

朗阁海外考试研究中心

Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations

The Analysis of Cambridge

IELTS 15

朗阁IELTS真题解析系列



剑桥雅思 全真试题15解析

朗阁海外考试研究中心 编著



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剑桥雅思全真试题 15 解析
The Analysis of Cambridge IELTS 15

朗阁海外考试研究中心 编著

内容提要

2020 年，让所有考生翘首期待的《剑桥雅思全真试题集 15》（简称《剑 15》）问世了。为了帮助广大雅思考生最大程度上吸取《剑 15》的精华，朗阁教育集团的核心学术研发团队朗阁海外考试研究中心（RAFLE）很早就开始了对于《剑 15 解析》的准备。我们组织了最强的学术阵容，对于《剑 15》的内容进行了全方位的深度剖析，使得考生能够全面、立体、透彻地把握《剑 15》，从而精准把握雅思考试最新的特点和趋势。

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序 言

2020 年，让所有考生翘首期待的《剑桥雅思全真试题集 15》（简称《剑 15》）问世了。

从 1996 年的《剑 1》到 2020 年的《剑 15》，剑桥雅思系列陪伴了全球无数雅思考生。由于剑桥雅思系列几乎是唯一的官方雅思真题来源，它提供的套题成为最珍贵、学术含金量最高的雅思备考资料。

为了帮助广大雅思考生最大程度上吸取《剑 15》的精华，朗阁教育集团的核心学术研发团队朗阁海外考试研究中心（RAFLE）很早就开始了对于《剑 15 解析》的准备。我们组织了最强的学术阵容，对于《剑 15》的内容进行了全方位的深度剖析，使得考生能够全面、立体、透彻地把握《剑 15》，从而精准把握雅思考试最新的特点和趋势。

《剑 15 解析》分为四大板块。

听 力

《剑 15 解析》的听力部分包含对 4 个 test 共 160 道听力考题的审题、技巧、陷阱等各个环节的分析，全面提升考试的方法和技巧。

听力部分分为五个板块：**场景介绍、核心词汇、场景补充、题目解析和同义转换**。场景介绍部分，简要介绍此 section 所涉及的场景。在核心词汇的部分，我们挑选出录音原文中最重要的单词和词组，帮助考生记忆。由于雅思听力场景性强的特点，我们特别增加了场景补充的板块，将所在场景的知识内容进行拓展和补充。题目解析的部分，逐条解析听力的每一道题，分析做题思路、解题方法和常见的陷阱如何避免。最后，考虑到在雅思听力中同义转换为非常重要的一个考点，我们在每个 section 的最后整理出在这篇录音中出现过的同义转换，帮助考生更好地积累对同义转换的理解。

阅 读

《剑 15 解析》阅读部分主要分为两大板块，即**考题解析和文章学习**。

在考题解析部分，我们为大家详解了不同题型的解题方法，包括定位词，文章对应处，解题关键词，对原文的理解分析和干扰项的排除分析。鉴于雅思阅读文章是质量高语言地道的阅读材料，也跟雅思写作具有紧密的联系，我们在文章学习板块设置了单词和句型两大部分。长难句是阅读的另一大障碍，所以本书的阅读解析详细地列举了文章中各复杂句型及难理解的句子，分析了句子难点并给出了参考译文，供考生们做完题后精读时参考。句子板块的最后部分是佳句赏析，这些句子包含了对写作有借鉴意义的结构和句型，呈现了翻译和例子应用，旨在让考生能够学以致用。

写 作

写作是雅思考试难度较高的一个板块。《剑 15 解析》写作部分把《剑 15》的 4 套 A 类作文进行了完整系统的分析，并且给出了名师原创的高分范文。

编写的思路主要按照以下方式进行：

首先是考试题目。接下来是最重要的一部分，审题，雅思写作的审题是影响分数的重要因素。审题之后是写作思路的解析，雅思写作的思路清晰与否决定了分数的高低。之后的解析板块包括范文的参考翻译，这样可以更好地帮助考生完全理解原题范文的结构和含义。如果是考官的满分范文，书中会分析考官范文在思路、结构和语言上面的优点，便于考生学习和模仿。如果是考生的各档分数的作文，则会分析得分的原因以及考官点评的翻译。最后还会附上一篇名师高分原创范文，便于考生学习。

