了音频中读样题的时间，并在 Part 1 结尾处增加了 30 秒的检查答案时间。

三、延续经典版块，技巧剖析全面升级

为方便考生利用本书作为平时提高能力的素材，我们保留了“真题题目”“听力原文”“听力场景”“词汇注释”“交际与语言表达”和“真题解析”六大版块。“真题题目”版块高度还原每道听力考题的真实面貌；“听力原文”版块便于基础薄弱的考生精听和理解；“听力场景”版块帮助考生了解雅思听力考试的高频场景和话题；“词汇注释”版块有助于考生扩充自己的词汇量，对重点词汇进行专项突破；“交际与语言表达”版块让考生充分弄懂听力文本中的难点、表达及用法，提升能力的同时学习一些地道表达；“真题解析”版块则揭秘了各题型的做题技巧，帮助考生弄清官方的出题思路以及常见陷阱。

四、本书使用方法说明

距离考试还有一个月或以上：按照 Part 横向做题，分析错题原因，总结规律和考点。就目前雅思听力考试的趋势来看，填空题占比较大，难度系数也比选择类题型要低，因此建议考生可先攻破 Part 1 和 Part 4 的填空题，等正确率稳定后可逐步过渡到其他几

个 Part。当然，可酌情调整战略。

距离考试还有一周：调整生物钟，注意早睡早起，熟悉考试流程。每天上午 9 点做一套试题，把握好考试节奏。

最后，祝愿所有的考生都能成功与雅思“分手”！

编者

2021 年 1 月



致《9分达人》系列读者

读者疑问

1. 有了《剑1》—《剑15》，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》《9分达人5》后，又有了《9分达人6》，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1》的录音语速这么快？！
7. 为什么如此高大上的力作，纸张却像“盗版书”？

答疑解惑

1. 有了《剑1》—《剑15》，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，这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广阔的鱼池对外开放，只是选取较有代表性的“老鱼”编纂成了《剑1》—《剑15》，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15》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？它凭什么敢于和这位泰山北斗叫板呢？

事实上，《9分达人》系列与《剑1》—《剑15》的区别就在于以下两点：

（1）时新性

无论是最早的《剑1》，还是近期的《剑15》，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，其所收录的题目远远不及它的首发日期那么新，而《9分达人》系列所收录的题目都是作者根据自身经验编写的，每本书中所收录的真题均不重合，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15》，哪个更具青春活力就显而易见了。

（2）命中率

我们必须明白的一个事实是：题目一旦被收录到《剑桥雅思真题集》系列中，雅思考试委员会便会立即将其从现行题库中剔除。换言之，《剑1》—《剑15》所收录的题目基本不可能在真实考试中再次出现，其命中率几乎为零。而《9分达人》系列所收录的真题仍在现行题库之中，且自出版以来屡次在考试中重现，其命中率可以说是《剑桥雅思真题集》系列的无穷大倍。

总结来说，作为雅思界的权威用书，《剑1》—《剑15》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1》《9分达人2》《9分达人3》《9分达人4》《9分达人5》后，又有了《9分达人6》，这到底是“神马”节奏？你们在拍电影吗？

以听力系列为例，从《9分达人听力1》到如今的《9分达人听力6》，每本书中所收录的真题均不重合，均为近几年考过一次、甚至多次的雅思真题，未来极有可能再次、甚至反复在雅思考试中出现。它们之间互不冲突，且互不重合，都具有命中的可能性，就像伟大的人民卫士葫芦娃，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”战无不胜，所向披靡。

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。对于这类时

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啊！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”们自己的哦！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N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地费时费力，更别提编写的过程了！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，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”的境界，没有细嚼慢咽，品不出其中真味，体会不到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讯息。

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细微调整题目顺序，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，千万别弄错了哈。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，待一步步“吃透”，会发现一切变化不过是“纸老虎”哦！

6. 有谁能告诉我，为什么《9分达人听力1》的录音语速这么快？！

对于《9分达人听力1》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”啊，有没有！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，小编告诉你，你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》系列都采用了轻型纸。这是一种更人性化的纸种，纸张比较厚，但是很轻，质感也很好；做成书籍之后，拿在手里还不会感到重，非常便于携带。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要长。在欧美等地，书店里95%以上的图书都采用这种纸印刷，既环保，又可以保护大家在阅读的过程中视力不受伤害，关键是超轻的重量，让不是“女汉纸”的“萌妹纸”也可以毫不费力地捧在手心了！而《9分达人口语》和《9分达人写作》系列采用了双色排版，用轻型纸印刷呈现出的效果并不理想，所以我们均采用了胶版纸印刷。

最后，小编在此祝愿广大“烤鸭”、各位读者均能够有所突破，修为猛进啦！

本书所收集文章及对应考试日期一览

Test 1

- Part 1** Enquiring About Community Centre Classes
2016 年 11 月 3 日 2011 年 7 月 16 日
- Part 2** How to Improve Photography Skills
2016 年 5 月 7 日 2015 年 6 月 27 日 2013 年 9 月 7 日
- Part 3** Research on Water Hyacinth
2020 年 7 月 31 日 2019 年 8 月 24 日 2018 年 9 月 13 日 2017 年 11 月 2 日
2013 年 4 月 13 日
- Part 4** Nanotechnology and Its Applications
2016 年 4 月 30 日 2014 年 12 月 6 日

Test 2

- Part 1** Tour Booking Enquiry
2018 年 9 月 8 日 2017 年 11 月 2 日 2014 年 1 月 11 日 2013 年 12 月 12 日
- Part 2** An Introduction to Community Centre
2017 年 11 月 2 日 2015 年 5 月 30 日 2014 年 10 月 25 日
- Part 3** Discussion of Student Assignment
2011 年 3 月 12 日
- Part 4** Research on Birds in Australia
2018 年 6 月 30 日 2017 年 11 月 2 日 2016 年 9 月 3 日 2012 年 11 月 17 日

Test 3

- Part 1** Enquiring About Washing Machine Maintenance
2020 年 9 月 20 日 2018 年 4 月 26 日 2014 年 4 月 12 日
- Part 2** An Introduction to the Running Competition
2016 年 6 月 4 日 2013 年 9 月 12 日 2011 年 4 月 2 日
- Part 3** Discussion of a Course Paper
2019 年 10 月 26 日 2017 年 8 月 3 日 2011 年 12 月 1 日

Part 4 The Early History of Salt

2020 年 7 月 11 日 2018 年 12 月 8 日 2015 年 8 月 13 日 2011 年 1 月 22 日

Test 4

Part 1 House Renting

2018 年 4 月 21 日 2015 年 3 月 14 日 2013 年 1 月 19 日

Part 2 An Introduction to a Theme Park

2018 年 4 月 7 日 2014 年 4 月 12 日

Part 3 Talking About the Job Market for Graduates

2016 年 5 月 7 日 2013 年 9 月 7 日 2011 年 1 月 27 日

Part 4 Organic Farming

2017 年 8 月 26 日 2014 年 12 月 13 日 2012 年 4 月 21 日

Test 5

Part 1 Enquiring About the Sports Photography Course

2017 年 5 月 20 日

Part 2 An Introduction to the State Museum

2017 年 1 月 14 日 2011 年 8 月 20 日

Part 3 Research on the Effects of Music on Consumer Behaviour

2017 年 10 月 21 日 2016 年 7 月 16 日 2012 年 7 月 28 日 2011 年 1 月 22 日

Part 4 Cube Houses in Rotterdam

2014 年 1 月 18 日 2012 年 2 月 18 日

Test 6

Part 1 Enquiring About Fridge Maintenance

2019 年 1 月 19 日 2017 年 4 月 29 日 2016 年 5 月 7 日 2013 年 9 月 7 日

Part 2 An Introduction to a Tour to Southern Scotland

2017 年 8 月 3 日 2015 年 1 月 29 日

Part 3 Talking About Research Findings on SUVs

2017 年 5 月 20 日 2014 年 4 月 24 日 2011 年 4 月 16 日

Part 4 Learner Persistence

2014 年 4 月 5 日 2011 年 7 月 9 日

目 录

Test 1	1
Test 2	9
Test 3	15
Test 4	21
Test 5	29
Test 6	37
听力原文及真题解析	
• Test 1	43
• Test 2	67
• Test 3	91
• Test 4	115
• Test 5	139
• Test 6	163
Answer Keys	186

Test 1

PART 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1-7

Complete the table below.

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

Community Centre Classes

Class	Where	When	What to bring
Photography class	a library	Saturday 1	a camera
2 cooking class	Anita Kitchen	the 3 Tuesday of every month	• an apron • 4 to buy ingredients
Beading class	a 5 club	Wednesday evening	beads
6 class	a high school	Monday evening	own 7

Questions 8-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Details of Beading Class

The first class starts on:	8
Cost of the class:	\$100
Room No.:	9
Parking:	next to a 10

PART 2 Questions 11-20**Questions 11-15**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 11** What does Darren now think about the Latin name of the red squirrel?
- A** It is suitable for this species.
 - B** It is meaningless.
 - C** It is an amusing description.
- 12** The number of red squirrels is reduced due to
- A** the invasion of an exotic species.
 - B** a disease brought by the exotic species.
 - C** the declining food supply.
- 13** Darren differentiates red squirrels from rats by
- A** their food category.
 - B** how the food was eaten.
 - C** the way they stored food.
- 14** What was the restriction for Darren's photography?
- A** He could only take photos of one species at a time.
 - B** He could only use one camera.
 - C** He could only take photographs in a certain location.
- 15** Why is Darren confident about his photographs?
- A** He practiced a lot.
 - B** His teacher prepared him well.
 - C** He had high-quality equipment.

Questions 16-20

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 16 The photos will be exhibited in a
- 17 Darren's photos once won a competition held by a

Ways to improve photography skills:

- 18 Some pictures need a so-called '.....' in the scene.
- 19 Darren thinks the lighting is best late in the
- 20 To take better photos, photographers should make

PART 3 Questions 21-30**Questions 21 and 22**

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

Which **TWO** problems are caused by water hyacinth?

- A** Plants and fish are poisoned.
- B** Farmers cannot fish.
- C** The dam's structure is damaged.
- D** Local people are poisoned.
- E** Electricity production is affected.

Questions 23-26

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

- 23** Where was water hyacinth originally from?
- A** Latin America
 - B** Africa
 - C** Europe
- 24** What is the primary cause of the decrease in nutrients from the soil?
- A** soil erosion
 - B** a change of rainfall
 - C** loss of trees
- 25** When will the biological solution bring risks to the environment?
- A** immediately
 - B** 6 months later
 - C** many years later
- 26** What does John say about the mechanical solution?
- A** ineffective
 - B** dangerous
 - C** expensive

Questions 27-30

What is the benefit of the cut-down water hyacinth to each of the following aspects?

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

Benefits of the cut-down water hyacinth

- A** can reduce the effect of global warming
- B** can be used as an alternative energy resource
- C** can make quick profits
- D** can produce materials for plants to grow in
- E** can be good for human health
- F** can produce fertiliser

- 27 dried water hyacinth
- 28 mushroom farmers
- 29 oyster and straw mushrooms
- 30 cows

PART 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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

Nanotechnology and Its Applications**About Nanotechnology**

- It is a study on the scale of nanometre.
- The development in nanotechnology is the result of a new type of **31**
- People are worried that nanotech products are **32**

Food and Household

- The availability of **33** in our diet (e.g. in potatoes) is greatly improved.
- The packaging cost of **34** is particularly reduced.
- Nanotechnology can increase the **35** of food.
- Nanotechnology can be used to make new types of furniture.

Agriculture

- The efficiency of **36** is increased.

Health and Medicine

- Nanotubes allow more **37** to enter veins.
- As the most popular material, **38** is used to kill bacteria.
- Nanotechnology is also helpful in **39** loss programs.

Cosmetics

- Nanoparticles protect skin from the **40** and help to improve the ability against aging.
- Nanotechnology helps to deliver effective elements to the skin.

Test 2

PART 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Tour Booking Enquiry

Type of holiday: 1

Hotel:

- meal: including 2
- facilities: a pool, a nightclub and a 3
- prices: reduce from 4 € to €315

Self-catering Apartment:

stay in a 5 room

Equipment Rental:

rental for one week: 6 €

Types of Insurance:

- 7 cover: €30
- premier cover: 8 €

Transport:

the cheapest way of going to the airport: by 9

Payment Method:

pay by 10 : no extra fee

PART 2 *Questions 11-20*

Questions 11 and 12

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

Which **TWO** items will participants receive when they check in?

- A a class list
- B a face towel
- C a name tag
- D a shoe bag
- E a water bottle

Questions 13 and 14

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

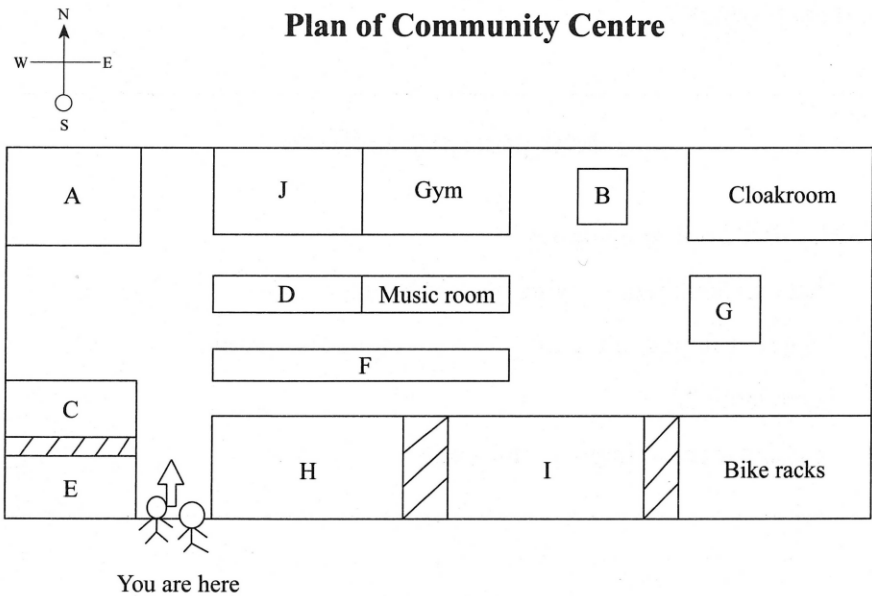
Which **TWO** activities will be hosted in the first afternoon and evening?

- A costume making
- B a musical show
- C an informal dance
- D a talk on dance history
- E a dance test

Questions 15-20

Label the map below.

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



- 15 shower room
- 16 bunkroom
- 17 games room
- 18 reception
- 19 medical centre
- 20 store

PART 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 21 and 22

Complete the notes below.

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

Assignment Feedback

Things that need to be done:

- hand in book reports with the next assignment
- check accuracy of the 21 in the last section
- give more 22
- expand ideas to improve the grade

Questions 23-27

Answer the questions below.

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

23 When will Karen give her presentation?

.....

24 What must she do during the presentation?

.....

25 By which date does she have to submit an abstract?

.....

26 Where will the presentation take place?

.....

27 Who will grade her presentation?

.....

Questions 28-30

Choose **THREE** letters, **A-H**.

Which **THREE** modules will Karen study next year?

- A** Communication Skills
- B** Data Collection
- C** Discourse Analysis
- D** Language and Society
- E** Phonology
- F** Psycholinguistics
- G** Research Methodology
- H** Social Interaction

PART 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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

Research on birds in Australia

The study by Cunningham in 1995

It aimed to study birds which were 31 in cities.

- **Methodology:**

- Researchers were able to 32 rather than count the number of birds by some methods, such as random sampling.
- Researchers studied bird's companionship habits using a 33 system.
- Researchers attached tags to birds' legs to identify their 34 over time.

- **Findings:**

- Birds tended to choose the same nesting site in which they were raised.
- Human activities such as 35 had a negative effect on the reproduction of birds.

- **Measures taken by local organisations:**

- to increase birds' rate of 36 in various ways
- to reduce the dangers caused by 37 farms, e.g., colliding with turbines

The study by Conway in 2006

- Researchers monitored the 38 of birds' nocturnal callings during flight.
- 39 were taken to listen to birds' sounds.
- Data could be collected through noise detection devices placed at a great 40

Test 3

PART 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Washing Machine Warranty

Personal details

- Name: Judie Smith
- Reference number: 1
- Time of purchase: 2 ago
- Current address: 120 3, Oxford
- Postcode: 4

Problems

- The floor was wet because of the 5
- The washing machine was out of control and the woman 6 immediately.
- The floor is made of 7

Arrangement for the repair work

- Ask a 8 to repair the washing machine.
- The repairman is available 9
- The woman's house is opposite the 10

PART 2 Questions 11-20**Questions 11-17**

Complete the notes below.

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

Annual Running Competition

- Starting point:** at the 11 this year
- Distance:** 12
- Prize:** 13 for the winner
- Finishing point:** at the 14
- Registration site:** at the 15
- Age limit:** people who are under 16 are not allowed
- Need to bring:** a 17 and spare shoes

Questions 18-20

Choose **THREE** letters, **A-G**.

Which **THREE** of the following are given as the training advice by the speaker?

- A** be careful of dogs
- B** compete with a friend
- C** run under all weather conditions
- D** warm up before running
- E** compete in groups
- F** time yourself
- G** run on various types of roads and paths

PART 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 21-26

What problem does Mona point out about each part of the hotel where she interned?

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

Problems

- A It lacks patience.
- B It is very strict.
- C It is a daily routine.
- D It lacks sufficient staff.
- E It is noisy.
- F It is very tiring.

Parts of the hotel

- 21 reception
- 22 restaurant
- 23 coffee bar
- 24 shop
- 25 personnel office
- 26 cleaning

Questions 27-30

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

- 27** How does the experience benefit Mona?
- A** It is good for her future job.
 - B** It is good for her dissertation.
 - C** It can let her know something about the specific job.
- 28** Why does the tutor want Mona to do the presentation?
- A** Because she can do it skilfully.
 - B** Because she wants to do it herself.
 - C** Because she can show other students how to do a presentation.
- 29** What does Mona suggest Tom do?
- A** talk to the university's career centre
 - B** talk to his tutor
 - C** contact the hotel manager
- 30** What is Tom's plan for his own essay?
- A** to study about the rise of five-star hotels
 - B** to use a video approach
 - C** to do research into how the hotel industry works

PART 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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

The Early History of Salt

Introduction

- Salt is essential for human 31

Ancient Rome

- The word 32 '.....' comes from the Latin word 'solarium argentum', which was used to describe the payment to Roman soldiers.

Ancient Sweden

- Animals were kept in the local 33 at the right time of year.
- Fresh meat was only available in 34
- Salt has been used widely: we can tell from the diet of the 35 in Sweden.
- 36 consumption increased rapidly because the food was much too salty.

Salt sources

- People mainly extract salt from oceans and 37 in the basins.
- Salt from spring water is more 38 and purer compared to that from sea water.

Salt distribution

- in ancient Sweden
 - Locals needed to protect the 39 by which they imported salt.
- in other ancient countries
 - People carrying salt around were seen as a natural means of 40

Test 4

PART 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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



Rented Properties Information About a House

Available date: 1

Prices:

- rent: 2 \$ per month
- deposit: \$1,500
- 3 : \$15

Facilities:

- 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms
- a remodelled 4
- no 5
- a 6 with a work area

Utilities:

- The landlord will provide landscaping service, but the tenants must 7 the grass.
- The tenants should pay \$15 for trashing and 8 service.
- The tenants should pay for electricity, water and gas bills.

Other information:

There is no central air conditioning, but there is a 9 conditioning unit.

Name of landlord: Sam 10

PART 2 *Questions 11-20*

Questions 11-16

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 11 When does the riding in the park open?
A 9.00 am
B 9.30 am
C 10.00 am
- 12 How much does a Family-fast-line Track ticket cost if you book online?
A £78
B £95
C £113
- 13 What is suggested when you plan to go to the lake in the park?
A take a camera
B go there in summer
C take waterproof clothes
- 14 What is special about the rollercoaster bike?
A It uses special materials.
B It is the most exciting activity.
C It is designed for families.
- 15 What should they bring to the resort?
A food for the picnic
B cameras
C bottled water
- 16 What activity is recommended toward the end of a day trip?
A watching fireworks
B going fishing
C joining the circus

Questions 17-20

What comment is made about each of the following activities?

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

Comments	
A	doesn't have a long wait
B	is suitable for all families
C	is suitable for children
D	is suitable for young adults
E	is based on a real story
F	is the most frightening one
G	has a surprising ending

Activities

- 17 Cowboy Show
- 18 Driving School Ride
- 19 Rollercoaster Jumping
- 20 Magic Show

PART 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 21 and 22

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

Which **TWO** aspects should people just graduating from secondary schools emphasise?

- A degree of motivation
- B practical experience
- C eagerness to learn
- D educational qualifications
- E other areas of interests outside work

Questions 23 and 24

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

Which **TWO** of the following are mentioned about women who returned to work after raising children?

- A They have limited working time.
- B They are more expensive to retrain.
- C They are very mature.
- D They lack confidence.
- E They have difficulty in re-adjusting to work.

Questions 25 and 26

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

Which **TWO** types of people do employers always avoid hiring?

- A people who have worked for a rival company
- B people who have worked for their previous company for a long time
- C people who were sacked by a previous company
- D people who have been unemployed for a long time
- E people who quit their job because it was unsuitable

Questions 27-29

Choose **THREE** letters, **A-G**.

Which **THREE** factors are mentioned as reasons why people avoid hiring retrenched workers?

- A** lack of experience relevant to new industries
- B** higher costs of employment
- C** comparatively old age
- D** lack of work experience
- E** the difficulty of retraining
- F** the reputation of the previous company
- G** previous skills which are useless

Question 30

Complete the notes below.

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

Reasons for rejection during the application process

- unsuitable experience and skills
- applicants' inappropriate **30** and appearance
- poor social skills

PART 4 Questions 31-40**Questions 31-37**

Complete the notes below.

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

Organic Farming**Advantages**

- Organic farming is **31**
- It can boost the **32** of organic food products.
- It can save necessary **33** for producing pesticides and fertilisers.

Comparison with traditional farming

- **34** which double in number may attack organic vegetables.
- Production of organic vegetables such as tomatoes and **35** is 40% lower.
- Winter weed production is **36** lower than it used to be.
- Production of organic products for animals including organic **37** keeps the same.

Questions 38-40

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

- 38** What happened to organic farming in India?
- A** Yields increased.
 - B** Farmers were reluctant to accept it.
 - C** Farmers could apply it successfully by following instructions.
- 39** Conclusion in an international organic farming review focuses on
- A** whether people are interested in organic farming.
 - B** comparing different methods of organic farming in different countries.
 - C** whether organic farming is beneficial to wildlife.
- 40** According to the speaker, what is the main advantage of organic farming?
- A** It depends on consumers.
 - B** It can produce food of more nutritional value.
 - C** It can protect the environment.

Test 5

PART 1 *Questions 1-10*

Questions 1-6

Complete the notes below.

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

Sports Photography Course Registration

Caller's name:	Chris Johnson
The level of the selected course:	suitable for 1
How to register:	no need for an 2
Cost:	3 \$
Date available:	next course, beginning 4
Telephone number:	5
Requirement:	bring two photos of different 6

Questions 7-10

Complete the table below.

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

Curriculum		
Saturday	Morning	– Introduction by the instructor – How to choose the appropriate 7
	Afternoon	Discuss the 8 to take photos
Sunday		– Workshop of how to 9 pictures
		– Advice on how to 10 pictures

PART 2 Questions 11-20**Questions 11-18**

Choose the correct letter A, B or C.

- 11** The Heritage Clothes Exhibition was put together by
A museum staff.
B local residents.
C clothing manufacturers.
- 12** The photographs show the clothes worn by
A their owners.
B professional models.
C design students.
- 13** The exhibition called 'Toys from the Past' is
A displayed in a new gallery.
B on show for a limited time.
C specially aimed at children.
- 14** Visitors to 'Toys from the Past' are recommended to
A play with the toy trains.
B look at all the dolls.
C see the board games.
- 15** The miniature toys are
A made by the museum.
B bought by the museum.
C borrowed by the museum.

- 16 The biscuit factory made tins
A for people all over the world.
B of different shapes.
C for many famous people.
- 17 People's favourite biscuit used to be
A an unsweetened one.
B one covered in chocolate.
C one filled with cream.
- 18 The hands-on activity allows people to
A make some biscuits.
B taste some of the biscuits.
C pack a biscuit tin.

Questions 19 and 20

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 19 The gift shop is located beside the on the ground floor.
20 Free are available for visitors' belongings.

PART 3 Questions 21-30**Questions 21-24**

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

- 21 What is the topic of the research?
A the effect of music on consumers
B the effect of music on eating
C the effect of music on the price of food
- 22 The research finds out in the restaurant
A the music is played everywhere.
B the music is played at a uniform volume level.
C the music is played at a certain time.
- 23 The first few questions in the questionnaire are
A to understand people's taste in music.
B to clarify the research aim.
C to disguise the purpose of the survey.
- 24 The questions in the questionnaire came from
A a previous study.
B a professional dictionary.
C the student herself.

Questions 25 and 26

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

Which **TWO** are the main reasons given for choosing a restaurant?

- A** competitors nearby
B environment
C transport facilities
D service
E seat capacity

Questions 27-30

What is people's attitude toward playing each of the following music in restaurants?

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

People's Attitudes

- A** People will spend more money in the restaurant.
- B** People don't even notice the music.
- C** People will come back again.
- D** People don't think the restaurant is worth the price.
- E** People will leave the restaurant right after eating.
- F** People don't like the restaurant at all.

- 27 no music
- 28 jazz
- 29 classical music
- 30 pop music

PART 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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

Cube Houses

Background Information

- After World War II, local urban planners wanted to redevelop and revive the city.
- Altogether, the Cube Houses can function as a 31
- Each cube building is in the shape of a 32
- The Cube Houses sit on top of a 33 for pedestrians to the central city.
- During construction, the work was temporarily discontinued because the designer faced the problem of 34

Design Features of the Cube Houses

- Underneath the houses, there are three pillars made of 35
- A new building is situated between a warehouse and a 36 of architecture.
- It is a three-storey building:
 - The ground floor is an entrance.
 - Both the lower level and the top level of each house are in the shape of a 37
 - The first floor has a living room and an open kitchen.
 - The medium level has a bathroom and two bedrooms.
 - The top floor is sometimes used as a small 38

Living in the Cube Houses

- There is a nearby market 39 across the square from the Cube Houses.
- For guests, two advantages of the house are its convenient 40 and reasonable price.

Test 6

PART 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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

Damaged Fridge Report

- Warranty: 3 years
- Model: 1 Mount
- Colour: 2
- Date of purchase: 3
- Problems: – the non-stop 4
– 5 degrees
- The repair shop: Ken's Appliance (near to the 6)
- The customer needs to store food for her 7 shop.
- Total value of loss: 8 \$

Things to do:

- Ask the 9 to call back.
- Replace the damaged 10

PART 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-16

What tourist attraction does each of the following locations have?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-I**, next to Questions 11-16.

Tourist Attractions

- A** farming life in the past
- B** nature reserve
- C** canoes
- D** old ruins
- E** newly born deer
- F** birds
- G** waterfalls
- H** wild flowers
- I** hills

Locations

- 11** Sheepfoul
- 12** Brown Mare
- 13** Doris
- 14** Lodge Estate
- 15** Aurden
- 16** Eastlake

Questions 17 and 18

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

Which **TWO** types of accommodation are available on a weekly basis?

- A** lighthouse
- B** hostel
- C** castles
- D** cottages
- E** bed and breakfast

Questions 19 and 20

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

Which **TWO** benefits can all the members get?

- A** free entry to some castles
- B** subscription of Scottish magazines
- C** discount of apartment rent
- D** free visitor guide
- E** free parking

PART 3 Questions 21-30

Complete the notes below.

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

SUVs (Sports Utility Vehicles)**Purposes**

- initially made for off-road driving in remote areas
- now often found in 21

Advantages

- available for 22 purpose
- larger 23 capacity
- can haul heavy cargo

Reasons for popularity

- due to their image
- seen as 24 by mothers
- greater seating capacity
- drivers like their 25

Disadvantages

- SUVs can be 26 in urban centres because of their 27
- the bodywork won't deform in the collision to absorb impact energy
- they are liable to 28

How to limit the use of SUVs

- limit use to those people who need them (e.g. 29)
- raise cost of 30 for drivers

PART 4 Questions 31-40**Questions 31 and 32**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 31** Participants in the learner persistence study were all drawn from the same
- A** age.
 - B** geographical area.
 - C** socio-economic level.
- 32** The study showed that when starting their course, older students were most worried about
- A** effects on their home life.
 - B** implications for their future career.
 - C** financial constraints.

Questions 33-37

Complete the table below.

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

Research findings

	Social and Environmental Factors	Other Factors	Personal Characteristics
First level of importance	Effective support	Perceived success in study	Enjoyment of a 33
Second level of importance	Positive experiences at 34	Good 35	Many 36 in daily life
Third level of importance	Good interaction with the 37	No family problems	Capacity for multi-tasking

Questions 38-40

Complete the notes below.

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

Recommendations

- Ask new students to complete questionnaires to gauge their level of 38
- Train the selected students to act as 39
- Outside office hours, offer 40 help.
- Follow up students who miss deadlines.

听力原文及真题解析

TEST 1

PART 1

听力原文

Assistant: Hello, this is Preston Community Centre.

Man: Oh, hello. My name's Andrew Shepherd. I'm ringing about the classes you offer.

Assistant: OK, Mr. Shepherd. Are there any classes in particular that you're interested in?

Man: Yes, you've got a class called Photography, I believe?

Assistant: That's right. It's the first time we offer this class because many people enquired about it last term. It'll be held in a library not far from our community centre.

Man: Right. I know it's on the weekend, right?

Assistant: Yes, it's on Saturday, and it will occupy the whole morning.

Q1

Man: OK. Um, what do I need to bring?

Assistant: Obviously, you have to bring your own camera. Some people bring a lot of accessories like an extra lens, but there's really no need for this class. It's mainly focusing on composition really, and getting the most out of the basic camera.

Man: That's exactly what I want. OK, then I've heard there's a class on cooking, right?

Assistant: Yes, it's called French cooking class. As the name suggests, it will teach you cooking skills in French cuisine.

Q2

Man: Oh, great. Where will that be held?

Assistant: This class is special, so we arrange it in a kitchen where we can get the necessary cooking equipment. Let me see, yes, the Anita Kitchen. As for the time of the course, it used to be on the second Tuesday of every month, but there's a small adjustment this time. Although it's still held on a monthly basis, the exact time will be changed to the first Tuesday.

Q3

Man: Well, actually it's my wife who's really interested, and I think it's

a good fit for her because our daughter has to take a guitar lesson every Tuesday, so my wife is available.

Assistant: That's good. But I have to remind you that aprons are not provided in this class, so when you do come, please bring one with you in case you get dirty when cooking. What's more, don't forget to bring some money with you, as the ingredients for cooking, like vegetables or meat, have to be paid by yourself.

Q4

Man: OK, useful information to know. Then there's another class that my wife would like to join – that's the Beading class.

Assistant: Oh, I've taken the class myself. The tutor is excellent. Last term it was held in a tennis club, which is going to be redecorated soon, so we plan to change this class to a golf club this time. And it'll be held on the evening of every Wednesday.

Q5

Man: Do I have to bring the beads with me?

Assistant: Yes, that's the only material needed for this class.

Man: OK, I think this class is also a good choice for her. Um, do you have any other classes that I can join?

Assistant: If you like, I think you can take our Painting class. It's a popular class, so this term we're going to move it to a high school so that we get more room.

Q6

Man: What time will it be?

Assistant: It'll be on every Monday evening.

Man: The time is good for me. Do I have to bring the paints?

Assistant: Well, paints will be provided by the tutor, I know that. Um, the information says you'll just need some brushes.

Q7

Man: I see.

Man: OK, just another question about the Beading class. I've just remembered my wife asked me to find out the exact time – when will the first class begin?

Assistant: Well, the deadline for registration is April 30th, and we are not going to start the class until May 15th.

Q8

Man: OK. What's the fee for this class?

Assistant: It was 95 dollars last term, but the cost will be a little more this term. Well, let me check the details. OK, it'll be 100 dollars this term, just 5 dollars more.

Man: Sounds reasonable. Then about the location. It's in the club, which

room exactly?

Assistant: Room J52.

Q9

Man: OK, just one more question. Is parking convenient?

Assistant: I'm sorry to tell you that parking space is only available for the club's premier members. But if you drive, there's a parking lot opposite the club, just beside the station. You need to pay only a small parking fee.

Q10

Man: OK. That's all I want to know. I'll call you later after I discuss it with my wife. Thank you very much.

Assistant: You're welcome. Bye!

Man: Bye!

听力场景

- 谈话场景：咨询场景
- 人物关系：工作人员与课程咨询者
- 谈话话题：社区课程的相关信息

词汇注释

photography *n.* 摄影

enquire *v.* 询问

occupy *v.* 占用

obviously *adv.* 显然

accessory *n.* 配件

extra *adj.* 额外的

lens *n.* 镜头

composition *n.* (照片的) 构图

cuisine *n.* 菜肴

arrange *v.* 安排

adjustment *n.* 调整

exact *adj.* 确切的

apron *n.* 围裙

ingredient *n.* 食材

beading *n.* (装饰服装用的) 串珠

bead *n.* 珠子

material *n.* 材料

paint *n.* 绘画颜料 (通常用作复数)

brush *n.* 画笔

deadline *n.* 截止日期

registration *n.* 注册报名

reasonable *adj.* 合理的

convenient *adj.* 方便的

parking lot 停车场

交际与语言表达

1. "Are there any classes in particular that you're interested in?" (有什么您特别感兴趣的课程吗?)
其中 in particular 意为“尤其, 特别”; be interested in ... 意为“对……感兴趣”。
2. "Some people bring a lot of accessories like an extra lens, but there's really no need for this class."

It's mainly focusing on composition really, and getting the most out of the basic camera.”(有的人会带很多配件,比如额外的镜头,但是对这门课程来说真的没有必要。这门课的重点是照片的构图,以及如何充分利用好基础的相机。)其中 focus on 意为“专注于”; get the most out of 意为“充分利用”。

3. “As for the time of the course, it used to be on the second Tuesday of every month, but there's a small adjustment this time.”(至于课程时间,之前是安排在每个月的第二个周二,但是这次有一些小的调整。)其中 used to 意为“之前,原来”。
4. “Well, actually it's my wife who's really interested, and I think it's a good fit for her because our daughter has to take a guitar lesson every Tuesday, so my wife is available.”(其实是我的妻子感兴趣,我觉得这门课程很适合她,因为我们女儿每周二都要去上吉他课,所以我妻子周二有空。)其中 be a good fit for sb. 意为“很适合某人”; available 意为“(时间上)有空的”。
5. “But I have to remind you that aprons are not provided in this class, so when you do come, please bring one with you in case you get dirty when cooking.”(但是我得提醒您,这门课程不提供围裙,所以确定要来上课时请自带一条,以防做菜时弄脏衣服。)其中 in case 意为“以防,万一”; get dirty 意为“弄脏”。
6. “Last term it was held in a tennis club, which is going to be redecorated soon, so we plan to change this class to a golf club this time.”(上学期,这门课是在一个网球俱乐部进行的,但是这个俱乐部很快将要重新装修了,所以这次我们打算把它换到一个高尔夫俱乐部去上。)其中 redecorate 意为“重新装修”。
7. “I'm sorry to tell you that parking space is only available for the club's premier members.”(很抱歉地告诉您,停车位只供俱乐部的高级会员使用。)其中 available 意为“可获得的”; premier member 意为“高级会员”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 morning

听前预测:定位词 Saturday; 提示词 When、Saturday, 此处应填时间类名词。

题目解析:表格题在定位和预判方面难度都不大。本题通过 Saturday 锁定答案句:“Yes, it's on Saturday, and it will occupy the whole morning.”注意抓取时间类名词即可。因此答案为 morning。

Question 2 答案 French

听前预测:定位词 cooking class; 提示词 cooking class, 此处应填形容词。

题目解析:本题不难。首先在咨询者的提问中听到 a class on cooking, 随后工作人员回答:“Yes, it's called French cooking class.”其中 be called 意为“叫做”。因此答案为 French。

Question 3 答案 first

听前预测:定位词 Anita Kitchen、Tuesday; 提示词 When、the, 此处应填序数词。

题目解析:听到 Anita Kitchen 出现后就需要注意与时间相关的描述了。本题存在干扰信息。定

位词 Tuesday 第一次出现时可听到序数词 second, 但注意录音中的 used to 表示过去, 紧接着的转折信号词 but 告诉我们过去的情况有变、真正的时间即将出现: "... the exact time will be changed to the first Tuesday." 因此答案为 first。

Question 4 答案 money

听前预测: 定位词 apron、ingredients; 提示词 What to bring、an apron, 此处应填与 an apron 并列的名词。

题目解析: 定位词 apron 先出现, 接着通过并列信号词 What's more 预判答案即将出现, 注意抓取附近的名词即可。答案句为: "What's more, don't forget to bring some money with you ..." 其中题干中的 bring 重现, 另一个定位词 ingredients 在答案之后紧随出现。因此答案为 money。

Question 5 答案 golf

听前预测: 定位词 Beading class、club; 提示词 Where、a、club, 此处应填形容词或单数名词。

题目解析: 听到 Beading class 出现后就需要注意与地点相关的描述了。本题存在干扰信息。定位词 club 第一次出现时可听到 tennis, 但注意它对应的时间是 Last term, 随后出现的 golf 对应的时间才是 this time。因此答案为 golf。

Question 6 答案 Painting

听前预测: 定位词 class; 提示词 class, 此处应填表示课程类型的名词。

题目解析: 本题难度较低。首先根据咨询者的提问 "Um, do you have any other classes that I can join?" 定位, 接着工作人员回答: "If you like, I think you can take our Painting class." 因此答案为 Painting。

Question 7 答案 brushes

听前预测: 定位词 What to bring; 提示词 own, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 本题通过咨询者的提问 "Do I have to bring the paints?" 定位, 随后工作人员回答: "Well, paints will be provided by the tutor ..." 故排除干扰信息 paints。之后听到: "Um, the information says you'll just need some brushes." 其中 need 替换了题干中的 bring, 抓取其后的名词即可。因此答案为 brushes。

Question 8 答案 May 15(th)/15(th) May

听前预测: 定位词 first class; 提示词 on, 此处应填星期几或日期。

题目解析: 定位词 first class 出现后, 先听到了干扰信息 April 30th, 提示本题考查的应该是日期, 但需要注意的是这是报名的截止日期 (the deadline for registration), 之后出现的 May 15th 才是开课日期 (start the class)。因此答案为 May 15(th) 或 15(th) May。

Question 9 答案 J52

听前预测: 定位词 Room; 提示词 No., 此处应填数字或字母和数字的组合。

题目解析: 本题较为简单。定位词 Room 原词重现, 之后在工作人员的回答中直接抓取房间号

即可，无干扰信息，但需注意区分 G 和 J 的发音。因此答案为 J52。

Question 10 答案 station

听前预测：定位词 Parking；提示词 next to、a，此处应填地点类单数名词。

题目解析：定位词 Parking 出现后，工作人员首先提到俱乐部的停车位只提供给高级会员，之后才由转折信号词 But 引出答案句：“... a parking lot opposite the club, just beside the station.” 此处替换较简单，beside 替换了提示词 next to，其后名词即为答案。注意原句中的 opposite 与提示词 next to 不符，可排除干扰信息 club。因此答案为 station。

PART 2

听力原文

Woman: Good afternoon, our beloved listeners. Welcome to today's *Capturing the Moment* programme. Today, we have Darren Almond here with us. He's a college student who has just won an award for his set of shots of red squirrels. Welcome, Darren. Now, can you tell us a bit about this lovely creature and how you managed to take such wonderful photos?

Darren: Well, the red squirrel is Britain's only native squirrel. It's graceful and athletic. Its Latin name 'Sciurus Vulgaris' comes from the Greek words, describing a common type of animal which sits in the shadow of its own tail. At first, I thought this description was funny and was a kind of exaggeration. But now I realize that this name suits them very well. Their fluffy tails under the sun normally cast a big shadow over themselves.

Q11

You will be lucky to see a red squirrel in the areas where they still survive, due to its timid nature and decreasing number in the wild. In the late 1800s when grey squirrels, an exotic species, were first introduced into Britain, there were only about 20,000 red squirrels left, the majority of which lived in the north of England. The greys carry a disease called the squirrelpox virus which could lead to the death of red squirrels. But their number had already declined before the disease spread there. The shrinking population actually corresponds to decreases in the number of nuts available, the red

Q12

squirrels' primary food source.

I accidentally left some nuts in my garden one day. And I found they had been eaten the next morning. It could have been rats as they have a very similar food category to red squirrels. But I knew it was red squirrels because of their different feeding habits. Rats bite a hole in the nuts, whereas red squirrels crack the nuts in half and eat the kernels. After a week or so, the red squirrels became regular visitors to my garden, making them ideal subjects for my photography project. Unfortunately, I had to shoot only in my garden, partly because I couldn't find another spot to sight red squirrels on a regular basis. Also, this could block out any outside distractions, and I could focus solely on my subject. During the shooting, other animals like birds got caught in the frame together sometimes.