口 语

根据《剑 15》的内容，我们对 4 份样题分别进行了解析。每份样题都由三部分组成。

Part 1，我们先对**考试流程和考题特点**等进行了介绍。然后对书中的每一道样题都给出了**示范性答案**。为了帮助考生学习、借鉴好的解题思路，在每个 sample answer 之后，我们还对该答案进行了简要地剖析，试图帮助考生赏析比较不错的答案，并从中学会如何有效地回答这部分考题。

Part 2，除了**考试的介绍**以外，我们在给出示例答案之前，先**对该话题进行了分析**，帮助考生了解该类话题，找到答题的突破口，突出答题的重点等。读者可以跟着这些思路开始构思答案。在示例答案之后，我们也会**对该答案进行分析**，帮助考生找到不错的答题思路，并学会如何组织好较长篇幅的答案。

Part 3，和 Part 1 的编排较为相似。但由于其答题难度的增加，我们在最后还补充了**话题的相关材料**。这些素材都是原汁原味的英语文章，考生既可以从中欣赏地道的英语，还能了解该类话题，并可以尝试着从中领悟到英语国家的人是如何思考、看待、解释这些问题的。慢慢地，或许我们的思维习惯也能更接近西方人，从而说出更令考官心悦诚服的答案。

为了便于考生自学提高，我们在答案中将考生可以学习借鉴的词句标注并翻译了出来。但要注意的是，我们更希望考生关注的是答案的整体特点，比如，如何构思答案，如何有逻辑地编排内容，如何自然地使用口头交流语言等，而不要将精力耗费在华丽辞藻的使用上。

相信《剑 15 解析》一定能在雅思考试的征途中助您一臂之力。

朗阁教育集团海外考试研究中心

2020 年 6 月

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LISTENING

Test 1

Part 1

场景介绍

Part 1 是关于咨询求职中介的一段对话。

求职者想要询问职业中心的信息，同时根据自己的职业经历，想要获得一份合适的工作，并且做一些相关的求职准备。

核心词汇

communication [kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃn] n. 交流；通讯；传达；通信；沟通

E.g.: Most important of all, computers create wide communication around the world.

最重要的是，计算机在世界范围内建立了广泛的交流。

extend [ɪkˈstend] v. 延伸；延长；伸展；扩展

E.g.: Our playing fields extend as far as those trees.

我们的操场延伸到那些树前。

hourly [ˈaʊəli] adj./adv. 每隔一小时的

E.g.: Their average hourly earnings were ten dollars.

他们每小时的收入是十美元。

suit [su:t] n. 套装

E.g.: It is the convention for men to wear suits on formal occasions.

男子在正式场合穿套装是一种社会习俗。

casual [ˈkæʒuəl] adj. 非正式的；偶然的；休闲的

E.g.: The plan grew out of a casual conversation.

这个计划出自于一次非正式的谈话。

passport [ˈpɑːspɔ:t] n. 护照

E.g.: The police released him but they didn't give him back his passport.

警方释放了他，但是没有把护照还给他。

personality [ˌpɜːsəˈnæləti] n. 个性；名人；特色

E.g.: We need someone with lots of personality to organize the party.

我们需要有个人见人爱的人来组织聚会。

fairly [ˈfeəli] adv. 公正地；相当地

E.g.: We're not rich but we're fairly comfortable.

我们并不富有，但生活还较宽裕。

feedback [ˈfiːdbæk] n. 反馈；反馈意见

E.g.: The writer gets no immediate feedback and simply has to imagine

readers' reaction.

作者没有得到及时的反馈，只能猜测读者的反应。

temporary ['tempərəri] adj. 暂时的；临时的

E.g.: The huts can be made into temporary houses.

这些简陋的小屋可改装为临时住宅。

题目解析

Question 1

[答案] Jamison

[录音原文]

WILLIAM: The agent I always deal with is called Becky Jamison.

AMBER: Let me write that down - Becky...

WILLIAM: Jamison J-A-M-I-E-S-O-N.

[句子翻译]

WILLIAM: 我经常打交道的办事员是 Becky Jamison。

AMBER: 让我写一下。Becky...

WILLIAM: Jamison J-A-M-I-E-S-O-N.

[答案解析]

定位词是 agent，这里听写下办事员的姓氏即可。

Question 2

[答案] afternoon

[录音原文]

AMBER: Do you have her direct line?

WILLIAM: Yes, it's in my contact somewhere – Right, here we are 078 double 6, 510 triple 3. I wouldn't call her until the afternoon if I were you. She's always really busy in the morning trying to fill last-minute vacancies.

[句子翻译]

AMBER: 你有直线电话吗？

WILLIAM: 是的，在我的联系方式里，就在这里。号码是 07866 510333。如果我是你，我会直到下午打给她。因为她上午真的很忙，忙着要去填补紧急的职位空缺。

[答案解析]

题目定位词是 call，因此要注意哪里提到了打电话的最佳时间。根据原文，办事员上午很忙，因此最佳的联系时间是下午。

Question 3

[答案] communication

[录音原文]

WILLIAM: I wouldn't worry. They'll probably start you with a receptionist, or

something like that. So what's important for that kind of job isn't so much having business skills or knowing lots of different computer systems. It's communication that really matters - so you'd be fine there. And you'll pick up office skills really quickly on the job. It's not that complicated.

[句子翻译]

WILLIAM: 我不担心。他们可能给你安排接待员或者类似的工作。是否具备商业技能, 或者是否熟知很多电脑操作系统, 对于这种工作来说并不重要。重要的是沟通能力。所以, 你会在那里过得不错, 并且能够很快地习得办公能力, 这并不复杂。

[答案解析]

定位词是 **must have** 和 **skill**。**Must have** 对应了原文中的 **really matters**, 强调沟通技能的重要性, 其余两个技能并不是那么重要。

Question 4

[答案] week

[录音原文]

WILLIAM: That shouldn't be too difficult, but you're more likely to be offered something for a week at first, which might get extended. It's unusual to be sent somewhere for just a day or two.

[句子翻译]

WILLIAM: 这不是太难, 但是你更有可能先被安排工作一周, 然后工作时间可能延续。你不太可能只被要求工作一两天。

[答案解析]

分别被要求工作的时间, 原文提到了 **a week**, 后面又说可能会延续。所以符合题目要求 **at least** (至少) 工作一周。

Question 5

[答案] 10

[录音原文]

AMBER: Right, I've heard the pay isn't too bad - better than working in a shop or a restaurant.

WILLIAM: Oh yes, definitely. The hourly rate is about £10, 11 if you're lucky.

[句子翻译]

AMBER: 好的, 我已经听说收入不低, 比在超市或饭店收入更高。

WILLIAM: 是的, 那是肯定的。你每小时的报酬是 10 英镑, 运气好的话, 有 11 英镑。

[答案解析]

题目定位是 **pay** 和 **per hour**。这里提到了新工作的收入, 注意原文的 **hourly rate** 指的就是每小时的工资。这份工作的收入通常是每小时 10 英镑, 11 英镑是特殊情况。

Question 6

[答案] suit

[录音原文]

AMBER: I suppose I should dress smartly if it's for office work. I can probably borrow a suit from mum.

WILLIAM: Good idea, it's better to look too smart than too casual.

[句子翻译]

AMBER: 我想，如果是去办公室上班的话，我应该穿的显智慧一些。我可以问妈妈借套装。

WILLIAM: 好主意，最好看上去聪明一些，而不是太随便。

[答案解析]

定位词 wear，原文中出现了 dress，对应了题目要求，表示说话人会穿套装去面试。

Question 7

[答案] passport

[录音原文]

AMBER: Will I need to bring copies of my exam certificate or anything like that?

WILLIAM: No, they don't need to see those, I think.

AMBER: What about my passport?

WILLIAM: Oh yes - they will ask to see that.