Q13

Q14

I'm more than satisfied with my photos. Even though I only practiced a few times and used just a second-hand camera from my friend, my great mentor helped me with the shooting. I got great tutorials from him and was able to shoot better photos.

Q15

Woman: Thank you, Darren. The award-winning photos will be on display in a local museum for the coming month. We are looking forward to the exhibition. So, tell us about the award.

Q16

Darren: OK. I sent my portfolio for the competition hosted by a national newspaper. I wasn't expecting the third prize. So, when they notified me of the result on the phone, I was really excited.

Q17

Woman: Do you have some tips for our audience to help improve their photography skills?

Darren: Of course. Here are three things I think photographers can work on to get a better shot. First of all, good composition is key to a lovely shot. Normally, an image's centre of interest is placed at one of the intersections that trisect the whole picture. In order to achieve balance, a 'Secondary Object', so to speak, can be added to the scene at the opposing intersection. So, for instance, in one of my shots, a red squirrel at the top left is staring at a nut at the lower right corner. This is called 'the Rule of Thirds'.

Q18

Lighting is another essential element if you want to be rewarded with a superb photo. The direction of the light falling on your

subject is most important of all. You need to look at your subject carefully and watch how the shadows fall. If you're able to choose the time of day to shoot your pictures, lighting is most ideal in the late afternoon. Try to position yourself so that the sun hits your subject from the side. This helps create a 3D effect in the picture.

Q19

To further improve on your photography skills, it is advised to take detailed notes of timing, position, weather, etc. By doing so, it is easier to review and adjust accordingly, and there is always room for improvement.

Q20

听力场景

- 谈话场景：采访场景
- 人物关系：电台主播与嘉宾
- 谈话话题：红松鼠摄影

词汇注释

shot *n.* 照片squirrel *n.* 松鼠graceful *adj.* 优雅的athletic *adj.* 健壮的fluffy *adj.* 毛茸茸的timid *adj.* 胆小的exotic *adj.* 外来的distraction *n.* 干扰frame *n.* 画面mentor *n.* 导师tutorial *n.* 辅导exhibition *n.* 展览portfolio *n.* 作品选辑element *n.* 元素superb *adj.* 极好的position *v.* 把……放在适当位置adjust *v.* 调整accordingly *adv.* 相应地

交际与语言表达

1. “At first, I thought this description was funny and was a kind of exaggeration. But now I realize that this name suits them very well.” (起初, 我认为这个描述很有趣, 但有些夸张。但现在我发现这个名称非常适合它们。) 其中 at first 意为“一开始, 起初”, 在雅思考试中常作为时间限定考查点; exaggeration 意为“夸张”, 其动词原形为 exaggerate; suit 意为“适合”, 口语化短语 suit yourself 意为“请便”。
2. “In the late 1800s when grey squirrels, an exotic species, were first introduced into Britain, there were only about 20,000 red squirrels left, the majority of which lived in the north of England.” (19世纪晚期, 灰松鼠这种外来物种首次被引入英国, 当时只剩下大约2万只红松鼠, 其中

大部分都生活在英格兰北部。) 其中 exotic species 意为“外来物种”, species 单复数同形; introduce 意为“引入, 引进”; there be 句型的主语在后, 此处为 20000 red squirrels, 注意主谓保持一致。

3. “The shrinking population actually corresponds to decreases in the number of nuts available, the red squirrels’ primary food source.” (它们日渐减少的数量实际上与可食用坚果数量的减少有关, 而坚果是红松鼠的主要食物来源。) 其中 shrinking 意为“缩小的”, 其动词原形为 shrink; correspond to ... 意为“与……相对应”, 此处可译为“与……相关”; available 意为“可获得的”; primary food source 意为“主要食物来源”, 可同义替换为 staple diet。
4. “Rats bite a hole in the nuts, whereas red squirrels crack the nuts in half and eat the kernels.” (老鼠通常在坚果上咬个洞, 而红松鼠会先把果壳嗑成两半然后吃里面的果仁。) 其中 bite 意为“咬”, 为不规则动词, 过去式为 bit, 过去分词为 bitten, 口语化短语有 bite the dust, 意为“失败, 被打败”; crack 意为“使裂开”, 在此作及物动词, 也可作不及物动词使用; kernel 意为“果仁”, 也有“核心, 要点”等意思。
5. “Unfortunately, I had to shoot only in my garden, partly because I couldn’t find another spot to sight red squirrels on a regular basis.” (不幸的是, 我只能在我的花园里拍摄, 部分原因是我无法找到另一个能够经常看到红松鼠的地点。) 其中 have to 意为“不得不”, 表达勉强的态度; shoot 意为“拍摄”, 也有“射击”等含义; on a regular basis 意为“经常地”, 该短语常以 on a ... basis 形式出现在雅思听力 Part 1 和 Part 2 填空题的题干中, 用于考查时间频度词, 比如 annual 等。
6. “Normally, an image’s centre of interest is placed at one of the intersections that trisect the whole picture.” (通常, 一幅图像的趣味中心位于三等分整张图像的交叉点处。) 其中 centre of interest 意为“趣味中心, 关注的焦点”, 在摄影中指的是“被拍摄的主体”; intersection 意为“交叉点”, 也可表示“交叉路口”; trisect 为动词, 意为“把……三等分”, 前缀 tri- 表示“三, 三的”。
7. “Lighting is another essential element if you want to be rewarded with a superb photo.” (要想收获一张极好的照片, 光线是另一大要素。) 其中 lighting 意为“光线”, 为不可数名词, 其词根 light 表示“光源、特别是电灯等光源”时为可数名词; be rewarded with ... 意为“以……奖励”, 在本句中若将被动语态翻译为主动, 则意为“获得, 收获”。
8. “To further improve on your photography skills, it is advised to take detailed notes of timing, position, weather, etc.” (要想进一步提高你的摄影技术, 我建议对拍摄时间、位置、天气等情况进行详细记录。) 其中 further 意为“进一步地”; improve on 意为“提高”; it is advised to 意为“建议”, 后跟动词原形; detailed 意为“详细的”, 此外 detail 还可作动词和名词, 复数名词 details 可表示“资料, 信息”, 短语 in detail 意为“详细地”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 Latin name; 提示词 now。

题目解析：提示词 now 为条件限定常见考点，听时需关注时间。选项 A 和 C 均表示积极态度，选项 B 表示消极态度，本题需结合态度听。在听到定位词 Latin name 时就要集中注意力听后面的句子，首先听到：“At first, I thought this description was funny and was a kind of exaggeration.” 其中 funny 替换了选项 C 中的 amusing，但本句的时间限定 At first 与题干 now 不符，故排除选项 C。接着听到：“But now I realize that this name suits them very well.” 其中 suits them very well 替换了选项 A 中的 is suitable for this species，同时时间限定 now 符合题干要求。选项 B 在录音中未提及。因此答案为 A。

Question 12 答案 C

听前预测：提示词 number、reduced。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，审题时可在题干处标画向下箭头“↓”表示“数量下降”，听时注意抓取信息方向。选项 A 和 B 都有 exotic species 这一表述，二者区别在于 invasion 和 disease 这两个信息，可圈画这两个词进行选项区分。录音中先是出现了 decreasing number in the wild，暗示跟“数量下降”相关的信息即将出现。紧接着听到 exotic species 出现，不过只是在陈述一个事实，即在外来物种被引进时，红松鼠当时仅存 2 万只，并不能因此推断出红松鼠的数量下降与外来物种的引进有关，故排除选项 A。随后听到 disease 出现，提到这种病毒可以导致红松鼠的死亡，但紧接着出现了转折信号词 But，解释红松鼠的数量在疾病传播前就下降了 (had already declined before ...)，故排除选项 B。与选项 C 中 food 相关的描述随后出现，在录音中被具体替换为 nuts，且录音中的 shrinking population 表述符合题干“数量下降”这一信息方向，primary food source 对应选项 C 中的 supply。因此答案为 C。

Question 13 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 rats；提示词 differentiates。

题目解析：三个选项中都有 food 一词，注意区分选项信息：A 食物类别，B 吃的方式，C 储存方式。定位词 rats 出现后听到：“... as they have a very similar food category to red squirrels.” 其中 similar 与题干 differentiates 矛盾，故排除选项 A。随后听到：“But I knew it was red squirrels because of their different feeding habits.” 其中 different feeding habits 为选项 B 的同义替换，后一句则为 different feeding habits 的具体描述。选项 C 在录音中未提及。因此答案为 B。

Question 14 答案 C

听前预测：提示词 restriction。

题目解析：题干的条件限定为 restriction，比较容易发生替换。审题时可标画“↓”箭头，重点听负向态度信息。三个选项的区别在于：A 一次一种动物，B 一台相机，C 一个特定地点。录音中出现了负向态度信息 Unfortunately，符合题干目标信息方向，注意听随后的内容：“... I had to shoot only in my garden, ...” 其中 shoot only 替换了选项 C 中的 only take photographs, my garden 为选项 C 中的 a certain location 的具体展开替换。之后提到其他动物有时也会入镜，可排除选项 A。录音中未提及对相机数量的限制，排除选项 B。因此答案为 C。

Question 15 答案 B

听前预测：提示词 confident。

题目解析：题干的条件限定为 confident，可标画“↑”箭头，重点听积极态度信息。录音中出现了积极态度信息 more than satisfied，符合题干目标信息方向，随后出现了一个由转折信号词 Even though 引导的让步状语从句，注意该词出现时，从句为否定的信息，主句才是说话人的重点。从句中提到练习得很少，且只有一台来自朋友的二手相机，显然与选项 A 和 C 表达的态度相反，可排除。主句中提到导师在摄影上帮了很大的忙，且随后再次强调自己从中获得了指导，能够更好地摄影，其中 mentor（导师）和 tutorials（辅导）为选项 B 中 teacher 的具体展开替换。因此答案为 B。

Question 16 答案 local museum

听前预测：定位词 exhibited；提示词 a，此处应填（单数）名词或名词短语。

题目解析：注意 photos 是全篇的主题词，无法起到很好的定位作用。题干限定最多两个单词，意味着有可能是一个名词，也可能是一个名词短语。定位词 exhibited 在录音中被替换为 on display。答案出现得较快，需要我们注意力高度集中。另外，在填写答案时注意在符合题字数要求的情况下保证信息的完整性。因此答案为 local museum。

Question 17 答案 national newspaper

听前预测：定位词 competition；提示词 a，此处应填（单数）名词或名词短语。

题目解析：本题难度不高，通过定位词 competition 比较容易识别答案位置：“I sent my portfolio for the competition hosted by a national newspaper.” 其中 hosted 替换了题干中的 held。因此答案为 national newspaper。注意填写完整的答案信息。

Question 18 答案 Secondary Object

听前预测：定位词 scene；提示词 a、so-called，此处应填（单数）名词或名词短语，可能为摄影类术语或专有名称。

题目解析：在听到小标题中的 photography skills 时，注意与题干相关的内容即将出现，两三句无效信息之后出现了含定位词 scene 的答案句：“In order to achieve balance, a ‘Secondary Object’, so to speak, can be added to the scene at the opposing intersection.” 其中 so to speak 替换了题干中的 so-called，符合答案预判且代入题干之后合理的词汇只有 Secondary Object。因此答案为 Secondary Object。注意单词拼写，secondary 意为“第二的”，在教育相关场景中常出现 secondary school，意为“高中”。

Question 19 答案 afternoon

听前预测：定位词 lighting、late；提示词 the，此处应填名词或名词短语。

题目解析：注意 best 为条件限定。首先听到：“Lighting is another essential element ...” 此时可知后面要讲 lighting 的相关信息，应集中注意力。之后听到：“... lighting is most ideal in the late afternoon.” 其中 most ideal 替换了题干中的 best，late 原词重现，抓取其后的名词即可。因此答

案为 afternoon。

Question 20 答案 detailed notes

听前预测：提示词 make，此处应填名词或名词短语。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，注意 better 为条件限定，可标画“↑”箭头，关注积极态度信息。录音中出现的 further improve on 符合积极态度信息，注意听随后的内容：“... it is advised to take detailed notes of timing ...”其中 take 替换了题干中的 make，其后的名词短语即为答案。因此答案为 detailed notes。注意 detailed 中 d 的发音会存在失去爆破的情况，d 弱读，需要结合语法知识判断此处为形容词 -ed 形式。

PART 3

听力原文

Arya: John, how is it going with your research on water hyacinth?

John: Well, I went on a field trip on my own and collected the primary data. After I came back, I also referred to the published data.

Arya: So what do you know about this plant?

John: Water hyacinth grows in tropical countries. It has beautiful purple-blue flowers, but everybody hates it.

Arya: Why is that?

John: Water hyacinth, as the world's worst invasive aquatic plant, has attracted significant attention. Millions of these plants grow in rivers and lakes and have brought huge environmental and cultural problems to the local people. Farmers cannot travel in boats on the water, and thus cannot fish in it. In addition, heavy free-floating mats of water hyacinth are clogging the dam at the power station in West Africa. Turbines of the power station are often shut down because of the intertwined leaves. Dams often cease to function as a result, severely restricting the electricity generation. Dense mats of water hyacinth also shade the surface and prevent algae growth, thus limiting the production of oxygen and threatening the survival of fish. Q21

Arya: So where did water hyacinth originate from?

John: Water hyacinth is native to Amazon Basin in Latin America. It has spread mainly to the tropics and subtropics throughout much of the Q22

world since the 1800s. Later, it was introduced into Europe and Africa as an ornamental garden pond plant due to its beauty. Flowers of this plant were being sold in local markets in African countries as a source of income for women. Since the 1900s, this weed has infested lakes, rivers and creeks of the delta areas in West Africa.

Arya: I guess whoever introduced this plant had never expected the disastrous impact it would have on the local ecological environment. What kind of habitat does water hyacinth thrive most in?

John: Well, it has been discovered that the nutrient-rich environment contributes significantly to the rapid proliferation of this weed, which obtains its nutrients directly from the water. This is normally compounded with a decrease of nutrients along the river banks.

Arya: Why is that?

John: The main reason for soil nutrient loss is that local residents cut down trees. Excessive deforestation accelerates soil erosion, which indirectly compounds this issue. Without enough trees to retain nutrients in the soil, frequent rain might partly aggravate this by carrying some of the nutrients into the waterways. Q24

Arya: Are there any effective measures to control or even eradicate this weed?

John: Yes, a number of approaches have been widely applied throughout the world. Among them, biological control is the most widely favoured long-term control method by introducing a type of insect that feeds on water hyacinth. So far, Nigeria has used this method for 6 months. However, water hyacinth won't be removed immediately. The side effects of this method on local ecology will remain unforeseen for years because it takes time for this external insect species to reach a density sufficient enough to affect ecological development. Q25

Arya: Then what about other approaches? Is there a quicker way to control it?

John: Well, the mechanical removal of water hyacinth is seen as the best short-term solution. This option includes harvesting plants and in-site cutting. This method can immediately open physical space for fish and boat traffic. It is, however, inefficient for workers to process extensive areas, and costly to use large cutting and dredging equipment. Q26
Ironically, it costs even more to dispose of this plant than to remove it.

Arya: Can we make use of this weed and turn it into something good?

John: Now scientists think that water hyacinth can be useful. The plant itself, although more than 95% water, has a fibrous tissue and a high energy and protein content, and can be used for a variety of useful applications.

Arya: So what do people do with water hyacinth that is initially removed?

John: First, the cut-down water hyacinth is left to dry under the sun for a few days before being mixed with ash and animal manure. The mixture can be used as alternative soil rather than fertiliser. It can grow crops with increased yield. Q27

Arya: That sounds interesting.

John: Mushroom farmers can benefit from water hyacinth as well. Using the mixture mentioned earlier, mushrooms generally grow much faster so that farmers can harvest mushrooms sooner, which enables them to make money faster. Q28

Arya: I see. It can be used to grow oyster and straw mushrooms, right?

John: Yes. In India, attempts have been made to grow these types of edible mushrooms organically utilizing water hyacinth. These mushrooms provide sufficient nutritional values including minerals and high-quality protein which are essential to people's level of fitness. Q29

Arya: Right. Are there any other measures taken to utilise water hyacinth?

John: In South-east Asia, people feed cows using chopped water hyacinth mixed with other vegetables. Then the waste from cows is treated to produce methane gas, which can be used as fuel for cooking, lighting or powering an engine. And with global warming getting worse, developing alternative sources of energy will be more urgent than ever. Q30

Arya: Maybe in the future people will love water hyacinth instead of hating it.

John: Yes, that's very likely if we can make full use of this weed.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：两名学生
- 谈话话题：研究课题讨论（水葫芦入侵问题）

词汇注释

water hyacinth 水葫芦

field trip 实地考察

tropical *adj.* 热带的

invasive *adj.* 侵入性的

clog *v.* 堵塞

intertwine *v.* 缠绕

native *adj.* 土生土长的

introduce *v.* 引进

ornamental *adj.* 装饰性的

weed *n.* 水草

infest *v.* 大批生长于

creek *n.* 小溪

disastrous *adj.* 灾难性的

proliferation *n.* 增殖

compound *v.* 伴随；使加重

eradicate *v.* 根除

removal *n.* 去除

dispose *v.* 处理

fibrous *adj.* 纤维的

protein *n.* 蛋白质

manure *n.* 粪肥

yield *n.* 产量

edible *adj.* 可食用的

交际与语言表达

1. “Water hyacinth, as the world’s worst invasive aquatic plant, has attracted significant attention.”（水葫芦作为世界上危害最严重的水生入侵植物，受到了人们的广泛关注。）其中 *as* 此处用作介词，意味“作为”，也可作连词引导原因状语从句；*worst* 表示消极态度，意为“最糟糕的”；*aquatic* 意为“水生的”，其词根 *aqua* 意为“水”；*attract attention* 意为“吸引关注”。
2. “Dense mats of water hyacinth also shade the surface and prevent algae growth, thus limiting the production of oxygen and threatening the survival of fish.”（另外，水葫芦浓密的枝叶遮蔽了水面，阻止了藻类的生长，因此限制了氧气的产生并威胁到了鱼类的生存。）其中 *dense* 意为“浓密的”，其名词形式为 *density*，意为“密度”；*shade* 此处作动词，意为“遮蔽（光线）”，也可用作名词，在填空题中常作为答案词出现，意为“阴影”；*algae* 意为“藻类”。
3. “It has spread mainly to the tropics and subtropics throughout much of the world since the 1800s. Later, it was introduced into Europe and Africa as an ornamental garden pond plant due to its beauty.”（自 19 世纪初以来，它主要在全世界大部分的热带和亚热带地区蔓延。之后，由于外观优美，它作为一种装饰性的花园池塘植物被引入欧洲和非洲。）其中 *spread* 意为“蔓延”；*1800s* 意为“1800–1809”这一时间段，意为“19 世纪初”；*later* 意为“之后”，在雅思中常作为时间限定考查点。
4. “Without enough trees to retain nutrients in the soil, frequent rain might partly aggravate this by

carrying some of the nutrients into the waterways.”(如果没有足够的树木来保持土壤中的养分, 频繁的降雨可能会将部分养分带入水道, 从而在一定程度上加剧了这一问题。) 其中 retain 意为“保持”; partly 意为“在一定程度上”; aggravate 意为“加剧”; carry ... into ... 意为“把……带入……”。

5. “Among them, biological control is the most widely favoured long-term control method by introducing a type of insect that feeds on water hyacinth.”(其中, 生物防治是最受青睐的长期防治方法, 即引入一种以水葫芦为食的昆虫。) 其中 long-term 意为“长期的”; feed on ... 意为“以……为食”, 也有“喂养”等含义, 注意根据语境区分。
6. “It is, however, inefficient for workers to process extensive areas, and costly to use large cutting and dredging equipment.”(但是, 在工作人员处理大面积区域时, 这个方法的效率会很低, 而且使用大型切割和挖掘设备的成本较高。) 其中 process 意为“处理”, 其派生词 processor 意为“处理器; 加工者”; extensive 意为“广阔的”, 在此处可译为“大面积的”, 其名词形式 extension (延长, 延期) 常出现于雅思学术场景中。
7. “First, the cut-down water hyacinth is left to dry under the sun for a few days before being mixed with ash and animal manure.”(首先, 将割下的水葫芦置于太阳下晒几天, 然后将其与灰烬和动物粪肥混合。) 其中 cut-down 意为“割下的”, 是由动词短语 cut down 合成的形容词, 修饰 water hyacinth; before 意为“在……之前”; be mixed with ... 意为“与……混合”。
8. “Then the waste from cows is treated to produce methane gas, which can be used as fuel for cooking, lighting or powering an engine.”(然后, 牛的粪便被处理后用于生产沼气, 可作为燃料用于烹饪、照明或给引擎供能。) 其中 waste 意为“粪便”, 该词语义较多, 也有“浪费”等含义, 注意根据语境区分; be treated to do 意为“被处理后用来做”; be used as 意为“被用作”; power 在此处用作动词, 意为“供能”, 也可用作名词, 意为“能力”等。

真题解析

Questions 21-22 答案 B & E (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测: 提示词 problems。

题目解析: 注意 water hyacinth 是全篇的主题词, 难以用于定位。题干的条件限定为 problems, 审题时可标画“↓”箭头, 重点听负向态度信息。录音中从 worst 开始出现负向态度, 随后听到了 problems to the local people, 但没提及中毒, 排除选项 D。选项 B 中的 Farmers 紧接着出现, 提到了他们不能划船, 因此无法捕鱼, 故选项 B 正确。选项 C 中的 dam 出现, 但未提及它的 structure 如何, 而是说它常因为发电机涡轮叶片被水葫芦的叶子缠住而停止运转, 从而严重限制了电能供给, 选项 E 信息较为完整, 更符合录音中的描述, 优先选择 E; 录音中的 electricity generation 对应选项 E 中的 Electricity production, severely restricting 则对应 is affected。选项 A 中的 Plants 在录音中被替换为 algae, fish 原词出现, 不过同样未提及中毒。因此答案为 B & E。

Question 23 答案 A

听前预测: 提示词 Where、originally from。

题目解析：本题题干句式与录音原文基本一致，比较容易定位，答案出现得较快。be originally from 在录音中被替换为 be native to，其后的 Latin America 即为最初来源地。因此答案为 A。

Question 24 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 nutrients、soil；提示词 primary cause、decrease。

题目解析：本题极具迷惑性。在 nutrients 出现后听到了 “Why is that?”，提示接下来的是原因，需要集中注意力听。先是听到：“The main reason for soil nutrient loss is that local residents cut down trees.” 其中 main reason 替换了题干中的 primary cause，soil nutrient loss 替换了 decrease in nutrients from the soil，故选项 C 正确。之后出现了干扰信息 soil erosion 和 frequent rain，分别对应选项 A 和 B，但 indirectly 和 partly 说明它们不符合题干限定 primary cause。因此答案为 C。

Question 25 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 biological solution、environment；提示词 risks。

题目解析：题干的条件限定为 risks，审题时可标画 “↓” 箭头，重点听负向态度信息。选项 B 中的 6 months 和选项 A 中的 immediately 先后出现，不过都与 risks 无关。接着录音中出现了负向态度信息 side effects，符合题干目标信息方向，注意听随后的内容：“... of this method on local ecology will remain unforeseen for years ...” 其中 this method 指的就是题干中的 biological solution，local ecology 对应题干中的 environment，remain ... for years 替换了选项 C 的 many years later。因此答案为 C。

Question 26 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 mechanical solution；提示词 John。

题目解析：本题的三个选项均为负向信息，在听到定位词 mechanical solution 后，注意关注男生所表达的负向态度。录音中从 however 开始出现负向信息：“It is, however, inefficient for workers to process extensive areas, and costly to use large cutting and dredging equipment. Ironically, it costs even more to dispose of this plant than to remove it.” 其中 inefficient 意为 “低效的”，注意与选项 A 的 ineffective（无效的）进行区分。costly、costs even more 都表达了选项 C 的 expensive 含义。因此答案为 C。

Question 27 答案 D

听前预测：定位词 dried water hyacinth。

题目解析：定位词 dried water hyacinth 在录音中被替换为 water hyacinth is left to dry，但比较容易识别。之后听到：“The mixture can be used as alternative soil rather than fertiliser. It can grow crops with increased yield.” 其中 alternative soil 为选项 D 中 materials 的具体展开替换，crops 对应 plants。虽然选项 F 中的 fertiliser 有提及，但通过否定信号词 rather than 可排除。因此答案为 D。

Question 28 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 mushroom farmers。

题目解析：定位词 mushroom farmers 在录音中原词重现，随后出现答案相关信息：“Using

the mixture mentioned earlier, mushrooms generally grow much faster so that farmers can harvest mushrooms sooner, which enables them to make money faster.” 其中 make money faster 替换了选项 C 中的 make quick profits。因此答案为 C。

Question 29 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 oyster and straw mushrooms。

题目解析：定位词 oyster and straw mushrooms 原词重现于女生的提问中，随后男生进行了详细阐述。接着听到：“These mushrooms provide sufficient nutritional values including minerals and high-quality protein which are essential to people’s level of fitness.” 其中 nutritional values、minerals and high-quality protein 和 essential to people’s level of fitness 与选项 E 中的 good for human health 对应。因此答案为 E。

Question 30 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 cows。

题目解析：定位词 cows 同样原词重现，答案句随即出现：“Then the waste from cows is treated to produce methane gas, which can be used as fuel for cooking, lighting or powering an engine.” 其中 methane gas 意为“沼气”，并提及这是一种燃料，它是选项 B 中的 alternative energy 的具体展开替换。虽然干扰选项 A 中的 global warming 在后一句中被提及，但录音中并未明确表示水葫芦可用于减少全球变暖，所以可排除。因此答案为 B。

PART 4

听力原文

Today’s lecture is the first of a series of lectures on nanotechnology. Nanotechnology, sometimes shortened to ‘nanotech’, refers to the manipulation of matter on an atomic and molecular level. It’s a science, engineering and technology conducted at the nanoscale, which is about 1 to 100 nanometres. It is the study and application of extremely small things and can be used across all the other science fields. Just how small is that? A nanometre is one-billionth of a metre.

The idea of nanoscale research first started from a physicist called Richard Feynman in 1959. He envisioned a process in which scientists would be able to manipulate and control individual atoms and molecules. In fact, it wasn’t until 1981, with the invention of a special kind of microscope, that modern

Q31

nanotechnology truly began.

Even though nanotechnology has created many new materials and devices with a vast range of applications, there is always concern over these unnatural products. Many people are worried that they may pose a threat to the environment, health and safety, also known as EHS. In order to better understand and evaluate the potential harm, risk assessment has been introduced. There are also ongoing international collaborations on nanoEHS research and related policy issues.

Q32

Despite the concern, nanotechnology has benefited society in unexpected ways. In the food processing industry, nanotechnology is leveraged against iron deficiency which triggers anaemia. For example, by reducing the particle size in potatoes, this new technology improves the bioavailability of this nutritional ingredient without the tendency to cause colour and odour changes. In terms of packaging, nanomaterials are more economical and are used in all sorts of products, chocolate in particular. Nanotechnology can also enhance the flavour of food. On a domestic scale, we expect more 'smart' furniture, which is made of shape memory alloys, to be manufactured.

Q33

Q34

Q35

But nanotechnology has much wider application than this and could also help develop sustainable agriculture. It offers great potential to strengthen the effect of fertilisers, thereby minimising the environmental impact and boosting the productivity of plants in the soil.

Q36

In the area of medicine, bioengineers have developed simple and inexpensive nanoscale delivery vehicles. Conductors like carbon nanotubes have been invented with varying structures. Such nanotubes have become increasingly attractive to researchers because of their ability to efficiently deliver drugs into veins. This means that higher doses of drugs loaded on them can be transported from the administration sites to the effects-related sites, such as cancer focuses, thus decreasing toxic side effects while increasing the treatment effects.

Q37

The research team has also developed a widely accepted material that can be used to coat different surfaces, including wood, plastic and glass. It is mainly comprised of silver. Such nanoparticles can eventually kill some microbes due to the antiseptic properties. The whole process is simple, easy to apply, and more importantly, harmless to the environment.

Q38

Surprisingly, nanotechnology has major implications for our health as well. By changing the metabolic rate through a particular type of protein, obese patients are able to burn calories faster even under a high-calorie diet. Therefore, treatment programs are provided for patients to lose weight by disposing of excess fat in a relatively safer manner. The finding may help explain why overweight people struggle to lose weight. Their stored fat is actively fighting against their efforts to burn it off at the molecular level. Further research is mainly focused on the clinical and commercial development of therapies for obesity, diabetes and other associated conditions such as heart disease.

Q39

In terms of cosmetics, the applications of nanotechnology and nanomaterials can be found in many products. There are two main uses for nanotechnology in cosmetics. The first one is that nanoparticles are commonly used as UV filters in anti-aging suncare products to avoid skin damage caused by the sun. In addition, nanotechnology has played an important role in delivering active ingredients to the skin. The mechanism proves to improve the bioavailability of actives and enhance skin hydration.

Q40

The wide variety of nanotechnology applications leave no doubt that this field will only continue to get more exciting, and I look forward to seeing these developments further branch out.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：主讲人独白
- 谈话话题：纳米技术及其应用

词汇注释

nanotechnology <i>n.</i> 纳米技术	vein <i>n.</i> 静脉
application <i>n.</i> 应用	administration <i>n.</i> (药物的) 施用
manipulation <i>n.</i> 处理	toxic <i>adj.</i> 有毒的
atomic <i>adj.</i> 原子的	microbe <i>n.</i> 细菌
nanoscale <i>n.</i> 纳米级 (即在 1 纳米到 100 纳米之间的微粒)	antiseptic <i>adj.</i> 抗菌的
envision <i>v.</i> 想象	metabolic rate 代谢率
unnatural <i>adj.</i> 非自然的	obese <i>adj.</i> 过度肥胖的
anaemia <i>n.</i> 贫血	excess <i>adj.</i> 多余的, 过量的
particle <i>n.</i> 粒子	overweight <i>adj.</i> 超重的
bioavailability <i>n.</i> 生物药效率	obesity <i>n.</i> 肥胖症
ingredient <i>n.</i> 成分	diabetes <i>n.</i> 糖尿病
alloy <i>n.</i> 合金	cosmetic <i>n.</i> 化妆品 (通常用作复数)
sustainable <i>adj.</i> 可持续的	UV filter 紫外线过滤剂
productivity <i>n.</i> 生产力	anti-aging <i>adj.</i> 抗衰老的
	skin hydration 皮肤含水量

交际与语言表达

1. "Nanotechnology, sometimes shortened to 'nanotech', refers to the manipulation of matter on an atomic and molecular level." (纳米技术, 有时简称 "nanotech", 指的是在原子和分子层面上对物质进行处理。) 其中 matter 为物质的统称; atomic 为 atom 的形容词形式, 意为 "原子的"; molecular 为 molecule 的形容词词性, 意为 "分子的"。
2. "In fact, it wasn't until 1981, with the invention of a special kind of microscope, that modern nanotechnology truly began." (实际上, 直到 1981 年, 随着一种特殊显微镜的发明, 现代纳米技术才真正开始。) 其中 not ... until ... 意为 "直到……才……"。
3. "Many people are worried that they may pose a threat to the environment, health and safety, also known as EHS." (许多人担心它们会对环境、健康以及安全造成威胁, 也可统称为 EHS。) 其中 they 指代上一句中的非自然产物; pose a threat to ... 意为 "对……造成威胁或危害"; (be) known as 意为 "被称为"。
4. "In the food processing industry, nanotechnology is leveraged against iron deficiency which triggers anaemia." (在食品加工行业中, 纳米技术被用来解决缺铁引发的贫血。) 其中 leverage 用作动词, 意为 "利用", be leveraged against 意为 "被用来解决", 它还可用作名词, 表示 "杠杆作用"; deficiency 意为 "缺乏", iron deficiency 意为 "缺铁"; trigger 意为 "引发", 也可用作名词, 意为 "扳机" 或 "起因"。
5. "This means that higher doses of drugs loaded on them can be transported from the administration sites to the effects-related sites, such as cancer focuses, thus decreasing toxic side effects while increasing the treatment effects." (这意味着更高剂量的药物可以通过给药部位输送到药效相

关部位，比如癌症病灶，从而在提高药物疗效的同时减少毒副作用。) 其中 loaded on 意为“装载于”，them 指代上一句中的 nanotubes；dose 意为“剂量”，常用作与药品搭配的量词；focus 在医学领域意为“病灶”；side effect 意为“副作用”，注意该词组在发音上的连读，在填空题中也考查过拼写。

6. “Therefore, treatment programs are provided for patients to lose weight by disposing of excess fat in a relatively safer manner.” (因此，纳米技术为患者提供了以相对更安全的方式处理多余脂肪的减肥治疗方案。) 其中 be provided for 意为“提供给”；lose weight 意为“减肥”；in a ... manner 意为“以一种……的方式”。
7. “In addition, nanotechnology has played an important role in delivering active ingredients to the skin.” (此外，纳米技术在给皮肤输送活性成分的方面起着重要作用。) 其中 play an important role in ... 意为“在……上起重要作用”；active 意为“积极的”，但在本句中与 ingredient 搭配使用，意为“活性的”。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 microscope

听前预测：提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，可通过题干之前已给信息中的 nanometre 进行定位。题干信息较录音原文变化大，做题难度相应提升。这要求考生平时不光要掌握一定量的学术性词汇，也要注意总结出题规律，比如本题中 atoms 和 molecules 并列出现，但题目要求仅填写一个单词，因此不会是答案。答案句为：“... with the invention of a special kind of microscope, that modern nanotechnology truly began.” 其中 modern nanotechnology truly began 对应题干中的 The development in nanotechnology, the invention of a special kind of 对应 a new type of。因此答案为 microscope。

Question 32 答案 unnatural

听前预测：定位词 products；提示词 are，此处应填形容词性词汇。

题目解析：本题答案前置，需仔细听取信息。在上一题答案句之后听到：“... there is always concern over these unnatural products.” 其中 products 原词重现，there is always concern over 替换了题干中的 worried that。因此答案为 unnatural。

Question 33 答案 iron

听前预测：定位词 Food、potatoes；提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题有一定难度，同样属于答案前置。通过题干小标题可以判断，第 33 至 40 题考查的是纳米科技在各行各业的应用，小标题出现后的内容要集中注意力听。本题 Food 出现后，听到：“... nanotechnology is leveraged against iron deficiency which triggers anaemia.” 随后 For example 引出了 potatoes 这个例子：“... by reducing the particle size in potatoes, this new technology improves the bioavailability of this nutritional ingredient ...” 其中 potatoes 原词重现，bioavailability

替换了题干中的 availability, 而 this nutritional ingredient 指代的就是前一句的 iron。因此答案为 iron。

Question 34 答案 chocolate

听前预测: 定位词 packaging; 提示词 of, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 本题定位词 packaging 原词重现, 可锁定答案句: “In terms of packaging, nanomaterials are more economical and are used in all sorts of products, chocolate in particular.” more economical 对应题干中的 cost ... is reduced, in particular 替换了 particularly。因此答案为 chocolate。

Question 35 答案 flavour/flavor

听前预测: 定位词 food; 提示词 the, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 本题定位词 food 定位能力较弱, 因为作为小标题, 它可能会反复出现。本题通过逻辑关系及词性抓取答案更为可行。第 35 题与上下都为并列关系, 并列信号词 also 暗示答案信息即将出现。题干表述与录音原文几乎一样, 难度较低。其中 enhance 替换了题干中的 increase, 抓取其后名词即可。因此答案为 flavour 或 flavor, 英美式拼写都可以。

Question 36 答案 fertilisers/fertilizers

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

题目解析: 本题题干信息定位能力较弱, 可通过小标题进行定位。定位词 Agriculture 出现后, 听到: “It offers great potential to strengthen the effect of fertilisers ...” 其中 strengthen 替换了题干中的 is increased, effect 替换了 efficiency。因此答案为 fertilisers 或 fertilizers。

Question 37 答案 drugs

听前预测: 定位词 Nanotubes、veins; 提示词 allow、more, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 本题难度较大, 主要是录音中出现了一些医学术语, 挑战考生的词汇能力。Nanotubes 中的 tube 意为“管道”, veins 意为“静脉”。通过这两个定位词可锁定答案句: “Such nanotubes have become increasingly attractive to researchers because of their ability to efficiently deliver drugs into veins.” 其中 their ability to deliver ... into 替换了题干中的 allow ... to enter。题干中的 more 对应后一句 “This means that higher doses of drugs loaded on them can be transported ...” 中的 higher doses of, 答案词的反复出现也意味着强调。因此答案为 drugs。

Question 38 答案 silver

听前预测: 定位词 material、bacteria; 提示词 material, 此处应填一种表示材料的名词。

题目解析: 知识面广的考生或许知道纳米银具有杀菌作用, 但注意本题要填的是一种材料。先听到含有定位词 material 的句子, 其中出现了 wood、plastic 和 glass 这些材料, 它们并列出现, 由于题目字数限制, 不可能是答案。接着听到了 silver 单独出现, 随后便听到 kill some microbes, 其中 microbes 替换了题干中的 bacteria。因此答案为 silver。

Question 39 答案 weight

听前预测：定位词 loss programs；提示词 in、loss programs，此处应填名词或形容词。

题目解析：通过定位词可锁定答案句：“Therefore, treatment programs are provided for patients to lose weight by disposing of excess fat in a relatively safer manner.” 其中 programs 前置重现，动词 lose 对应题干名词 loss。因此答案为 weight。注意不能写成同音词 wait，要结合语境判断所填词的合理性。

Question 40 答案 sun

听前预测：定位词 skin、aging；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：注意集中注意力听小标题 Cosmetics 出现之后的内容。本题定位词 skin 和 aging 出现在同一句中，很容易可锁定答案句：“The first one is that nanoparticles are commonly used as UV filters in anti-aging suncare products to avoid skin damage caused by the sun.” 其中 avoid B caused by A 替换了题干中的 protect B from A，B 对应 skin。因此答案为 sun。平时注意积累知识背景：防晒可抗衰老，而皮肤衰老往往是因为太阳光的照射。

TEST 2

PART 1

听力原文

- Customer:** Good afternoon.
- Travel Agent:** Good afternoon. Atlanta Travel Agency, may I help you?
- Customer:** I saw your advert in the newspaper this morning and decided to come over for more detailed information about some trips that you currently offer.
- Travel Agent:** What kind of trips do you have in mind?
- Customer:** Well, I enjoy surfing very much and want to get tanned, but all my friends suggest either mountain climbing or biking. Q1
- Travel Agent:** We currently offer all the three types. Even though biking is the most popular type of holiday, it doesn't work for everyone. I think you should follow your heart.
- Customer:** Right. What are my options for accommodation then?
- Travel Agent:** For this type of holiday, you can choose to stay in a hotel or a self-catering apartment.
- Customer:** Can you introduce the hotel package first?
- Travel Agent:** Sure. The price for our hotel package is quite reasonable compared with that of your own reservation.
- Customer:** What does the price include?
- Travel Agent:** It covers the beachside hotel and free breakfast. Q2
- Customer:** Good. Does the hotel have any recreational facilities?
- Travel Agent:** Oh, rest assured. The hotel is fully equipped with a pool, a nightclub and a gym. Guests can enjoy a vibrant nightlife during their stay at the hotel. Five-star ratings are common for the hotel's satisfying service. Q3
- Customer:** So how much does it cost?
- Travel Agent:** Well, it was originally 360 euros for an adult, but we are now offering a Labour Day promotion. You can get a discount of 12.5%. So that's ... 315 euros for now, a really good deal. Q4
- Customer:** Right. What about the self-catering apartment?
- Travel Agent:** Oh, that'll be even cheaper. But you have to stay in a shared room with other guests. Each room has 6 bunk beds with Q5

lockers.

Customer: OK ... I think the hotel is much better. Getting a good night's sleep is critical for a relaxing holiday. I can't stand sharing a room with someone who snores all night long.

Travel Agent: Can't agree more.

Customer: What about the surfing equipment rental? I don't want to bring my own surfboard.

Travel Agent: You can hire a surfboard by the hour, day or week. Just book it in advance, and it will be delivered to the hotel or even directly to the beach.

Customer: How much does it cost?

Travel Agent: It costs 15 euros for a day. But for a week's rental, it's just 75 euros. The surf station also provides surf lessons if you're interested.

Q6

Customer: That's good to know.

Travel Agent: Oh, there's one more thing you should know. Just in case of an accident during your trip, we recommend each customer to have the correct travel cover in place before leaving home.

Customer: Please tell me about it.

Travel Agent: Well, we mainly offer two types of insurance. The first one is basic coverage. It costs 30 euros.

Q7

Customer: What does it include?

Travel Agent: It covers medical treatment during your trip and things like missing your flight, flight delays and cancellations. But you know extreme sports can be quite dangerous, and therefore injuries during these activities are excluded.

Customer: Then, how about the other one?

Travel Agent: The second one is called premier cover. It is more expensive at 42.50 euros. But we highly recommend this one for regular surfers. If you receive an injury or hurt anyone else while participating in extreme sports like surfing, you are fully covered.

Q8

Customer: I see. I think I'll go with the premier cover.

Travel Agent: When your flight gets in, there will be a minivan to pick you up at the airport and take you to the hotel. But you'll have to get to London airport yourself.

- Customer:** It's alright. I'll just take the airport shuttle.
- Travel Agent:** Actually, I personally suggest you take a taxi. It is much cheaper than other types of transport, including the airport shuttle. Q9
- Customer:** Thanks for the tip. I think I'll book a trip for next weekend.
- Travel Agent:** OK, how would you like to pay?
- Customer:** Do you accept credit cards?
- Travel Agent:** Yes, we do. But there will be a slight charge on that. If you pay by cheque, there is no extra fee. Q10
- Customer:** Great. I'll write you a cheque then ...

听力场景

- 谈话场景：咨询场景
- 人物关系：顾客与旅行社工作人员
- 谈话话题：旅游预订咨询

词汇注释

detailed *adj.* 详细的

surfing *n.* 冲浪

option *n.* 选择

accommodation *n.* 住宿

self-catering apartment 自助公寓

package *n.* 套餐

reasonable *adj.* 合理的

reservation *n.* 预订

recreational *adj.* 娱乐的

nightclub *n.* 夜总会

gym *n.* 健身房

originally *adv.* 原来

promotion *n.* 促销活动

bunk bed 双层床

locker *n.* 锁柜

rental *n.* 租赁

cancellation *n.* 取消

premier *adj.* 高级的

airport shuttle 机场大巴

交际与语言表达

1. "Well, I enjoy surfing very much and want to get tanned, but all my friends suggest either mountain climbing or biking." (我很喜欢冲浪, 也想把皮肤晒黑, 但我所有的朋友都建议我要么去爬山, 要么去骑行。) 其中 get tanned 意为“把皮肤晒黑”, 欧美国家有“美黑”文化; either ... or ... 意为“要么……要么……”, 表示两者选其一; biking 意为“骑行”, 其动词原形为 bike.
2. "Even though biking is the most popular type of holiday, it doesn't work for everyone. I think you

should follow your heart.”(尽管骑行是最受欢迎的度假类型,但并非适合每一个人。我觉得您应该遵循内心的想法。)其中 even though 意为“尽管”,引导让步状语从句;work for sb. 意为“对某人起作用”,在此处可译为“适合某人”,work 语义较多,注意根据语境区分;follow sb.'s heart 意为“遵循某人的内心”,注意与 by heart 区分,后者意为“记住”。

3. “Guests can enjoy a vibrant nightlife during their stay at the hotel. Five-star ratings are common for the hotel's satisfying service.”(客人们在居住酒店期间可以享受充满活力的夜生活。该酒店令人满意的服务也经常收获五星好评。)其中 nightlife 是合成词,意为“夜生活”,类似的合成词还有 nightclub (夜总会)、nightmare (噩梦)等;five-star 同样是合成词,意为“五星的”,注意数字和单数名词之间可用连字符连接,变成一个形容词,如 five-star,也可与形容词之间用连字符连接,构成一个新的形容词,如 ten-year-old; satisfying 意为“令人满意的”,其动词原形为 satisfy。
4. “Getting a good night's sleep is critical for a relaxing holiday. I can't stand sharing a room with someone who snores all night long.”(晚上睡得好对于拥有一个令人放松的假期来说至关重要。我无法忍受和一个整夜打鼾的人同住一个房间。)其中 relaxing 意为“令人放松的”,其反义词为 stressful; can't stand 为口语化短语,意为“无法忍受”,注意不要在书面语中使用,可同义替换为 can't bear; snore 意为“打鼾”,也可用作可数名词,意为“鼾声”。
5. “You can hire a surfboard by the hour, day or week. Just book it in advance, and it will be delivered to the hotel or even directly to the beach.”(您可以按小时、天或者周租借冲浪板。只需提前预订,它就会被送到您的酒店或是直接送到海滩。)其中 surfboard 是合成词,意为“冲浪板”;book sth. in advance 意为“提前预订某物”,在雅思听力中经常出现,可同义替换为 reserve sth. ahead of time。
6. “But you know extreme sports can be quite dangerous, and therefore injuries during these activities are excluded.”(但您也知道,极限运动十分危险,所以在这类运动中受的伤不包含在内。)其中 extreme sport 意为“极限运动”,extreme 除了用作形容词,还可以用作名词,意为“极端”,如 in the extreme (非常,极度);exclude 意为“不包括”,注意该词在雅思听力中经常作为否定考点词出现,其反义词为 include,而在日常口语中,一般会用 leave sth./sb. out 来表达“把某物或某人排除在外”。
7. “When your flight gets in, there will be a minivan to pick you up at the airport and take you to the hotel. But you'll have to get to London airport yourself.”(您的航班到达时,会有一辆面包车到机场接您并送您去酒店。)其中 get in 意为“(火车、飞机等)到达”,在某些语境中也有“到家”“被录取”等含义,注意区分;minivan 是合成词,意为“小面包车,小货车”;pick up 意为“接,搭载”,在某些语境中也有“染上(疾病)”的含义,如 pick up a virus (感染病毒)。
8. “But there will be a slight charge on that. If you pay by cheque, there is no extra fee.”(但用信用卡支付会收取一小笔费用。如果用支票支付的话,就不会有额外费用了。)其中 slight 意为“少量的”;charge 意为“费用”,也可用作动词,意为“收费”;cheque 意为“支票”,其美式拼写为 check;extra fee 意为“额外费用”,在实际生活中,用信用卡支付往往会收取一笔结算手续费,而用现金或支票支付则无需这笔费用,这一点经常在雅思听力场景中作为干扰信息出现。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 surfing

听前预测：定位词 holiday；提示词 Type，此处应填表示度假类型的名词。

题目解析：定位词 holiday 容易发生替换，注意抓取与类型相关的名词。听到工作人员问 “What kind of trips ...” 时就要集中注意力，随后听到 surfing、mountain climbing 和 biking 三种度假类型，但后两种是朋友的建议，属于干扰信息，surfing 才是顾客喜欢的类型。虽然后文中工作人员再次提及 biking，但随即进行了否定，并建议 follow your heart，顾客以 Right 回答表示认同。从做题技巧而言，如果空白处要求只填写一个单词，但录音中的词汇却以并列关系同时出现，往往可排除，因为无论从字数还是逻辑上都不符合要求。因此答案为 surfing。

Question 2 答案 breakfast

听前预测：定位词 Hotel、meal；提示词 meal，此处应填表示酒店包餐类型的名词。

题目解析：通过预判，本题变得比较简单，答案范围一般包括 breakfast、lunch 和 dinner 这类词汇，通过小标题的 Hotel 定位后，很容易抓取到答案词。因此答案为 breakfast。

Question 3 答案 gym

听前预测：定位词 pool、nightclub；提示词 facilities、a，此处应填表示设施的单数名词。

题目解析：在雅思听力中，常考的酒店设施有 spa、bar、gym 和 games room 等，平时要注意积累。本题较为简单，注意抓取与 pool、nightclub 并列的单数名词即可。因此答案为 gym。

Question 4 答案 360

听前预测：定位词 prices、€315；提示词 reduce from、€，此处应填数字，且为原价。

题目解析：本题考查对数字的反应速度以及对干扰信息的辨识。录音中的 how much does it cost 对应 prices，提示答案信息即将出现，随后听到：“Well, it was originally 360 euros ...” 其中 originally 意为“原来”，符合题干要求，而后面出现的 315 euros 为降价后的价格（题干已给出），为干扰信息。在雅思听力中，数字填空题不需要计算，都是原词给出。因此答案为 360。注意区分 60 和 16 的发音。

Question 5 答案 shared

听前预测：定位词 Self-catering Apartment；提示词 a、room，此处应填形容词或名词。

题目解析：本题考查对住宿场景的认知，常考的房间类型有 single room、twin room 等，小标题 Self-catering Apartment 意为“自助公寓”，通常价格比较经济，但需要共用一些设施。该词不易发生替换，注意听工作人员之后的解释。题干较录音原文未发生改变，只需要抓取修饰 room 的词汇即可。因此答案为 shared。

Question 6 答案 75

听前预测：定位词 Equipment Rental、one week；提示词 €，此处应填数字。

题目解析：本题考查对数字的反应速度以及对干扰信息的辨识。定位词 Equipment Rental 在录音中原词重现，随后工作人员介绍了租赁方式，接着顾客询问了价格，工作人员给出了 15 euros 和 75 euros 两个价格，前者是租一天的价格，而后者才是租一周的价格。因此答案为 75。

Question 7 答案 basic

听前预测：定位词 Insurance、€30；提示词 Types、cover，此处应填表示保险类型的形容词或名词。

题目解析：定位词 Insurance 在录音中原词重现，注意听与保险类型相关的信息。录音中提到有两种保险类型，第一种是 basic coverage，其中 coverage 替换了题干中的 cover，其前修饰词即为答案，随后出现的 30 euros 帮助我们进一步确定了答案。因此答案为 basic。

Question 8 答案 42.50/42.5

听前预测：定位词 premier cover；提示词€，此处应填数字。

题目解析：本题依然考查对数字的反应速度。定位词 premier cover 原词重现后，答案句随即出现：“It is more expensive at 42.50 euros.” 因此答案为 42.50 或 42.5。注意带小数点的数字的读法。

Question 9 答案 taxi

听前预测：定位词 Transport、airport；提示词 by，此处应填表示交通工具的名词。

题目解析：录音中先后出现了三种交通工具，分别是 minivan、shuttle 和 taxi。注意题干的条件限定为 the cheapest 和 to the airport，minivan 是下飞机之后接顾客去旅馆（to the hotel）的工具，工作人员说顾客需要自己去机场（to London airport），顾客提出自己乘坐 shuttle 去机场，不过工作人员建议乘坐 taxi，并说：“It is much cheaper than other types of transport, including the airport shuttle.” 其中 much cheaper than other types of transport 替换了题干中的 the cheapest。因此答案为 taxi。

Question 10 答案 cheque/check

听前预测：定位词 pay、no extra fee；提示词 pay by，此处应填表示支付方式的名词。

题目解析：在雅思听力中，常考的支付方式有 cash、credit card 和 cheque/check 这三大类，个别情况还考查过 online payment，平时多注意积累场景考点词有助于预判时缩小答案范围。本题先是听到顾客问是否能用 credit cards 支付，工作人员回答 Yes，紧接着的转折信号词 But 提示我们有附加情况，即会收取少量费用（a slight charge），不符合题干限定 no extra fee，可排除。然后工作人员给出了自己的建议，no extra fee 同时出现。因此答案为 cheque 或其美式拼写 check。

PART 2

 听力原文

On behalf of our Community Centre, I'd like to welcome you all here today. My name is Mary Lyndon. As you can see here, this multi-purpose hall is a great venue for various events, including banquets, seminars or dances. The centre provides services for all ages. As the majority of you have already signed up for our dance workshops, I'll introduce relevant information first before we start the tour and get ourselves oriented.

OK, now when participants check in for their first dancing session, they will be given a class list printed with available seasonal classes ranging from Zumba to Ballet as well as detailed descriptions and schedules. The dance studio will also give you a complimentary shoe bag to store your dance shoes. Every week will be a surprise in cardio movement. Our fitness professional will guide you through an upbeat, heart-pumping, lively dance class. Therefore it is highly advised to bring a face towel and a water bottle with you. As things get mixed up easily, you might also want to attach a name tag to your belongings. It will be sent to you by mail in advance. Q11

Now let us get a closer look at our dance workshops and its curriculum. There is a list of activities to participate during and after each session. You'll have the chance to make your own costume, but it won't be held until tomorrow. You can also practice dance with music whenever the studio is available. In the first afternoon and evening of your dance class, there will be an introduction to the development of dance for the past few decades. Then we'll warm up with an informal dance. I know you don't have much experience in dancing but we'll get there soon. Rest assured, there won't be a dance test until the end of the course. Q12

OK, now a word about the layout of the centre. Our beautiful facility has 25 rooms altogether which are both very functional and aesthetically pleasing. Q13

We are standing here, right at the entrance. To your left you can see two rooms in a row. After each dance session, you are probably soaking in sweat and in desperate need of a shower. Just go straight ahead, turn left, and the shower Q14

room is on your left-hand side. If you just want to take a nap, there is a six-bed bunkroom. It's immediately to the left of where you are standing, right before the shower room. Q16

We also have a games room with dartboards, table tennis, pool and card games. It is a good place to have fun with friends. Just take the first right; it is the second area to your right. You can explore it well later during our tour. Further ahead in the corner there are the bike racks. You can either park your bike here or hire one if you want a ride. The first hour is free. Q17

Part of our dance sessions will take place in the music room. It has a large mirror with various musical instruments and state-of-the-art stereos. If you want to get there, just go straight, take the second right, and it's the second area to your left.

Our friendly reception team is an invaluable resource for any visitor to the centre. If your mobile phone needs charging, we have several adapters and can easily get your phone back up and running again. We also offer a range of chargeable services including photocopy, scanning and faxing. The reception is located in the centre, to the south of the music room. Q18

There is a medical centre providing a full spectrum of care and treatment, especially for sports injuries like a sprained knee. It's right opposite the reception, to the left of the music room. Q19

Now, I have to tell you about our gym where some of our dance sessions take place. It is also equipped with the latest equipment, including exercise bikes, treadmills, rowing machines, etc. If you walk straight ahead before you come to the end and turn right, it's the second room to your left.

And speaking of food, if you ever feel hungry, you can either cook in the kitchen or grab a snack at the store. To reach it, keep straight on until you get to the third passageway, turn right, and it's the one after the gym. And the kitchen sits right next to the gym on the same side of the passageway. It has all the utensils you'll need, spatulas, frying pans, ladles and plates, you name it. Just feel free to use it. Q20

By the way, if you have coats, umbrellas or any large bags with you, the

cloakroom is available. It's the room in the top right corner on the far side.

Right, well, if you're ready, we'll start the tour of our lovely community centre.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：介绍场景
- 人物关系：社区中心工作人员独白
- 谈话话题：社区中心舞蹈课的相关信息

词汇注释

behalf *n.* 代表
 banquet *n.* 宴会
 seminar *n.* 研讨会
 workshop *n.* 讲习班
 session *n.* 一节课
 cardio movement 有氧运动
 upbeat *adj.* 欢快的
 towel *n.* 毛巾
 curriculum *n.* 课程
 costume *n.* (舞蹈) 服装

aesthetically *adv.* 审美方面地
 in a row 连续地
 sweat *n.* 汗
 dartboard *n.* 飞镖靶
 treadmill *n.* 跑步机
 utensil *n.* 用具
 spatula *n.* 抹刀
 frying pan 平底锅
 ladle *n.* 长柄勺
 cloakroom *n.* 衣帽间

交际与语言表达

1. "As the majority of you have already signed up for our dance workshops, I'll introduce relevant information first before we start the tour and get ourselves oriented." (因为你们大多数人都已经报名参加我们的舞蹈课，我会先介绍一下相关信息，然后再带大家参观，让大家熟悉这里。) 其中 sign up for 意为“报名参加”；before 体现时间顺序，意为“在……之前”，此处译为“然后”；orient 意为“使……熟悉环境”，该词在新人入职或新生入学场景下比较常见。
2. "OK, now when participants check in for their first dancing session, they will be given a class list printed with available seasonal classes ranging from Zumba to Ballet as well as detailed descriptions and schedules." (好，那么当学员们在第一节舞蹈课上签到时，他们会得到一份课程清单，上面印着当季的可选课程，从尊巴舞到芭蕾舞不一而足，上面还印有详细的课程介绍及课程表。) 其中 check in 在此意为“签到”，注意该词会在不同场景中出现，比如在机场办理登机手续时或在酒店办理登记入住时等；range from ... to ... 意为“从……到……”；schedule 意为“课程安排”，注意其英式和美式发音的不同。
3. "The dance studio will also give you a complimentary shoe bag to store your dance shoes." (舞

蹈室还会给你一个免费的鞋袋来存放你的舞鞋。) 其中 studio 意为“排练室”, 出现在雅思听力的租房场景中时, 意为“单间公寓”; complimentary 意为“免费的”, 常出现在旅游场景中; store 既可作名词, 又可作动词, 作动词时, 意为“存放”, storeroom 即“贮藏室”。

4. “I know you don't have much experience in dancing but we'll get there soon. Rest assured, there won't be a dance test until the end of the course.” (我知道你们在舞蹈方面不太有经验, 不过我们很快会有所提高的。放心吧, 直到课程结束才会有舞蹈测试。) 其中 have much experience in sth. 意为“在某方面有很多经验”, 注意 experience 表示“经验”时为不可数名词, 而表示“经历”时为可数名词; rest assured 意为“放心”。
5. “After each dance session, you are probably soaking in sweat and in desperate need of a shower.” (每节舞蹈课后, 你们可能都会汗流浃背, 特别需要冲个澡。) 其中 after 意为“在……之后”, 常作为时间限定考查; soak 作动词, 意为“浸湿”, 而 soak up 意为“吸收”或“感受”; be in need of sth. 意为“需要某物”; desperate 为形容词, 意为“非常需要的”。
6. “If your mobile phone needs charging, we have several adapters and can easily get your phone back up and running again.” (如果你的手机需要充电, 我们有好几个适配器, 能够充分保障你手机的开机运行。) 其中 need doing sth. 意为“需要被做某事”, 其主语不是动作的发出者, 而 need to do sth. 则意为“需要做某事”, 其主语是动作的发出者; adapter 意为“适配器”; run 意为“(机器、设备等的) 运行”。
7. “It is also equipped with the latest equipment, including exercise bikes, treadmills, rowing machines, etc.” (它还配有最新的设备, 包括动感单车、跑步机、划船机等。) 其中 equip 作动词, 意为“配备, 装有”, 其名词为 equipment (设备), 为不可数名词; latest 意为“最新的, 最近的”, 其后跟的是健身房的常见设备, 其他设备还有 Swiss ball (健身球)、barbell (杠铃) 等。

真题解析

Questions 11-12 答案 A & D (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测: 定位词 participants、check in; 提示词 receive。

题目解析: 本篇录音的开头较长, 有可能使考生因一直听不到答案出现而感到紧张。不过 participants 和 check in 在录音中原词重现, 还是比较容易定位的, 需要注意的是, 题干的条件限定为 receive, 也就是说, 需要选出舞蹈课会提供给学员的东西。定位词出现后, 随即听到: “... they will be given a class list printed with available seasonal classes ...” 其中 be given 符合 receive, 选项 A 正确。接着, 并列信号词 also 提示另一个答案的出现: “The dance studio will also give you a complimentary shoe bag to store your dance shoes.” 其中 complimentary 意为“免费的”, give 也符合 receive, 故选项 D 正确。其他三个选项也在录音中出现了, 但都是学员需要自己准备的东西, 不符合 receive 限定。因此答案为 A & D。

Questions 13-14 答案 C & D (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测: 定位词 activities; 提示词 in the first afternoon and evening。

题目解析：本题需要注意题干中的时间限定 in the first afternoon and evening，即签到第一天的下午和晚上，注意排除不符合该限定的描述。定位词 activities 出现后，先听到了选项 A，但随即通过转折信号词 but 予以否定，指出 costume making 是在明天，可排除。接着录音提到了 practice dance with music，与选项 B 的 musical show 并不是一回事；即使没反应过来，也可通过 whenever the studio is available 不符合题干的时间限定，排除选项 B。之后，时间限定词 in the first afternoon and evening 在录音中原词重现，注意听其后描述：“... there will be an introduction to the development of dance for the past few decades.” 其中 introduction 替换了选项 D 中的 talk，development of ... for the past few decades 替换了 history，故选项 D 正确。紧接着，另一个答案信息由表示序列关系的信号词 Then 引出：“Then we'll warm up with an informal dance.” 故选项 C 正确。最后，工作人员提到了 dance test，不过通过否定信号词 won't 可排除。因此答案为 C & D。

Question 15 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 shower room。

题目解析：地图题审题时注意观察图中所有可用于定位的已知信息。本题考查地图题动态定位，起点位置在图上已经标出，首先听到：“To your left you can see two rooms in a row.” 也就是图上的 E 和 C 两个房间。随后出现了含定位词的动态描述：“Just go straight ahead, turn left, and the shower room is on your left-hand side.” 即直走、左转、左手边的房间。注意需要左转，因此答案为 C。

Question 16 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 bunkroom。

题目解析：本题考查地图题动态定位。与上一题衔接较快，注意定位。听到 bunkroom 后，出现了动态描述：“It's immediately to the left of where you are standing, right before the shower room.” 说明房间就在起点位置的左手边，淋浴间的前面。需要注意的是，before 之前的内容在时间上应该是先出现的，按照行进路线，左手边先出现的应该是 E。因此答案为 E。

Question 17 答案 I

听前预测：定位词 games room。

题目解析：本题考查地图题动态定位。注意结合定位词听方位描述。听到 games room 后，出现了动态描述：“Just take the first right; it is the second area to your right.” 也就是从起点位置起，第一个路口右转，右手边第二个区域。因此答案为 I。

Question 18 答案 F

听前预测：定位词 reception。

题目解析：本题考查地图题静态定位。定位词出现后，有较长的内容在介绍接待处提供的服务，此时需要耐心等待方位信息的出现：“The reception is located in the centre, to the south of the music room.” 说明其位于中心区域，图上已知信息 Music room 的南面。因此答案为 F。

Question 19 答案 D

听前预测：定位词 medical centre。

题目解析：本题考查地图题静态定位。定位词紧跟上一题之后出现，注意抓取方位信息，听到：“It’s right opposite the reception, to the left of the music room.” 说明其位于 reception 的对面，图上已知信息 Music room 的左边。因此答案为 D。

Question 20 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 store。

题目解析：本题考查地图题动态定位。听到 store 后，注意方位描述，听到：“To reach it, keep straight on until you get to the third passageway, turn right, and it’s the one after the gym.” 也就是从起点位置起直走，在第三个通道处右转，过了 Gym 就是。需要注意的是，after 之前的内容在时间上应该是后出现的，按照行进路线，在 Gym 后出现的只能是 B。因此答案为 B。

PART 3

听力原文

Course tutor: Oh, Karen. Hi, come in, take a seat. I wanted to talk to you about this assignment you’ve handed in. I’ll give it back to you with detailed feedback, but first there are a few things I’d like to run over. You know pointers for next time. When you hand in your next assignment, can you ensure that you’ve gone through these aspects?

Karen: Hum, sure, will do.

Course tutor: Now, the first thing is your literature review. It was not sufficient enough so I would like to see your book reports to get your complete view. So can you submit those with the next assignment? Then I can find out which parts you’ve chosen to leave out.

Karen: Oh, yes. Sorry, I didn’t realise you needed them. It did cross my mind that what I’ve handed in is a bit thin, but then I started to work on another project and forgot to revise it.

Course tutor: That’s alright. And I’ve found some errors, just small ones where you had quoted people but not recorded the information properly at the end. Don’t forget to go through and make sure that your references are accurate. They were very relevant, though. Just check and revise them using the format sample that I’ve emailed you beforehand, OK?

Q21

Karen: Yes, I'll remember to check them.

Course tutor: Now, you made some good points but it might be helpful if you could include a few other examples, just to drive your point home. Don't start writing more paragraphs; just slot them in at the end of what you've already written. Now the thing you have to do, if you really want to get a better mark, is expand the ideas you're presenting. Then your argument becomes more valid. Q22

Karen: OK. Hum, can I talk to you about this presentation I've got to do?

Course tutor: Sure, of course.

Karen: When shall I stage what we've studied? Am I doing it next term? I can't remember what we said.

Course tutor: Well, the thing is, Marco couldn't do it, so you agreed to do it at the next seminar. So how can I help? Q23

Karen: Um ... actually, I'm wondering what you suggest to be the key part of the presentation. I mean, which part should I spend most of my time on?

Course tutor: That's a question to the point. Well, you have very little time really, so it's absolutely essential for you to explain the experiment. Of course, you'll have a summary in the handouts you give out but you can still start the presentation with that. It's optional, though. Q24

Karen: And do I have to give you the abstract first, or shall I just email it to all the students?

Course tutor: Uh, no. I do need to see it first and see if it needs to be polished up. And then we'll get some printouts done. Now, they'll need to be done by 3rd December, so I'll need to see it by 26th November if that's OK? Q25

Karen: Yes, fine.

Course tutor: Oh, and I need to talk to you about where the presentation is going to be made. Given the actual number of participants and audience, we've had problems with the rooms because we'll need something bigger than usual. In our faculty, the only room available is the computer room, which is far from suitable considering the layout of the room, so we'll have to go across the road and do it in the chemistry lab. It's big enough Q26

to accommodate everyone and is equipped with the proper overhead projector in there as well.

Karen: OK, right. And I get a grade for this, don't I?

Course tutor: Yes, your first one was graded by your tutor, but this one will be scored by the professor. But relax, the criteria will be consistent, and you'll get an unbiased result.

Q27

Karen: Oh, and I've sorted out my modules for next year. You asked me to tell you about my choices.

Course tutor: Yes, what've you decided?

Karen: Oh, it was really hard to determine. Hum, I've already done the Data Collection once, so that wasn't really a choice. I couldn't make up my mind between Language and Society and Communication Skills. I read the syllabuses but they sound more or less the same to me. Anyway, I went for Communication Skills in the end because I know the lecturer. Actually, Social Interaction seems to cover much the same ground, so I didn't bother with that either. Hum, I thought Discourse Analysis looked really interesting. It studies and analyses the texts beyond the literal meaning of the sentences. It looks into the connotation beyond the sentences. And in fact, it also covers a little bit of Research Methodology in it, so I thought I'd do that, rather than the full methodology course. Kill two birds with one stone as it were. And then I fancied something drastically different, so I thought Psycholinguistics would be interesting, unless you think it'll be more worthwhile for me to do the Phonology course?

Q28

Q29

Q30

Course tutor: No, I think you've made sensible choices. I'm glad you're organised. OK, let's meet again in a couple of weeks to see how you're getting on.

Karen: OK, thank you. See you then.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：导师与学生
- 谈话话题：课业讨论

词汇注释

pointer *n.* 提示

leave out 省去

revise *v.* 修改

accurate *adj.* 准确的

format *n.* 格式

drive sth. home 彻底阐明（观点等）

slot *v.* 插入

essential *adj.* 必要的

summary *n.* 概要

handout *n.* 讲义

optional *adj.* 随意的

abstract *n.* 摘要

polish up 润色

printout *n.* 印刷资料

layout *n.* 布局

accommodate *v.* 容纳

overhead *adj.* 头顶上方的

projector *n.* 投影仪

criterion *n.* 评分标准 (*pl. criteria*)

unbiased *adj.* 公正的

literal *adj.* 字面上的

worthwhile *adj.* 值得做的

sensible *adj.* 明智的

organised *adj.* 有条理的

交际与语言表达

1. “I wanted to talk to you about this assignment you’ve handed in. I’ll give it back to you with detailed feedback, but first there are a few things I’d like to run over.”（我想和你聊聊你交的这份作业。我会附上详细反馈再发回给你，但还有几点想先过一下。）其中 assignment 意为“作业”，其动词形式为 assign，意为“指派，分配”；hand in 意为“提交，上交”；feedback 意为“反馈”；run over sth. 意为“快速地解释下某事”，除此之外，该短语还有“思考”“撞倒并碾压”等含义，注意辨析。
2. “Now, the first thing is your literature review. It was not sufficient enough so I would like to see your book reports to get your complete view. So can you submit those with the next assignment?”（首先是你的文献综述。内容还不够充分，因此我想看你下你的读书报告，从而更全面地了解你的观点。你可以在下次交作业时一起提交吗？）其中 literature 意为“文献”，在某些语境中意为“文学，文学作品”；sufficient 意为“充分的，充足的”；view 意为“观点，看法”，该词语义较多，如“风景”“视野”等，注意分辨；submit 意为“提交”。
3. “And I’ve found some errors, just small ones where you had quoted people but not recorded the information properly at the end. Don’t forget to go through and make sure that your references are accurate.”（我还发现了一些错误，只是小错而已，你引用了其他人的观点，但在最后没有正确地标注信息。别忘了检查一遍，并确保你的参考文献准确无误。）其中 error 意为“错误”，

常见搭配为 make/commit an error (犯错误); quote 意为“引用”; go through 意为“认真检查”, 此外, 该短语常见含义还有“完成”“练习”“花光, 用完”“经历”等; reference 意为“参考文献”, 在雅思学术场景中, 还常出现“推荐信”之意, 注意区分。

4. “Now the thing you have to do, if you really want to get a better mark, is expand the ideas you’re presenting. Then your argument becomes more valid.” (如果你想拿到更高的分数, 你必须扩充你想要陈述的观点。然后你的论点才会更有说服力。) 其中 mark 意为“分数”, 可同义替换为 grade; expand 用作动词, 意为“扩展”, 在雅思生活类场景中, 常出现它的名词形式 expansion, 意为“扩大, 增加”; argument 意为“论点, 论据”, 其动词为 argue; valid 意为“有效的”, 此处可译为“有说服力的”, 其反义词为 invalid (无效的)。
5. “In our faculty, the only room available is the computer room, which is far from suitable considering the layout of the room, so we’ll have to go across the road and do it in the chemistry lab.” (我们学院只有机房可以用, 但考虑到其格局, 这个教室非常不合适, 所以我们不得不去马路对面的化学实验室来进行这场展示。) 其中 faculty 意为“院, 系”, 在某些语境下也有“全体教职工”含义; computer room 意为“机房”; far from 意为“远非, 完全不”; chemistry lab 意为“化学实验室”, 其中 lab 为非正式表达, 其书面语形式为 laboratory。
6. “I couldn’t make up my mind between Language and Society and Communication Skills. I read the syllabuses but they sound more or less the same to me.” (我在语言与社会和沟通技巧这两门课中犹豫不决。我看了课程大纲, 但这两门课的大纲看起来都差不多。) 其中 make up one’s mind 意为“某人下定决心”; syllabus 意为“课程大纲”; sound 为系动词, 意为“听起来, 看起来”; more or less 意为“几乎, 差不多”。
7. “Actually, Social Interaction seems to cover much the same ground, so I didn’t bother with that either.” (实际上, 社会交际似乎涵盖了很多类似的领域, 因此我也没有在这上面花心思。) 其中 interaction 意为“交际”; cover 意为“包涵, 涉及”; ground 意为“范围, 知识领域”, 在大多数语境下, 意为“场地”或“土壤”, 注意区分; bother 意为“费心, 因……而操心”; either 用作副词, 意为“也”, 在表达此义时, either 只能用于否定句句末, 注意与 too 和 also 区分, too 用于肯定句句末, also 则用于句中。
8. “And in fact, it also covers a little bit of Research Methodology in it, so I thought I’d do that, rather than the full methodology course. Kill two birds with one stone as it were.” (事实上, 它也包含了一些研究方法论的内容, 因此我打算学那个, 而不是去上完整的方法论课程。可以说是一石二鸟。) 其中 in fact 意为“事实上”, 在雅思听力中该表达之后常会出现答案信息; methodology 意为“(研究某一学科或工作的) 方法论”; rather than 意为“而不是”, 后接被否定的信息, 常作为干扰信息出现; kill two birds with one stone 意为“一石二鸟, 一箭双雕”。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 references

听前预测: 定位词 book reports、last section; 提示词 the, 此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题定位词 last section 在录音中被替换为 at the end，比较容易错过，所以结合上一条已给信息中的定位词 book reports 和对话的推进更容易定位。在听到 book reports 时应集中注意力听导师要说的下一个问题，先是由并列信号词 And（此外）引导出问题，此处定位词 last section 的替换词出现，随后听到答案句：“Don't forget to go through and make sure that your references are accurate.” 其中 go through 替换了题干中的 check，accurate 对应其名词形式 accuracy，不难识别，附近的名词即为答案。因此答案为 references。

Question 22 答案 examples

听前预测：提示词 give more，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题没有较好的定位词，注意理解对话并抓取合适的名词代入题干。在上一问题谈话结束之后，导师接着说作业中的另一个问题：“Now, you made some good points but it might be helpful if you could include a few other examples, just to drive your point home.” 其中 include 替换了题干中的 give，a few other 替换了 more，其后名词即为答案。注意随后听到了干扰信息 more paragraphs，但通过开头的否定信号词 Don't 可排除。因此答案为 examples。

Question 23 答案 next seminar

听前预测：定位词 presentation；提示词 When，此处应填时间类名词。

题目解析：简答题这一题型在雅思听力中总体出现较少，难度不大，因为该题型的定位信息一般都比较明确，要填写的答案类型也比较明确。注意题目的字数要求，原文原词填写即可。本题先是听到定位词 presentation 出现，随后提示词和时间类名词 next term 出现，但由于是以问句形式出现，需继续往后听寻找肯定回复，导师回答：“... so you agreed to do it at the next seminar.” 因此答案为 next seminar。

Question 24 答案 explain (the) experiment

听前预测：提示词 What must she do，此处应填动宾结构。

题目解析：本题与上一题的定位词重合，所以建议通过对话的推进来定位，寻找符合答案预判的动作信息。上一题结束之后，学生问 presentation 的 key part 是什么，注意导师的回答：“... so it's absolutely essential for you to explain the experiment.” 其中 absolutely essential 的含义对应题干中的 must，符合预判的动作且比较合理的信息只有 explain the experiment。冠词 the 的信息价值较弱，在符合题目字数要求的情况下，可填可不填。因此答案为 explain (the) experiment。

Question 25 答案 26(th) November/November 26(th)

听前预测：定位词 abstract；提示词 By which date，此处应填日期。

题目解析：本题比较容易定位，在听到 abstract 之后出现了两个日期，后一个日期以问句形式出现，但随后得到了学生的肯定答复。因此答案为 26(th) November 或 November 26(th)。

Question 26 答案 (the) chemistry lab

听前预测：提示词 Where，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：本题虽没有明显的定位词，但答案类型方向比较明确，通过对话推进寻找地点类名

词即可。导师先提到讨论下 “where the presentation is going to be made”, 预示答案信息即将出现, 首先听到了 the computer room, 不过以 far from suitable (完全不合适) 予以了否定, 接着听到了 the chemistry lab, 说 big enough, 学生给予肯定回答。因此答案为 (the) chemistry lab。

Question 27 答案 (the) professor

听前预测: 定位词 grade; 提示词 Who, 此处应填表示人的名词。

题目解析: 本题比较容易定位, 定位词 grade 出现后, 注意听导师的回答: “... your first one was graded by your tutor, but this one will be scored by the professor.” 需要注意的是, tutor 用 first 和 was 限定, 提示这是过去的情况, 为干扰信息。因此答案为 (the) professor。

Questions 28-30 答案 A & C & F (IN ANY ORDER)

听前预测: 定位词 modules、next year; 提示词 next year。

题目解析: 题干中的 module 意为“课程模块”, 8 个选项均为课程名称, 不会发生替换, 且它们均在录音中出现了, 因此本部分的核心考点在于对干扰信息的否定识别。首先, 听到了选项 B, 随后以 wasn't 否定, 可排除。其次, 听到了选项 D 和选项 A 一起出现, 逻辑上并列, 但话锋一转说: “Anyway, I went for Communication Skills in the end ...” 最终选择了 A, 意味着否定了 D。接着, 听到了选项 H, 同样以否定表达 didn't bother 排除。而选项 C 出现时, 则伴以积极态度信息 really interesting 予以了肯定, 故正确。选项 G 紧跟着出现, 不过以 rather than 予以否定。而后提及选项 F, 同样用 interesting 展现了积极态度, 故正确。最后, 听到了选项 E, 不过导师用 No 进行了否定。因此答案为 A & C & F。

PART 4

听力原文

Good afternoon, this is the 3rd session of the series of lectures on wildlife. For this lecture, we're going to look at two studies on the habitat of birds and protection measures taken in Australia, including the basic methodology and related areas of research.

Now let me give you some background information about the first research project on birds. The study was carried out by R. B. Cunningham and his team from the Australian National University in 1995. The primary goal was to detect the breeding habits and resting sites of some birds, especially those protected species in urban regions. These species included birds like peregrine falcons

Q31

and kestrels in Australia. The bird data set consisted of a total of 153 species recorded from 946 sites. One might expect that in order to obtain valid data on their distribution patterns and population densities, researchers had to count through binoculars. Instead, they managed to estimate with various standard distance sampling methods like random sampling. In addition, a mapping system was used to study their companionship behaviour. It recorded proposed birds' nesting sites to monitor the mating behaviour of targeted species.

Q32

Q33

To obtain valid data of birds' whereabouts, researchers attached identity tags to birds' legs transmitting radio signals. The tagging process was done when the birds were between 5 and 7 days of age. After the initial tagging, data was collected from subsets of radio-tagged birds, making it possible to assess the trends of birds over 15 months.

Q34

So what did they find? Well, as it turned out, many of the birds tagged had the tendency to nest in the same habitat where they grew up. Their nesting sites were quite varied and included freshwater reed beds, tidal reed beds, agricultural crops and man-made sites. Even though naturally occurring nests were common, birds sometimes accidentally nested in man-made devices like power towers, chimneys and tunnels.

This research also studied the impact of humans on bird communities and found out that pollution had contributed greatly to the declining birth rates of some species, which were considered to be extinct or threatened to vanish from the study area. These species are dependent on natural forests because of their breeding holes. They will become extinct when local natural forests continue to be polluted heavily.

Q35

A number of measures were thus taken by members from local animal conservation organisations to boost their alarming survival rates. Firstly, breeding boxes were placed in trees taking on the role of breeding holes that were contaminated. Protection guidelines were also introduced strictly prohibiting killing, disturbance and habitat destruction.

Q36

A further measure was taken to ensure the safety of birds from wind farms. In fact, birds are sometimes shredded by wind-turbine blades. A great deal of work was done on how to prevent them from colliding with turbines. A case in point

Q37

was protecting space for bird migration by ensuring that migratory routes were kept free. Falcons generally cope well with wind turbines, but not in weather conditions where visibility is bad. So, with knowledge of how fast falcons fly, bird stations in northern Australia can notify wind farms further south of the falcons' approach so that turbines can be shut down as they pass by.

Then another piece of research was done a couple of years later by Conway in 2006. His team detected the calling frequency of seabirds flying at night. Acoustic signals are important communication tools for birds. These signals can indicate social cohesion, prey location and breeding behaviour. Courtship songs are common among various species during mating seasons. Males produce calling songs that attract distant females, and then courtship songs will induce nearby females to respond.

Q38

Surveyors also took recordings of the sounds of all the individual birds detected. A tablet PC was used to process detailed information like sound pitch, spectrum, length and timing of surveys. To minimise the disturbance on the bird community, all the sounds were recorded from a distance using microphones to detect noise.

Q39

Q40

They found that the probability of call events was much higher for solitary birds commuting early and late in the day. Further analyses indicated that during foraging, the frequency of calls was significantly greater for birds encountering schooling fish, and birds called sooner after a catch in these foraging scenarios, compared with when only single fish were encountered. The results of this study showed that increased calling activity in the presence of more profitable prey could be of crucial importance to seabirds that benefit from group foraging.

So, does anyone have more questions on ...