[句子翻译]

AMBER: 我需要带考试的证书或类似的材料吗？

WILLIAM: 不，他们不需要。

AMBER: 那么，他们会看我的护照吗？

WILLIAM: 是的，他们会看。

[答案解析]

题目问的是“必须带去面试的物件”，原文提到两个，一是证书，二是护照。证书不需要带，因此填“护照”。

Question 8

[答案] personality

[录音原文]

WILLIAM: I wouldn't get stressed about the interview though. It's just a chance for them to build relationship with you - so they can try and match you to a job which you like. So there are questions about personality that they always ask candidates - fairly basic ones. And they probably won't ask anything too difficult like what your plans are for the future.

[句子翻译]

WILLIAM: 我对面试并不感到压力。它只是你和公司建立关系的机会，因此他们试着把你和你喜欢的工作进行匹配。他们通常会问面试者关于性格的问题，都是很基本的问题。并且他们不会问太难的问题，比如你将来的计划是什么。

[答案解析]

定位为 ask questions，原文中原词出现，答案是 personality。

Question 9

[答案] feedback

[录音原文]

WILLIAM: Anyway, there are lots of benefits of using an agency - for example, the interview will be useful because they'll give you feedback on your performance, so you can improve next time.

[句子翻译]

WILLIAM: 无论如何，求助于中介的好处有很多。举例来说，面试很有用，因为面试官会给你反馈，点评你的表现，这样的话你下次面试就能取得进步。

[答案解析]

问面试能收获什么东西，定位在 benefit 和 interview，因此答案是 feedback。

Question 10

[答案] time

[录音原文]

AMBER: And I expect finding a temporary job this way takes a lot less time. It's much easier than bringing up individual company.

[句子翻译]

AMBER: 我发现找一个暂时性的工作花的时间少很多。比起去一个公司应聘要容易很多。

[答案解析]

定位在 less 和 apply for a job。因此答案是 time。

Part 2

场景介绍

Part 2 为旅行场景，介绍了一家旅游公司的一个旅游服务。

核心词汇

compete [kəm'pi:t] v. 竞争；对抗；参加比赛（或竞赛）

E.g.: For two short weeks, thousands of men and women from all over the world will compete and millions more will watch them.

在短短的两个星期里，来自世界各国的数千名运动员进行角逐，而数百万的人们注视着他们。

destination [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] n. 目的地；终点

E.g.: Real Venetians have become scarce and many say the city is fast becoming nothing but a tourist destination.

真正的威尼斯人已经非常稀少；许多人表示，很快，这个城市将仅仅只是一个旅游目的地。

fascinate ['fæsɪneɪt] adj. 极有吸引力的；迷人的 v. 使着迷；蛊惑

E.g.: Moscow is a fascinating city.

莫斯科是一座迷人的城市。

Irish ['aɪrɪʃ] adj. 爱尔兰的；爱尔兰人的；爱尔兰语的

n. 爱尔兰语；爱尔兰盖尔语；爱尔兰人

E.g.: Above the fire place is an old Whiskey advertising mirror that would have originally been situated in an Irish pub.

挂在壁炉上端的是一个很旧的威士忌酒的广告牌，而它原本是挂在爱尔兰的一家酒馆里的。

ferry ['feri] n. 渡轮；渡口；摆渡 v. 摆渡；运送；（用车）接送

E.g.: He went down to the ferry but found the boat on the other side.

他到了渡口，却发现渡船在对岸。

option ['ɒpʃ(ə)n] n. 选项；选择；选择权；可选择的事物

E.g.: For some high school graduates, the exam is no longer the only promising option for a bright future.

对于一些高中毕业生，高考不再是光明未来的唯一美好选择。

café ['kæfeɪ] n. 咖啡馆

E.g.: Around the corner, a small cafe is standing with flowers waving above the door.

转过一个街角，有一个门上挂着花的小咖啡店。

booking ['bʊkɪŋ] n. 预订；（登台等的）预约

E.g.: The cheapest fares do not allow you to make any changes to your

booking.

最便宜的机票不允许你对预定做任何改变。

harbor ['hɑ:(r)bə(r)] n. 港口；港湾；（海）港

E.g.: Fishing boats are streaming into the harbour at dusk, their masters calling out to one another.

黄昏时分渔船驶进港口，船长们互相招呼着。

entrance ['entrəns] n. 进入；出场；通道；大门（口）

E.g.: All passengers walked towards the entrance.