听力场景

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：主讲人独白
- 谈话话题：鸟类研究

词汇注释

methodology *n.* 方法

carry out 做（研究）

detect *v.* 探测

falcon *n.* 隼

valid *adj.* 有效的

density *n.* 密度

binoculars *n.* 双筒望远镜

reed *n.* 芦苇

extinct *adj.* 灭绝的

vanish *v.* 消失

acoustic *adj.* 声音的

courtship *n.* 求偶

pitch *n.* 音高

spectrum *n.* 声谱

交际与语言表达

1. “The primary goal was to detect the breeding habits and resting sites of some birds, especially those protected species in urban regions.”（首要目标是为了侦测一些鸟类的繁殖习惯以及栖息地，特别是那些在城区受保护的物种。）其中 breeding 意为“繁殖”，其动词原形为 breed，除“繁殖”的意思之外，还有“饲养，培育”的意思，该含义常出现在雅思动物研究类场景中；species 意为“物种”，单复数同形。
2. “One might expect that in order to obtain valid data on their distribution patterns and population densities, researchers had to count through binoculars.”（有人可能会认为，为了获得它们分布模式以及种群密度的有效数据，研究人员必须通过双筒望远镜进行计数。）其中 expect 意为“预期”，在雅思听力中常用于表达与事实相反的预期情况；in order to 为固定搭配，意为“为了”；distribution pattern 意为“分布模式”；population density 意为“种群密度”，population 在此指的是鸟类的种群数量。
3. “To obtain valid data of birds' whereabouts, researchers attached identity tags to birds' legs transmitting radio signals.”（为了获取鸟类行踪的有效数据，研究人员在鸟类腿部安装了身份标签装置，用于发送无线电信号。）其中 whereabouts 意为“去向，行踪”，固定用作复数形式；attach ... to ... 意为“将……固定在……上”，该表达也常见于雅思听力动物研究类场景中；tag 意为“标签”，在鸟类研究背景下，一般会在鸟类腿部绑上环状物，用于辨识鸟类身份信息或发送信号。
4. “This research also studied the impact of humans on bird communities and found out that pollution had contributed greatly to the declining birth rates of some species, which were considered to be extinct or threatened to vanish from the study area.”（这项研究还探索了人类对鸟类群体的影响，并发现污染问题在很大程度上导致了某些物种出生率的下降，这些物种被认为已经灭绝或

即将从研究领域中消失。)其中 study 意为“研究”,属于雅思听力学术场景中常见的多义词,注意辨析;the impact on ...意为“对……造成的影响”;community 原意为“社区;社团”,此处意为“(动植物的)群落,群体”;contribute to 意为“导致”;be threatened to do ...意为“有……的危险”。

5. “A number of measures were thus taken by members from local animal conservation organisations to boost their alarming survival rates.”(因此当地动物保护组织的成员采取了一些措施来提高它们不容乐观的存活率。)其中 take a number of measures 意为“采取一些措施”,此处使用了被动语态;conservation 意为“保护”,多用于对自然事物的保护,也可指“保存某物,使其免于丢失或浪费”;survival 意为“存活”,为不可数名词。
6. “So, with knowledge of how fast falcons fly, bird stations in northern Australia can notify wind farms further south of the falcons’ approach so that turbines can be shut down as they pass by.”(因此,在知道了隼的飞行速度后,澳洲北部的鸟类监控站就能将它们的飞行方向告知更南部的风力发电场,以便在其飞过时及时关闭涡轮机。)其中 with knowledge of 意为“掌握了,知道了”;wind farm 意为“风力发电场”;approach 在此用作名词,意为“靠近”;shut down 意为“(工厂、公司或机器等)停止运转”。
7. “To minimise the disturbance on the bird community, all the sounds were recorded from a distance using microphones to detect noise.”(为了尽量减少对鸟类群体的干扰,所有的声音都是通过侦测噪音的麦克风远距离进行记录的。)其中 minimise 意为“使最小化”,其衍生的名词或形容词为 minimum,在雅思听力中常作为限定考点考查;from a distance 为固定搭配,意为“从远处”;microphone 意为“麦克风”。
8. “Further analyses indicated that during foraging, the frequency of calls was significantly greater for birds encountering schooling fish, and birds called sooner after a catch in these foraging scenarios, compared with when only single fish were encountered.”(进一步分析显示,鸟类在觅食期间,与遇到单独一条鱼时的情况相比,它们在遇到鱼群时所发出叫声的频率会显著提高,同时鸟类在这种情况下抓到猎物时会更早地发出叫声。)其中 analyses 为复数名词,意为“分析”,其单数形式为 analysis;foraging 意为“(动物)觅食”,其动词原形为 forage;encounter 用作动词,意为“遇到”,也可作名词,意为“相遇”;school 此处用作量词,意为“群”,如 a school of sardines 意为“一群沙丁鱼”;foraging scenarios 指上文提到的遇到鱼群的情况。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 protected

听前预测:定位词 1995、birds、cities;提示词 were、in cities,此处应填形容词性词汇。

题目解析:小标题的时间定位词 1995 比较容易听到,题干中的 aimed to study 在录音中被替换为 The primary goal was to detect,定位词 birds 随后出现,而 cities 在录音中被替换为 urban regions,结合判断抓取合适的词汇即可。因此答案为 protected。

Question 32 答案 estimate

听前预测：定位词 count；提示词 were able to，此处应填动词原形。

题目解析：本题难度不大，关键在于准确预判词性。本题与上一题之间间隔了两句无效信息之后才听到定位词 count 出现，紧接着便出现了转折信号词 Instead（相反）。需要注意的是，Instead 之前出现的 count 为否定的信息，对应题干中 rather than 之后的内容，而 Instead 之后出现的内容为说话人的重点，对应 rather than 之前的内容，也就是空白处的答案信息，所以抓取 Instead 后出现的动词原形即可。因此答案为 estimate。

Question 33 答案 mapping

听前预测：定位词 companionship、system；提示词 a、system，此处应填修饰 system 的名词或形容词性词汇。

题目解析：首先听到并列信号词 In addition，据此可判断上一题语义信息的结束。随后听到答案和定位词 system 一起出现，虽然答案先于两个定位词出现，但定位词未发生任何替换，且题干和录音原文只是主动和被动的变化，难度不大。因此答案为 mapping。

Question 34 答案 trends

听前预测：定位词 tags、birds' legs；提示词 their，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词距离答案较远，会影响做题心态。在听到含有定位词的句子之后，首先听到对 tagging process 的介绍，而题干考查的是这么做的最终目的，答案句随即出现：“... to assess the trends of birds over 15 months.” 其中 access 替换了题干中的 identify，over 15 months 对应 over time。因此答案为 trends。

Question 35 答案 pollution

听前预测：定位词 Human activities、reproduction；提示词 such as，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题距离上一题间隔信息较多，但通过题干给出的信息进行定位不难。定位词 Human activities 在录音中被替换为 humans，较容易识别。辅助定位词 reproduction（繁殖）在录音中被替换为 birth rates，注意这一替换表达为动物研究类话题的常见考点；此外，题干 had a ... effect on 在录音中被替换为 had contributed greatly to。因此答案为 pollution。

Question 36 答案 survival

听前预测：定位词 Measures、local organisations；提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题空白处前后没有很好的定位词，只能利用小标题中的 Measures、local organisations 帮助定位。这两个定位词出现在同一句：“... measures ... taken by members from local animal conservation organisations to boost their alarming survival rates.” 其中 local animal conservation organisations 为 local organisations 的具体展开替换，boost 替换了题干中的 increase，题干中的 rate 后置变为中心词。因此答案为 survival。

Question 37 答案 wind

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

题目解析：通过观察题干与上一题并列可知，本题同样考查的是一项措施 (measure)，录音中的 A further measure 提示我们答案即将出现，重点听表示目的的表述，定位词 dangers 在录音中被反义替换为 safety，wind farms 为词组，意为“风力发电场”。因此答案为 wind。

Question 38 答案 frequency

听前预测：定位词 callings、during flight；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词 callings 基本原词重现，可锁定答案句为：“His team detected the calling frequency of seabirds flying at night.” 其中 detected 替换了题干中的 monitored，flying 替换了 during flight，at night 替换了 nocturnal（夜间发生的）。另外，注意 A(s) B 等于 B of A。因此答案为 frequency。

Question 39 答案 Recordings

听前预测：定位词 birds' sounds；提示词 were taken，此处应填复数名词。

题目解析：通过录音中的并列信号词 also 可以判断出语义的递进，定位词 birds' sounds 在录音中表达为 sounds of ... birds，题干中的被动形式 were taken 在录音中被转换为主动形式 took。因此答案为 Recordings。

Question 40 答案 distance

听前预测：定位词 noise detection devices；提示词 a great，此处应填单数名词。

题目解析：本题答案先于定位词出现，难度增加，在听录音时注意抓取符合预判的单数名词。继上一题结束后，我们听到：“... all the sounds were recorded from a distance using microphones to detect noise.” 在 distance 一出现时，可以先记下该词，因为它符合答案预判形式，紧接着听到了定位词 noise detection devices 的替换 microphones to detect noise，结合判断从而确定答案。注意 from/at a distance 都表示“远距离地”。因此答案为 distance。

TEST 3

PART 1

听力原文

- Roger:** Good morning. This is the Customer Service Department of Kingswell Washing Machine. Roger speaking, how may I help you?
- Woman:** Good morning. I'm calling about the washing machine I bought from the mall several months ago. There's something wrong with it at the moment, so what do I have to do?
- Roger:** OK, first I need to get a few details about this. Could you give me your name, please?
- Woman:** Yes, it's Judie Smith.
- Roger:** OK. I need one more thing. There's a reference number. It should be in the top right-hand corner of the warranty card we gave you.
- Woman:** Let me have a look ... Oh, here it is. It's CWX576884. Q1
- Roger:** Thanks. Well, I need to make sure if your washing machine is still within the warranty period, so when did you buy it?
- Woman:** Oh, sure. I remember I bought it last summer, so ... it was about 9 months ago. And the card here says this washing machine has a 2-year warranty, so it's definitely within the period. Q2
- Roger:** Of course it is, Madam. All right, then I need your address?
- Woman:** My old address or my current one?
- Roger:** Your current one, as we will send in someone to fix the washing machine for you.
- Woman:** It's 120 Middle Street, Oxford. Q3
- Roger:** And the postcode?
- Woman:** It's GO19 4KE. Q4
-
- Roger:** Now I need to know the exact problem of the washing machine. Could you describe it in detail?
- Woman:** Actually the washing machine did work very well until last weekend. I put some clothes into it, and it worked normally at first, then I just got down to doing some gardening. But after about 30 minutes when I came back to the house, I found it was leaking!

Q5

The water had soaked the entire floor.

Roger: I'm sorry to hear that, Madam. So did you do anything to make the leaking stop?

Q6

Woman: At that moment, the washing machine was totally out of control, and the alarm on it also started to sound. I thought there was not much point in pressing any button on the machine, so I just switched off the machine straight away. Then it stopped leaking at once, thank goodness!

Q7

Roger: Well, I think that was the only thing you could do.

Woman: Oh then, I found my floor was nearly a disaster. As it is made of wood rather than marble, it could not be soaked in water for a long time, so what I did in the next 2 hours was wiping up the water on the floor!

Roger: Right.

Woman: Later I tried the washing machine once more, but the problem still existed.

Q8

Roger: Well, I've taken down all the related information. Later we'll send a client engineer to your house to fix it.

Woman: OK. Could you arrange the repair work as soon as possible, as I'm too busy at work to do the laundry by hand? How about this Saturday?

Q9

Roger: Umm ... I have to check the schedule of the repairman ... Oh sorry, Madam, Saturday has been occupied. The earliest day we can arrange for you is next Tuesday. Is that OK with you?

Q10

Woman: Fine, I can take a leave from work that day. Anyway, thanks. Oh, my house is easy to find. It's near the Central Market, just across from the Post Office.

Roger: All right. And the last thing, could you tell me your phone number, please?

Woman: Sure. It's 3864 7757.

Roger: OK. I've got it. The repairman will contact you before he comes.

Woman: OK. Thank you very much.

Roger: You're welcome. Bye!

Woman: Bye!

听力场景

- 谈话场景：咨询场景
- 人物关系：工作人员与顾客
- 谈话话题：洗衣机维修

词汇注释

in the top right-hand corner 在右上角

warranty *n.* 保修

send in 派遣

exact *adj.* 确切的

in detail 详细地

get down to doing sth. 着手做某事

do gardening 做园艺

leak *v.* 漏水

entire *adj.* 整个的

be out of control 失去控制

marble *n.* 大理石

schedule *n.* 时间表

repairman *n.* 维修工

交际与语言表达

1. “I’m calling about the washing machine I bought from the mall several months ago. There’s something wrong with it at the moment, so what do I have to do?” (我打电话来是为了几个月前在商场购买的那台洗衣机。它现在出故障了，我该怎么办呢?) 其中 I’m calling about 意为“我打电话来是为了”，为打电话时常用的开头语。
2. “And the card here says this washing machine has a 2-year warranty, so it’s definitely within the period.” (这张卡上写着这台洗衣机的保修期是两年，所以它肯定在保修期之内。) 其中 definitely 用作副词，表示一种肯定的语气；within the period 此处意为“在保修期之内”。
3. “But after about 30 minutes when I came back to the house, I found it was leaking! The water had soaked the entire floor.” (可是大约 30 分钟后，当我回去时，我发现洗衣机正在漏水！整个地板都被浸湿了。) 其中 soak 意为“使浸湿”。
4. “I thought there was not much point in pressing any button on the machine, so I just switched off the machine straight away.” (我认为按洗衣机上的任何按钮都没有太大意义，所以我就马上关掉了洗衣机。) 其中 there was not much point in doing sth. 意为“做某事没有太大意义”；press the button 意为“按按钮”；switch off 意为“关掉”，可同义替换为 turn off；straight away 意为“马上，立刻”。
5. “As it is made of wood rather than marble, it could not be soaked in water for a long time, so what I did in the next 2 hours was wiping up the water on the floor!” (因为地板的材质是木头而不是大理石，不能长时间泡在水中，所以接下来我花了两个小时擦干地板上的水!) 其中 be made of ... 意为“由……制成”；wipe up 意为“擦干，擦掉”。
6. “Could you arrange the repair work as soon as possible, as I’m too busy at work to do the laundry by hand?” (你能尽快安排工作人员来修吗？因为我工作太忙了，没有时间手洗。) 其中 as

soon as possible 意为“尽快”；too ... to ... 意为“太……以至于不能……”；do the laundry 意为“洗衣服”；by hand 意为“用手”。

7. “I have to check the schedule of the repairman ... Oh sorry, Madam, Saturday has been occupied.” (我得查一下维修人员的时间表。对不起,女士,周六已经约满了。) 其中 check 意为“查看”；occupy 意为“占用, 占据(时间等)”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 CWX576884

听前预测：定位词 Reference number；提示词 Reference number，此处应填字母和数字的组合。

题目解析：第 1-4 题考查个人信息填空。本题中的定位词 Reference number（参考编号）不容易发生替换，只需要跟上音频记录下字母和数字的组合即可。因此答案为 CWX576884。注意 double eight 会出现连读。

Question 2 答案 9/nine months

听前预测：定位词 purchase；提示词 Time，此处应填时间类名词。

题目解析：定位词 purchase 在录音中被替换为 buy，提示词 Time 以 when 体现，注意听之后出现的时间。首先出现了 last summer，但与题干的 ago 无法搭配使用，可排除。随后出现了答案信息：“... it was about 9 months ago.” 需要注意的是，答案信息出现后又出现了一个干扰时间 2-year，不但词性不合适，且不符合题干限定 purchase，因为它是 warranty period（保修期限）。因此答案为 9 months 或 nine months。

Question 3 答案 Middle Street

听前预测：定位词 address；提示词 address，此处应填地址，格式为“路名+路”。

题目解析：题干的条件限定为 Current，意味着录音中很可能会出现 old/previous address 作为干扰信息。另外，表示路的词汇一般为 road、street、avenue、lane、drive 这几个词，而表示路名的单词，录音中通常不会给出拼写，但有规律可循，大部分路名是景观类词汇，如 forest、mountain、lake 等，也可能是方位类词汇，如 north、south 等，本题答案恰好属于后者。因此答案为 Middle Street。

Question 4 答案 GO19 4KE

听前预测：定位词 Postcode；提示词 Postcode，此处应填字母和数字的组合。

题目解析：定位词 Postcode 无法替换，跟上录音即可，但需要注意的是，本题紧跟上一题，答案出现较快，在听到含有 postcode 的问句时，就要集中注意力迅速写下答案。若前一题的地址还没写完，建议平时多练习使用简写，如用 St. 表示 street。因此答案为 GO19 4KE。

Question 5 答案 water

听前预测：定位词 floor、wet；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词 floor 出现在答案后，wet 在录音中被替换为 soaked，所以在做该题时需要有意识地先抓取符合答案的名词，结合场景以及前一句所提到的洗衣机漏水（it was leaking）也可以找到答案词。因此答案为 water。

Question 6 答案 switched off

听前预测：定位词 out of control；提示词 and、immediately，此处应填动词过去式。

题目解析：定位词 out of control 在录音中原词重现，但需要注意空白处要填写的动作是 the woman 发出的。out of control 之后出现的动作有 started to sound、pressing any button、switched off、stopped leaking，只有 pressing any button 和 switched off 是这位女士发出的动作，且 pressing any button 以否定形式出现。另外，题干中的 immediately 在录音中被替换为 straight away。因此答案为 switched off。

Question 7 答案 wood

听前预测：定位词 floor；提示词 is made of，此处应填表示材质的名词。

题目解析：本题难度不大，定位词和提示词均在录音中原词重现，注意通过否定信号词 rather than 来排除干扰信息 marble。因此答案为 wood。

Question 8 答案 client engineer

听前预测：提示词 Ask、a，此处应填表示人的名词。

题目解析：考虑到 Ask 和 repair 的同义替换较多，所以本题没有很好的定位词。在预判出空白处要填表示人的名词之后，有意识地去抓取符合预判的词汇即可。录音中没有干扰信息，并将题干中的 repair 替换成了 fix（这是一对高频替换词）。因此答案为 client engineer。

Question 9 答案 next Tuesday

听前预测：定位词 repairman；提示词 available，此处应填时间类名词。

题目解析：本题难度不大，在女士问“How about this Saturday?”时，需要注意听工作人员的回答。工作人员回答周六的时间已经约满了，所以排除 this Saturday 这个干扰信息。接着提出最早的时间是 next Tuesday，提示词 available 在录音中被替换为 we can arrange for you。因此答案为 next Tuesday。注意不能漏掉 next。

Question 10 答案 Post Office

听前预测：定位词 house；提示词 opposite、the，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：定位词 house 出现后，答案信息随即出现：“It’s near the Central Market, just across from the Post Office.” 注意排除干扰信息 Central Market，其前的介词为 near，不符合题干限定 opposite，而 opposite 在录音中被替换为 just across from（就在……对面）。因此答案为 Post Office。

PART 2

听力原文

Good morning everyone, I'm Dave, the manager of Creton running sports club. Today I'll tell you something about the running competition which will be held next month. As we know, the annual run is one of the most popular events in our town, and it attracts young and old every year.

This year we will continue the tradition, but there're some small adjustments. First about the date, the exact time of the run is still on the first Saturday of May, but we'll inform you in advance if it's to be delayed due to bad weather. The run used to start at the park, which is being refurbished at the moment, so this time all the runners are expected to gather in front of the castle and start from there. The actual run begins at 9 am, but the runners start arriving at about 8.45, so some of you might have to get up early that morning if you live far away. Someone has asked how long you'll be required to run. In the past few years, the runners have had to complete the distance of five miles, but most people want to do a bit more than that, so we will lengthen it to seven miles this time. Some of you might not be sure whether you can run that far, so you'd better start doing a bit of training. Q11

I'm excited to tell you that this year we've got the sponsorship from a big company, who has promised to cover all the competition expenses, including the prize for the champion. The runner with the shortest time will be awarded sports equipment worth about one thousand pounds. Each runner will be timed from the starting point till the end. When you cross the finish line marked on the ground of the station, you'll be given a bar code, and you should take this to one of the run volunteers who will scan it. Then you can get your time on the computer immediately. And the volunteers will collect all the results. Q12

If you are interested in the run, I suggest you register as soon as possible. The deadline is next Sunday. However, I should tell you this year you can't enrol through the Internet but have to go to the town hall and give all the personal information and sign your name. It doesn't cost anything to register, as I've just said, all the costs related to the competition will be paid by our sponsor. As for the age limit, you have to be at least sixteen, and the top limit is now seventy, Q13

Q14

Q15

Q16

though you need to obtain a health certificate from your doctor if you're over sixty years old.

If you do come and participate in the run, I definitely recommend that you should prepare an extra pair of shoes, as last year one of the runners got something wrong with his shoes during the running and had to give up halfway through the competition. Besides, a jacket will also be advisable, so you don't catch a cold after sweating a lot during the running. There is no need to worry about snacks or drinks, as every runner will be supplied with chocolates and bottled water.

Q17

To prepare for this annual running competition, our club is going to organise a training class for all the participants. In the class an experienced trainer will teach you the professional steps on how to do a running competition, like warming up before running. For those who plan to do training by yourselves, there're some suggestions for you. First, don't just do morning jogging with your dog. Remember that you're going to compete with others. I know some people like to exercise in groups, but it's more effective to run with your friend who can be your rival and stimulate your potential. Then I suggest you make a record of your running time. It can show whether you've made any progress day by day. What's more, you'd better get used to different roads and paths in the countryside or village, as you won't just be running on level ground during the competition. By the way, you don't have to run in all kinds of weather, as I've just said our competition is going to be held in good weather.

Q18

Q19

Q20

Well, that's all the details about the running competition. If you have any other questions, please call our club at 8345 6234. Anyone who is interested in the run, just get started.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：介绍场景
- 人物关系：运动俱乐部经理独白
- 谈话话题：长跑比赛介绍

词汇注释

competition *n.* 比赛
annual *adj.* 一年一度的
adjustment *n.* 调整
inform *v.* 通知
lengthen *v.* 延长
sponsorship *n.* 赞助
expense *n.* 费用，开支
champion *n.* 冠军
award *v.* 奖励
bar code 条形码
volunteer *n.* 志愿者

scan *v.* 扫描
register *v.* 注册报名
enrol *v.* 注册
sign *v.* 签（名）
sponsor *n.* 赞助商
certificate *n.* 证明书
sweat *v.* 出汗
warm up 做热身运动
jogging *n.* 慢跑
stimulate *v.* 激发
potential *n.* 潜力

交际与语言表达

1. “As we know, the annual run is one of the most popular events in our town, and it attracts young and old every year.”（众所周知，一年一度的长跑比赛是我们镇上最受欢迎的活动之一，每年都吸引着老老少少。）其中 young and old 意为“老老少少”，young 和 old 分别表示“年轻人”和“老年人”。
2. “First about the date, the exact time of the run is still on the first Saturday of May, but we'll inform you in advance if it's to be delayed due to bad weather.”（首先关于举办日期，具体时间还是五月份的第一个周六，但是如果天气不好需要延期的话，我们会提前通知。）其中 in advance 意为“提前”，可同义替换为 ahead of time；due to 意为“由于”。
3. “The run used to start at the park, which is being refurbished at the moment, so this time all the runners are expected to gather in front of the castle and start from there.”（长跑比赛以前通常以公园为起点，但是目前公园正在被翻修，所以这次，我们希望所有的选手都在城堡前集合，并从那里出发。）其中 used to 意为“以前”；refurbish 意为“翻修”，可同义替换为 redecorate；be expected to 意为“被期望做”。
4. “I'm excited to tell you that this year we've got the sponsorship from a big company, who has promised to cover all the competition expenses, including the prize for the champion.”（我很激动地告诉你们，我们今年得到了一家大公司的赞助，他们承诺会支付比赛中的所有费用，包括冠军的奖品。）其中 be excited to do sth. 意为“激动地做某事”；promise to do sth. 意为“承

诺做某事”；cover 意为“支付（费用）”。

5. “As for the age limit, you have to be at least sixteen, and the top limit is now seventy, though you need to obtain a health certificate from your doctor if you're over sixty years old.”（至于年龄限制，你至少得满 16 岁，上限现在是 70 岁，但是 60 岁以上的人需要先从医生那里获得一张健康证明。）其中 top limit 意为“上限”；obtain 意为“获得”；health certificate 意为“健康证明”。
6. “If you do come and participate in the run, I definitely recommend that you should prepare an extra pair of shoes, as last year one of the runners got something wrong with his shoes during the running and had to give up halfway through the competition.”（如果你确定来参加比赛，我强烈建议你准备一双备用的鞋，因为去年有一名选手在比赛时鞋子坏了，不得不中途放弃了比赛。）其中 if you do come 中的 do 表示一种强调语气；participate in 意为“参加”，可同义替换为 join in 或 take part in；halfway 用作副词，意为“中途”。
7. “What's more, you'd better get used to different roads and paths in the countryside or village, as you won't just be running on level ground during the competition.”（另外，你最好习惯乡村的那些不同的道路和小径，因为比赛时你途径的不只是平地。）其中 get used to 意为“习惯于”，可同义替换为 be used to 或 be accustomed to；level 用作形容词，意为“平坦的”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 castle

听前预测：定位词 Starting point、this year；提示词 at the，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：定位词 Starting point 在录音中以 start 出现，注意排除干扰信息。首先听到地点类名词 park，但录音中提到的是 used to（以前），不符合题干限定 this year。接着 this time 出现，符合 this year 限定，注意抓取随后出现的地点类名词。因此答案为 castle。

Question 12 答案 7/seven miles

听前预测：定位词 Distance；提示词 Distance，此处应填数字和长度单位的组合。

题目解析：本题定位不难，但需要排除干扰信息。定位词 Distance 原词重现，随后听到 five miles，不过它对应的时间是 the past few years，转折信号词 but 之后出现的 seven miles 对应的才是这次举办的时间。因此答案为 7 miles 或 seven miles。注意填写答案时不要漏掉长度单位。

Question 13 答案 sports equipment

听前预测：定位词 Prize、winner；提示词 for，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词 Prize 原词重现，the champion 替换了题干中的 the winner，接着出现了答案信息：“The runner with the shortest time will be awarded ...”其中 The runner with the shortest time 对应 the winner，be awarded（被授予）对应 Prize。因此答案为 sports equipment。

Question 14 答案 station

听前预测：定位词 Finishing point；提示词 at the，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：定位词 Finishing point 在录音中以 cross the finish line 出现，答案信息紧跟其后出现，无干扰信息，抓取地点类名词即可。因此答案为 station。

Question 15 答案 town hall

听前预测：定位词 Registration；提示词 site、at the，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：定位词 Registration 在录音中先以 register 出现，后又被替换为 enrol 再次出现，注意通过否定信号词 can't 排除干扰信息 the Internet，随后转折信号词 but 之后出现的地点才是正确答案。因此答案为 town hall。

Question 16 答案 16/sixteen

听前预测：定位词 Age limit；提示词 under，此处应填与年龄有关的数字。

题目解析：本题的题干限定为 under ... are not allowed，说明考查的是参加比赛人员的年龄下限。定位词 Age limit 出现后，答案信息跟着出现，其中 at least 替换了提示词 under，通过 top limit（上限）可排除之后出现的数字。因此答案为 16 或 sixteen。

Question 17 答案 jacket

听前预测：定位词 spare shoes；提示词 a、and，此处应填单数名词，且与 spare shoes 并列。

题目解析：定位词 spare shoes 先于答案出现，在录音中被替换为 extra pair of shoes。并列信号词 Besides 出现，意味着答案即将出现，注意抓取符合预判的单数名词，其中 advisable 替换了题干中的 Need to。因此答案为 jacket。

Questions 18-20 答案 B & F & G (IN ANY ORDER)

听前预测：定位词 training advice。

题目解析：本部分的核心考点依然是对干扰信息的否定识别。选项 D 的信息最早出现，不过这不属于说话者的建议，而是培训师课上会讲的内容，可排除。接着听到题干中 advice 的同义替换 suggestions 出现，比较容易听出，注意认真听取之后的内容。首先，表示序列关系的信号词 First 引导第一条建议出现，先是听到了选项 A 中的 dogs，但伴随否定形式 don't 出现，可排除，然后听到选项 E 中的 groups，但紧接着出现了转折信号词 but，意味着选项 E 被否定，同时肯定了 but 之后出现的内容，即 run with your friend，对应选项 B 的 compete with a friend。其次，表示序列关系的信号词 Then 提示第二条建议即将出现，其中 suggest 对应 advice，make a record of your running time 对应选项 F 中的 time yourself。接着，并列信号词 What's more 引出第三条建议，其中 had better 表示一种肯定建议，different roads and paths 替换了选项 G 中的 various types of roads and paths。最后，听到了选项 C 中的 all weather，不过也是通过 don't 予以了否定。因此答案为 B & F & G。

PART 3

听力原文

- Mona:** Hello Tom, sorry I'm late.
- Tom:** Hi Mona, no problem. I heard you've finished the essay for the management course. Which company did you focus on?
- Mona:** It was finished last week. I chose the hotel where I interned last summer and mainly concentrated on my work experience there.
- Tom:** Could you give me some details? I'm interested.
- Mona:** Well, during my three-month internship, I observed every part of the hotel carefully each day and also talked with some of my colleagues. I've found some problems in different parts of the hotel and made a conclusion in the essay. Let me start from the reception desk. I noticed the staff there kept doing the same thing every day, like answering the phone, helping guests with check-in and check-out, etc. There was nothing special for them. Q21
- Tom:** That must be very boring.
- Mona:** Yeah I think so. And in the restaurant, the employees told me that they must obey the rules exactly. For example, if they don't wear uniforms during working hours, 20% of their daily wages will be deducted. And then about the coffee bar. During peak hours, I was asked to help in the coffee bar several times, as a shortage of hands always made many customers wait long for ordering, eating or paying the bills. Their own staff could not control customer flow. Q22
- Tom:** Oh, that seems a little messy.
- Mona:** Yes, definitely. And the place where I worked was a shop selling towels, and pyjamas as well as souvenirs. Every day I had to be there from 9 am to 6 pm. My duty was to set up the window display and serve the customers. At first it seemed interesting, but later I found this work was a bit tough. Every night when I got off work, I was nearly exhausted. What I wanted was just a good rest and sleep. Q23
- Tom:** Doesn't sound like an easy job.
- Mona:** It definitely wasn't. Then there was the personnel office. I went there on the first day when I arrived at the hotel. As I was not familiar with everything, I asked the staff several questions. But Q24
- Q25

the employee of the personnel office seemed a bit annoyed and started complaining, which gave me a very bad impression. Lastly, as regards cleaning, it wasn't too bad compared with other parts of the hotel, except the vacuum cleaners, which were probably bought such a long time ago that the sound seemed too loud when they were working. But fortunately, the hotel hasn't received any complaint from the customers so far.

Q26

Tom: I think you've benefited a lot from the internship.

Mona: Yeah, absolutely. In the beginning, I just wanted to complete the essay for the course. But in the end, I found it has given me some practical examples which are helpful to what I intend to do after graduation, as you know I've always wanted to do something related to hotel management. Due to the time limitation, I still haven't got a clear idea of some specific work positions.

Q27

Tom: Well, I heard you're going to give us a presentation of your essay next time in class?

Mona: Yes, actually I'm not so good at giving a presentation. But the tutor says that's just what he wants me to do, to know what is important when doing a presentation, like how to attract the audience, make eye contact and make gestures, etc., and other students can learn from my presentation.

Q28

Tom: I'm looking forward to it. You know, now I'm only in the second year of the course, and I have to write an essay next semester. But I have no idea about where I can do an internship. There're several hotels which I'm interested in. Do you think I should call their managers?

Mona: Well, I suggest you'd better not because you're more likely to be rejected by them. There is a career office on campus that has got a list of companies offering internship opportunities to students. The office will help you contact where you want to go. You just have to prepare your personal information like the CV. Oh, don't forget to provide a reference from the tutor.

Q29

Tom: Great! I've got it.

Mona: So, have you got any plans for your essay?

Tom: I've noticed that the hotel industry is developing at a high speed. People are more and more concerned about the quality of accommodation.

Q30

What I'm struck by is the numerous statistics showing the ever-increasing number of five-star hotels, so I intend to carry out extensive research on this aspect. I'm thinking about using video as a research method, but I haven't decided yet.

Mona: I think it's an interesting topic. Anyway, if you have any questions later, I will be happy to help.

Tom: Thanks a lot, Mona.

Mona: You're welcome.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：两名学生
- 谈话话题：课程论文讨论（酒店实习）

词汇注释

intern *v.* 实习

internship *n.* 实习期；实习工作

observe *v.* 观察

colleague *n.* 同事

reception *n.* 接待

staff *n.* 工作人员

check-in *n.* 登记入住

check-out *n.* 退房

obey *v.* 遵守

uniform *n.* 工作服

wage *n.* 工资

deduct *v.* 扣除

peak hour 高峰期

flow *n.* 流量

towel *n.* 毛巾

pyjamas *n.* 睡衣（美式拼写为 pajamas）

souvenir *n.* 纪念品

exhausted *adj.* 筋疲力尽的

annoyed *adj.* 生气的

complain *v.* 抱怨

vacuum cleaner 真空吸尘器

complaint *n.* 抱怨

gesture *n.* 手势

semester *n.* 学期

reject *v.* 拒绝

CV *abbr.* 个人简历（curriculum vitae）

reference *n.* 推荐信

numerous *adj.* 许多的

statistic *n.* 统计数据（通常用作复数）

ever-increasing *adj.* 不断增长的

extensive *adj.* 广泛的

交际与语言表达

1. "During peak hours, I was asked to help in the coffee bar several times, as a shortage of hands always made many customers wait long for ordering, eating or paying the bills. Their own staff

could not control customer flow.”(高峰期的时候,我曾被叫去咖啡馆帮过几次忙,因为人手短缺,很多顾客在点单、用餐或付账时都要等很长时间。咖啡馆自己的员工没办法控制客流。)其中 be asked to do sth. 意为“被要求做某事”; a shortage of hands 意为“人手短缺”; pay the bills 意为“付账,买单”; customer flow 意为“客流”。

2. “Every night when I got off work, I was nearly exhausted. What I wanted was just a good rest and sleep.”(每天晚上下班的时候,我都几乎筋疲力尽了。我只想好好休息一下,睡个好觉。)其中 get off work 意为“下班”。
3. “But the employee of the personnel office seemed a bit annoyed and started complaining, which gave me a very bad impression.”(但是人事部的员工看起来有点生气,并开始抱怨,这给我留下了很不好的印象。)其中 personnel office 意为“人事部”; give sb. a ... impression 意为“给某人留下……的印象”。
4. “But in the end, I found it has given me some practical examples which are helpful to what I intend to do after graduation, as you know I’ve always wanted to do something related to hotel management.”(但最后,我发现这让我积累了一些实际的经验,对我毕业后打算从事的事业有很大的帮助,你知道我一直想做跟酒店管理有关的工作。)其中 be helpful to 意为“有助于”; intend to do 意为“打算做”; related to ... 意为“与……有关的”。
5. “But the tutor says that’s just what he wants me to do, to know what is important when doing a presentation, like how to attract the audience, make eye contact and make gestures, etc., and other students can learn from my presentation.”(但导师说这正是他想让我进行展示的原因,他想让我知道在做展示时什么比较重要,比如如何吸引观众、如何进行眼神交流、如何做手势等,其他学生也可以从中进行学习。)其中 do a presentation 意为“做一场展示”; make eye contact 意为“眼神交流”; make a gesture 意为“做手势”; learn from ... 意为“从……中学习”。
6. “There is a career office on campus that has got a list of companies offering internship opportunities to students.”(学校有一个职业指导办公室,他们有一份给学生提供实习机会的公司名单。)其中 career office 意为“职业指导办公室”,主要职责是给学生提供就业咨询和招聘信息; on campus 意为“在校园内”, off campus 则意为“在校园外”; a list of ... 意为“……的清单”。
7. “What I’m struck by is the numerous statistics showing the ever-increasing number of five-star hotels, so I intend to carry out extensive research on this aspect.”(吸引我的是,大量统计数据表明五星级酒店的数量在不断增加,所以我打算在这方面进行广泛的研究。)其中 be struck by ... 意为“被……吸引”; five-star hotel 意为“五星级酒店”; carry out 意为“做,进行(研究等)”,可同义替换为 do/conduct/undertake。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 C

听前预测:定位词 reception。

题目解析：配对题的核心考点在于对同义替换的识别，包括题干和选项在录音中发生的同义替换。本部分 6 道题的题干均为酒店的一部分，其名称不易发生替换，精确定位后重点听选项的同义替换即可。本题定位词 reception 原词重现后，紧跟答案信息：“I noticed the staff there kept doing the same thing every day, like answering the phone, helping guests with check-in and check-out, etc. There was nothing special for them.” 其中 doing the same thing every day 以及 nothing special 为选项 C 中 daily routine 的具体展开替换，routine 意为“常规，惯例”。因此答案为 C。

Question 22 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 restaurant。

题目解析：本题难度不大，定位词 restaurant 出现后，答案信息随即出现：“... the employees told me that they must obey the rules exactly.” 其中 must obey the rules exactly 替换了选项 B 中的 very strict。之后 Mona 还通过举例进行了具体说明。因此答案为 B。

Question 23 答案 D

听前预测：定位词 coffee bar。

题目解析：听到定位词 coffee bar 之后可锁定答案句：“... as a shortage of hands always made many customers wait long for ordering, eating or paying the bills.” 只需听出 a shortage of hands 与选项 D 中的 lacks sufficient staff 为同义替换即可。还可通过之后听到的“Their own staff could not control customer flow.” 来判断，这也是在表达人手不够。因此答案为 D。

Question 24 答案 F

听前预测：定位词 shop。

题目解析：本题定位词 shop 距离答案信息较远，中间描述了工作的时间和内容，不过转折信号词 but 的出现预示着答案即将出现：“... but later I found this work was a bit tough. Every night when I got off work, I was nearly exhausted.” 其中 tough 和 exhausted 替换了选项 F 中的 very tiring。因此答案为 F。

Question 25 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 personnel office。

题目解析：同上一题，定位词 personnel office 出现后没有马上出现答案句，依然是通过转折信号词 But 来锁定答案句：“But the employee of the personnel office seemed a bit annoyed and started complaining ...” 其中 a bit annoyed 和 started complaining 替换了选项 A 中的 lacks patience。因此答案为 A。

Question 26 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 cleaning。

题目解析：本题不难，定位词 cleaning 和答案信息出现在同一句中：“... which were probably bought such a long time ago that the sound seemed too loud when they were working.” 其中 the sound seemed too loud 替换了选项 E 中的 noisy。因此答案为 E。

Question 27 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 benefit；提示词 Mona。

题目解析：本题可通过 Tom 的话来定位，提示词暗示答案会出现在 Mona 的回答中。首先出现了选项 B 中 dissertation 的对应信息 essay，不过随后出现了 But，可排除选项 B，重点听 But 之后的内容：“But in the end, I found it has given me some practical examples which are helpful to what I intend to do after graduation ...” 其中 helpful 替换了选项 A 中的 good，what I intend to do after graduation 替换了 her future job。选项 C 中的 know something about the specific job 在录音中被替换为 got a clear idea of some specific work positions，同样作为干扰信息出现，通过其前的否定信号词 haven't 可排除。因此答案为 A。

Question 28 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 tutor、presentation；提示词 tutor。

题目解析：提示词暗示答案应为 tutor 的意见。定位词 presentation 先出现，接着听到了选项 A 中 skilfully 的否定信息 not so good at，故排除。答案信息依然由 But 引出，同时 tutor 一并出现：“But the tutor says ... and other students can learn from my presentation.” 其中 other students can learn from my presentation 对应选项 C 中的 show other students how to do a presentation。选项 B 在录音中未提及。因此答案为 C。

Question 29 答案 A

听前预测：提示词 Mona。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，注意通过对话的推进定位。提示词暗示答案由 Mona 提供。首先听到了选项 C 中的 manager，随即听到 Mona 给出了否定回答，故排除选项 C。接着答案句出现：“There is a career office on campus that has got a list of companies offering internship opportunities to students. The office will help you contact where you want to go.” 其中 career office on campus 替换了选项 A 中的 university's career centre。而选项 B 同样是作为干扰信息，于正确答案后出现，但存在语义偏差，录音中是说需要 tutor 提供一封推荐信，并非选项 B 所说的“去和 tutor 谈论此事”。因此答案为 A。

Question 30 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 plan、essay；提示词 Tom。

题目解析：提示词暗示答案会出现在 Tom 的回答中。定位词 plan 和 essay 同时出现在 Mona 的提问中，注意听 Tom 的回答。首先听到了 “... the hotel industry is developing at high speed.”，注意它与选项 C 中的 how the hotel industry works 存在语义偏差。之后听到：“What I'm struck by is ... the ever-increasing number of five-star hotels, so I intend to carry out extensive research on this aspect.” 其中 the ever-increasing number of five-star hotels 替换了选项 A 中的 the rise of five-star hotels，intend to 替换了题干中的 plan。最后提到了干扰选项 B，但可通过转折信号词 but 和否定信号词 haven't decided 排除。因此答案为 A。

PART 4

 听力原文

In my presentation, I'm going to talk about salt. In modern times, when we talk about salt, people may associate it with high blood pressure or increased heart risk, and many health experts warn that we should use less salt in our meals and dishes. However, we should not ignore its importance in our cuisine and even in early human history.

Salt is one of the oldest, most ubiquitous food seasonings. The taste of salt is one of the basic human tastes. More importantly, salt plays an indispensable role in the health of human beings. For example, it regulates the body's acid-base balance. Because of its importance to survival, salt has often been considered a valuable commodity during human history.

Q31

This can be tracked all the way back to Ancient Greece, Ancient Egypt and Ancient Rome when salt was highly valued and used as a method of trade and currency. In Ancient Rome, the busiest road leading to the city was the 'Via Salaria', which means 'the salt route' in English. A soldier's pay, which partly consisted of salt, was known as 'solarium argentum' in Latin, from which we derived the English word 'salary'. A soldier's salary was cut if he 'was not worth his salt', an expression still used today.

Q32

In fact, salt was not only the first condiment discovered but also the first preservative. We know today that food goes bad because microorganisms in the food multiply in abundance, and a high-salt environment is not conducive to microbial reproduction. Extremely high concentrations of salt can even kill microorganisms in the food. The ancients certainly didn't know this, but they did know that 'salted food can be preserved for a long time'.

The use of salt as a preservative can be traced to ancient Sweden. At first, hunting was the principal means of livelihood. In this case, meat supplies were unlikely to be frequent. What's more, fewer animals were available for hunting. In order to ensure the supply of meat, many families in Sweden began to raise animals in the surrounding forests during the summer, when the weather was suitable for animals to survive. These animals were fed every day until about

Q33

three to four months later, that's in October, they were ready to be butchered for meat, and that was the only month when ancient Swedish people had fresh meat on their table. Then with the continuous increase in productivity, people finally had some meat left. However, how to store the meat had become a headache, until someone invented a whole new way to preserve food: salting. People tried to keep meat from going bad by adding some salt to it, and it could be preserved for several months and even years.

Q34

There was evidence that salt was widely used to preserve meat. Historical documents in 1573 recorded the Swedish king's everyday meals, mentioning that 175 pounds of meat was consumed each year, but over 150 pounds was salty. From this we can clearly see the importance of salt in Sweden at that time. In addition, the documents also noted the annual sales of beer in Sweden soared during that period, and this must be related to high levels of salt in their food.

Q35

Q36

Now, let's turn to the sources of salt. Where is salt from? Well, salt is common in nature. It has long been found that salt can be extracted from sea water, mineral deposits, saline lakes, brine spring, etc., among which the two most important ones are oceans and basins. On the floor of the latter often lie deserts where traces of salt can be found, such as the Sahara.

Q37

Furthermore, the quality of different salt types varies a lot. For example, salt from sea water is always mixed with impurities, so after the salt is dried, the sediments and other chemicals need to be purified before eating. However, this is not the case with salt from spring water. We can hardly find any impurities, and the salt level is much more concentrated.

Q38

Then how did people distribute salt around the world? Of course, in modern times we have various ways of transporting goods. But in ancient times, it was not the case. Take ancient Sweden we mentioned before as an example. Because of the heavy use of salt in the diet, Sweden could not feed itself and had to import large amounts of salt from other countries. In order to make sure they could buy enough salt from abroad, the Swedish had to attach great importance to shipping and keep it undamaged, as it was the most crucial way at that time.

Q39

While in other ancient countries, in order to distribute salt to other places, groups of men were employed. They put bags of salt on their shoulders or backs

and moved them to the surrounding regions. And gradually these people were considered as a mode of transport in early times. Later, with the improvement of traffic conditions, salt trade between different regions was boosted, and long-distance food trade was also promoted, making communication between different cultures more frequent and ...

Q40

听力场景

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：主讲人独白
- 谈话话题：盐的早期历史

词汇注释

cuisine *n.* 烹饪
 ubiquitous *adj.* 普遍存在的
 indispensable *adj.* 不可缺少的
 regulate *v.* 调节
 acid-base balance 酸碱平衡
 commodity *n.* 商品
 track *v.* 追溯
 currency *n.* 货币
 derive *v.* 从……衍生出
 condiment *n.* 调味品
 preservative *n.* 防腐剂
 microorganism *n.* 微生物
 microbial *adj.* 微生物的
 reproduction *n.* 繁殖

trace *v.* 追溯
 raise *v.* 饲养
 butcher *v.* 宰杀
 productivity *n.* 生产力
 extract *v.* 提取
 basin *n.* 盆地
 trace *n.* 踪迹
 impurity *n.* 杂质
 sediment *n.* 沉淀物
 purify *v.* 净化
 spring water 泉水
 crucial *adj.* 重要的
 boost *v.* 促进

交际与语言表达

1. “In modern times, when we talk about salt, people may associate it with high blood pressure or increased heart risk, and many health experts warn that we should use less salt in our meals and dishes.” (在现代,当我们谈到盐时,人们可能会把它和高血压或增加心脏病风险联系在一起,很多健康专家也提醒我们在饮食中要少用盐。)其中 associate ... with ... 意为“把……和……联系在一起”; high blood pressure 意为“高血压”; warn that 意为“提醒,警告”。
2. “This can be tracked all the way back to Ancient Greece, Ancient Egypt and Ancient Rome when salt was highly valued and used as a method of trade and currency.” (盐作为有价值的商品可以

一直追溯到古希腊、古埃及和古罗马时期,当时盐受到了高度重视,并且被用作一种贸易和货币手段。)其中 be tracked back to 意为“被追溯到”;be highly valued 意为“被高度重视”;as a method of ... 意为“作为一种……的方式或手段”。

3. “A soldier’s pay, which partly consisted of salt, was known as ‘solarium argentum’ in Latin, from which we derived the English word ‘salary’. A soldier’s salary was cut if he ‘was not worth his salt’, an expression still used today.” (士兵的部分薪水是由盐组成的,在拉丁语中被称为“solarium argentum”,英语单词“salary”就是从该词衍生而来。如果说一个士兵“不值他的盐”,意思就是说他也不称职,他的工资就会被削减,该说法一直沿用至今。)其中 consist of ... 意为“由……组成”;be worth sth. 意为“值得某物”。
4. “We know today that food goes bad because microorganisms in the food multiply in abundance, and a high-salt environment is not conducive to microbial reproduction.” (现在我们知道食物变质是因为里面的微生物大量繁殖,而高盐环境不利于微生物的繁殖)。其中 go bad 意为“(食物)变坏”,go 用作系动词,表示“变得”,后跟形容词;multiply 意为“大量繁殖”;in abundance 意为“大量地”;be conducive to 意为“有益于”。
5. “In order to ensure the supply of meat, many families in Sweden began to raise animals in the surrounding forests during the summer, when the weather was suitable for animals to survive.” (为了保证肉类的供应,瑞典的许多家庭在夏天天气适合动物生存的时候,就开始在周围的森林里饲养动物。)其中 in order to 意为“为了”;be suitable for 意为“适合”。
6. “In addition, the documents also noted the annual sales of beer in Sweden soared during that period, and this must be related to high levels of salt in their food.” (此外,该文献还指出,在此期间,瑞典啤酒的年销量飙升,这肯定与食品中的高含盐量有关。)其中 soar 意为“急剧增加”;be related to ... 意为“与……有关”;high levels of 意为“高含量的”。
7. “Well, salt is common in nature. It has long been found that salt can be extracted from sea water, mineral deposits, saline lakes, brine spring, etc., among which the two most important ones are oceans and basins. On the floor of the latter often lie deserts where traces of salt can be found, such as the Sahara.” (盐在自然界中很常见。人们早就发现可以从海水、矿物质沉淀、盐湖、盐泉等地方提取出盐,其中最重要的两个来源是海洋和盆地。盆地的底部通常是沙漠,例如撒哈拉沙漠,那里可以发现盐的踪迹。)其中 it has long been found that 意为“很久以前人们就发现”;extract from ... 意为“从……中提取”;mineral deposit 意为“矿物质沉淀”;saline lake 意为“盐湖”;brine spring 意为“盐泉”;floor 意为“(海洋、山谷等的)底”。
8. “For example, salt from sea water is always mixed with impurities, so after the salt is dried, the sediments and other chemicals need to be purified before eating.” (例如,来自海水的盐常混有杂质,所以这类盐被晒干以后,需要先净化掉里面的沉淀物和其他化学物质,之后才能食用。)其中 be mixed with 意为“混有”;chemical 用作名词,意为“化学物质”。
9. “However, this is not the case with salt from spring water. We can hardly find any impurities, and the salt level is much more concentrated.” (但是,来自泉水的盐不是这样的。我们几乎从找不到任何杂质,而且盐的浓度也高得多。)其中 not the case 意为“情况不是这样的”;concentrated 用作形容词,意为“浓缩的”,此处可译为“浓度高的”。

10. “In order to make sure they could buy enough salt from abroad, the Swedish had to attach great importance to shipping and keep it undamaged, as it was the most crucial way at that time.” (为了确保能从国外买到足够的盐, 瑞典人不得不非常重视船运, 并保持它完好无损, 因为船运在当时是最重要的运输方式。) 其中 make sure 意为“确保”; attach great importance to 意为“高度重视”。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 health

听前预测: 定位词 essential、human; 提示词 human, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 本题答案信息由强调信号词 More importantly 引出: “... salt plays an indispensable role in the health of human beings.” 其中 plays an indispensable role in 替换了题干中的 is essential for, 另一个定位词 human 于答案之后紧接着出现, 比较容易听出。因此答案为 health。

Question 32 答案 salary

听前预测: 定位词 Ancient Rome、Latin、Roman soldiers; 此处词性无法确定。

题目解析: 定位词 Ancient Rome 出现时距离答案信息较远, 需耐心等待。随后便听到了其他定位词 soldier、Latin 先后出现在同一句中: “A soldier’s pay, which partly consisted of salt, was known as ‘solarium argentum’ in Latin, from which we derived the English word ‘salary’.” 其中 pay 替换了题干中的 payment, derived A from B 替换了 A comes from B。因此答案为 salary。

Question 33 答案 forests

听前预测: 定位词 Ancient Sweden、Animals; 提示词 local, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 本题与上一题之间间隔较长, 需耐心等待定位词的出现。在定位词 Ancient Sweden 原词重现后, 本题所考查的内容依然没有立马出现, 而是在对当时的情况进行了简单的介绍之后, 才出现了定位词 Animals: “... many families in Sweden began to raise animals in the surrounding forests during the summer ...” 其中 raise 替换了题干中的 were kept, surrounding 替换了 local, during the summer 指的就是 at the right time of year。因此答案为 forests。

Question 34 答案 October

听前预测: 定位词 Fresh meat; 提示词 in, 此处应填地点类或时间类名词。

题目解析: 本题定位词 Fresh meat 出现于答案之后, 属于答案前置。正确的做法是, 在上一题结束后, 根据预判直接抓取附近出现的时间类或地点类名词, 然后再通过后面出现的定位词进行验证。在上一题之后, 可听到: “These animals were fed every day until about three to four months later, that’s in October, they were ready to be butchered for meat, and that was the only month when ancient Swedish people had fresh meat on their table.” 其中出现了时间类名词 October, 后半句中也提到这是当时瑞典人唯一能吃到 fresh meat 的月份, only month 对应 only available。因此答案为 October。

Question 35 答案 king

听前预测：定位词 diet；提示词 the，此处应填名词。

题目解析：根据题干的语义，可判断空白处应该是一个表示人的名词。题干中没有很好的定位词，diet 容易发生替换，注意根据语义进行定位，重点听有关盐的广泛使用的描述。在上一题之后，先是听到了人们如何利用盐来储存剩下来的肉，接着便提到有证据来证明这种做法的广泛性。答案句为：“Historical documents in 1573 recorded the Swedish king's everyday meals, mentioning that 175 pounds of meat was consumed each year, but over 150 pounds was salty.” 其中 Swedish 替换了题干中的 in Sweden，everyday meals 替换了 diet，抓取附近符合预判的词汇即可。因此答案为 king。

Question 36 答案 beer

听前预测：定位词 consumption、food、salty；提示词 consumption，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词 consumption 在录音中被表达为 sales，答案句为：“... the documents also noted the annual sales of beer in Sweden soared during that period ...” 其中 soared 替换了题干中的 increased rapidly。另外两个定位词 food 和 salty 于答案之后才出现，其中 salty 被替换为 high levels of salt。因此答案为 beer。

Question 37 答案 deserts

听前预测：定位词 oceans、basins；提示词 oceans and、in the basins，此处应填地点类复数名词。

题目解析：本题定位词在录音中均原词重现，锁定答案句为：“... among which the two most important ones are oceans and basins. On the floor of the latter often lie deserts where traces of salt can be found, ...” 其中难点在于听懂 the latter 指的就是 basins，空白处要填的词汇应从属于 basins 的一部分，硬实力做题需要听懂意思，技巧性做题只需要抓取 basins 之后符合预判的地点类词汇即可。因此答案为 deserts。

Question 38 答案 concentrated

听前预测：定位词 spring water、sea water；提示词 more、and，此处应填形容词。

题目解析：空白处所填词汇应与 purer 为并列关系。录音中先是听到了 sea water，接着 spring water 由转折信号词 However 引出，答案信息紧跟其后：“We can hardly find any impurities, and the salt level is much more concentrated.” 其中 hardly find any impurities 替换了题干中的 purer，抓取 and 之后出现的符合预判的形容词即可。因此答案为 concentrated。

Question 39 答案 shipping

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

题目解析：定位词 ancient Sweden 出现后，相隔一句无效信息才出现了答案相关信息：“In order to make sure they could buy enough salt from abroad, the Swedish had to attach great importance to shipping and keep it undamaged, ...” 其中 buy ... from abroad 替换了题干中的 imported，keep ... undamaged 替换了 protect，it 指的就是前面的 shipping。因此答案为 shipping。

Question 40 答案 transport

听前预测：定位词 other ancient countries、carrying ... around；提示词 of，此处应填名词。

题目解析：定位词 other ancient countries 出现后，先是对 People carrying salt around 这种行为进行了具体描述，在录音中被表达为 moved them to the surrounding regions，接着便出现了答案信息：“And gradually these people were considered as a mode of transport in early times.” 其中 gradually 替换了题干中的 natural，were considered as 替换了 were seen as，mode 替换了 means。因此答案为 transport。

TEST 4

PART 1

听力原文

Landlord: Hello?

Student: Oh, hello. I wanted to enquire about the house you're going to let out. Is it still available?

Landlord: Yes. May I ask where you heard about it? Was it in an advert?

Student: Right, it was.

Landlord: OK, what do you want to know?

Student: Well, I'm going to share the house with two friends. We've been staying on campus, but we're going to graduate, so we need to find a house as soon as possible. Anyway, could you tell me the exact date when we can move in?

Landlord: Well, the contract with my current tenant is due next week, on May 3rd. And I need a day to clean and check the things in the house, so I think the house will be ready on 5th May. Is that OK?

Q1

Student: Yes, that will be fine. And what we're most concerned about is the rent. We'd like something around 500 dollars a month for each of us, but we could go up to 600 dollars if we have to. But we can't go beyond that.

Landlord: You are lucky – the rent will be 1,700 dollars in total, which is within your budget. You'll need to pay monthly to me, by cash or credit card, I don't mind. And you'll have to pay me 1,500 dollars as a deposit before you move in. The deposit is as insurance, in case you break something.

Q2

Student: OK, that's reasonable.

Landlord: Oh, I nearly forgot. One important thing is that you'll be required to provide a credit check to guarantee your ability to pay the rent every month. This will charge you 15 dollars.

Q3

Student: No problem. How about the facilities?

Landlord: First there are three bedrooms combined with two bathrooms. Then there is a shared kitchen which was refurbished several months ago. By the way, do you cook yourselves?

Q4

Student: Yeah, we like cooking. Do we have to buy our own cookers?

Landlord: Basic facilities for cooking are available, but if you want a dishwasher, I'm sorry it needs to be added later. Q5

Student: I think the basic facilities are enough for us. Is there any place we can park? As one of my friends has a private car.

Landlord: Yes, there is a garage which not only provides space for your car but also has a special section where you can do some of your work. It's very quiet for you to concentrate. Q6

Student: It sounds so special!

Landlord: There are some other utilities I have to tell you. There is a garden in front of the house, in which you will find some interesting plants and beautiful flowers.

Student: Do we have to take care of these plants and flowers?

Landlord: Well, you don't have to worry about that. There will be a professional gardener to do the landscaping in the garden regularly. But you do need to help water the grass once a week. Is it a problem for you? Q7

Student: Of course not. We'd like to do that.

Landlord: Another thing is, in this district every household is arranged with a cleaner responsible for cleaning up the rubbish and recycling, but this service will cost you 15 dollars every month. Q8

Student: What other bills do we have to pay?

Landlord: Bills for electricity, water and gas will also be covered by yourselves.

Student: OK. One more question, is air-conditioning available in the house?

Landlord: If you mean central air-conditioning, I'm afraid there isn't at the moment, but each room has a conditioning unit which is installed on the window. Q9

Student: That will be fine. Anyway, I think it's a good place to live in. Can we go and see the house, please?

Landlord: Yes, of course.

Student: May I have your name and phone number?

Landlord: Yes, I'm Sam Dressler. That's S-A-M, D-R-E-double S-L-E-R. Q10

Student: OK, Sam Dressler, I've got that down.

Landlord: And my phone number is 6753 4571.

Student: Thank you very much. I'll contact you after discussing it with my two friends.

Landlord: No problem. Bye!

Student: Bye!

听力场景

- 谈话场景：租房场景
- 人物关系：房东和学生
- 谈话话题：房屋信息咨询

词汇注释

advert *n.* 广告
 on campus 在校内
 exact *adj.* 确切的
 contract *n.* 合同
 budget *n.* 预算
 charge *v.* 收费
 refurbish *v.* 翻新重装
 cooker *n.* 厨具
 dishwasher *n.* 洗碗机
 garage *n.* 车库

concentrate *v.* 专心
 utility *n.* 公共设施
 water *v.* 给……浇水
 district *n.* 地区
 household *n.* 家庭
 rubbish *n.* 垃圾
 recycling *n.* 回收
 cover *v.* 支付
 install *v.* 安装

交际与语言表达

1. “I wanted to enquire about the house you’re going to let out. Is it still available?” (我想咨询一下您打算出租的房子，房子还能租吗？) 其中 enquire 意为“咨询，打听”，同 inquire; let out 意为“出租”；available 意为“可获得的”，在此处则表示“(房子)可出租的”。
2. “Well, the contract with my current tenant is due next week, on May 3rd.” (我和现在的租客签的合同下周到期，也就是5月3号。) 其中 tenant 意为“租客”；due 意为“到期的”。
3. “The deposit is as insurance, in case you break something.” (押金是用作保险费用，以防万一你弄坏了东西。) 其中 deposit 意为“押金”；insurance 意为“保险费”。
4. “One important thing is that you’ll be required to provide a credit check to guarantee your ability to pay the rent every month.” (有一件很重要的事情，就是你需要提供一份信用核查，以担保你有能力支付每个月的房租。) 其中 credit check 意为“信用核查”；guarantee the ability to ... 意为“担保有做……的能力”。
5. “There will be a professional gardener to do the landscaping in the garden regularly.” (会有一位专业的园丁定期为花园进行景观美化。) 其中 professional 意为“专业的”；gardener 意为“园丁，花匠”；landscaping 意为“景观美化”；regularly 意为“定期地”。
6. “Another thing is, in this district every household is arranged with a cleaner responsible for cleaning up the rubbish and recycling, but this service will cost you 15 dollars every month.” (另外，在这个地区，每户家庭都会有一位清洁工负责垃圾清理和回收，但是这项服务每月需花费你15美元。) 其中 (be) responsible for 意为“负责”；clean up 意为“清理”。

7. “If you mean central air-conditioning, I’m afraid there isn’t at the moment, but each room has a conditioning unit which is installed on the window.” (如果你说的是中央空调的话, 我们目前还没有, 但是每个房间的窗户上都安装了一个空调设备。) 其中 central air-conditioning 意为“中央空调”; conditioning unit 意为“空调设备”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 5(th) May/May 5(th)

听前预测: 定位词 date; 提示词 date, 此处应填日期。

题目解析: 定位词 date 出现后, 先听到了干扰信息 May 3rd, 注意这是房东与现租客合同到期的日子 (... is due), 接着房东说需要花一天时间来打扫和整理, 随后出现的 5th May 才是房子可租住的日期, 其中 be ready 对应题干中的 Available。因此答案为 5(th) May 或 May 5(th)。

Question 2 答案 1700

听前预测: 定位词 rent; 提示词 \$, 此处应填数字。

题目解析: 本题考查对数字的反应速度以及对干扰信息的辨识。定位词 rent 首先出现在学生说的话中, 随后出现了好几个数字, 不过需要注意这都是学生自己所说, 分别为自己的理想价位 (每人每月 500 美元) 和最高可承受价位 (每人每月 600 美元), 都是干扰信息。注意听说话者的角色, 答案会出现在房东的话中。在学生说完后, 房东对 rent 进行说明, 这里给出了 1700 这个数字, 为真正的房租租金。因此答案为 1700。

Question 3 答案 credit check

听前预测: 定位词 \$15; 提示词 rent、deposit, 此处应填名词, 且与 rent 和 deposit 并列。

题目解析: 本题答案前置, 出现在定位词 \$15 之前, 如果死盯定位词可能会错过答案。通过之前的预判可知, 本题答案应与 rent 和 deposit 并列, 所以只要在 deposit 和 \$1,500 出现后, 有意识地听表示并列关系的逻辑衔接, 然后抓取符合预判的词汇即可。本题可通过房东所说的 One important thing 这一表示强调的并列信号词锁定答案句: “... you’ll be required to provide a credit check to guarantee your ability to pay the rent every month.” 抓取其中符合预判的词汇即可, 同时可通过之后出现的定位词 \$15 进行确认。因此答案为 credit check。

Question 4 答案 kitchen

听前预测: 提示词 remodelled, 此处应填表示房间类型的名词。

题目解析: 本题虽无好的定位词, 但可通过上一个信息点 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms 来预判答案的出现, 之后有意识地抓取表示房间类型的名词即可。答案句为: “Then there is a shared kitchen which was refurbished several months ago.” 其中 refurbished 替换了题干 remodelled。因此答案为 kitchen。

Question 5 答案 dishwasher

听前预测: 提示词 no, 此处应填名词。

题目解析:通过提示词 no 可知,本题的答案应该是否定的信息。通过学生对房东的回答 “we like cooking” 以及提问 “Do we have to buy our own cookers?” 可知,接下来要讨论的内容有关厨房设备。答案信息由转折信号词 but 引出:“... but if you want a dishwasher, I’m sorry it needs to be added later.” 其中 it needs to be added later 替换了题干中的 no。因此答案为 dishwasher。

Question 6 答案 garage

听前预测:定位词 work area; 提示词 a, 此处应填表示房间类型的名词。

题目解析:本题同样是答案前置,出现在定位词 work area 之前。建议通过学生的提问 “Is there any place we can park?” 去定位下一条信息的出现,房东随即给出答案:“Yes, there is a garage which not only provides space for your car but also has a special section where you can do some of your work.” 抓取其中表示房间类型的词汇即可,再根据后面提到的 work area 的同义替换 a special section ... do some of your work 进行确认。因此答案为 garage。

Question 7 答案 water

听前预测:定位词 landscaping、grass; 提示词 must, 此处应填动词原形。

题目解析:本题难度不大,定位词 landscaping 和 grass 均不容易替换。landscaping 出现后,通过转折信号词 But 锁定答案句:“But you do need to help water the grass once a week.” 其中 need to 替换了提示词 must, 比较容易识别。因此答案为 water。

Question 8 答案 recycling

听前预测:定位词 \$15、trashing; 提示词 and, 此处应填与 trashing 并列的名词。

题目解析:本题定位词 \$15 出现于答案之后,且 trashing 在录音中被替换为 cleaning up the rubbish。能识别出这一同义替换即可通过并列连词 and 找到答案词,然后再通过 \$15 进行验证即可。当然如果无法一下子识别出 trashing 的同义替换,也可以通过对话的语义推进来定位,接第 7 题之后出现了并列信号词 Another thing is, 从而可锁定答案句即将出现,重点听并列出现的信息即可。因此答案为 recycling。

Question 9 答案 window

听前预测:定位词 central air conditioning、conditioning unit; 提示词 a、conditioning unit, 此处应填名词或形容词。

题目解析:首先听到定位词 central air conditioning 原词重现,随后答案信息由转折信号词 but 引出:“... but each room has a conditioning unit which is installed on the window.” 其中另一定位词 conditioning unit 也原词重现,可以修饰它的词只有名词 window。因此答案为 window。

Question 10 答案 Dressler

听前预测:定位词 Name; 提示词 Name, 此处应填人名。

题目解析:本题比较简单。雅思听力中考查人名时通常会给出拼写,所以注意跟上录音即可。本题的人名中有两个 s, 读法为 double s。因此答案为 Dressler。

PART 2

听力原文

Welcome to our radio programme *Travel with Me*. Today I'll recommend you a fantastic place – it's the theme park in Fun City. It has been awarded the most popular tourist attraction in the city, so just follow me to find something interesting there.

The park opens at 9.30 every morning. For the first activity, I definitely advise you shouldn't miss the riding in the park. The actual riding begins at 10 am. But I suggest you arrive a little earlier before the opening time; otherwise, there might be a long wait.

Q11

And how much, you may ask, does an entrance ticket cost? Well, there are two types of tickets: Basic ticket and Family-fast-line Track ticket. You can either buy a ticket at the ticket office near the main entrance to the park, or reserve from the official website in advance. The latter is preferable as it always offers a discount. For example, the original price for a Basic ticket is 89 pounds, but if you buy it online, it only costs 78 pounds. For the Family-fast-line Track ticket, you only have to pay 95 pounds on the Internet instead of its original price 113 pounds.

Q12

Visiting the lake in the park is also a good choice. There is a new refreshment room beside the lake, and the latest thing – it was only finished last month – is the Splash Ride. It is a new area and pretty exciting. Forget about wearing waterproofs because you'll still get wet, and don't take cameras either. As a result, I strongly advise that the best time to visit the lake is in the hottest season, in case you catch a cold.

Q13

Another activity you'll find exciting is riding the rollercoaster bike. I suggest families with children go for a try, as it's always favoured by them. This rollercoaster bike is different from the normal one in that it's made of wood, so it's lighter. The person who designed it has won a special prize for innovation.

Q14

For those who are not interested in these exciting activities, there is a resort for you. You can sit there talking, relaxing or taking photos. Please remember, this

Q15

section is for a picnic, so you have to prepare your own snacks. But don't worry about drinks, since free bottled water is available there. Oh, one more thing is, it's better to take a picnic blanket to sit on.

After the picnic, if there is some time left, you can take part in some other interesting activities you like, such as watching the circus or going fishing. At the end of the one-day trip, there is a special event for you – the firework display. You'll enjoy a spectacular show in the sky. Everyone is cheering. I think it's a must for you, with a perfect ending of the day.

Q16

OK, that was something about the most basic information, and now here's some more practical information about four popular activities on the brochure of the theme park, because some people want to know whether they're worth trying.

Well, let's first look at the Cowboy Show. It's a dance show by a group of boys wearing cowboy boots and hats. What they perform tells the stories of cowboys' life. Rest assured that you don't need to queue for hours to get in. So please come and enjoy it.

Q17

Then there is the Driving School Ride. In this activity, you can try a variety of vehicles. But please note that this one is only for those below 1.2 metres. The staff will measure your height at the entrance. Parents can just have a rest on the chair and watch their kids playing. You don't have to be worried about safety, as everyone is guided by a coach throughout the process.

Q18

As to Rollercoaster Jumping, it is the scariest activity, as you will experience the vertical dropping, so it might be a good choice for those who like extreme sports. Of course, children are not allowed to join in.

Q19

The last one is the Magic Show. I'm sure you'll be attracted by the charm of the magician. You can hear the audience burst into applause throughout the show. Please promise me don't leave early because just as horror stories won't tell you until the end, there is something unexpected waiting for you. I'm sure you won't regret it.

Q20

OK, that's all I want to recommend to you today. If you want to know about more fascinating tourist attractions, please wait for our programme next week. Bye!

听力场景

- 谈话场景：介绍场景
- 人物关系：电台主播独白
- 谈话话题：主题公园介绍

词汇注释

Family-fast-line Track ticket 家庭快线票
waterproof *n.* 防水衣 (通常用作复数)
rollercoaster *n.* 过山车
innovation *n.* 创新
resort *n.* 度假胜地
blanket *n.* 毯子
circus *n.* 马戏团

firework *n.* 烟花
brochure *n.* 小册子
queue *v.* 排队等候
vehicle *n.* 交通工具
measure *v.* 测量
charm *n.* 魅力
magician *n.* 魔术师

交际与语言表达

1. "You can either buy a ticket at the ticket office near the main entrance to the park, or reserve from the official website in advance. The latter is preferable as it always offers a discount." (你可以在公园正门附近的售票处购票，也可以提前在官网预订。更推荐后者，因为官网总是打折。) 其中 in advance 意为“提前”；latter 意为“后者的”，此处是指“从官网提前预订”；preferable 意为“更好的，更可取的”；offer a discount 意为“打折”。
2. "There is a new refreshment room beside the lake, and the latest thing – it was only finished last month – is the Splash Ride." (湖旁边有一家新的小吃部，那里还有一个上个月刚完工的最新项目，就是“激流勇进”。) 其中 refreshment room 意为“小吃部”；splash 原意为“(在水中)溅着水花行走”，所以 Splash Ride 在此可译为“激流勇进”，是一种游乐项目的名称。
3. "Forget about wearing waterproofs because you'll still get wet, and don't take cameras either." (不用穿防水衣，因为你即使穿了也还是会弄湿的，照相机也不要带。) 其中 forget about ... 意为“做……毫无意义”，主要在口语中使用。
4. "You'll enjoy a spectacular show in the sky. Everyone is cheering. I think it's a must for you, with a perfect ending of the day." (你将会欣赏到一场壮观的空中表演，每个人都在欢呼。我觉得你绝对不能错过这个完美的结尾。) 其中 spectacular 意为“壮观的”；must 用作名词，意为“绝对必要的事物”。
5. "As to Rollercoaster Jumping, it is the scariest activity, as you will experience the vertical dropping, so it might be a good choice for those who like extreme sports." (至于“垂直下坠过山车”，这是最可怕的一项活动，因为你将会经历垂直下降，对喜欢极限运动的人群来说，或许是个不错的选择。) 其中 as to 意为“至于，关于”；scary 意为“吓人的”；vertical 意为“垂直的”；extreme sports 意为“极限运动”。

6. “You can hear the audience burst into applause throughout the show. Please promise me don't leave early because just as horror stories won't tell you until the end, there is something unexpected waiting for you.” (整个演出过程中你都能听到观众爆发出热烈的掌声。请答应我不要过早离场, 因为惊喜总在最后, 就像恐怖故事往往最后一刻才告诉你结果一样。) 其中 burst into applause 意为“爆发出掌声”; horror story 意为“恐怖故事”, 此处的 horror stories won't tell you until the end 用来比喻“惊喜总在最后”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 riding; 提示词 open。

题目解析: 本题难度不大, 注意题干问的是 riding 开始的时间, 而不是公园开放的时间。首先听到了 9.30, 对应的是公园开放的时间, 为干扰信息。随后听到了定位词 riding, 答案信息随即出现: “The actual riding begins at 10 am.” 其中 riding 再次出现, begins 替换了题干中的 open。因此答案为 C。

Question 12 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 Family-fast-line Track ticket; 提示词 online。

题目解析: 题干的条件限定为 online, 也就是不仅要听到 Family-fast-line Track ticket, 还要满足 online 这一条件。定位词 Family-fast-line Track ticket 第一次出现时距离答案信息较远, 需耐心等待。之后首先听到了 89 和 78, 不过这都是 Basic ticket 的价格, 可排除。接着定位词 Family-fast-line Track ticket 再次出现, 意味着答案信息即将出现: “For the Family-fast-line Track ticket, you only have to pay 95 pounds on the Internet instead of its original price 113 pounds.” 其中 on the Internet 替换了提示词 online, 而 113 对应的是 original price, 不符合 online 这一限定, 也可通过否定信号词 instead of 直接排除 113。因此答案为 B。

Question 13 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 lake; 提示词 suggested。

题目解析: 定位词 lake 出现得较早, 在两三句话之后才听到了选项 C 中的 waterproof 和选项 A 中的 camera, 但这两个选项很容易排除, 录音中分别用 Forget about 和 don't 对这两个选项进行了否定。随后听到了答案句: “As a result, I strongly advise that the best time to visit the lake is in the hottest season, in case you catch a cold.” 其中 advise 替换了提示词 suggested, the hottest season 对应选项 B 中的 summer。因此答案为 B。

Question 14 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 rollercoaster bike; 提示词 special。

题目解析: 定位词 rollercoaster bike 原词重现, 但需要听出提示词 special 被替换为 different from the normal one 才可找到答案句: “This rollercoaster bike is different from the normal one in that it's

made of wood, so it's lighter.” 其中 wood 为选项 A 中 special materials 的具体展开替换。注意排除选项 B, 录音中只提到了 exciting, 并无 most 修饰, 并排除选项 C, 录音中虽提及 families, 但只是建议家庭去尝试一下, 并未提及是为家庭而设计。因此答案为 A。

Question 15 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 resort; 提示词 should ... bring。

题目解析: 定位词 resort 原词重现, 但所在句并非答案句。能听出提示词 should ... bring 的同义替换 have to prepare 即可定位到答案句: “Please remember, this section is for a picnic, so you have to prepare your own snacks.” 其中 snacks 为选项 A 中 food 的具体展开替换, 且选项中的 picnic 也曾出现。选项 B 为无中生有, 录音虽提及 taking photos, 但未提及带 cameras, 而选项 C 可通过否定表达 don't worry about 排除。因此答案为 A。

Question 16 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 toward the end of a day trip; 提示词 recommended。

题目解析: 首先听到了选项 C 中的 circus 和选项 B 中的 fishing, 但这两个选项是作为举例并列出现的, 从逻辑上便可排除。接着通过定位词锁定答案句: “At the end of the one-day trip, there is a special event for you – the firework display.” 其中 the firework display 对应选项 A watching fireworks, 且随后出现的 a must 替换了提示词 recommended。因此答案为 A。

Question 17 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 Cowboy Show。

题目解析: 本部分 4 道题的题干均为大写的活动名称, 不会发生替换, 精确定位后重点听选项的同义替换即可。定位词 Cowboy Show 原词重现后, 首先听到选项 E 中 story 的复数形式 stories, 但需要注意录音中并无 real 修饰, 信息并非完全对应, 故排除选项 E。随后听到答案句: “Rest assured that you don't need to queue for hours to get in.” 其中 queue for hours 替换了选项 A 中的 have a long wait。因此答案为 A。

Question 18 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 Driving School Ride。

题目解析: 定位词 Driving School Ride 原词重现后, 首先提到在这项活动中可以尝试多种交通工具, 随后答案句由转折信号词 But 引出: “But please note that this one is only for those below 1.2 metres.” 其中 those below 1.2 metres 对应了选项 C 中的 children, 且后文中也提到了 kids。因此答案为 C。

Question 19 答案 F

听前预测: 定位词 Rollercoaster Jumping。

题目解析: 定位词 Rollercoaster Jumping 原词重现后, 随即出现答案信息: “... it is the scariest activity, as you will experience the vertical dropping, ...” 其中 the scariest 和 vertical dropping 都对应了选项 F 中的 the most frightening。注意排除干扰项 C, 录音提到 children 时用了 not allowed

进行否定。因此答案为 F。

Question 20 答案 G

听前预测：定位词 Magic Show。

题目解析：定位词 Magic Show 出现得较早，需耐心往下听。答案句由 Please promise me 引出：“... don't leave early because just as horror stories won't tell you until the end, there is something unexpected waiting for you.” 其中 end 对应选项 G 中的 ending, something unexpected 替换了 surprising。注意 horror stories won't tell you until the end 是一个比喻句，表示“惊喜总在最后出现”，对应选项 G，而非选项 F。因此答案为 G。

PART 3

听力原文

Tutor: For today's session we're going to look at the job market and employers' hiring strategies. It mainly takes great people to generate and execute efficient strategies and ideas. In fact, a company's growth is strongly supported by its human resources. Therefore, we'll look at the determining factors for recruitment, the traits of a successful applicant and the possible reasons for rejection. First, let's take a look at the job market for students who have just graduated from secondary schools.

Sansa: So, what should they focus on when applying for a job? Is education the most important factor in recruitment?

Tutor: Well, actually the degree is not that important. It's not the only factor that personnel managers take into consideration. Some employees with years of work experience still have a competitive edge over fresh graduates with a higher educational degree. However, with neither an impressive educational background nor practical experience, secondary school graduates should stress that they have great enthusiasm for work. Employees who are interested in their job often work hard and are willing to take more responsibilities.

Sansa: What else should they highlight during a job interview?

Tutor: Well, it is wise for them to demonstrate that they possess valuable

Q21

Q22

characteristics such as curiosity, willingness to learn new stuff and good interpersonal skills. Companies favour applicants who are easy going and fit in quickly.

Sansa: Right. But I guess things get harder for women to re-enter the workforce and reconnect after raising children at home.

Tutor: Absolutely. After taking an extended absence from work, women with young children have to strike a good balance between work and family. Changes have to be made within the family to ensure they have sufficient working hours. Apart from that, they are working with totally new colleagues in an unfamiliar workplace. After even two or three years of absence, they face challenges of rusty or obsolete skills. Even though they're quite confident in themselves, they often find it hard to adapt to these changes.

Q23

But on the other hand, many employers find these mature women valuable assets in the workplace. They are excellent role models for younger employees as being quite motivated and with a strong work ethic.

Q24

Sansa: Umm ... Indeed, employers not only need qualified but also flexible and well-trained employees. Given the experience, perspectives and stability, these women are offered unique opportunities in today's workplace.

Tutor: Yes, exactly.

Sansa: So what kind of people do companies generally find unwelcoming? Will they consider candidates from a rival company?

Tutor: Well, actually, hiring employees from a competing firm is not a taboo. Highly skilled workers are always welcomed no matter where they're from. What concerns employers the most is how they left the previous company that they had worked for years. If they have been fired, they must have done something wrong during the previous job.

Q25

Sansa: What about people who remain unemployed for a considerable period of time?

Tutor: Well, this type of employee isn't at the bottom of the employment list. The reason why they remain unemployed is the key. Most companies cast doubts on applicants who left the job simply because they didn't like the working hours or the work assigned.

Q26

- Tutor:** Have you read any articles about worker retrenchment?
- Sansa:** Yes. Worker retrenchment on a massive scale is sometimes introduced as one of the short-term measures to resuscitate the industry through the reduction of overhead costs. Workers are also laid-off as companies restructure and reform. But what happens to these retrenched workers afterwards? Is it easy for them to find another job?
- Tutor:** Well, generally companies are reluctant to hire them.
- Sansa:** Why is that? They must have plenty of work experience in the previous industry. Isn't that a strength for them in the job market?
- Tutor:** Actually, new industries are eager to hire experienced workers, but retrenched workers know nothing about other industries. And it also costs employers more to retrain them. They need training courses to acquire relevant skills and qualifications for a new career. Q27
- Sansa:** Our government is providing public training programs to help them identify their current skills and acquire new skills to improve their career options. Isn't that right?
- Tutor:** Yes. But retrenched workers are generally too old. They are less motivated and energized at work. Companies thus prefer younger employees to them. They are also reluctant to adjust and are unwilling to be retrained. Q28
- Sansa:** Do retrenched workers from companies with big names have an advantage over other job applicants? Q29
- Tutor:** No. Employers today value skills more than where they're previously from.
- Sansa:** Right. So what are the most common factors of rejection during application?
- Tutor:** Applicants are rejected mainly for three reasons. First, they have experience and skills that are irrelevant to the industry. Even experienced workers may receive rejection letters. Wearing appropriate clothes and how they look during an interview are key to a successful interview. No matter how good their presentation skills are, a shirt with stains or informal clothes like a pair of jeans only means the applicants aren't taking the interview seriously. Q30
- Sansa:** Yes, during an interview, formal dress is key to a good start and will inevitably affect how people evaluate you later. What's the third factor? Let me guess, is it interpersonal skills?

Tutor: Yes. Companies are eager to hire people who can work well with others and fit in quickly. It's difficult to work in an environment full of conflicts. Therefore, people who don't get along well with others are often rejected.

Sansa: I see ...