全部乘客都向出口走去。

题目解析

Question 11

[答案] A

[录音原文]

What we do is build on our many years' experience more than almost any other rail holiday company - to ensure we provide perfect holidays in a small number of destinations which we've got to know extremely well.

[句子翻译]

我们所做的事情建立在我们比任何其他铁路假日公司都要多的多年经验基础之上。这些事情确保我们提供完美的假日和我们非常了解的少量目的地。

[答案解析]

题目 A 选项中 has been in business for longer than most of its competitors 与原文中 our many years' experience more than almost any other rail holiday company 含义相同，故答案为 A。

Question 12

[答案] B

[录音原文]

Our holiday starts in Heysham, where your tour manager will meet you, then you'll travel by ferry to the Isle of Man.

[句子翻译]

我们的假期从希舍姆开始。在那里你会见到你的旅游经理，然后你将乘渡轮到马恩岛。

[答案解析]

题目关键是要注意问的是遇到 **tour manager** 的地点。在原文中，由于关键词在答案之后出现，有一定的难度。考生需要仔细听题。

Question 13

[答案] A

[录音原文]



You have five nights in the hotel, and the price covers 5 breakfasts and dinners, and lunch on the three days when there are organized trips.

[句子翻译]

您在酒店有 5 晚住宿，价格包括了 5 顿早餐和晚餐以及安排了有组织的旅行的 3 天的午餐。

[答案解析]

此题考查数字考点，在答案出现的句子中，出现了 3 个数字，听的时候要注意数字所对应的内容。只有最后的 3 对应的是与 lunch 相关的内容，故答案为 A。

Question 14

[答案] C

[录音原文]

If you make a booking, then need to change the start date, for example because of illness, you're welcome to change to an alternative date or to a different tour, for a small administrative fee.

[句子翻译]

如果您预订了，但因为例如生病的原因需要更改开始日期，欢迎您更改为其他日期或更改为其他旅行，您只需支付少量管理费用。

[答案解析]

题目中的关键词为 pay extra，题干中 change to an alternative date 与 C 选项 transferring to another date 相对应，故答案为 C。

Question 15

[答案] river

[录音原文]

Well on Day one you'll arrive in time for a short introduction by your tour manager, followed by dinner in the hotel. The dining room looks out at the river, close to where it flows into the harbor.

[句子翻译]

在第一天，你会及时到达，由你的旅游经理进行简短介绍，然后在酒店共进晚餐。餐厅望向靠近流入港口的河流。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 Day 1, dining room 和 view。要填的单词是在宾馆餐厅可以看到的景色，同时根据语法知识判断此处填名词。原文中 The dining room looks out at the river close to where it flows into the harbor 中对应得知答案应为 river。

Question 16

[答案] 1422

[录音原文]

It's claimed that this is the world's oldest parliament that still functioning, and that it dates back to 979. However, the earliest surviving reference to it is from 1422.

[句子翻译]

据称，这是世界上最古老的议会，至今仍在运作。它可以追溯到 979 年，然而现存最早的参考文献是 1422 年。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词是 Day 2, Tynwald 和 not 979。根据预测判断需要填的应该是一个年份，从原文中即可知是 1422。

Question 17

[答案] top

[录音原文]

From there it's an eight-kilometre ride in the Snaefell Mountain Railway to the top.

[句子翻译]

在那里坐斯内菲尔山铁路公司的火车到山顶大约 8 公里的路程。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词是 Day 3, Snaefell 和 train, 根据审题判断出此处应填写的为 train 的目的地，对照原文，即应为 top。

Question 18

[答案] pass

[录音原文]

Day four is free for you to explore, using the pass which will give you. So you won't have to pay for travel on local transport, or for entrance to the island's heritage sites.

[句子翻译]

第 4 天您可以自由探索，您可以使用发给您的通行证，这样您就不必为乘坐当地交通工具旅行或进入岛上的遗址付费。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 Day 4, transport 和 heritage sites, 根据预测此处填写可用于交通工具和旅游景点的一个单数名词，即为 pass。

Question 19

[答案] steam

[录音原文]

The highlight of the holiday, with a ride on the steam railway, from Douglas to port Erin.