听力场景

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：导师与学生
- 谈话话题：课程讨论（就业市场和雇佣关系）

词汇注释

generate *v.* 产生
execute *v.* 执行
determining factor 决定因素
recruitment *n.* 招聘
trait *n.* 特征
rejection *n.* 拒绝
personnel manager 人事经理
take into consideration 考虑
fresh graduate 应届毕业生
impressive *adj.* 令人印象深刻的
highlight *v.* 强调
interpersonal skill 人际交往技巧
favour *v.* 较喜欢
fit in 适应

workforce *n.* 劳动力
extended *adj.* 长期的
rusty *adj.* 生疏的
obsolete *adj.* 过时的
qualified *adj.* 合格的
stability *n.* 稳定性
rival *adj.* 竞争的
taboo *n.* 禁忌
laid-off *adj.* 被解雇的
reluctant *adj.* 不愿意的
qualification *n.* 资格，学历（通常用作复数）
inevitably *adv.* 不可避免地
conflict *n.* 冲突

交际与语言表达

1. “However, with neither an impressive educational background nor practical experience, secondary school graduates should stress that they have great enthusiasm for work.”（但高中毕业生既没有瞩目的教育背景，也没有实践经验，在找工作时更应强调自己对工作极具热情。）其中 neither ... nor ... 意为“既没有……也没有……”，用于否定句型；secondary school 意为“中等学校”，指的是为 11 至 16 或 18 岁的孩子开办的学校，特指“高中”；enthusiasm 用作不可数名词，意为“热情，热忱”，但当意为“热衷的活动”时，则为可数名词。

2. “After taking an extended absence from work, women with young children have to strike a good balance between work and family.” (在离开职场很长一段时间后, 还需要照顾幼儿的女性必须在工作与家庭之间取得良好的平衡。) 其中 absence 意为“缺席”, 常跟介词 during 或 in 搭配使用, 如 during her absence (在她不在时); strike a good balance between A and B 意为“在 A 和 B 之间取得良好的平衡”。
3. “They are excellent role models for younger employees as being quite motivated and with a strong work ethic.” (她们相当积极, 并且具备很高的职业道德, 对于那些相对年轻的员工而言是极好的榜样。) 其中 role model 意为“榜样, 模范”; as 此处并非用作引导原因状语从句的连词, 而是用作介词, 意为“作为”; motivated 意为“有积极性的”; strong 意为“强烈的”, 该词语义较多, 注意结合上下文辨析; work ethic 意为“职业道德”。
4. “Given the experience, perspectives and stability, these women are offered unique opportunities in today’s workplace.” (考虑到她们的经验、判断力以及稳定性, 这些女性在当今的职场中有着难得的机会。) 其中 given 作介词, 意为“考虑到, 鉴于”, 可同义替换为 considering; workplace 意为“职场”, 常与介词 in 搭配使用。
5. “What concerns employers the most is how they left the previous company that they had worked for years.” (雇主最关心的是他们为什么会离开之前工作了数年的公司。) 其中 what 放在句首起强调作用; concern 作动词, 意为“使担心”; left 为 leave 的过去式, 意为“离开”; for years 意为“多年, 很长时间”, 可同义替换为 for ages, 是非正式表达。
6. “Most companies cast doubts on applicants who left the job simply because they didn’t like the working hours or the work assigned.” (大多数公司不信任那些仅仅因为不喜欢工作时间或被分配的工作内容就辞职的应聘者。) 其中 cast doubts on sb. 意为“不信任某人”; applicant 意为“应聘者”, 其动词原形为 apply, 意为“申请”; working hour 意为“工作时间”, 而 working day 则意为“工作日”; assign 意为“分配”, 其派生名词 assignment 意为“(分配的)任务”。
7. “Worker retrenchment on a massive scale is sometimes introduced as one of the short-term measures to resuscitate the industry through the reduction of overhead costs.” (有时, 大规模的裁员会被用作通过降低运营费用以复苏产业活力的一种短期措施。) 其中 retrenchment 意为“裁减”, 其动词原形为 retrench, 与 economize 同义; on a massive scale 意为“大规模地”; short-term 意为“短期的”, 常见搭配为 in the short-term, 其反义词为 long-term; resuscitate 原意为“使苏醒”, 其名词 resuscitation 在 CPR (心肺复苏) 一词中, 缩写为字母 R, 此处意为“使复苏”; overhead 意为“运营费用”, 也可写作 overheads, 指企业维持运转所需支付的费用, 比如房租、保险、水电、工资等。
8. “No matter how good their presentation skills are, a shirt with stains or informal clothes like a pair of jeans only means the applicants aren’t taking the interview seriously.” (不论他们的表达能力有多好, 一件有污渍的衬衫或诸如牛仔裤这类不正式的着装只能说明应聘者不重视这场面试。) 其中 no matter how 意为“不管怎样”; stain 意为“污渍”; take sth. seriously 意为“重视某事”, 此处的 take 意为“看待”。

真题解析

Questions 21-22 答案 A & C (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测：定位词 secondary schools；提示词 emphasise。

题目解析：定位词 secondary schools 出现后，先后听到提示词 emphasise 的同义替换 focus on 和与选项 D 中 education 相关的信息出现在学生的提问中，但导师以 the degree is not that important 予以否定，the degree 对应选项 D 的 educational qualifications，故排除。接着听到了选项 B practical experience 的同义替换 work experience，但此处提及的工作经验与高中毕业生无关，且随后出现了转折信号词 However，从而可排除选项 B，重点听该词之后的内容。之后的内容中夹杂了一个否定结构 neither ... nor ... 连接的选项 D 和 B，由此确定这两个选项都不是正确答案，真正的答案信息为：“... secondary school graduates should stress that they have great enthusiasm for work. Employees who are interested in their job ...” 其中 stress 替换了提示词 emphasise，great enthusiasm 和 are interested in 替换了选项 A 的 degree of motivation（积极性），故选项 A 正确。而选项 E 偷换概念，这句话只提到了对工作感兴趣，并未提及其他工作之外的领域，可排除。之后学生的提问 “What else should they highlight ...”，highlight 替换了提示词 emphasise，暗示另一个答案即将出现，注意听导师的回答：“... it is wise for them to demonstrate that they possess valuable characteristics such as curiosity, willingness to learn new stuff and good interpersonal skills.” 其中 willingness to learn new stuff 替换了选项 C 的 eagerness to learn，故选项 C 正确。因此答案为 A & C。

Questions 23-24 答案 C & E (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测：定位词 women、after raising children。

题目解析：本题定位词原词重现，定位后首先听到了与选项 A 中 working time 相关的信息：“... Changes have to be made within the family to ensure they have sufficient working hours.” 不过这句以及之前那句都是在说需要照顾小孩的女性应当如何调整在家庭和工作上的时间，以取得二者之间的平衡，并没有说她们在工作上时间有限 (limited)，属于偷换概念，可排除。两三句无效信息后，听到：“Even though they're quite confident in themselves, they often find it hard to adapt to these changes.” 其中 quite confident in themselves 与选项 D 中的 lack confidence 矛盾，hard to adapt to 替换了选项 E 中的 difficulty in re-adjusting，故选项 D 错误，选项 E 正确。最后听到了由 But on the other hand 引导出的另一正确答案信息：“... many employers find these mature women valuable assets in the workplace.” 其中出现了选项 C 中的 mature，故选项 C 正确。选项 B 在录音中导师并未提及。因此答案为 C & E。

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

听前预测：定位词 employers；提示词 avoid hiring。

题目解析：题干的条件限定为 avoid hiring，审题时可标画 “↓” 箭头，重点听负向态度信息。本题定位词 employers 在录音中被替换为 companies，负向态度信息 unwelcoming 符合题干目标信息方向，之后首先听到选项 A 中的 a rival company 出现在了提问中，接着导师的回答是 not

a taboo (并非禁忌), 即使不知道 taboo 的意思, 也可通过随后出现的 always welcomed 这一积极态度信息排除选项 A。接着导师又说: “What concerns employers the most is how they left the previous company ... If they have been fired ... must have done something wrong ...” 其中 concerns ... the most 呼应题干负向态度信息提示词, fired 替换了选项 C 中的 sacked, 故选项 C 正确。同时可排除选项 B, 该选项信息不完整, 长时间就职于上一家公司不会成为未被雇佣的因素, 而离开这家公司的原因才是雇主关心的事情。之后学生的提问中出现了选项 D, 注意导师的回答是 isn't at the bottom of the employment list, 双重否定表示肯定, 即未必不会聘用这类员工, 排除选项 D。最后听到: “Most companies cast doubts on applicants who left the job simply because they didn't like ...” 其中 cast doubts on 呼应题干负向态度信息提示词, left 替换了选项 E 中的 quit, they didn't like the working hours or the work assigned 为 unsuitable 的具体展开替换, 故选项 E 正确。因此答案为 C & E。

Questions 27-29 答案 A & C & E (IN ANY ORDER)

听前预测: 定位词 retrenched workers; 提示词 avoid hiring。

题目解析: 题干的条件限定为 avoid hiring, 审题时可标画 “↓” 箭头, 重点听负向态度信息。导师的提问引出 worker retrenchment 相关信息, 但未直接说 avoid hiring 的原因, 而是学生先介绍了自己了解的情况并提出问题, 负向态度信息 reluctant 才出现在导师的回答中, 这时才正式进入主题。首先听到学生提到选项 D 中的 work experience, 但以 must have plenty of 这一肯定语气出现, 故排除选项 D。学生问在之前行业丰富的工作经验难道不算优势吗? 导师的回答中出现了转折信号词 but, 注意听之后的内容: “... but retrenched workers know nothing about other industries.” 其中 know nothing about other industries 替换了选项 A 的 lack of experience relevant to new industries, 故选项 A 正确。随后听到了选项 B 中的 costs, 不过注意录音中提到的是 retrain (再培训), 与选项 B 中的 employment (雇佣) 意思不同, 排除选项 B。接着学生提到政府会给这些员工提供培训项目, 导师给予了肯定, 随后出现了转折信号词 But 提示有特殊情况出现: “But retrenched workers are generally too old.” 其中 generally too old 与选项 C 的 comparatively old age 相符, 故选项 C 正确。之后又做出了更详细的解释: “They are also reluctant to adjust and are unwilling to be retrained.” 其中 reluctant to adjust 和 unwilling to be retrained 符合选项 E 中的 the difficulty of retraining, 故选项 E 正确。最后在学生的提问中听到了选项 F 中 reputation 的同义替换 big names, 但导师随即给出了否定回答, 可排除。选项 G 在这段内容中并未提及。因此答案为 A & C & E。

Question 30 答案 clothes

听前预测: 定位词 experience and skills、applicants; 提示词 inappropriate, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 在听到定位词 experience and skills 出现后, 注意抓取符合题干的名词代入。提示词 inappropriate 以反义词形式 appropriate 出现, 答案句为: “Wearing appropriate clothes and how they look during an interview are key to a successful interview.” 其中 how they look 替换了题干中的 appearance。因此答案为 clothes。

PART 4

听力原文

Hi everyone, what I'm going to talk about today is organic farming. Let's first look at what organic farming is. It can be defined as one or more systems of production, which don't use synthetic fertilisers, man-made pesticides, herbicides, antibiotics or livestock feed additives to grow crops and raise animals.

Virtually all organic farmers prefer to use renewable resources and recycling to give what conventional farmers might consider waste back to the soil of Mother Nature. From this we can see organic farming is a sustainable production system, which is one of its advantages. Organic farmers use numerous techniques to promote the quality of life of plants and animals within existing ecosystems and minimise pollution that occurs with all conventional farming practices.

Q31

Another benefit is that, with the increasing consumer demand for a healthier, more nutritionally-balanced product, the sales of organically produced food are promoted. According to the research, it has become the fastest growing sector of agriculture and has shown an annual increase of at least 20 percent during the last 6 years.

Q32

What's more, both chemical fertilisers and synthetic pesticides consume non-renewable resources such as oil and coal, but the development of organic farming can lower the demand for these fertilisers and pesticides, so it is conducive to the conservation of essential energy. At the same time, it also can reduce industrial pollution caused by the production of these chemical substances.

Q33

Organic farming differs greatly from the traditional one in a number of ways. Let's discuss it from the perspective of agricultural biodiversity firstly. For instance, earthworms are an important indicator of soil fertility. Studies have shown that the density and species number of earthworms in organically managed soils are three times as high as those in conventional fields. Moreover, the biodiversity in organic farming can also be reflected in the number of insects, which is twice as many as those in traditional farms. This might be highly related to the fact that organic vegetables are grown without any human-

Q34

made pesticides, making these vegetables more likely to be damaged.

The other main difference between organic and traditional farming lies in crop yields, one of the biggest concerns of organic farmers. Organic farms, though possibly well adapted for certain local environments, produce less food per unit of land. For example, organic vegetables like tomatoes and potatoes yielded are 40 percent less than conventional ones. In addition, research has also found the number of weeds produced in winter is about 90 percent at present, which has decreased by 10 percent than before. However, lower crop yields in organic farming are still inevitable at the moment.

Q35

Q36

Anyway, organic farming is a new direction for agricultural development. These days a variety of organic products are cultivated not only for humans but also for animals, e.g., organic grass. It is commonly used in organic farms to feed cows. Because of the non-use of synthetic fertilisers or pesticides, it can protect cows from diseases brought by large-scale breeding, thus ensuring the quality of raw milk. But an interesting phenomenon is that its production has remained constant these years, which is quite unique compared with other types of crops.

Q37

Research on organic farming has covered various aspects and involved many countries. According to one study, organic farming was proposed in India in the early 1960s, when it was faced with acute shortages of food grains due to the ever-increasing population and natural disasters. Although it could not be applied successfully at first, as farmers had been familiar with conventional instructions, proponents of organic farming claimed that organic agriculture emphasised biodiversity, and effective soil management could enhance the capacity to mitigate and even reverse the effects of climate change. So, India needed organic farming along with modern scientific agriculture. The study shows that in 2016 India became the country with the largest number of organic products, and the production of crops kept growing year on year.

Q38

Another international review about organic farming presents in the first part that people today have become increasingly interested in organic food, and this opinion is quite the same as that of other articles. But what impressed me most was the volume of the investigation the author did in different countries. He conducted a survey in 99 countries, of which 66 are convinced that organic farming is beneficial to animals, while 8 hold the opposite opinion, and the

remaining 25 say it is inconclusive. Therefore, the last part of the review is mainly talking about whether organic farming brings positive effects to animals.

Q39

We can see there are different views about the advantages of organic farming. Some may think it can provide more nutritious and healthier food; others may say it can protect the natural environment and benefit wildlife. However, as far as I'm concerned, it's you – the ones who buy organic products – that will decide what they can bring to you because market demand determines everything.

Q40

OK, that's all I want to say, now let's open it up for discussion.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：主讲人独白
- 谈话话题：有机农业介绍

词汇注释

synthetic *adj.* 合成的
fertiliser *n.* 肥料
pesticide *n.* 农药
herbicide *n.* 除草剂
antibiotic *n.* 抗生素
livestock *n.* 牲畜
additive *n.* 添加剂
virtually *adv.* 几乎
renewable *adj.* 可再生的
conventional *adj.* 传统的
sustainable *adj.* 可持续的
numerous *adj.* 很多的
ecosystem *n.* 生态系统
nutritionally-balanced *adj.* 营养均衡的
conservation *n.* 节约
earthworm *n.* 蚯蚓

indicator *n.* 指标
fertility *n.* 肥力
yield *n.* 产量 *v.* 出产
weed *n.* 杂草
inevitable *adj.* 不可避免的
cultivate *v.* 种植
constant *adj.* 不变的
propose *v.* 提出
acute *adj.* 严重的
disaster *n.* 灾害
proponent *n.* 支持者
mitigate *v.* 缓解
reverse *v.* 消除
convinced *adj.* 坚信的
inconclusive *adj.* 不确定的
nutritious *adj.* 有营养的

交际与语言表达

1. “It can be defined as one or more systems of production, which don’t use synthetic fertilisers, man-made pesticides, herbicides, antibiotics or livestock feed additives to grow crops and raise animals.” (有机农业可以被定义为一种或多种不使用合成肥料、人造农药、除草剂、抗生素或牲畜饲料添加剂来种植农作物和饲养动物的生产体系。) 其中 be defined as 意为“被定义为”; raise animals 意为“饲养动物”。
2. “Virtually all organic farmers prefer to use renewable resources and recycling to give what conventional farmers might consider waste back to the soil of Mother Nature.” (几乎所有种植有机作物的农民都更喜欢使用可再生资源, 并运用循环利用的方式将传统农民可能视作废物的东西归还到大自然的土壤中。) 其中 prefer to 意为“更喜欢”; give back to 意为“归还”; Mother Nature 意为“大自然”。
3. “Organic farmers use numerous techniques to promote the quality of life of plants and animals within existing ecosystems and minimise pollution that occurs with all conventional farming practices.” (种植有机作物的农民采用多种技术来提高现有生态系统内动植物的生活质量, 并尽量把所有传统耕作方式造成的污染降到最低。) 其中 promote the quality of life 意为“提高生活质量”; minimise 意为“使降到最小”, 其反义词为 maximise。
4. “What’s more, both chemical fertilisers and synthetic pesticides consume non-renewable resources such as oil and coal, but the development of organic farming can lower the demand for these fertilisers and pesticides, so it is conducive to the conservation of essential energy.” (此外, 化学肥料和合成农药都要消耗石油、煤炭等不可再生资源, 而发展有机农业可以降低对这些化学肥料和农药的需求, 所以有机农业有利于节约重要能源。) 其中 non-renewable 意为“不可再生的”, 其反义词为 renewable; lower the demand for ... 意为“降低对……的需求”; be conducive to 意为“有利于”。
5. “Moreover, the biodiversity in organic farming can also be reflected in the number of insects, which is twice as many as those in traditional farms.” (此外, 有机农业的生物多样性也可以反映在昆虫的数量上, 其昆虫数量是传统农场的两倍。) 其中 biodiversity 意为“生物多样性”; be reflected in ... 意为“反映在……上”; A is twice as many as B 意为“A 是 B 的两倍”。
6. “Because of the non-use of synthetic fertilisers or pesticides, it can protect cows from diseases brought by large-scale breeding, thus ensuring the quality of raw milk.” (由于不使用合成肥料或农药, 有机牧草可以保护奶牛免受大规模饲养产生的疾病影响, 从而保证了原料奶的质量。) 其中 non-use 意为“不使用”; large-scale breeding 意为“大规模饲养”。
7. “According to one study, organic farming was proposed in India in the early 1960s, when it was faced with acute shortages of food grains due to the ever-increasing population and natural disasters.” (据某项研究所述, 有机农业是 20 世纪 60 年代初在印度提出的, 当时由于不断增长的人口和自然灾害, 印度面临着严重的粮食短缺。) 其中 shortages of ... 意为“……的短缺”; due to 意为“由于”; ever-increasing 意为“不断增长的”。
8. “Although it could not be applied successfully at first, as farmers had been familiar with

conventional instructions, proponents of organic farming claimed that organic agriculture emphasised biodiversity, and effective soil management could enhance the capacity to mitigate and even reverse the effects of climate change.”(尽管有机农业在一开始无法被成功应用,因为当地农民已经熟悉了传统的耕作方式,但是它的支持者宣称有机农业强调了生物多样性,而且有效的土壤管理能够提高其减缓甚至消除气候变化影响的能力。)其中 apply 意为“应用”; be familiar with 意为“熟悉”; instruction 意为“用法说明,指示”,此处可译为“方式,方法”; claim 意为“宣称”。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 sustainable

听前预测:定位词 Advantages; 提示词 is, 此处应填形容词。

题目解析:本题有一定难度,答案前置,于定位词 Advantages 之前出现。录音中先对有机农业做了简单介绍,接着通过 From this we can see 引出答案信息:“... organic farming is a sustainable production system, which is one of its advantages.”硬实力做题需要听懂内容,而技巧性做题可在听的过程中有意识地抓取符合预判的形容词,再通过随后出现的定位词进行确认。因此答案为 sustainable。

Question 32 答案 sales

听前预测:定位词 organic food products; 提示词 the, 此处应填名词。

题目解析:通过观察题干标题可知,第 31-33 题应该并列为有机农业的三个优势,听录音时,可利用语义的递进进行定位。本题录音中的并列信号词 Another benefit 提示我们答案即将出现:“... the sales of organically produced food are promoted.”其中 organically produced food 替换了定位词 organic food products, promoted 则替换了题干中的 boost。因此答案为 sales。

Question 33 答案 energy

听前预测:定位词 pesticides, fertilisers; 提示词 necessary, 此处应填名词。

题目解析:本题同为有机农业的优势之一,注意听语义的递进。答案信息由并列信号词 What's more 引出:“... organic farming can lower the demand for these fertilisers and pesticides, so it is conducive to the conservation of essential energy.”其中定位词 pesticides 和 fertilisers 原词重现, conservation 替换了题干中的 save, essential 替换了 necessary。因此答案为 energy。

Question 34 答案 insects

听前预测:定位词 double, organic vegetables; 提示词 double, 此处应填名词。

题目解析:本题较难,再次出现了答案前置,两个定位词都在答案之后才出现。通过观察标题和题干可知,第 34-37 题涉及有机农业和传统农业的比较,考查有机农业在这几方面发生了哪些变化,重点听有关变化的描述。小标题 Comparison 在录音中以 differs greatly from 出现,首先介绍了在 agricultural biodiversity (农业生物多样性)上的不同,先以 earthworms 为例进行

了比较,出现了 three times as high as, 不符合题干中的 double, 可排除。接着以并列信号词 Moreover 引出另一个比较对象 insects, 可先记下该词, 随后听到: "... which is twice as many as those in traditional farms." 其中 twice as many as 替换了题干中的 double, 而另一个定位词 organic vegetables 也紧跟着出现, 录音用 be damaged 替换了题干中的 attack。因此答案为 insects。

Question 35 答案 potatoes

听前预测: 定位词 organic vegetables、tomatoes、40%; 提示词 tomatoes、and, 此处应填与 tomatoes 并列的名词。

题目解析: 通过 The other main difference 是 crop yields (粮食产量) 可知, 接下来要谈论在这方面的不同了。本题不难, 定位词 organic vegetables、tomatoes、40% 均原词重现, 锁定答案句为: "... organic vegetables like tomatoes and potatoes yielded are 40 percent less than conventional ones." 其中 yielded 替换了题干中的 Production, less 替换了 lower, 抓取与 tomatoes 并列的词汇即可。因此答案为 potatoes。

Question 36 答案 10%/10 percent

听前预测: 定位词 Winter、weed; 提示词 is、lower, 此处应填百分比。

题目解析: 本题紧跟上一题, 容易错过。在听到并列信号词 In addition 时就应集中注意力, 接着定位词 weed 和 Winter 原词重现, 但需要注意的是, 录音中存在干扰信息 90 percent, 这是目前的占比, 而不是下降的百分比, 录音中用 has decreased by ... 替换了题干中的 is ... lower, than before 替换了 than it used to be。因此答案为 10% 或 10 percent。

Question 37 答案 grass

听前预测: 定位词 organic products、animals、same; 提示词 organic, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 本题难度不大, 定位词 organic products 和 animals 原词重现, 答案句为: "... organic products are cultivated not only for humans but also for animals, e.g., organic grass." 其中 e.g. 替换了题干中的 including, organic 所修饰的词汇即为答案。另一个定位词 same 的表述出现得较晚, 在后文中被替换为 constant。因此答案为 grass。

Question 38 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 India。

题目解析: 定位词 India 出现得较早, 需耐心往下听。首先听到选项 C 中的 apply、successfully 和 instructions, 但用的是否定表达 could not, 可知有机农业并未成功应用, 故排除。两三句后出现了答案句: "... and the production of crops kept growing year on year." 其中 production 替换了选项 A 中的 Yields (产量), kept growing 替换了 increased。而选项 B, 录音中只在开始提到农民比较熟悉传统农业方式, 并未提及是否愿意接受有机农业。因此答案为 A。

Question 39 答案 C

听前预测: 定位词 Conclusion、international; 提示词 focuses on。

题目解析: 注意题干问的是这篇 review 结论部分所关注的对象。定位词 international 原词重现,

接着听到了选项 A 中的 interested in, 但这属于 the first part (开头部分) 的内容, 故排除。随后出现了转折信号词 But, 引出这篇 review 的重点或主干部分, 即 the volume of the investigation the author did in different countries, 注意与选项 B 区分, 录音说的是在不同国家采取的调查数量, 选项 B 说的是在不同国家有机农业的种植方式, 故排除。答案句由表示结果的信号词 Therefore 引出: “Therefore, the last part of the review is mainly talking about whether organic farming brings positive effects to animals.” 其中 the last part 即题干中的 Conclusion, is mainly talking about 替换了题干中的 focuses on, brings positive effects to 替换了选项 C 中的 is beneficial to, animals 替换了选项 C 中的 wildlife。因此答案为 C。

Question 40 答案 A

听前预测: 定位词 main advantage; 提示词 speaker。

题目解析: 提示词暗示答案应为 speaker 自己的观点。定位词出现后, 先后听到了选项 B 和 C, 不过这两个都不是 speaker 的观点, 可排除。speaker 自己的观点由转折信号词 However 引出, 通过 as far as I'm concerned 可判断其后出现的观点即为答案信息: “... it's you – the ones who buy organic products – that will decide what they can bring to you because market demand determines everything.” 其中 the ones who buy organic products 和 market demand 替换了选项 A 中的 consumers, decide 和 determines 替换了 depends on。因此答案为 A。

TEST 5

PART 1

听力原文

- Official:** Good morning. Community Learning Centre. What can I do for you?
- Man:** Oh, hello. I'm calling about the sports photography course you offer. I learned about it from an advert somewhere in the newspaper.
- Official:** OK, may I have your name, please?
- Man:** It's Chris Johnson.
- Official:** Thank you, Mr. Johnson. Is there anything in particular you would like to know?
- Man:** Yes. I'm eager to improve my photography skills. You know, my son has just joined the school football team this semester, and I want to keep a visual record of all these precious moments. But when I took shots, they were often too blurry. You see, I'm no expert. So I'd like to find out about the level of the course to see if it's suitable for me.
- Official:** Well, this course is intended for beginners only. But there will be an advanced course for experienced photographers next semester. *Q1*
- Man:** That's good to know. I think this course works for me just fine. Do I have to go for an interview to register? *Q2*
- Official:** There is no need to do that. We have plenty of vacancies right now. So if you plan to register, I can sign you up over the phone.
- Man:** Great. But before that, how much does it cost?
- Official:** It was 45 dollars last year for a single student. Luckily, this year we have more funding, so the price has gone down to 38 dollars. *Q3*
- Man:** Oh, good. So when will the next course start?
- Official:** Let me check. Just a minute ... It's Monday today, so there was a course that ended just last weekend. Then there is another one starting from April 17th. But if you miss this one, the next one is from May 1st. *Q4*
- Man:** That's too late. I'll just register for the next course then.
- Official:** May I take your phone number?

- Man:** Sure. It's 0713 9587 302. Q5
- Official:** OK, I've made a note of that. When you come to take the first lesson, please bring two photos that you've taken.
- Man:** Is there any special requirement for the photos?
- Official:** Yes, you reminded me. The weather of the two shots should be different. Q6
- Man:** Like one on a sunny day and another on a snowy day?
- Official:** Yes, exactly.
-
- Man:** So apart from the photos, do I need to prepare anything else for the course?
- Official:** Nothing more.
- Man:** Do you have a syllabus for the course?
- Official:** Sure, you can download it from our website. Just key in 'Community Learning Centre of Pinewood'. You can also come over to the centre and get a copy.
- Man:** I'll just download it online. But can you please introduce the course in detail? The course covers two days, right?
- Official:** Yes. On Saturday morning, the instructor will explain all the basics of amateur and professional sports photography and the differences between them, followed by instructions on the use of specific equipment for various sports, like long lenses and monopods for shooting football matches. Q7
- Man:** That's exactly what I need to know. What about the rest of the course?
- Official:** On Saturday afternoon, there is normally a workshop on the technical side of things. For the photos that your classmates have brought, you'll have to work together to decide the best position to take these shots. Q8
- Man:** Oh, that's interesting.
- Official:** On Sunday, there is a workshop taking place in a computer-equipped room where you'll learn to edit different shots. Q9
- Man:** That sounds challenging.
- Official:** Indeed, it is. There is also a section on some tricks to sell them. Q10
- Man:** To magazines and newspapers, you mean?
- Official:** Yes, mostly to the publishing industry.
- Man:** Um ... I'd love to ...

听力场景

- 谈话场景：咨询场景
- 人物关系：工作人员与课程咨询者
- 谈话话题：摄影课程的相关信息

词汇注释

community *n.* 社区photography *n.* 摄影eager *adj.* 渴望的visual *adj.* 视觉的

be intended for 适用于

advanced *adj.* 高级的syllabus *n.* 课程表download *v.* 下载copy *n.* 复印件lens *n.* 镜头monopod *n.* 单脚架technical *adj.* 技术上的position *n.* 恰当位置

publishing industry 出版业

交际与语言表达

1. “I learned about it from an advert somewhere in the newspaper.” (我是从报纸上的一则广告处了解到这个信息的。) 其中 learn about sth. from ... 意为“从……了解到某事”，而 learn sth. from ... 意为“从……学习到某事”，注意区分。
2. “But when I took shots, they were often too blurry.” (但当我拍照的时候，拍出的照片往往很模糊。) 其中 take shots 意为“拍照片”，shot 作名词时，词义较多，如“照片”“枪声”“镜头”“尝试”等，注意根据语境区分；blurry 为形容词，意为“模糊的”，而 blur 可作名词或动词，作名词时意为“模糊不清”，作动词时意为“使变模糊”。
3. “We have plenty of vacancies right now. So if you plan to register, I can sign you up over the phone.” (我们目前有很多空位。所以如果你打算注册的话，我可以通过电话帮你登记。) 其中 vacancy 意为“空位”；plan to do sth. 意为“计划做某事”，常作为时间限定考查点；register 意为“注册”；sign sb. up 意为“给某人登记”。
4. “Luckily, this year we have more funding, so the price has gone down to 38 dollars.” (幸运的是，今年我们有更多的资金，所以价格降到了 38 美元。) 其中 funding 为名词，意为“资金”，而 fund 可作名词或动词，作名词时意为“资金”，作动词时意为“资助”或“投资”；go down 意为“下降”。
5. “On Saturday morning, the instructor will explain all the basics of amateur and professional sports photography and the differences between them, followed by instructions on the use of specific equipment for various sports, like long lenses and monopods for shooting football matches.” (周六上午，讲师会讲解有关业余和职业运动摄影的基本知识，以及两者之间的区别，随后会讲解在不同的运动中特定设备的使用，比如在拍摄足球比赛时用的长镜头和单脚架。) 其中 basic 常作形容词，意为“基本的；必不可少的；主要的；最简单的”，而此处 basics 用作

复数名词,意为“基本知识”;amateur 可作形容词和名词,此处用作形容词,意为“业余的”,其反义词为 professional (职业的);followed by 意为“然后,接着是”;instruction 意为“用法说明”,通常用作复数形式,可同义替换为 guidance (不可数名词),两者在表达此义时常会搭配 on 或 about 使用。

6. “On Sunday, there is a workshop taking place in a computer-equipped room where you’ll learn to edit different shots.” (周日,在一间配有电脑的房间里,会开展一个讲习班。你会在那里学习如何编辑不同的照片。)其中 workshop 在雅思听力中通常意为“讲习班”,但在旅游场景中也出现过“车间;工场”的语义;take place 意为“发生”,特指经过计划或安排后发生的事件,此处可译为“开展”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 beginners

听前预测:定位词 course、suitable;提示词 for,此处应填名词。

题目解析:根据 level 和 suitable 可预判,空白处要填写的是所选课程级别适合的对象。注意做题时不要盯着 suitable 或介词 for 搜寻,因为这两个词都很容易发生替换,而应搜寻定位词 course 附近符合预判的词汇。答案句为:“Well, this course is intended for beginners only.”其中 intended for 替换了题干中的 suitable for。因此答案为 beginners。

Question 2 答案 interview

听前预测:定位词 no need;提示词 an,此处应填元音开头的单数名词。

题目解析:根据 no need 可预判,空白处要填写的词会搭配否定信息出现。本题与上一题衔接较快,注意通过对话语义判断题目的推进,题目的难点在于答案出现在了提问当中,即先给出答案信息,然后通过回答给出答案的否定信息,所以在听的过程中注意随时抓取符合题干要求的词汇。答案句为:“Do I have to go for an interview to register? There is no need to do that.”因此答案为 interview。

Question 3 答案 38

听前预测:定位词 Cost;提示词 \$,此处应填数字。

题目解析:本题考查对数字的反应速度以及对干扰信息的辨识。定位词 Cost 原词重现,先是出现了干扰信息 45 dollars,不过它对应的时间是 last year。真正的答案信息为:“... this year we have more funding, so the price has gone down to 38 dollars.”因此答案为 38。

Question 4 答案 April 17(th)/17(th) April

听前预测:定位词 next course;提示词 Date,此处应填日期。

题目解析:根据 Date、next course 和 beginning 可预判,空白处要填写的是所选课程开始的日期。注意 next course 为题干条件限定,所填日期要符合这一条件。先是听到定位词 next course 原词出现在提问中,注意听随后回答中出现的日期:“Then there is another one starting from April 17th.

But if you miss this one, the next one is from May 1st.” 其中 another one 对应 next course, starting from 替换了题干中的 beginning (从……开始), 而第二个日期 May 1st 为干扰信息, 它是下次课程的时间。因此答案为 April 17(th) 或 17(th) April。

Question 5 答案 0713 9587 302

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

题目解析: 本题同样考查对数字的反应速度。录音中没有出现干扰信息, 较为简单, 在听到询问 phone number 时, 跟上录音记下号码即可。因此答案为 0713 9587 302。通常, 雅思听力中出现的电话号码为 6 至 11 位, 平时要注意加强数字听写的单项练习。

Question 6 答案 weather

听前预测: 定位词 two photos; 提示词 different, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 首先听到了含定位词 two photos 的句子, 接着咨询者问照片是否有什么特殊要求, 注意这时这道题才开始。答案句为: “The weather of the two shots should be different.” 其中 two shots 替换了题干中的 two photos, different 原词出现, 不过是在答案之后才出现。因此答案为 weather。注意听录音时要带着预判的词性去有意识地抓取, 不要死盯题干的顺序或某个说法, 因为通常情况下, 顺序或说法会在录音中进行调整或发生替换。

Question 7 答案 equipment

听前预测: 定位词 Saturday、Morning; 提示词 appropriate, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 注意不要通过搜寻 appropriate 一词做题, 该词被替换的可能性较高, 而是要结合 Saturday、Morning 这些时间点, 抓取附近出现的名词代入题干。答案句为: “On Saturday morning, the instructor will explain all the basics of amateur and professional sports photography and the differences between them, followed by instructions on the use of specific equipment for various sports ...” 录音中先提到了 all the basics, 对应上一条信息中的 Introduction, 接着 followed by (然后) 暗示下一条信息的出现, 其中 instructions on the use of 替换了题干中的 How to choose, specific 替换了 appropriate。因此答案为 equipment。

Question 8 答案 position

听前预测: 定位词 Afternoon; 提示词 the, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 定位词 Afternoon 出现后, 注意通过语义抓取合适的名词代入题干。答案句为: “... you'll have to work together to decide the best position to take these shots.” 其中 work together to decide 替换了题干中的 Discuss, take these shots 替换了 take photos。因此答案为 position。

Question 9 答案 edit

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

题目解析: 注意不要过度关注 how to, 因为该说法发生替换的可能性很大, 而是要有意识地抓取动词原形。本题两个定位词出现于同一句中: “On Sunday, there is a workshop taking place in a computer-equipped room where you'll learn to edit different shots.” 这一句中只有 edit 是动词原形且

后面跟着照片, shots 替换了题干中的 pictures。因此答案为 edit。

Question 10 答案 sell

听前预测: 提示词 how to, 此处应填动词原形。

题目解析: 本题没有很好的定位词, 注意判断语义信息的推进, 然后抓取合适的动词原形。通过观察题干可知, 第 10 题和第 9 题同为星期天的安排, 属于并列信息, 所以在听录音时, 可以有意识地听表示并列关系的词汇或表达, 然后搜寻附近的动词原形。并列信号词 also 暗示答案信息即将出现: “There is also a section on some tricks to sell them.” 其中 some tricks to 替换了题干中的 Advice on how to, them 指的就是前文中的 shots, 对应题干中的 pictures。因此答案为 sell。

PART 2

听力原文

Welcome to the State Museum, situated in the centre of this truly multi-cultural metropolis which is home to more than 30 different nationalities. The museum has a number of exciting displays and exhibitions. And this audio guide is designed to help you fully enjoy your visit. There are 15 galleries in total, and this season sees the opening of three new exhibitions. We suggest that you start your tour with these highlights of the season.

The Heritage Clothes Exhibition is located in Gallery 3 of the museum. People who live in the area have spent two years preparing this exhibition, which brings together some of the fascinating garments, traditionally worn in their own communities. They looked into the history of their communities' clothing traditions and the customs and rituals related to them. Overall, there are 16 countries from five continents being represented.

Q11

The photos that accompany each exhibit were taken by some of the city's college students who are studying design and show the clothes being modelled by the real people who wear them in the course of their everyday lives.

Q12

Another remarkable highlight of the season is the exhibition known as 'Toys from the Past', which can be visited in Gallery 9. This exhibition appealing to people of all ages is on tour throughout the country and will be here for ten

Q13

weeks only. Items on display include dolls produced over a century ago with beautiful porcelain faces and, in some cases, real hair. The whole collection covers antique toys such as wooden train sets from many different generations and offers plenty of fun to children and adults. The gigantic board games laid out on the gallery floor are among the most popular activities in the exhibition and should not be missed.

Q14

A special display of miniature toys brings this exhibition to an end. These small objects are on loan from countries all over the world, some of which measure no more than a few centimetres. There is a tiny car made from match sticks, a toy aeroplane with the pilot and passengers made out of seashells and some delicate mini houses no higher than 4 centimetres.

Q15

The final highlight of the season is the Biscuit Gallery No.15. About two decades ago, this city was renowned for its biscuits, although today the factory no longer exists. Did you know, for example, that before biscuits were wrapped in paper or cardboard boxes, biscuit tins were fashion items?

The factory manufactured round, square, triangular and hexagonal tins for a whole range of different occasions to celebrate national events, festivals, famous faces, etc. One fascinating exhibition displays people's favourite biscuits. There are sweet biscuits and savoury ones, biscuits filled with jam and biscuits filled with currants, biscuits with coloured toppings from sugar icing to chocolate sprinkles. When the factory finally closed, it announced that people's favourite biscuit was not as you might expect a chocolate biscuit or one filled with jam and cream, but a plain savoury one which was eaten with cheese.

Q16

Q17

When you get to the end of the exhibition, there is an entertaining hands-on activity to fill your own biscuit tin. All the biscuits ever produced by the company are piled up on the table along with various tins. These biscuit replicas are made out of thin pieces of wood, but the weight, colours and shapes highly resemble the original biscuits. Your job is to fill the tin with biscuits, and when the lid is taken off, the biscuits are neatly placed as if the job were performed by a machine. It may not be as easy as it seems.

Q18

If you would like to buy a memento of your visit, there is a museum gift shop which sells postcards, souvenirs and hand-made pottery next to the information

Q19

desk on the ground floor. And finally, if you don't want to carry your coats and bags around with you during your visit, please make use of the complimentary lockers provided by the museum. Enjoy your visit!

Q20

听力场景

- 谈话场景：旅游场景
- 人物关系：工作人员独白
- 谈话话题：博物馆介绍

词汇注释

metropolis *n.* 大都市

nationality *n.* 民族

display *n.* 展览 *v.* 展出

audio guide 语音讲解器

highlight *n.* 最精彩的部分

heritage *n.* 传统

gallery *n.* 展馆

custom *n.* 风俗

ritual *n.* 仪式

exhibit *n.* 展品

porcelain *n.* 瓷

antique *adj.* 古老的

miniature *adj.* 微型的

delicate *adj.* 精美的

cardboard *adj.* 硬纸板制的

triangular *adj.* 三角形的

hexagonal *adj.* 六边形的

currant *n.* 小葡萄干

replica *n.* 仿制品

交际与语言表达

1. “Welcome to the State Museum, situated in the centre of this truly multi-cultural metropolis which is home to more than 30 different nationalities.” (欢迎来到州立博物馆，它坐落于这个多元化大都市的中心，这座城市中居住着超过 30 个民族的人。) 其中 situated in the centre of ... 意为“坐落于……的中心”；multi-cultural 意为“多元文化的”，multi- 为前缀，意为“多的”。
2. “People who live in the area have spent two years preparing this exhibition, which brings together some of the fascinating garments, traditionally worn in their own communities.” (当地居民花了两年时间筹备这次展览，展览中汇集了一些迷人的服装，都是他们所属群体的传统服饰。) 其中 in the area 意为“当地”；spend time doing sth. 意为“花时间做某事”；garment 意为“服装”，一般为商业用语，日常生活中更多地会使用 clothes；worn 为过去分词，动词原形为 wear，意为“穿”；community 意为“群体”，该词语义较多，还有“社区”“社会”等含义，注意根据语境辨析。
3. “The photos that accompany each exhibit were taken by some of the city's college students who are studying design and show the clothes being modelled by the real people who wear them in the

course of their everyday lives.”(每项展品配有的照片由该城市的一些学习设计的大学生拍摄, 照片中, 这些衣服都由在日常生活中就穿着它们的人来穿戴展示。) 其中 accompany 意为“配有”; take photos 为固定搭配, 意为“拍照”; model 用作动词, 意为“穿戴展示”, 也可用作名词, 意为“型号”“范例”“模型”“样式”“模特”等, 注意辨析; in the course of ... 意为“在……的过程中”, 也可用 during/through/over the course of ... 来表达。

4. “This exhibition appealing to people of all ages is on tour throughout the country and will be here for ten weeks only.”(这项吸引着各个年龄段的展览在全国巡回展出, 而在本地只会展览十周。) 其中 appeal to 意为“吸引”, 在某些语境中也有“呼吁”“恳请”等含义; people of all ages 意为“各个年龄段的人”; on tour 意为“在巡回中”。
5. “The gigantic board games laid out on the gallery floor are among the most popular activities in the exhibition and should not be missed.”(陈列在展馆地板上的大型棋盘游戏是展览中最受欢迎的活动之一, 不容错过。) 其中 gigantic 意为“巨大的”; board game 意为“棋盘游戏”, 包括象棋、跳棋等; lay out 意为“陈列”, 其合成词 layout 意为“布局”; among the most popular activities 意为“最受欢迎的活动之一”。
6. “These small objects are on loan from countries all over the world, some of which measure no more than a few centimetres.”(这些小物件是从世界各国借来的, 其中一些大小还不到几厘米。) 其中 object 意为“物品”, 此处指代前面提到的微型玩具; be on loan 意为“借用的”; all over the world 意为“全世界”, 可同义替换为 throughout the world 或 worldwide; measure 用作系动词, 意为“(长度、宽度、数量等的) 数值为”。
7. “When you get to the end of the exhibition, there is an entertaining hands-on activity to fill your own biscuit tin. All the biscuits ever produced by the company are piled up on the table along with various tins.”(走到展览的最后, 会有一项很有趣的实践活动, 就是装满自己的饼干罐。该公司生产过的所有饼干和各种罐头都一起被堆放在了桌子上。) 其中 entertaining 意为“有趣的”, 其名词 entertainment 意为“娱乐”; hands-on 意为“实际操作的, 亲身实践的”; tin 意为“罐”, 在某些语境中意为“锡”; pile ... up 意为“堆放……”, 其合成词 pile-up 意为“连环车祸”。
8. “If you would like to buy a memento of your visit, there is a museum gift shop which sells postcards, souvenirs and hand-made pottery next to the information desk on the ground floor.”(如果你想买旅行纪念品, 在一楼的咨询台旁边有家礼品店, 出售明信片、纪念品以及手工陶艺制品。) 其中 memento 意为“纪念品”, 为可数名词; gift shop 意为“礼品店”, 经常在旅游场景中被考查; souvenir 意为“纪念品”, 其他同类常考词还有 handicraft (手工艺品); hand-made 意为“手工的”; pottery 意为“陶器”, 一般为不可数名词; ground floor 为英式表达, 意为“底层, 一层”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 Heritage Clothes Exhibition；提示词 put together by。

题目解析：定位词原词重现后，听到：“People who live in the area have spent two years preparing this exhibition, which brings together some of the fascinating garments, ...” 其中 preparing 和 brings together 替换了题干中的 was put together by, People who live in the area 替换了选项 B 中的 local residents。选项 A 和 C 在录音中均未涉及。因此答案为 B。

Question 12 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 photographs；提示词 worn by。

题目解析：定位词 photographs 在录音中以 photos 出现，比较容易听出，接着听到：“... were taken by some of the city's college students who are studying design and show the clothes being modelled by the real people who wear them in the course of their everyday lives.” 其中 wear 对应题干中的 worn by, the real people ... in the course of their everyday lives 替换了选项 A 中的 their owners。选项 C 的 design students 是照片的拍摄者，并非衣服的穿着者。选项 B 录音中并未提及，但出现了形似的 model，注意录音中提到的 model 并非“模特”之意，而是“穿戴展示”的意思。因此答案为 A。

Question 13 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 ‘Toys from the Past’。

题目解析：定位词为展览的名称，在录音中不会发生替换，很容易定位。首先听到了选项 A 中的 gallery，但并未提及是否为 new，信息不全，可排除。接着听到了 of all ages，据此可排除选项 C 的“尤其针对儿童”。真正的答案信息为：“... and will be here for ten weeks only.” 其中 ten weeks only 替换了选项 B 中的 limited time。因此答案为 B。

Question 14 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 Visitors；提示词 recommended。

题目解析：本题与上一题题干中都出现了 ‘Toys from the Past’，可推断与上一题内容同属一部分，答案信息可能距离较近。本题定位词在录音中并未出现，但该录音的背景是面向游客的讲解介绍，所以 Visitors 这个词体现在背景信息中，并未直接给出，因此也无法起到好的定位作用，只能通过选项信息进行判断。录音中先后出现了选项 B 中的 dolls 和选项 A 中的 toy trains，但只是对展品的简单介绍。最后听到了选项 C 中的 board games，用了 should not be missed（不应错过）这一描述，符合题干中的 recommended 这一说法。因此答案为 C。

Question 15 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 miniature toys。

题目解析：定位词原词重现，比较容易定位，之后听到答案信息：“These small objects are on loan from countries all over the world, ...” 其中 on loan 替换了选项 C 中的 borrowed，由于连读，发音较快，容易错过答案。通过后面的 from countries all over the world 可排除选项 A。因此答案为 C。

Question 16 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 biscuit factory、tins。

题目解析：录音中先介绍了饼干工厂，随后才提及饼干罐头，答案句为：“The factory manufactured round, square, triangular and hexagonal tins for a whole range of different occasions to celebrate national events, festivals, famous faces, etc.” 其中 round, square, triangular and hexagonal 替换了选项 B 中的 different shapes。选项 C 中的 famous people 在录音中被替换为 famous faces，但并不与题干中的 tins 直接搭配，而是跟 occasions 搭配；录音中的意思是饼干罐用于各种不同的场合，包括庆祝全国性活动、节日或是纪念名人等这些场合，并非直接为名人制作，可排除选项 C。选项 A 录音中并未涉及。因此答案为 B。

Question 17 答案 A

听前预测：提示词 favourite biscuit。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，但选项信息并不复杂，因此也较容易识别。答案句用了 not ... but ... 结构，其中选项 B 和 C 并列出现在 not 这部分，可同时排除，而选项 A 中的 unsweetened 则以 plain savoury（普通咸味的）出现在 but 这部分。因此答案为 A。

Question 18 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 hands-on activity。

题目解析：定位词出现后，注意抓取动作类信息：“... hands-on activity to fill your own biscuit tin.” 其中 fill ... tin 替换了选项 C 中的 pack ... tin，此处读得较快，注意力需要非常集中。后文还出现过第二次解释：“Your job is to fill the tin with biscuits ...” 若反复听不出，则属于语音问题，可尝试跟读练习。因此答案为 C。

Question 19 答案 information desk

听前预测：定位词 gift shop、ground floor；提示词 located、the，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：定位词 gift shop 和 ground floor 在录音中原词重现，很容易锁定答案句：“... there is a museum gift shop which sells postcards, souvenirs and hand-made pottery next to the information desk on the ground floor.” 其中 next to 替换了题干中的 beside，抓取其后的词汇即可。因此答案为 information desk。注意积累旅游场景中有关博物馆、剧院、美术馆等景点内部设施的常考词汇。

Question 20 答案 lockers

听前预测：定位词 belongings；提示词 Free、are，此处应填复数名词。

题目解析：定位词 belongings 在录音中被具体展开替换为 coats and bags，能识别出即可锁定答案句：“... please make use of the complimentary lockers provided by the museum.” 其中 complimentary（免费的）替换了题干中的 Free，较难识别，但附近可代入题干的复数名词有且只有 lockers。因此答案为 lockers。

PART 3

听力原文

Jeannie: Hi Dan. How's it going?