[句子翻译]



乘坐从道格拉斯到埃林港的蒸汽火车是假日的亮点。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词是 **Day 5** 和两个大写的地点。根据预测，此处需填写的是修饰 **railway train** 的一个词，即为 **steam**。

Question 20

[答案] capital

[录音原文]

From there, you continue to Castletown which used to be the capital of the Isle of Man and its medieval castle.

[句子翻译]

从那里，你继续前往卡斯尔敦，这里曾经是马恩岛的首府及其中世纪的城堡。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词是 **Day 5** 和 **castle**。根据预测，此处需填写一个单数名词，对照原文即为 **capital**。

Part 3

场景介绍

Part 3 属于课程讨论场景，两个心理学的学生讨论了在家中的排行大小对人的影响。

核心词汇

presentation [.prez(ə)n'teɪʃ(ə)n] n. 演出；发布会；提交；颁发

E.g.: You are required to discuss your topic with TAs and professor at least a week prior to presentation.

在做报告之前，应至少提前一周与你的助教和教授就你的主题进行讨论。

personality [.pɜː(r)sə'næləti] n. 人格；个性；性格；名人

E.g.: A dynamic showman with an electric personality, Hampton was one of the last giants of jazz.

汉普顿是一位个性鲜明、极具活力的表演艺术家，也是爵士乐的巨匠之一。

unreliable [.ʌnrɪ'laɪəb(ə)l] adj. 不可靠的；不能信赖的

E.g.: Renting out your property to unreliable people can be a costly mistake.

把房子租给靠不住的人，这是一个会让你付出巨大代价的错误。

trait [treɪt] n. 特点

E.g.: Compassion in the face of suffering and a desire to help is one common trait.

面对痛苦时的同情心和想帮助的愿望便是一种共同特征。

previous ['pri:vɪəs] adj. 先前的；以往的；

E.g.: The previous secretary had mixed up the files so badly that it took her about a week to unscramble them.

先前的秘书把档案弄得如此混乱，她花了大约一个星期才把它们整理好。

sibling ['sɪblɪŋ] n. 兄；弟；姐；妹

E.g.: The two have known each for a decade, essentially growing up together and forming something of a sibling relationship.

这俩孩子认识已经有十年之久，真的是青梅竹马一起长大，已经情同兄妹般友爱。

nurture ['nɜː(r)tʃə(r)] v. 培养；养育；养护；支持 n. 培养；养育

E.g.: Plants and trees need sunlight to nurture and grow, also to help us turn carbon dioxide into oxygen; cool, breathable air.

而植物和树木需要阳光来养育和生长，同时帮助我们吧含有二氧化碳的空气转化成富含氧气、清爽、可呼吸的空气。

envious ['enviəs] adj. 羡慕的；忌妒的

E.g.: I am not envious of him, though he was got an enviable job there.

他在那里谋了一份令人羡慕的工作，但我并不嫉妒他。

sociable ['səʊʃəb(ə)l] adj. 好交际的；合群的；友好的

E.g.: They discovered that there is a strong link between the size of a brain relative to an animal's body and how sociable that creature is.

他们发现动物大脑面积的大小和动物的身体以及社会化的习性有着密切的关系。

题目解析

Question 21

[答案] G

[录音原文]

ED: Yeah - so we could just run through some of the typical traits, like the consensus seems to be that oldest children are generally less well-adjusted because they never get over the arrival of a younger sibling.

RUTH: Right, but on a positive note, some studies claim that they were thought to be good at nurturing.

[句子翻译]

艾德：是的，所以我们可以简单地回顾一下一些典型的特征，比如大家的共识似乎是，大孩子的适应能力普遍较差，因为他们永远无法克服弟弟妹妹的到来。

露丝：是的，但从积极的方面来说，一些研究声称他们被认为擅长养育。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是年龄最长的孩子，原文的 **nurturing** 与选项中的 **caring** 为同义词，故答案为 G。

Question 22

[答案] F

[录音原文]

ED: There isn't such a clear picture for middle children, but one trait that a lot of the studies mention is that they are easier to get on with an older or younger siblings.

RUTH: Generally eager to please and helpful.