Dan: Hello Jeannie. Pretty well, thanks. Have you finished your research yet?

Jeannie: Yes, it's all done. I've spent several weeks on it, from the very beginning of deciding the topic, to carrying out the research, and writing the essay.

Dan: Congratulations! It seems like a big project. I know the research is to do with music, but what is it exactly about?

Jeannie: Well, at first I didn't have a specific purpose until one day I read a report that said 'if appropriate music is played while people are eating, it may cause some changes in their behaviour'. But the report didn't illustrate the changes in detail, so I wanted to carry out a thorough investigation into this. Q21

Dan: That's quite unique. So, how did you conduct your research?

Jeannie: I started by looking for five different restaurants, and then went to each of the restaurants to order some food and observe other people. I mainly focused on how the music is played instead of how people eat. Findings of my observations indicate that the five restaurants have something in common – they all have a special section to play the music. More importantly, although the music is played at different times, the volume is unchanged. Q22

Dan: Sounds attractive. I've never read anything about this before. In addition to observation, what other research methods have you used?

Jeannie: I also distributed the survey questionnaire to people dining there.

Dan: What questions are posed in your questionnaire?

Jeannie: Well, the first section of the questionnaire asks subjects to indicate the number of times they have been to the restaurant previously, the number of people they dine with and whether they think they will return to the restaurant. These early questions don't involve musical preferences, but largely act as 'distracters' – the intention being that subjects would be less inclined to think that the survey is about the music being played. Q23

- Dan:** That sounds very reasonable. Did you design the questionnaire by yourself?
- Jeannie:** Actually no, I read an assignment a student wrote last year, which was just kept beside a dictionary in the library. I came across it when I was looking something up in the dictionary. Q24
- Dan:** Oh, you were so lucky. Is there any other question included in the questionnaire?
- Jeannie:** Yes, subjects are also asked why they choose to dine at a particular restaurant. Several reasons are listed in the questionnaire. I thought people would put service first, but that's not the case. Only about 12% of them have chosen this reason, while the majority of respondents think whether they will pick this restaurant depends on how many available seats it has. They think it's terrible to eat in a crowded place. Q25
- Dan:** Yes, everyone wants to enjoy a meal comfortably. Then I guess maybe the location of a restaurant is an important factor since no one likes to waste too much time on the way?
- Jeannie:** It used to be, but nowadays nearly every household has a private car, so they don't have to be worried about the traffic problem. What I find interesting, however, is that a large percentage of people say they will compare different restaurants in the neighbourhood on the Internet first. If one of them stands out from its rivals, they will choose it. Q26
- Dan:** Wow, it's really interesting.
-
- Dan:** What else then?
- Jeannie:** Well, the second section of the questionnaire asks subjects to respond to the music being played by rating so that the relationship between music and perceived atmosphere could be examined directly. As a means of examining purchase intention, the final section of the questionnaire asks them to indicate the maximum amount of money they are prepared to spend on their main meal.
- Dan:** So what have you finally discovered?
- Jeannie:** I collected all the questionnaires and analysed people's answers to get a clear idea of their reactions to different music conditions. The result shows that music has become an indispensable part of restaurants. If people find there isn't any music during the meal, Q27

they will think the restaurant charges too much.

Dan: Yes, now music is everywhere in our life. Is there any difference in people's attitudes towards different musical styles?

Jeannie: Yes. Most people think that if jazz is being played when eating, Q28

they tend to stay at the restaurant longer and order more food to enjoy the music. But this is quite the opposite of what happens when classical music is played. Many customers think if the Q29

restaurant plays classical music, they wouldn't like to stay there for another minute, but to finish the food quickly and hurry away, because they don't like this type of music at all. And lastly, about pop music, it's very popular these days, especially among young people, as I've noticed in restaurants. They like listening to this type of music during their meals. As a result, this greatly increases the possibility of their presence at the same restaurant. Q30

Dan: Great. I've learned a lot from your research. I think it's meaningful and innovative. Thanks for telling me, Jeannie.

Jeannie: You are welcome, Dan.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：两名学生
- 谈话话题：研究课题讨论（音乐环境对消费者行为的影响）

词汇注释

specific *adj.* 明确的

illustrate *v.* 阐明

thorough *adj.* 深入的

investigation *n.* 调查研究

observe *v.* 观察

indicate *v.* 指出

volume *n.* 音量

distribute *v.* 分发

questionnaire *n.* 问卷

assignment *n.* 作业

comfortably *adv.* 舒服地

compare *v.* 比较

rival *n.* 竞争对手

perceive *v.* 感知

analyse *v.* 分析

indispensable *adj.* 必不可少的

charge *v.* 收费

attitude *n.* 态度

jazz *n.* 爵士乐

opposite *n.* 正好相反的人或事物

presence *n.* 出现

innovative *adj.* 创新的

交际与语言表达

1. “But the report didn’t illustrate the changes in detail, so I wanted to carry out a thorough investigation into this.” (但是报告并没有详细阐述这些变化, 所以我想在这方面进行一项深入的研究。) 其中 in detail 意为“详细地”; carry out 意为“进行(研究)”。
2. “These early questions don’t involve musical preferences, but largely act as ‘distracters’ – the intention being that subjects would be less inclined to think that the survey is about the music being played.” (前面这些问题不涉及音乐上的喜好, 但在很大程度上起到了“干扰项”的作用——目的是让调查对象不太会想到此项调查与正在播放的音乐有关。) 其中 involve 意为“涉及”; preference 意为“喜好”; act as 意为“担任, 充当”; distracter 意为“干扰项”, 其动词原形为 distract, 意为“使分心”; be less inclined to 意为“不那么倾向于”。
3. “Actually no, I read an assignment a student wrote last year, which was just kept beside a dictionary in the library. I came across it when I was looking something up in the dictionary.” (其实不是, 我读了一名学生去年写的作业, 就放在图书馆里一本字典的旁边。我去查字典的时候偶然发现了它。) 其中 come across 意为“偶然发现”; look ... up 意为“查阅……”。
4. “I thought people would put service first, but that’s not the case.” (我原本以为人们会把服务放在第一位, 但结果却不是这样。) 其中 put ... first 意为“把……放在第一位”。
5. “Only about 12% of them have chosen this reason, while the majority of respondents think whether they will pick this restaurant depends on how many available seats it has.” (只有大约 12% 的人选择了这个理由, 而大多数调查对象认为他们是否会选择这家餐厅取决于它有多少空位。) 其中 respondent 意为“调查对象”; depend on 意为“取决于”; available 意为“可获得的”, 此处可译为“空余的”。
6. “What I find interesting, however, is that a large percentage of people say they will compare different restaurants in the neighbourhood on the Internet first. If one of them stands out from its rivals, they will choose it.” (然而, 我发现有趣的一点是, 很大一部分人说他们会先在网上比较附近不同的餐厅。如果其中有一家从竞争对手中脱颖而出, 他们就会选择那家。) 其中 a large percentage of 意为“大部分”; in the neighbourhood 意为“在附近”; stand out from ... 意为“从……中脱颖而出”。
7. “I collected all the questionnaires and analysed people’s answers to get a clear idea of their reactions to different music conditions.” (我收集好所有的调查问卷, 并分析了人们的答案, 以弄清楚他们对不同音乐环境的反应。) 其中 get a clear idea of 意为“弄清楚”。
8. “Many customers think if the restaurant plays classical music, they wouldn’t like to stay there for another minute, but to finish the food quickly and hurry away, because they don’t like this type of music at all.” (许多顾客认为, 如果餐厅在他们用餐时播放古典音乐, 他们就不太愿意在那儿多待一分钟, 而是很快吃完东西离开, 因为他们根本不喜欢这种音乐。) 其中 not ... but ... 意为“不是……而是……”; hurry away 意为“匆匆离开”, 可同义替换为 hurry off。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 topic。

题目解析：注意题干定位词 topic 容易发生替换，在做题过程中不可死板地抓字眼，而应通过语义的推进进行定位。本题可通过 Dan 的提问 "... what is it exactly about?" 定位，答案出现在 Jeannie 的回答中："... I read a report that said 'if appropriate music is played while people are eating, it may cause some changes in their behaviour'. But the report didn't illustrate the changes in detail, so I wanted to carry out a thorough investigation into this." 其中 changes 为选项中 effect 的同义替换。切勿因录音中提到 eating 而错选 B，因为录音中强调的是播放的音乐对消费者行为的影响 (music ... may cause some changes in their behaviour)。因此答案为 A。

Question 22 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 restaurant。

题目解析：定位词出现得较早，但通过题干可知，本题考查的是研究发现，所以在听到 research finds out 的同义替换 Findings ... indicate 时应集中注意力。首先听到："... they all have a special section to play the music." 其中 a special section 与选项 A 中的 everywhere 矛盾，可排除。随后听到："More importantly, although the music is played at different times, the volume is unchanged." 其中 at different times 与选项 C 中的 at a certain time 矛盾，故排除选项 C，而 unchanged (不变的) 替换了选项 B 中的 uniform (一致的)。因此答案为 B。

Question 23 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 first few questions、questionnaire。

题目解析：定位词 questionnaire 原词重现，而另一个定位词 first few questions 在录音中被替换为 the first section 以及之后出现的 These early questions，从而锁定答案句："These early questions don't involve musical preferences, but largely act as 'distracters' - the intention being that subjects would be less inclined to think that the survey is about the music being played." 此处用了 not ... but ... 结构，否定了前半句，肯定了后半句。其中前半句中的 musical preferences 对应选项 A 中的 taste in music，可排除；而后半句中的 distracters 以及 be less inclined to think 为选项 C 中 disguise (掩饰) 的同义替换，故正确。选项 B 与选项 C 本身为相反表达，也可排除。因此答案为 C。

Question 24 答案 A

听前预测：提示词 came from。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词。题目考查问卷问题的来源，注意通过语义的推进定位。通过 Dan 的提问 "Did you design the questionnaire by yourself?" 可知题干信息的出现，Jeannie 对此予以否定 (Actually no)，故排除选项 C。接着提到："I read an assignment a student wrote last year, which was just kept beside a dictionary in the library." 其中 assignment 对应选项 A 中的 study，last year 对应 previous。虽然选项 B 中的 dictionary 出现在录音中，但并非问卷问题的来源。因此答案为 A。

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

听前预测：提示词 main reasons。

题目解析：通过 Jeannie 提到的 why 以及 Several reasons 可推断与题干相关的信息即将出现。首先听到选项 D 中的 service，不过随后以 but that's not the case 否定，并在下一句中进行了解释，指出只有 12% 的人选了这一原因，可排除。接着由转折信号词 while 引出第一个答案信息：“... while the majority of respondents think whether they will pick this restaurant depends on how many available seats it has.” 其中 how many available seats 替换了选项 E 的 seat capacity，故选项 E 正确。然后听到了选项 C 中 transport 的相关信息，不过 Jeannie 通过 It used to be 及 don't have to be worried 予以否定，可排除。最后由转折信号词 however 引出第二个答案信息：“... a large percentage of people say they will compare different restaurants in the neighbourhood on the Internet first. If one of them stands out from its rivals, they will choose it.” 其中 in the neighbourhood 替换了选项 A 中的 nearby，rivals 替换了 competitors，故选项 A 正确。选项 B 在录音中未涉及。因此答案为 A & E。

Question 27 答案 D

听前预测：定位词 no music。

题目解析：定位词 no music 在录音中被替换为 isn't any music，但比较容易识别。之后听到：“... they will think the restaurant charges too much.” 其中 will think ... charges too much 替换了选项 D 中的 don't think ... is worth the price。因此答案为 D。

Question 28 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 jazz。

题目解析：定位词 jazz 在录音中原词重现，随后出现答案相关信息：“... they tend to stay at the restaurant longer and order more food to enjoy the music.” 其中 order more food 替换了选项 A 中的 spend more money。因此答案为 A。

Question 29 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 classical music。

题目解析：定位词 classical music 同样原词重现，答案句随即出现：“... they wouldn't like to stay there for another minute, but to finish the food quickly and hurry away, because ...” 其中 finish the food quickly and hurry away 替换了选项 E 中的 leave the restaurant right after eating。随后对原因进行了说明，注意录音说的是不喜欢这种音乐，并非选项 F 中的不喜欢这家餐厅，信息不完全对应，可排除选项 F。因此答案为 E。

Question 30 答案 C

听前预测：定位词 pop music。

题目解析：定位词 pop music 原词重现，但出现得较早，可通过表示结果的信号词 As a result 锁定答案句：“... this greatly increases the possibility of their presence at the same restaurant.” 其中 their presence (出现) at the same restaurant 替换了选项 C 中的 come back again。因此答案为 C。

PART 4

听力原文

Good morning. In today's lecture, we're going to look at the Cube Houses, an iconic architectural complex in Rotterdam. First, I'm going to be telling you about the history behind it.

As many may know, not much survived the bombing of Rotterdam during World War II, and it took a long while for the city to start the urban regeneration project. Dutch architect Piet Blom designed Rotterdam's Cube Houses in the late-'70s at the request of the city's planners. He had previously experimented with cubic architecture in the city of Helmond. So when he was offered this project in the Oude Haven area of the city, he decided to expand upon his original idea. Blom believed that urban communities should live together under an urban roof. He designed the Cube Houses to recreate daily life in a village where individuals are closely connected and yet have their own separate space. And even after more than 30 years, the Cube Houses remain one of the city's most eye-catching developments. It's easy to see why: these striking homes are cubes tilted 45-degree on their side. The result is buildings that look, feel and behave unlike anything you'll find elsewhere in the world.

Q31

The concept behind these houses is that each elevated cube seems like a tree. And collectively, the Cube Houses are in the shape of a forest with each triangular roof representing a treetop. Interestingly, these houses are located right over a pedestrian bridge across one of the busiest streets into the city centre next to a railway station. The traffic-free area that connects the cubes includes a little children's playground, as well as small offices and studios. With thriving restaurants and cafés right on the doorstep, they were designed with the community very much in mind. However, the cube housing's development endured various challenges and complications during design and construction, and it once stopped as the designer had difficulty in finance. Luckily, the project resumed within 2 weeks after the designer received another round of grants from the city council.

Q32

Q33

Q34

So what makes the Cube Houses different from traditional architecture? Let's look at some of its unique design features. Each cube house has a space of 100 square metres and is divided into 3 floors, and it is very striking to see

these houses fixed on one angle. The tilted residences are constructed on three concrete pillars. The whole construction is made of 38 regular cube units all connected together with two supersized cubes at both ends of the string. One of the two larger cubes was developed as an architecture school, and there is another building recently built between it and a warehouse.

Q35

Q36

Standing at three-floors tall, their ground floor is the entrance. When you enter a cube house, the first thing to get used to is that all the walls are slanted. You must take a narrow staircase to reach the lower floor. This level and the top level are both triangle-shaped. The lower level contains an open kitchen and a living room. The medium level houses a bathroom and two bedrooms, while the top level provides a great view since the apex of the room is a three-sided pyramid with windows all around. In some cases, the top floor is used as a small rooftop garden. And as you enter the top half of the structure, your initial inclination may well be to mind your head.

Q37

Q38

Now that you know the history and design features behind these odd-looking houses, you might be thinking about how it is to live in them. After curious bystanders kept disturbing the Cube Houses' residents, one shrewd owner opened the Show Cube Museum, which gives visitors the chance to take a tour around a fully furnished cube house. It also highlights some of the everyday challenges that the residents face, such as buying and fitting furniture for a structure without straight walls.

In recent years, Rotterdam's Cube Houses have been joined by another architectural icon just across the square. Rotterdam's market hall, the largest indoor market in the Netherlands, is another multipurpose residential and retail complex that will live long in your memory – as well as helping to fill your belly with tasty treats.

Q39

In 2009, the Rotterdam-based Personal Architecture BNA converted one of the larger cubes for one of the leading Stayokay hostel chains in the Netherlands. Today, the hostel invites everyone to experience what it's like to live in a Cube House and enjoy a stunning panoramic vista of the surrounding area. What attracts guests most is its ideal location with a major railway station within a 5-minute walk. The accommodation is also offered at a fair price, which appeals to visitors both from home and abroad ...

Q40

听力场景

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：主讲人独白
- 谈话话题：荷兰立体方块屋

词汇注释

iconic *adj.* 标志性的

complex *n.* 建筑群

regeneration *n.* 复兴

architect *n.* 建筑师

cubic *adj.* 立方体的

architecture *n.* 建筑

recreate *v.* 再现

eye-catching *adj.* 引人注目的

concept *n.* 理念

pedestrian bridge 人行天桥

endure *v.* 经历

complication *n.* 困难

resume *v.* 重新开始

grant *n.* 拨款

city council 市政局

angle *n.* 角度

residence *n.* 住宅

concrete *n.* 混凝土

pillar *n.* 柱子

warehouse *n.* 货仓

slanted *adj.* 倾斜的

apex *n.* 顶点

rooftop *n.* 屋顶

inclination *n.* 倾向

highlight *v.* 突出展示

multipurpose *adj.* 多用途的

convert *v.* 改造

ideal *adj.* 理想的

交际与语言表达

1. “As many may know, not much survived the bombing of Rotterdam during World War II, and it took a long while for the city to start the urban regeneration project.” (很多人可能都知道, “二战”期间从鹿特丹大轰炸中幸存下来的建筑并不多, 该市花了很长的时间才启动城市复兴项目。) 其中 bombing 意为“轰炸”, 其动词原形为 bomb, 也可作名词, 意为“炸弹”, 此处指的是“二战”中德军入侵荷兰时对鹿特丹所进行的战略轰炸, 史称“鹿特丹大轰炸”(Rotterdam Blitz), 鹿特丹当时遭受重创、几乎被毁灭, 圣劳伦斯教堂成了当时唯一幸存下来的中世纪建筑; urban 意为“城市的”, 其相对的词为 rural (乡村的), 其派生词 suburban (郊区的) 同为听力考试中常见的词汇。
2. “It’s easy to see why: these striking homes are cubes tilted 45-degree on their side.” (原因显而易见: 这些引人注目的房屋都是倾斜了 45 度的立体方块。) 其中 striking 意为“引人注目的, 显著的”, 其动词原形为 strike, 该词语义较多, 注意根据语境进行区分; tilt 意为“使倾斜”, 短语 tilt at sb./sth. 意为“抨击某人或某事”。
3. “The concept behind these houses is that each elevated cube seems like a tree. And collectively, the Cube Houses are in the shape of a forest with each triangular roof representing a treetop.” (这

些房屋的设计理念在于让每个被架高的立体方块屋看起来都像是一棵树。整体看来,这些立体方块屋就形似一片森林,而每个三角形屋顶则代表一个树梢。)其中 *elevated* 意为“架高的”,其动词原形为 *elevate*,派生词 *elevator* 则意为“电梯”;*collectively* 意为“整体地”;*triangular* 意为“三角形的”,其名词形式为 *triangle*,前缀 *tri-* 意为“三;三倍”;*treetop* 为合成词,意为“树梢”。

4. “With thriving restaurants and cafés right on the doorstep, they were designed with the community very much in mind.”(门口就是热闹的餐馆和咖啡厅,可见这些房屋的设计充分考虑到了社区的元素。)其中 *thriving* 意为“繁华的”,此处可译为“热闹的”,可同义替换为 *flourishing*; *on the doorstep* 意为“在门口”;*they* 指代前文出现过的立体方块屋;*with sth./sb. in mind* 意为“考虑到某事/某人”。
5. “The whole construction is made of 38 regular cube units all connected together with two supersized cubes at both ends of the string.”(整个建筑由 38 个规则的立体方块连接而成,整排房屋的两端还连有两个超大的立体方块。)其中 *regular* 意为“规则的”,在某些语境下也有“频繁的”“定期的”等含义,注意区分;*supersized* 意为“超大的”,其动词原形 *supersize* (加量)也可作形容词,意为“(饭菜或饮料)超大份的”;*string* 意为“一串”,此处指的是“一排立体方块屋”。
6. “The medium level houses a bathroom and two bedrooms, while the top level provides a great view since the apex of the room is a three-sided pyramid with windows all around.”(中层有一间浴室和两间卧室,顶层则拥有绝佳的视野,因为呈金字塔形的屋顶三面都是窗户。)其中 *medium* 意为“中间的”;*house* 用作动词,意为“装有”;*three-sided* 意为“三面的”;*pyramid* 意为“金字塔形的物体”,也有“金字塔”“金字塔式的组织”等含义,注意根据语境区分。
7. “After curious bystanders kept disturbing the Cube Houses’ residents, one shrewd owner opened the Show Cube Museum, which gives visitors the chance to take a tour around a fully furnished cube house.”(在好奇的路人不断打扰立体方块屋的住户后,一位精明的户主开设了立体方块屋博物馆,让游客有机会参观一下家具配套齐全的立体方块屋。)其中 *shrewd* 意为“精明的”,其名词形式为 *shrewdness*; *take a tour around/round* 意为“游览,参观”;*fully furnished* 意为“家具配套齐全的”,*furnish* 用作动词,意为“配备家具”。
8. “Today, the hostel invites everyone to experience what it’s like to live in a Cube House and enjoy a stunning panoramic vista of the surrounding area.”(现如今,该旅舍欢迎每个人来体验在立体方块屋住宿的感觉,并欣赏一下绝美的周边全景。)其中 *hostel* 意为“(提供廉价食宿的)旅舍,招待所”;*stunning* 意为“绝妙的”;*panoramic* 意为“全景的”;*vista* 意为“景色”,可同义替换为 *view*。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 village

听前预测：提示词 function、a，此处应填表示房屋功能的单数名词。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，Cube Houses 为主题词，在录音中会反复出现，无法用于定位。可通过上一条信息中的 World War II 定位，但该时间的出现距离答案句较远，考验考生的心态，建议在该时间出现后，结合语义有意识地抓取符合预判的词汇。答案句为：“He designed the Cube Houses to recreate daily life in a village where individuals are closely connected and yet have their own separate space.” 该句的前一句中提到 Blom 认为城市社区的居民应该共同生活在一个屋顶下，所以他设计了 Cube Houses 来再现村庄的日常生活，因此 Cube Houses 的设计是为了发挥村庄的功能。因此答案为 village。

Question 32 答案 tree

听前预测：定位词 Each cube building；提示词 shape、a，此处应填表示房屋形状的单数名词。

题目解析：本题的关键在于正确识别定位信息。注意 shape 不能作为定位词，该词较容易被替换为具体形状。另外，形状类考查方向通常为几何形状或具体的物品，例如 square、cigar 等词。本题定位词 Each cube building 在录音中被替换为 each elevated cube，比较容易听出，可锁定答案句为：“... that each elevated cube seems like a tree.” 其中 seems like 替换了题干中的 in the shape of，抓取其后的名词即可。随后出现的 forest 形容的是整片立体方块屋，而不是题干考查的每个屋子的形状，注意排除干扰。因此答案为 tree。

Question 33 答案 bridge

听前预测：定位词 pedestrians、central city；提示词 on the top of、a，此处应填地点类单数名词。

题目解析：本题不难。定位词 pedestrians 原词重现，题干中的 sit on top of 在录音中被替换为 are located right over，另一个定位词 central city 在录音中被替换为 city centre。注意随后出现的 streets 虽也表示地点，但在录音中未和 pedestrian 搭配使用，而且是复数形式，可排除。因此答案为 bridge。

Question 34 答案 finance

听前预测：定位词 construction、designer；提示词 problem、of，此处应填表示问题类型的名词。

题目解析：本题不难，只需找准定位词即可。problem 较易发生替换，不能作定位词。construction 和 designer 在录音中均原词重现，答案信息紧随其后：“... as the designer had difficulty in finance.” 其中 had difficulty in 替换了题干中的 faced the problem of。因此答案为 finance。

Question 35 答案 concrete

听前预测：定位词 three pillars；提示词 made of，此处应填表示材料的名词。

题目解析：pillar 意为“柱子”，即使不认识该词，也可在看题干时先通过拼写知道它的大概发音。本题答案词的范围较小，雅思听力中常考的建筑材料类词汇有 concrete（混凝土）、wood（木材）、现代建筑材料 glass（玻璃）以及环保类材料 grass（草皮）等。本题答案与定位词一起出现，虽答案词前置修饰定位词，但整体变化不大。因此答案为 concrete。

Question 36 答案 school

听前预测：定位词 warehouse、architecture；提示词 warehouse、and a，此处应填表示建筑类型的单数名词。

题目解析：定位词 warehouse 于答案之后才出现，不过另一个定位词 architecture 于答案之前原词重现，据此还是可以轻松定位。答案句为：“One of the two larger cubes was developed as an architecture school, and there is another building recently built between it and a warehouse.” 后一句中的 it 指的就是前面的 architecture school。相比题干的句型或说法，录音中的句型或说法顺序很可能发生调换，所以不要死盯题干的形式做题。因此答案为 school。

Question 37 答案 triangle

听前预测：定位词 lower level、top level；提示词 shape、a，此处应填表示形状的单数名词。

题目解析：本题不难，通过定位词可锁定答案句：“... to reach the lower floor. This level and the top level are both triangle-shaped.” 其中 This level 指的就是 lower level，top level 原词重现，抓取符合预判的词汇即可。因此答案为 triangle。

Question 38 答案 garden

听前预测：定位词 top floor、small；提示词 a，此处应填单数名词。

题目解析：通过定位词 top floor 和 small 即可锁定答案句：“In some cases, the top floor is used as a small rooftop garden.” 其中 In some cases 替换了题干中的 sometimes，其他部分几乎没发生变化，只需要排除干扰词 rooftop 即可。无论是 small，还是 rooftop，它们都是为了修饰 garden。注意将听到的词汇代入题干，确保题干在语义和逻辑上都没问题。因此答案为 garden。

Question 39 答案 hall

听前预测：定位词 market、square；提示词 a，此处应填单数名词。

题目解析：本题距离上一题较远，需耐心往下听。在大段无效信息之后才听到定位词 square 原词重现，随后另一定位词 market 和答案 hall 一起出现，此处的 hall 意为“大厅”。因此答案为 hall。

Question 40 答案 location

听前预测：定位词 guests、price；提示词 convenient，此处应填名词。

题目解析：题干中的 convenient 和 reasonable 较易发生替换，不能作定位词。首先听到定位词 guests 原词重现，而后听到了其中一个优势 ideal location，先抓取符合预判的名词 location，随后又听到另一个优势 fair price，对应题干中的 reasonable price，确认刚才记下的 location 就是正确答案。答案句为：“What attracts guests most is its ideal location with a major railway station within a 5-minute walk.” 其中 ideal 和 with a major railway station within a 5-minute walk 对应了题干中的 convenient。因此答案为 location。

TEST 6

PART 1

听力原文

- Man:** Good morning. Ken's Appliance. Can I help you?
- Woman:** Yes. I'm ringing about my fridge. It's not working at the moment.
- Man:** I'd like to find out a few more details, if I may.
- Woman:** Yes, sure.
- Man:** First I need to make sure if your fridge is still covered by warranty.
- Woman:** Oh, right. I bought it just last week and it originally came with 2 years of warranty coverage, but I've extended the period to 3 years. So it's definitely under warranty.
- Man:** Right. Now, what model is it?
- Woman:** Let me take a look ... It should be somewhere on this warranty card. Oh, here, on the top right-hand corner. It's a Top Mount. *Q1*
- Man:** And the colour of the fridge?
- Woman:** It's a silver one. It is really modern and perfectly matches the whole décor of my kitchen. *Q2*
- Man:** I've made a note of that. So can you tell me the exact date you purchased the fridge?
- Woman:** I remember it was delivered on January 15th. I must have bought it a couple of days earlier. Right, it was on the 12th. *Q3*
- Man:** OK. Then what is the problem with the fridge?
- Woman:** Oh, it's a complete disaster. First there is something wrong with the alarm. I mean it is beeping continuously, even when the door is shut. It's really annoying. And there's also a problem with its temperature control. It's now 10 degrees, but I set it to be minus 8. It seemed to be working fine for the first couple of days. *Q4*
- Man:** Sorry about that, but rest assured, Madam. We'll fix it all. *Q5*
-
- Woman:** Where is your maintenance centre?
- Man:** Ken's Appliance is located on Elm Street, just a few steps from the station. And, did the broken fridge cause any loss to you? *Q6*
- Woman:** Yes, actually it was used to store food for my sandwich shop. *Q7*
- Man:** Any idea of the total value of loss?

Woman: Let me make an estimate here. The vegetables in the fridge cost me around \$50, and the meat cost more than \$100. So the overall loss is about \$180. I didn't notice the abnormal temperature until something inside went bad and the whole fridge smelled terrible. I had to toss everything away. Luckily, no one ate the food inside and got sick. Q8

Man: That's a relief.

Woman: But the damage has really caused me great inconvenience. I've nowhere to put the raw materials and thus could not open for business these days. The longer it takes to fix the fridge, the more it will cost me. You know ... I have a whole bunch of bills to pay, like water, electricity, rent ...

Man: Don't worry, we'll attend to your problems as soon as possible.

Woman: I need to know precisely when you can send a guy to fix all the problems. It is very urgent. Is there anyone who can keep me posted on the latest information?

Man: How about this? I'll have the manager ring you later. Does that work for you? Q9

Woman: OK ... I'll be expecting his call then. Do you know what exactly is wrong with the fridge?

Man: For your case, we assume it's the door that has to be fixed. The abnormal temperature and the noisy alarm both indicate that. Q10

Woman: Yes, indeed. I've just noticed that the door is dented.

Man: It may have to be replaced then. But we'll have to check the availability of our repair guy first. We'll phone you back later.

Woman: OK, thank you.

Man: You're welcome. Bye.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：咨询场景
- 人物关系：工作人员与顾客
- 谈话话题：冰箱维修

词汇注释

warranty *n.* 保修期
originally *adv.* 原本
model *n.* 型号
silver *adj.* 银色的
décor *n.* 装饰风格
beep *v.* 发出哔哔声
continuously *adv.* 不停地
annoying *adj.* 烦人的
maintenance *n.* 维修

loss *n.* 损失
estimate *n.* 估算
abnormal *adj.* 异常的
inconvenience *n.* 不便
a whole bunch of ... 一大堆……
bill *n.* 账单
dent *v.* 使凹陷
availability *n.* 有空

交际与语言表达

1. “I’m ringing about my fridge. It’s not working at the moment.” (我打电话来是想咨询关于冰箱的事宜。它目前无法正常运转。) 其中 I’m ringing about 意为“我打电话来是想”，为打电话时常用的开头语；at the moment 意为“目前”。
2. “I bought it just last week and it originally came with 2 years of warranty coverage, but I’ve extended the period to 3 years.” (这是我上周刚买的，原本是有两年的保修期，但我延长到了三年。) 其中 last week 意为“上周”，注意字母 t 在发音时会有吞音现象；extend 意为“延长”，在学术场景中常以名词形式 extension 出现，意为“(作业等的) 延期”，注意 extended 这个词中的字母 d 在发音时会失去爆破，注意跟读。
3. “First there is something wrong with the alarm. I mean it is beeping continuously, even when the door is shut. It’s really annoying.” (首先，报警器有问题。就算关着冰箱门，它也不停地响，真的很烦人。) 其中 there is something wrong with ... 意为“……有问题”；alarm 意为“报警器”，fire alarm 则意为“火警报警器”。
4. “And there’s also a problem with its temperature control. It’s now 10 degrees, but I set it to be minus 8. It seemed to be working fine for the first couple of days.” (其次，温度控制也有问题。它现在的温度是 10 度，但我设置的是零下 8 度。它在刚开始的几天好像还是正常运转的。) 其中 degree 是温度计量单位，意为“度”；set 用作动词，意为“设置”，也可用作名词，表示“(电影拍摄中的) 布景”，reset 则意为“重置”；minus 8 意为“零下 8 度”，“零下 8 度”还可以表达为 eight below 或 eight below zero。
5. “I didn’t notice the abnormal temperature until something inside went bad and the whole fridge

smelled terrible. I had to toss everything away. Luckily, no one ate the food inside and got sick.”(直到里面的东西坏了,整个冰箱都很难闻,我才注意到温度的异常。我只能把所有东西都扔了。所幸没有人因吃了里面的食物而生病。)其中 toss ... away 意为“扔掉”。

6. “I’ve nowhere to put the raw materials and thus could not open for business these days. The longer it takes to fix the fridge, the more it will cost me.”(我没有地方存放原材料,因此好几天都无法开店营业。修冰箱的时间拖得越久,我的损失就越大。)其中 raw material 意为“原材料”,此处是指用于制作三明治的食物材料;open for business 意为“开店营业”,run business 则意为“经营生意”;the longer it takes to ... the more ... 意为“……的时间越长,就越……”。
7. “Is there anyone who can keep me posted on the latest information?”(有谁可以随时告知我最新的消息吗?)其中 keep sb. posted 意为“随时告知某人,随时让某人获悉”。
8. “I’ll have the manager ring you later. Does that work for you?”(我会让经理随后给您回电。您觉得可以吗?)其中 have sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”,而 have sth. done 则意为“完成某事”,但一般并非由说话人自己完成,而是让别人完成,如 have the car washed 意为“去(让别人)洗车”;work for sb. 意为“对某人来说行得通”。

真题解析

Question 1 答案 Top

听前预测:定位词 Model、Mount;提示词 Model,此处应填型号名称。

题目解析:本题比较容易定位,难度不大。题干 Mount 首字母大写,属于型号名称的一部分,在录音中不会发生替换,且必定会出现在答案附近。在听到定位词 Model 原词重现后,注意听之后的回答,Mount 之前的词汇即为答案。因此答案为 Top。

Question 2 答案 silver

听前预测:定位词 Colour;提示词 Colour,此处应填表示颜色的形容词。

题目解析:紧跟上一题,定位词 Colour 原词重现,接着听到回答:“It’s a silver one.” 抓取符合预判的词汇即可。因此答案为 silver。注意拼写速度及准确性。另外,在雅思听力中,家用电器的颜色考查最多的词就是 silver(银白色),其他常考的颜色还有 white(白色)和 cream(淡黄色)。

Question 3 答案 January 12(th)/12(th) January

听前预测:定位词 Date;提示词 Date、purchase,此处应填购买日期。

题目解析:本题考查条件限定及信息填写的完整性,是本篇 Part 1 中最容易出错的一道题。注意 purchase 为条件限定,暗示空白处要填写的是购买日期。录音中先听到了 January 15th,这是冰箱送达(delivered)的日期,不符合题干要求,先记下月份,因为第二次出现的时间信息未必是完整的,随后顾客提到的第二个时间信息是 12th,这才是 purchase 的时间。在填写答案时,先写或后写月份都可以,但一定要保证信息的完整性,不能漏掉月份。因此答案为 January 12(th) 或 12(th) January。

Question 4 答案 alarm

听前预测：定位词 Problems；提示词 non-stop，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题考查冰箱出现的其中一个问题。提示词 non-stop 为形容词，在录音中比较容易发生替换。听到 problem 以问句形式出现之后，注意听顾客的回答：“First there is something wrong with the alarm.” 记下符合预判的名词 alarm，随后听到 non-stop 的同义替换 beeping continuously 出现。因此答案为 alarm。在以往的冰箱维修场景中，除了 alarm 之外，常考查的易坏部件还有 fan（风扇）、light 及后面题目中出现的 door。

Question 5 答案 10/ten

听前预测：提示词 degrees，此处应填数字。

题目解析：本题考查冰箱出现的另外一个问题，即温度上的异常。录音中通过 there's also a problem with ... 引出了 temperature control 这个问题。随后听到了两个数字，分别是 10 和 minus 8。需要注意的是，空白处要求填写的是异常的温度，在录音中被表述为现在的温度，而 minus 8 是顾客原本设置的正常温度，注意排除干扰。因此答案为 10 或 ten。注意当答案为数字时，写字母或写阿拉伯数字都可以，在符合题目字数要求的情况下，更建议写阿拉伯数字。

Question 6 答案 station

听前预测：定位词 Ken's Appliance；提示词 near to、the，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：定位词 Ken's Appliance 是专有名词，在录音中不会发生替换，比较容易定位，答案句为：“... is located on Elm Street, just a few steps from the station.” 其中 a few steps from 替换了题干中的 near to。因此答案为 station。

Question 7 答案 sandwich

听前预测：定位词 shop；提示词 shop，此处应填名词或形容词。

题目解析：通过题干可知，空白处答案会出现在顾客的话中，且 shop 不易发生替换。答案句为：“... actually it was used to store food for my sandwich shop.” 答案句与题干相比变化不大，抓取 shop 之前的词汇即可。因此答案为 sandwich。注意答案不可写成复数形式，因为一般情况下都是不可数名词或可数名词的单数形式修饰名词（sports centre 等特例除外）。

Question 8 答案 180

听前预测：定位词 Total value、loss；提示词 \$，此处应填数字。

题目解析：注意 Total 为条件限定，暗示空白处要填写的是损失的总数额。定位词 Total value 和 loss 原词重现于工作人员的询问中，随后在顾客的回答中首先听到了 50 和 100，分别对应蔬菜费用和肉类费用，为干扰信息，接着听到：“So the overall loss is about \$180.” 其中 overall 替换了题干中的 Total。因此答案为 180。数字 180 会出现连读，发音与 190 很像，注意区分和跟读模仿。

Question 9 答案 manager

听前预测：定位词 call；提示词 ask、call，此处应填表示人的名词。

题目解析：本题与上一题相隔较远，需耐心往下听，注意抓取符合预判的词汇。在听到顾客询问 “Is there anyone who ...” 时，注意听工作人员的回答：“I’ll have the manager ring you later.” 其中 have ... ring you 替换了题干中的 Ask ... to call back，抓取表示人的名词即可。因此答案为 manager。

Question 10 答案 door

听前预测：提示词 damaged，此处应填表示冰箱部件的名词。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，题干中的词都比较容易发生替换。注意通过对话的推进抓取符合题干要求的词汇。题干要求填写冰箱损坏的部件名称，在听到顾客询问 “... what exactly is wrong with the fridge?” 时就应集中注意力，随后听到了 the door ... has to be fixed 以及 the door is dented，都对应题干的 damaged，即使不知道 dented 的意思，也可以通过 fixed 大致判断这就是要找的答案，然后再通过 have to be replaced 进行确认。因此答案为 door。

PART 2

听力原文

Good morning everyone, I’m Sally, tour guide from Travelite Travel Agency. Today I’m going to introduce a great trip to Southern Scotland for you. I’m sure you will find it a fantastic place.

There is lots to see in Southern Scotland. To begin with, we will go to Sheepfoul, which has one or two beautiful gardens. One thing that’s definitely worth doing is climbing to the top of the mountain. You will be fascinated by the beautiful scenery alongside the mountain road. When you get to the top, you can overlook the coastline and enjoy the stunning view.

Q11

From there we will go on to Brown Mare. Brown Mare used to be famous for its farm, but it is being refurbished at the moment and isn’t likely to be reopened by the time we go there. But you can walk for hours there in the peaceful green surroundings along a wide variety of tracks. I think you will be struck by the beautiful roses in Mother Nature.

Q12

In Doris, there were several old barns, but they have been converted into a special section where animals and plants are protected. From there you can

Q13

see a range of rare breeds as well as flowers. This place is usually favoured by university students as a destination for their field trips.

Then we will go to Lodge Estate, which is the most favourite location for children as they can watch the baby deer. But remember, don't give food to them. Photography is allowed there, and when you leave you can get one free photo at the exit. But please don't move rocks or branches to take photos. You should leave the site intact.

Q14

Our next stop is Aurden. I strongly recommend that you visit the ancient town which was constructed nearly 1,000 years ago. There is not much of the original buildings left, but still plenty to see. The site is being excavated, and you will be able to help out if you want to.

Q15

Finally, we will spend some time in Eastlake, which changes with the seasons with different events happening at different times of the year. At the moment when we arrive there, it will be the most spectacular month with the arrival of Canada geese. I'm pretty sure that this visit will give you an unforgettable experience.

Q16

Some of you have asked me about the place where we're going to stay. So, next I will introduce different types of accommodation there. First, many tourists may consider visiting a bed and breakfast, also called a B&B, as they don't have to be worried about what to eat in the morning. But you have to pay attention that this type of accommodation is only available on a daily basis. The cheapest possible option is to stay in a hostel, but you should be aware that sometimes you are provided with only a single bed with several people sharing the same room, and meals are not included. But some people think they have never had such an experience before that they want to have a try. More importantly, they don't have to change accommodation for a whole week. For those who want to visit the castles, I recommend you stay in the cottages nearby with beautiful surroundings. The owner promises that the rent can be paid every seven days, so just be relieved to have a peaceful life there.

Q17

Q18

For our members, I will introduce some benefits you can get from our travel agency. As for the accommodation I just mentioned, someone has asked if we offer a discount. I'm afraid to tell you this is only for premium members who

can benefit from 10% off the original price. For those self-driving travellers, you might be interested in the parking service. Parking space is always limited at the hotel, so we only offer free parking service to premium members as well. I'm afraid ordinary members have to pay a fee for parking. The good news is, all of you can enjoy our guide service without any charge, including the visit to attractions like the castles. But remember, the entrance fee has to be paid by yourself. Oh, I nearly forgot, you can also receive regular copies of magazines about the native food and attractions in Scotland absolutely for free. It's a gift for you. I hope you will like it.

Q19

Q20

OK, that's all I want to share today. If you have any more questions about the trip, please call me at ...

听力场景

- 谈话场景：旅游场景
- 人物关系：导游独白
- 谈话话题：南苏格兰旅游介绍

词汇注释

Scotland *n.* 苏格兰
fantastic *adj.* 极好的
fascinate *v.* 使着迷
scenery *n.* 风景
overlook *v.* 俯瞰
coastline *n.* 海岸线
stunning *adj.* 绝妙的
track *n.* 小道
be struck by ... 被……迷住
barn *n.* 谷仓
breed *n.* 品种

construct *v.* 建造
original *adj.* 原始的
excavate *v.* 挖掘
spectacular *adj.* 壮观的
goose *n.* 鹅 (*pl.* geese)
Canada goose 加拿大黑雁
B&B *abbr.* 含早餐旅馆 (bed and breakfast)
hostel *n.* 招待所
cottage *n.* 小屋
relieved *adj.* 放心的

交际与语言表达

1. "To begin with, we will go to Sheepfoul, which has one or two beautiful gardens. One thing that's definitely worth doing is climbing to the top of the mountain." (我们将会以 Sheepfoul 作为起点, 那里有一两个很漂亮的花园。有一件事绝对值得去做, 那就是爬到山顶。) 其中 definitely

意为“绝对地”，表示非常强烈的语气；be worth doing sth. 意为“值得做某事”。

2. “Brown Mare used to be famous for its farm, but it is being refurbished at the moment and isn't likely to be reopened by the time we go there.” (Brown Mare 曾以农场而闻名，但是目前正在被翻修，在我们到那里时还不太可能会重新开放。) 其中 be famous for ... 意为“以……而闻名”；be likely to 意为“有可能”；by the time ... 意为“到……的时候”。
3. “In Doris, there were several old barns, but they have been converted into a special section where animals and plants are protected.” (在 Doris 有几个旧谷仓，但是它们已经被改造成了一个专门的动植物保护区。) 其中 convert ... into ... 意为“把……改造成……”。
4. “This place is usually favoured by university students as a destination for their field trips.” (这个地方作为实地考察的目的地，通常受到大学生的青睐。) 其中 be favoured by ... 意为“受到……的青睐”；destination 意为“目的地”；field trip 意为“野外考察，实地考察”。
5. “But please don't move rocks or branches to take photos. You should leave the site intact.” (但是请不要为了拍照去移动岩石或树枝，你应该使这个地方保持完好无损。) 其中 leave 意为“使保持某种状态”；intact 意为“完好无损的”。
6. “I strongly recommend that you visit the ancient town which was constructed nearly 1,000 years ago. There is not much of the original buildings left, but still plenty to see.” (我强烈建议你们去参观一下建造于近千年前的古镇。虽然遗留下来的原始建筑已经不多，但还是有很多可以参观的。) 其中 recommend that sb. (should) do sth. 意为“建议某人做某事”，should 可省略。
7. “I'm afraid to tell you this is only for premium members who can benefit from 10% off the original price.” (我很抱歉地告诉你们，这项福利只针对高级会员，他们可以享受原价的九折优惠。) 其中 premium member 意为“高级会员”；benefit from 意为“得益于”，此处可译为“享受”；10% off 意为“打九折”。

真题解析

Question 11 答案 I

听前预测：定位词 Sheepfoul。

题目解析：本部分 6 道题的题干均为大写的地点名称，不会发生替换，精确定位后重点听选项的同义替换即可。定位词 Sheepfoul 原词重现后，答案信息由强调信号词 One thing that's definitely worth doing is 引出：“... climbing to the top of the mountain. You will be fascinated by the beautiful scenery alongside the mountain road.” 其中 mountain 替换了选项 I 的 hills。因此答案为 I。

Question 12 答案 H

听前预测：定位词 Brown Mare。

题目解析：定位词 Brown Mare 原词重现，首先听到了干扰信息 farm，它虽与选项 A 的 farming life in the past 形似，但信息并非完全对应，且出现时附带了表示过去的时间 used to 以及随后的 isn't 予以了否定，可排除。真正的答案信息由转折信号词 But 引出：“... you can walk for hours there in the peaceful green surroundings along a wide variety of tracks. I think you will be struck by

the beautiful roses in Mother Nature.”其中 roses 替换了选项 H 的 flowers, Mother Nature 体现了 wild。因此答案为 H。

Question 13 答案 B

听前预测：定位词 Doris。

题目解析：定位词 Doris 出现后，答案信息同样是由转折信号词 but 引出：“... they have been converted into a special section where animals and plants are protected.”其中 a special section where animals and plants are protected 是对选项 B nature reserve 的解释说明。后面虽提到了 flowers，但没有体现 wild，注意排除。因此答案为 B。

Question 14 答案 E

听前预测：定位词 Lodge Estate。

题目解析：定位词 Lodge Estate 出现后，答案信息随即出现：“... which is the most favourite location for children as they can watch the baby deer.”其中 baby deer 替换了选项 E 的 newly born deer，比较容易听出。因此答案为 E。

Question 15 答案 D

听前预测：定位词 Aurden。

题目解析：定位词 Aurden 出现后，答案信息由强调信号词 strongly recommend 引出：“... that you visit the ancient town which was constructed nearly 1,000 years ago. There is not much of the original buildings left, but still plenty to see.”其中 ancient、nearly 1,000 years ago、original 替换了选项 D 中的 old, buildings left 替换了 ruins (废墟)。因此答案为 D。

Question 16 答案 F

听前预测：定位词 Eastlake。

题目解析：定位词 Eastlake 出现后，隔了半句出现了答案信息：“At the moment when we arrive there, it will be the most spectacular month with the arrival of Canada geese.”其中 Canada geese 是选项 F birds 的具体展开替换。因此答案为 F。

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

听前预测：定位词 accommodation；提示词 on a weekly basis。

题目解析：定位词 accommodation 在录音中虽没有发生替换，但在听的过程中还是不能死板地抓字眼，而应通过语义的推进进行定位。首先听到选项 E 的 bed and breakfast，但录音中的 only available on a daily basis 与提示词 on a weekly basis 不符，故排除。随后听到选项 B 的 hostel，答案句为：“More importantly, they don't have to change accommodation for a whole week.”这句话是说“一个礼拜不用换地方住”，意思对应 on a weekly basis，故选项 B 正确。接着听到了选项 C 的 castles，不过只提及了要参观这个地点，而非住宿地点，故排除。最后听到了选项 D 的 cottages，答案句为：“The owner promises that the rent can be paid every seven days, so just be relieved to have a peaceful life there.”其中 every seven days 替换了 on a weekly basis，故选项 D 正确。

选项 A 在录音中未提及。因此答案为 B & D。

Questions 19-20 答案 B & D (IN EITHER ORDER)

听前预测：定位词 benefits；提示词 all the members。

题目解析：同 17-18 题，定位词 benefits 在录音中也没有发生替换，但还是应当通过抓取语义进行定位。首先听到了选项 C 中的 discount，但录音中说的是 only for premium members，与提示词 all the members 不符，故排除。接着听到了选项 E 中的 parking，但录音说的是 only offer free parking service to premium members as well，同样排除。随后听到了选项 D 中的 guide，第一个答案信息由 The good news is 引出：“... all of you can enjoy our guide service without any charge, including the visit to attractions like the castles.” 其中 all of you 符合 all the members，guide service without any charge 替换了选项 D 的 free visitor guide，故选项 D 正确。选项 A 中的 free entry 为干扰信息，录音中提到时说的是 paid by yourself，可排除。最后由 you can also 引出另一个答案信息：“... receive regular copies of magazines about the native food and attractions in Scotland absolutely for free. It's a gift for you.” 其中 receive regular copies of magazines 替换了选项 B 中的 subscription of ... magazines, in Scotland 对应 Scottish, a gift for you 符合 all the members 的限定，故选项 B 也正确。因此答案为 B & D。

PART 3

听力原文

Student 1: Hello guys, how have you been getting on with your research on four-wheel drive vehicles?

Student 2: Fine, and we've been working hard on that to collect relevant data. Shall we discuss what we've each found together?

Student 1: Yes, and then we can think about how we will put our data together, as you see, we have to do a presentation in next week's marketing seminar, OK?

Student 3: Yeah, sure. I think first we should talk about the purposes for which these cars were originally designed.

Student 2: Oh, I've found some data on that here. Well, four-wheel drives or sports utility vehicles as they're officially known, SUVs for short, were actually first designed for off-road use by those who need to get to the areas with quite a distance, but the interesting thing is that at present they're also frequently used by people who live in

cities.

Q21

Student 1: That's right. From this we can see how they make use of them differently. Then in the second part let's talk about their advantages, shall we?

Student 2: Yeah. Let me look at here. OK, first, they're generally used for commercial reasons, right?

Q22

Student 3: Yes, that's the same with what I've found.

Student 1: OK. What else?

Student 2: Well, another advantage from my notes is that the power of the engine is increased.

Q23

Student 3: Yes, I think that's a big benefit. In addition, I've got one more point here – SUVs are heavier, so they're suitable for towing larger loads.

Student 1: So, that's why SUVs have become so popular in the market then?

Student 2: Oh, that's part of it. But they've gained popularity now for rather different reasons. For example, relevant research shows that people buy them for business mainly because of the image they present. And nowadays, many moms like to drive their kids to school in SUVs because they think that they're safe, so that's another reason.

Q24

Student 3: And then I think a larger seating capacity is also a factor, you know, we can get about seven people into one SUV, while in an ordinary car, there are only five seats.

Student 1: Yeah, and I think that's why families with two or more children like to buy SUVs.

Student 3: Right, and another thing I've found from my research is that drivers tend to buy SUVs with higher seats, which means they can get a better view of the traffic ahead.

Q25

Student 1: Yeah, so these are all the reasons.

Student 2: But I think some of these reasons just don't work. For example, to some extent, SUVs are safe, but if we look at them in a collision, they can do terrible damage to a small car. So I think it's just a misconception.

Student 3: Hum, I agree with you. So next shall we discuss the disadvantages of SUVs?

Student 1: OK. So, firstly from what we've just considered, we can see that

SUVs are harmful in central areas, and the damage they cause is highly related to their weight. Right? Q26
Q27

Student 2: Yes. And I've also got something about their chassis. The bodywork on SUVs is stiffer, so it doesn't crumple to absorb impact in an accident the way it does in smaller cars.

Student 3: Hum, moreover, as SUVs have a high centre of gravity, it's more likely for them to roll over than ordinary cars. That's another disadvantage from my research. Q28

Student 1: Good. So these are all the disadvantages. How about the last part?

Student 3: Well, maybe we could end up with a few ideas on how to limit the use of these SUVs.

Student 1: OK. For one thing, I think we should restrict them to people like farmers, to whom SUVs are used very frequently. Q29

Student 2: Hum, that's a good idea, but it might be difficult to enforce. And I think companies could also increase the insurance paid by SUV drivers, as we know it will cause more damage when there is an accident. Q30

Student 3: Hum, that's a good idea too. I think we've got very useful information together. Next, I'll write up these notes onto the slide so that everyone can see them when we give the presentation in the seminar.

Student 1 & Student 2: Good idea.

听力场景

- 谈话场景：学术场景
- 人物关系：三名学生
- 谈话话题：研究课题讨论（SUV 优缺点）

词汇注释

vehicle *n.* 车辆seminar *n.* 研讨会purpose *n.* 目的originally *adv.* 最初officially *adv.* 官方地off-road *adj.* 越野的frequently *adv.* 经常commercial *adj.* 商业的engine *n.* 发动机tow *v.* 拖load *n.* 负载物capacity *n.* 容量ordinary *adj.* 普通的collision *n.* 碰撞事故misconception *n.* 误解chassis *n.* 底盘, 底座 (单复数同形)bodywork *n.* 车身stiff *adj.* 硬的crumple *v.* 变皱absorb *v.* 吸收impact *n.* 冲击力restrict *v.* 限制enforce *v.* 实施insurance *n.* 保险费

交际与语言表达

1. “Well, four-wheel drives or sports utility vehicles as they’re officially known, SUVs for short, were actually first designed for off-road use by those who need to get to the areas with quite a distance, but the interesting thing is that at present they’re also frequently used by people who live in cities.” (四轮驱动车, 也被官方称为运动型多功能车, 简称 SUV, 实际上最初是人们专为越野使用所设计的, 这些人需要去一些偏远的地区, 但有趣的是, 现在居住在城市里的很多人也经常使用这种车。) 其中 four-wheel drives 意为“四轮驱动车”; utility 用作形容词, 意为“多功能的”, sports utility vehicles (SUVs) 则意为“运动型多功能车”; for short 意为“简称, 缩写”; be designed for ... 意为“为……所设计”。
2. “For example, relevant research shows that people buy them for business mainly because of the image they present.” (例如, 相关研究表明, 人们出于商业用途购买 SUV, 主要是因为它们所树立的形象。) 其中 present 用作动词, 意为“展现”, present the image 则意为“树立形象”。
3. “Right, and another thing I’ve found from my research is that drivers tend to buy SUVs with higher seats, which means they can get a better view of the traffic ahead.” (是的, 我从研究中还发现了一个原因, 那就是司机们倾向于购买座位较高的 SUV, 这意味着他们可以更好地看到前方的交通状况。) 其中 get a view of ... 意为“看到……景象”; ahead 用作副词, 意为“在前面地”。
4. “But I think some of these reasons just don’t work. For example, to some extent, SUVs are safe, but if we look at them in a collision, they can do terrible damage to a small car. So I think it’s just a misconception.” (但是我认为其中有些理由是说不通的。例如, 在某种程度上, SUV 是比较安全的, 但是在碰撞事故中, SUV 会对小型车造成严重的损害。所以我认为安全性只

是一种误解。) 其中 don't work 意为“不起作用”，此处可译为“说不通”；do damage to ... 意为“对……造成损害”。

5. “Hum, moreover, as SUVs have a high centre of gravity, it's more likely for them to roll over than ordinary cars. That's another disadvantage from my research.” (此外，由于 SUV 的重心高，所以它们跟普通汽车相比更容易翻车。这是我从研究中发现的另一个缺点。) 其中 gravity 意为“重力”，centre of gravity 则意为“重心”；be likely to 意为“有可能”；roll over 意为“翻车”。
6. “Next, I'll write up these notes onto the slide so that everyone can see them when we give the presentation in the seminar.” (接下来我会把这些笔记写在幻灯片上，以便于我们在研讨会上做展示时，每个人都能看到。) 其中 write up 意为“记录”；slide 用作名词，意为“幻灯片”。

真题解析

Question 21 答案 cities

听前预测：提示词 found in，此处应填地点类名词。

题目解析：注意 now 为时间限定。本题没有很好的定位词，可通过同一小标题下的上一条信息进行定位，其中 off-road 原词重现，remote areas 在录音中被替换为 areas with quite a distance，initially made for 在录音中被替换为 first designed for，这对应的是过去的情况。紧接着转折信号词 but 出现，注意听与现在相关的情况，并抓取符合预判的词汇：“... the interesting thing is that at present they're also frequently used by people who live in cities.” 其中 at present 替换了 now，frequently 替换了 often，能和 in 搭配的只有 cities。因此答案为 cities。

Question 22 答案 commercial

听前预测：提示词 for、purpose，此处应填形容词。

题目解析：本题也没有很好的定位词。通过观察题干可知，小标题 Advantages 之下的三条信息应该并列为 SUV 的优势或优点，注意在 Advantages 或其同义替换出现后，通过逻辑关系有意识地抓取符合预判的词汇代入题干。Advantages 在录音中原词重现，接着听到了表示序列关系的信号词 first，暗示第一个优势即将出现：“... they're generally used for commercial reasons, right?” 接着是肯定回答，直接抓取符合预判的词汇即可。因此答案为 commercial。

Question 23 答案 engine

听前预测：提示词 larger、capacity，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题依然可通过逻辑关系进行定位，录音中的 What else 暗示下一个优势即将出现，紧接着便听到了回答：“... another advantage from my notes is that the power of the engine is increased.” 其中 power 替换了题干中的 capacity，is increased 替换了 larger。因此答案为 engine。

Question 24 答案 safe

听前预测：定位词 image、mothers；提示词 as，此处应填形容词或名词。

题目解析：通过观察题干可知，小标题 Reasons for popularity 之下的四条信息应该并列为 SUV 流行的原因，注意结合逻辑关系抓取符合预判的词汇。本题不难，上一条信息中的 image 在录音中原词重现，定位词 mothers 在录音中被替换为 moms，很好识别，附近符合题干的词汇只有 safe，此外并列信号词 another 进一步帮助确认答案。因此答案为 safe。

Question 25 答案 higher seats

听前预测：定位词 drivers；提示词 their，此处应填名词。

题目解析：上一条信息中的 seating capacity 出现后，注意结合逻辑关系的递进和定位词抓取符合预判的词汇。本题中的 drivers 在录音中原词重现，答案信息紧接着出现：“... tend to buy SUVs with higher seats, which means they can get a better view of the traffic ahead.” 其中 tend to buy ... with 意思上等同于题干中的 like。注意不能填 better view，因为它的信息不完整；完整的信息应该是 better view of the traffic，但不符合字数要求。因此答案为 higher seats。

Question 26 答案 harmful

听前预测：定位词 urban centres；提示词 can be，此处应填形容词。

题目解析：小标题 Disadvantages 下的三条信息应该并列为 SUV 的劣势或缺点，注意在 Disadvantages 或其同义替换出现后，通过逻辑关系有意识地抓取符合预判的词汇代入题干。Disadvantages 在录音中原词重现，接着听到了表示序列关系的信号词 firstly，暗示第一个劣势即将出现：“... we can see that SUVs are harmful in central areas, ...” 其中 central areas 替换了题干中的 urban centres。因此答案为 harmful。

Question 27 答案 weight

听前预测：定位词 urban centres；提示词 their，此处应填名词。

题目解析：本题紧跟上一题，很容易错过。答案信息为：“... and the damage they cause is highly related to their weight.” 其中 is highly related to 对应题干中的 because of。注意不能填 damage，该词代入题干之后逻辑不通。因此答案为 weight。

Question 28 答案 roll over

听前预测：提示词 are liable to，此处应填动词原形。

题目解析：本题没有很好的定位词，可通过上一条信息的相关描述和逻辑关系的递进进行定位。在 bodywork 的相关描述之后，听到了并列信号词 moreover，暗示答案信息即将出现：“... as SUVs have a high centre of gravity, it's more likely for them to roll over than ordinary cars.” 其中 more likely 替换了 liable（易……的），抓取其后的动词原形即可。因此答案为 roll over。

Question 29 答案 farmers

听前预测：提示词 people、e.g.，此处应填表示人的名词。

题目解析：第 29 题和第 30 题应同属于限制 SUV 使用的方法，可结合小标题和逻辑关系词进行定位。小标题在录音中基本原词重现，随后出现了并列信号词 For one thing，锁定答案句为：“... I think we should restrict them to people like farmers, to whom SUVs are used very frequently.” 其中

restrict 替换了题干中的 limit, like 对应 e.g., 抓取表示人的名词即可。因此答案为 farmers。

Question 30 答案 insurance

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

题目解析: 本题定位词 cost 并未出现, drivers 出现于答案词之后, 注意通过语义的递进进行定位。

答案句为: “And I think companies could also increase the insurance paid by SUV drivers, ...” 其中 And 和 also 说明这条信息与上一条信息并列, increase 替换了题干中的 raise。听录音时, 要随时记下符合预判的词汇代入题干, 然后再通过之后出现的信息进一步验证。因此答案为 insurance。

PART 4

听力原文

Today I'm going to talk about my research on learner persistence. Let me first introduce why I wanted to carry out such research. As a university teacher, I found learners' responses to certain things vary a lot. For example, some students may completely give up their degree studies because of a temporary illness, while others may overcome all kinds of difficulties and try their best to continue their studies. The latter are the students with learner persistence, and this is the group that I'm particularly interested in.

To do the research, first I selected my undergraduate students as the research sample, with a total of 200 people. All the students selected were seniors, and they had already stayed the course very well. Although the sample was drawn from a range of ages, there were deliberately a large number of mature students. And there was one thing in common – all of those students were living at home in the local region. I wanted to maintain this element of consistency, so I didn't include those coming from outside this area.

Q31

Then I designed a questionnaire that aimed to find out what their concerns had been when they began the course and then what had made them stick at the three-year studies in university. Findings from the first section pointed out there were different concerns when they started their university studies. For example, some worried about the financial circumstances, while others were concerned about their careers after graduation. However, the research found the biggest

Q32

concern for mature students tended to be the relationship with their children at home.

Next I wanted to find out what had made those students persist with their university studies. So in the second part, I designed my questionnaire under three main headings: social and environmental factors, other factors, and personal characteristics. And I included three levels of importance for each of these three headings. At the first level, those points identified by the respondents were regarded as the most important in learner persistence.

Let's look at them one by one. For the first column, that's the social and environmental factors. A significant number of students said it was crucial to have effective support, whether from their tutors or friends. For other factors, students were driven not so much by high grades, but by what they regarded as a success in their studies. This was quite different from what I'd expected. Regarding personal characteristics, a sizable percentage of participants said they liked to take up a challenge, which was seen as a very important factor.

Q33

Then at the second level of importance, in the first category, many of the respondents regarded the life they enjoyed at school as an important social factor because this gave them good experiences. In the second column, other factors, a lot of people said that the most significant thing was decent health, which was also conducive to their persistence in the studies. And then under the third column, quite a number of respondents had the same view that they should have a range of interests in their everyday lives because this could broaden their minds and give them a sense of perspective which less persistent learners might lack.

Q34

Q35

Q36

And then onto the third level of importance, under social factors, several respondents said that they had been keeping close to their tutors in their three-year university studies. In the second column, for other factors, they mentioned it was very important to live in a family without any problems. And finally, under column three, they talked about the capacity for multi-tasking, which was the ability to simultaneously deal with different problems.

Q37

From these findings, I've concluded some recommendations on how to promote students' learner persistence. Primarily, I suggest that we should distribute

questionnaires to the freshmen, so as to make clear of their maturity when they begin the course. This is really our most important concern. Q38

Secondly, I propose that we should find ways to offer some training sessions to the students who are selected to encourage them to play the role of advisors. The purpose of this is to make support much more approachable to other students. Q39

Thirdly, in the evening and night when offices are closed, students may have no one to turn to for help. As a result, I think we should provide online services to those in need. Researches have pointed out that this service is actually more accessible than traditional services. Q40

And finally, if students don't submit their assignments before the deadlines, I think we teachers should contact the students first, rather than waiting for the students to come to us.

So, this is all I want to share on my research. Now let's turn to the next part. Are there any questions about ...

听力场景

- 谈话场景：讲座场景
- 人物关系：主讲人独白
- 谈话话题：学习的持续性

词汇注释

persistence *n.* 持续性
vary *v.* 不同
temporary *adj.* 暂时的
latter *adj.* 后者的
undergraduate *n.* 大学本科生
sample *n.* 样本
senior *n.* 大学四年级学生
stay *v.* 坚持
deliberately *adv.* 有意地
maintain *v.* 维持
consistency *n.* 一致性
persist *v.* 坚持
identify *v.* 确定
column *n.* 列
crucial *adj.* 关键的

sizable *adj.* 相当大的
challenge *n.* 挑战
category *n.* 分类
decent *adj.* 相当好的
conducive *adj.* 有益的
perspective *n.* 思维方式
primarily *adv.* 首先
freshman *n.* 大学一年级学生
maturity *n.* 成熟
propose *v.* 建议
advisor *n.* 顾问
approachable *adj.* 可接近的
accessible *adj.* 可获得的
deadline *n.* 最后期限

交际与语言表达

1. “For example, some students may completely give up their degree studies because of a temporary illness, while others may overcome all kinds of difficulties and try their best to continue their studies.” (例如，一些学生可能会因为暂时性的疾病而完全放弃他们的学位学习，而另一些则可能会克服各种困难，尽最大的努力来继续他们的学业。) 其中 give up 意为“放弃”；degree 意为“学位”，如 bachelor's degree (学士学位)；temporary 意为“暂时的”。
2. “Although the sample was drawn from a range of ages, there were deliberately a large number of mature students.” (尽管样本来自不同的年龄层，但我有意选择了许多年长的学生。) 其中 drawn 是 draw 的被动形式，此处意为“抽取(样本)”；a range of 意为“一系列的”，此处可译为“不同的”，可同义替换为 a variety of；mature 意为“年长的”，是中老年的幽默或礼貌说法。
3. “Then I designed a questionnaire that aimed to find out what their concerns had been when they began the course and then what had made them stick at the three-year studies in university.” (然后，我设计了一份调查问卷，旨在找出他们在刚开始上课时的担忧，以及之后是什么让他们坚

持了三年的大学学习。) 其中 aim to 意为“旨在”; stick at 意为“坚持”。

4. “Findings from the first section pointed out there were different concerns when they started their university studies. For example, some worried about the financial circumstances, while others were concerned about their careers after graduation.” (第一部分的研究结果表明, 他们在刚开始进行大学课程的学习时有着各种不同的担忧。例如, 有些人担心自己的经济状况, 而有些人则担心毕业后的职业发展。) 其中 financial circumstance 意为“经济状况”; be concerned about sth. 意为“担心某事”, 可同义替换为 worry about/be worried about sth.。
5. “For other factors, students were driven not so much by high grades, but by what they regarded as a success in their studies.” (至于其他因素, 主要激励学生的并不是高分, 而是他们所认为的在学习上的成功。) 其中 driven 是 drive 的被动形式, 此处意为“激励”; grade 用作名词, 意为“成绩, 分数”。
6. “And finally, under column three, they talked about the capacity for multi-tasking, which was the ability to simultaneously deal with different problems.” (最后, 在第三列分类下, 他们提到了多项任务处理能力, 即同时解决不同问题的能力。) 其中 capacity for multi-tasking 意为“多项任务处理能力”; simultaneously 意为“同时地”; deal with 意为“处理, 解决”, 可同义替换为 solve、handle、address、cope with 等。
7. “Primarily, I suggest that we should distribute questionnaires to the freshmen, so as to make clear of their maturity when they begin the course.” (首先, 我建议我们应该向新生分发调查问卷, 以便在他们开始学习时清楚地了解到他们的成熟度。) 其中 distribute sth. to sb. 意为“给某人分发某物”; so as to 意为“以便”; make clear 意为“弄清楚”。
8. “Secondly, I propose that we should find ways to offer some training sessions to the students who are selected to encourage them to play the role of advisors.” (其次, 我建议我们应该想办法为被选中的学生提供一些培训课程, 以鼓励他们扮演起顾问的角色。) 其中 training session 意为“培训课程”; encourage sb. to do sth. 意为“鼓励某人做某事”; play the role of ... 意为“扮演……的角色”。

真题解析

Question 31 答案 B

听前预测: 定位词 Participants; 提示词 same。

题目解析: 注意 learner persistence 是全篇的主题词, 难以用于定位。另外, 定位词 Participants 也可能发生替换, 所以在听的过程中不可死板地抓字眼, 而是应该根据意思去听取表示研究对象的词。首先听到 “... first I selected my undergraduate students as the research sample ... All the students selected were seniors ...”, 但 undergraduate students 和 seniors 并不意味着他们年龄相同。接着听到选项 A age 的相关信息出现在了 Although 引导的从句中: “... the sample was drawn from a range of ages ...” 其中 a range of 与提示词 same 不符, 可排除选项 A。最后听到了真正的答案信息: “And there was one thing in common – all of those students were living at home in the local

region.” 其中 in common、all 与提示词 same 相符，living at home in the local region 替换了选项 B 的 geographical area。选项 C 在录音中未涉及。因此答案为 B。

Question 32 答案 A

听前预测：定位词 older students；提示词 most worried about。

题目解析：注意题干中的 older 和 most 都为条件限定。在听录音时不可死板地抓题干的原文，而是应该根据语义进行定位。提示词中的 worried 在录音中被替换为 concerns，之后首先听到了选项 C 中的 financial，接着听到了选项 B 中的 career，这两项由表示对比的 while 引导，动作的发出者分别是 some 和 others，不符合 older 限定，且没有体现 most，可同时排除。真正的答案信息由转折信号词 However 引出：“... the biggest concern for mature students tended to be the relationship with their children at home.” 其中 biggest concern 呼应提示词 most worried about，mature students 替换了题干中的 older students，the relationship with their children at home 替换了选项 A 的 effects on their home life。因此答案为 A。

Question 33 答案 challenge

听前预测：定位词 Personal Characteristics、Enjoyment；提示词 a，此处应填单数名词。

题目解析：表格填空题通常难度不大，一般可通过标题栏的名称进行定位，然后抓取符合预判的词汇即可。纵向标题 Personal Characteristics 在录音中原词重现，接着听到：“... a sizable percentage of participants said that they liked to take up a challenge, which was seen as a very important factor.” 其中 liked to 替换了题干中的 Enjoyment。因此答案为 challenge。

Question 34 答案 school

听前预测：定位词 Second level、Social and Environmental Factors、Positive experiences；提示词 at，此处应填名词。

题目解析：通过横向和纵向标题进行定位，其中 Social and Environmental Factors 在录音中被表达为 the first category，之后注意抓取能跟 at 搭配使用的名词即可。另一个定位词 Positive experiences 于答案之后出现，在录音中被替换为 good experiences。因此答案为 school。

Question 35 答案 health

听前预测：定位词 Other Factors、Good；提示词 Good，此处应填名词。

题目解析：通过纵向标题进行定位，定位词 Other Factors 在录音中原词重现，紧接着答案信息出现：“... a lot of people said that the most significant thing was decent health ...” 其中 decent（相当好的）替换了题干中的 Good。因此答案为 health。

Question 36 答案 interests

听前预测：定位词 Personal Characteristics、daily life；提示词 Many，此处应填名词。

题目解析：通过纵向标题进行定位，Personal Characteristics 在录音中被表达为 the third column，答案信息随后出现：“... quite a number of respondents had the same view that they should have a range of interests in their everyday lives ...” 其中 a range of 替换了题干中的 Many，everyday lives

替换了 daily life, 比较容易听出。因此答案为 interests。

Question 37 答案 tutors

听前预测: 定位词 Third level、Social and Environmental Factors、interaction; 提示词 the, 此处应填表示人的名词。

题目解析: 通过横向和纵向标题进行定位, 其中 Social and Environmental Factors 在录音中被表达为 social factors, 紧接着听到了答案句: "... several respondents said that they had been keeping close to their tutors ..." 其中 keeping close to 替换了题干中的 Good interaction with。因此答案为 tutors。

Question 38 答案 maturity

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

题目解析: 通过观察题干可知, 小标题 Recommendations 之下的四条信息应该并列为具体的建议, 注意在 Recommendations 或其同义替换出现后, 通过逻辑关系定位并有意识地抓取符合预判的词汇代入题干。Recommendations 在录音中未发生替换, 接着听到了逻辑信号词 Primarily(首先), 暗示第一条建议即将出现: "I suggest that we should distribute questionnaires to the freshmen, so as to make clear of their maturity when they begin the course." 其中 questionnaires 重现, freshmen 替换了题干中的 new students。可能会有考生不认识题干中的 gauge(判断)一词, 也没有听到 level 在录音中相应的替换, 但其实依然可以技巧性地抓取定位句附近符合题干要求的名词。因此答案为 maturity。

Question 39 答案 advisors

听前预测: 定位词 selected students; 提示词 as, 此处应填名词。

题目解析: 通过逻辑信号词 Secondly 可判断第二条建议即将出现。selected students 在录音中被表达为 students who are selected, 很容易听出, 答案随后出现: "... to encourage them to play the role of advisors." 其中 play the role of 替换了题干中的 act as。因此答案为 advisors。

Question 40 答案 online

听前预测: 定位词 Outside office hours; 提示词 offer、help, 此处应填形容词。

题目解析: 通过逻辑信号词 Thirdly 可判断第三条建议即将出现。Outside office hours 在录音中被表达为 when offices are closed, 答案随后出现: "As a result, I think we should provide online services to those in need." 其中 provide 替换了题干中的 offer, services 意思等同于 help。因此答案为 online。

Answer Keys

TEST 1

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

PART 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 morning
- 2 French
- 3 first
- 4 money
- 5 golf
- 6 Painting
- 7 brushes
- 8 May 15(th)/15(th) May
- 9 J52
- 10 station

PART 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 A
- 12 C
- 13 B
- 14 C
- 15 B
- 16 local museum
- 17 national newspaper
- 18 Secondary Object
- 19 afternoon
- 20 detailed notes

PART 3, Questions 21-30

21-22 IN EITHER ORDER

- B
- E
- 23 A
- 24 C
- 25 C
- 26 C
- 27 D
- 28 C
- 29 E
- 30 B

PART 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 microscope
- 32 unnatural
- 33 iron
- 34 chocolate
- 35 flavour/flavor
- 36 fertilisers/fertilizers
- 37 drugs
- 38 silver
- 39 weight
- 40 sun

If you score...

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

TEST 2

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

PART 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 surfing
- 2 breakfast
- 3 gym
- 4 360
- 5 shared
- 6 75
- 7 basic
- 8 42.50/42.5
- 9 taxi
- 10 cheque/check

PART 2, Questions 11-20

11-12 **IN EITHER ORDER**

- A
D

13-14 **IN EITHER ORDER**

- C
D

15 C

16 E

17 I

18 F

19 D

20 B

PART 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 references
- 22 examples
- 23 next seminar
- 24 explain (the) experiment
- 25 26(th) November/November 26(th)
- 26 (the) chemistry lab
- 27 (the) professor
- 28-30 **IN ANY ORDER**

- A
C
F

PART 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 protected
- 32 estimate
- 33 mapping
- 34 trends
- 35 pollution
- 36 survival
- 37 wind
- 38 frequency
- 39 Recordings
- 40 distance

If you score...

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

TEST 3

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

PART 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 CWX576884
- 2 9/nine months
- 3 Middle Street
- 4 GO19 4KE
- 5 water
- 6 switched off
- 7 wood
- 8 client engineer
- 9 next Tuesday
- 10 Post Office

PART 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 C
- 22 B
- 23 D
- 24 F
- 25 A
- 26 E
- 27 A
- 28 C
- 29 A
- 30 A

PART 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 castle
- 12 7/seven miles
- 13 sports equipment
- 14 station
- 15 town hall
- 16 16/sixteen
- 17 jacket
- 18-20 **IN ANY ORDER**
- B
- F
- G

PART 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 health
- 32 salary
- 33 forests
- 34 October
- 35 king
- 36 beer
- 37 deserts
- 38 concentrated
- 39 shipping
- 40 transport

If you score...

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

TEST 4

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

PART 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 5(th) May/May 5(th)
- 2 1700
- 3 credit check
- 4 kitchen
- 5 dishwasher
- 6 garage
- 7 water
- 8 recycling
- 9 window
- 10 Dressler

PART 3, Questions 21-30

21-22 **IN EITHER ORDER**

- A
- C

23-24 **IN EITHER ORDER**

- C
- E

25-26 **IN EITHER ORDER**

- C
- E

27-29 **IN ANY ORDER**

- A
- C
- E

30 clothes

PART 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 C
- 12 B
- 13 B
- 14 A
- 15 A
- 16 A
- 17 A
- 18 C
- 19 F
- 20 G

PART 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 sustainable
- 32 sales
- 33 energy
- 34 insects
- 35 potatoes
- 36 10%/10 percent
- 37 grass
- 38 A
- 39 C
- 40 A

If you score...

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

TEST 5

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

PART 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 beginners
- 2 interview
- 3 38
- 4 April 17(th)/17(th) April
- 5 0713 9587 302
- 6 weather
- 7 equipment
- 8 position
- 9 edit
- 10 sell

PART 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 B
- 12 A
- 13 B
- 14 C
- 15 C
- 16 B
- 17 A
- 18 C
- 19 information desk
- 20 lockers

PART 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 A
- 22 B
- 23 C
- 24 A
- 25-26 **IN EITHER ORDER**
- A
- E
- 27 D
- 28 A
- 29 E
- 30 C

PART 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 village
- 32 tree
- 33 bridge
- 34 finance
- 35 concrete
- 36 school
- 37 triangle
- 38 garden
- 39 hall
- 40 location

If you score...

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

TEST 6

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

PART 1, Questions 1-10

- 1 Top
- 2 silver
- 3 January 12(th)/12(th) January
- 4 alarm
- 5 10/ten
- 6 station
- 7 sandwich
- 8 180
- 9 manager
- 10 door

PART 2, Questions 11-20

- 11 I
- 12 H
- 13 B
- 14 E
- 15 D
- 16 F
- 17-18 **IN EITHER ORDER**
B
D
- 19-20 **IN EITHER ORDER**
B
D

PART 3, Questions 21-30

- 21 cities
- 22 commercial
- 23 engine
- 24 safe
- 25 higher seats
- 26 harmful
- 27 weight
- 28 roll over
- 29 farmers
- 30 insurance

PART 4, Questions 31-40

- 31 B
- 32 A
- 33 challenge
- 34 school
- 35 health
- 36 interests
- 37 tutors
- 38 maturity
- 39 advisors
- 40 online

If you score...

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