[句子翻译]

艾德：对于中间年龄段的儿童来说，情况并不是那么明朗，但很多研究都提到一个特点，那就是他们更容易与年长或年幼的兄弟姐妹相处。

露丝：他们通常渴望使人愉悦并且乐于助人。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是年龄处于中间的孩子，原文中 **easier to get on** 与选项中 **co-operative** 为同义表达，故答案为 F。

Question 23

[答案] A

[录音原文]

ED: I'm the youngest in my family and I don't recognise myself in any of the studies I've read about. I'm supposed to have been a sociable and confident child who made friends easily - but I was actually terribly shy.

[句子翻译]

艾德：我是家里最小的孩子，在我读过的任何研究中，我都不认识自己，我本应该是一个善于交际、自信的孩子，很容易交到朋友，但实际上我非常害羞。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是年龄最小的孩子，原文中 **sociable, confident** 和 **make friends easily** 与选项中 **outgoing** 为同义表达，故答案为 A。

Question 24

[答案] E

[录音原文]

ED: There was one on personality which said that a twin is likely to be quite shy in social situations because they always have their twin around to depend on for support.

[句子翻译]

艾德：有一个关于个性的说法，说双胞胎在社交场合很可能会很害羞，因为他们总是有自己的双胞胎在身边可以依赖和提供支持。

[答案解析]

此题讨论的是双胞胎 **twin**，录音原文中 **shy in social situations** 与选项中 **introverted** 为同义，故答案为 E。

Question 25

[答案] B

[录音原文]

ED: Only children have had a really bad press - a lot of studies have branded them as loners who think the world revolves around them because they've never had to fight for their parents' attention.

[句子翻译]

艾德：独身子女的压力真的很大。很多研究都把他们打上孤独者的烙印。他们会认为世界围绕着自己转，因为他们从来不用与人争夺父母的关注。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是独身子女，原文中 **loners who think the world revolves around them** 与 B 选项 **selfish** 对应。

Question 26

[答案] C

[录音原文]

RUTH: That does seem a bit harsh. One category I hadn't considered before

was children with much older siblings - a couple of studies mention that these children grow up more quickly and are expected to do basic things for themselves - like getting dressed.

[句子翻译]

露丝：这确实有点苛刻。我以前没有考虑过的一类是有比自己年长很多的哥哥姐姐的孩子。有几项研究提到，这些孩子成长得更快，家人会预期他们能自己完成一些基本的事情，比如穿衣服。

[答案解析]

此题讨论的是有比自己年长很多的哥哥姐姐的孩子。录音原文中 grow up more quickly and are expected to do basic things for themselves 与 C 选项中 independent 对应。

Question 27

[答案] C

[录音原文]

ED: Yes. Although what many of them didn't take into consideration was family size.

[句子翻译]

艾德：是的，虽然他们中的许多人没有考虑家庭规模。

[答案解析]

原文中 didn't take into consideration 与 C 选项中 neglect 为同义表达，故答案为 C。

Question 28

[答案] A

[录音原文]

RUTH: But the main reason for the marginally higher academic performance of oldest children is quite surprising, I think. It's not only that they benefit intellectually from extra attention at a young age - which is what I would have expected. It's that they benefit from being teachers for their younger siblings by verbalizing processes.

[句子翻译]

露丝：但我认为，大孩子学习成绩稍高的主要原因是相当令人惊讶的。这不只是如我所期望的那样他们的智力从小就从额外的注意中收益。他们可以通过口头表达的方式为他们的弟弟妹妹当老师。

[答案解析]

此题讨论最大的孩子成绩好的主要原因。原文中 benefit from being teachers 与 A 选项中 thanks to their roles as teachers 为同义，故答案为 A。

Question 29

[答案] B

[录音原文]

RUTH: I think so - my younger brother was incredibly annoying and we fought a lot but I think this has made me a stronger person. I know how to defend myself.

[句子翻译]

露丝：我想是的。我弟弟非常烦人，我们经常吵架，但我想这让我变得更坚强了。我知道如何保护自己。

[答案解析]

录音原文中 learn how to defend myself 与选项 B 中 learning to stand up for oneself 为同义，故 B 为正确答案。

Question 30

[答案] D

[录音原文]

RUTH: We had some terrible arguments and I would have died rather than apologize to him - but we had to put up with each other.

[句子翻译]

露丝：我们发生了一些可怕的争吵，我宁愿死也不愿向他道歉，但我们必须互相容忍。

[答案解析]

录音原文中 had to put up with each other 与选项 D 中 tolerant 为同义，故 D 为正确答案。

Part 4

场景介绍

Part 4 属于生物话题的讲座，讲座的主题是澳大利亚的桉树。

核心词汇

shelter ['ʃeltə(r)] n. 避难所；庇护所；躲避；住所

E.g.: In case of an air attack, low down and creep quickly to the nearest bomb shelter.

万一遇到空袭，应该迅速趴下并匍匐至最近的防空洞。

nectar ['nektə(r)] n. 花蜜；果汁饮料

E.g.: Flower is often fertilized by bee as they gather nectar.

蜜蜂采蜜时常使花受粉。

alarming [ə'laɪ(r)mɪŋ] adj. 使人惊恐的；引起恐慌的

E.g.: She has always been a drinker, but recently her drinking has increased to an alarming level.

她一直是位饮酒者，但是近来她的饮酒过量已经到了一个令人担忧的水平了。

population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n] n. 人口；人口数量；族群

E.g.: Being a country with a large population, China is actively engaged in and one of the major forces behind poverty reduction around the world.

中国是人口大国，是全球减贫事业的积极实践者和主要推动者。

consume [kən'sju:m] v. 消耗；吃

E.g.: Between these thin-obsessed co-workers, it becomes almost a competitive sport to see who can consume the least amount of food.

这些一门心思想着如何变瘦的女生正在进行一场激烈的角逐，看谁吃的东西最少。

nutrient ['nju:triənt] n. 营养素；营养物

E.g.: Water is the most neglected nutrient in your diet but one of the most vital. 水是你食物的饮食中最重要的营养品之一，也是最会被忽视的。

tropical ['trɒpɪk(ə)l] adj. 热带的；来自热带的

E.g.: Corals live in tropical waters throughout the world, generally close to the surface where the sun's rays can reach the algae.

珊瑚生活在全球的热带水域，通常靠近太阳能够照射到水藻的表面。

species ['spi:ʃi:z] n. 种

E.g.: A female spider is often much larger than a male of the same species, and is sometimes quite different in appearance.

母蜘蛛通常比同种的公蜘蛛大得多，且有时在外貌上更是大相径庭。

ecosystem ['i:kəʊ.sɪstəm] n. 生态系统

undergrowth ['ʌndə(r).grəʊθ] n. 下层灌木丛（指林木下的）

题目解析

Question 31

[答案] shelter

[录音原文]

Right, well the eucalyptus tree is an important tree for lots of reasons. For example, it gives shelter to creatures like birds and bats, and these and other species also depend on it for food.

[句子翻译]

桉树是重要的树，有很多原因。例如，它为鸟类和蝙蝠等生物提供庇护所，并为它们及其他物种提供食物。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **food**。根据预测，应填写与 **food** 并列关系的一个名词。结合原文，即为 **shelter**。

Question 32

[答案] oil

[录音原文]

It's useful to us humans too, because we can kill germs with a disinfectant made from oil extracted from eucalyptus leaves.

[句子翻译]

它对我们人类也很有用，因为我们可以用从桉树叶子中提取的油制成的消毒剂杀死细菌。[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **leaves** 和 **disinfectant**，结合原文，答案为 **oil**。

Question 33

[答案] roads

[录音原文]

It wasn't until 2004 that they found the cause of the problem was lime, or calcium hydroxide, to give-it its proper chemical name, which was being used in the construction of roads.

[句子翻译]

直到 2004 年，他们才发现问题原因是石灰或氢氧化钙，给它取一个恰当的化学名称，这是用于道路建设的。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，讲到导致“Mundulla Yellows”的原因，定位词为 **lime**，结合原文，答案为 **roads**。题中 **making** 和原文中 **construction** 为同义转换。

Question 34

[答案] insects

[录音原文]

What happens is that insects settle on the leaves and eat their way round them, destroying them as they go, and at the same time they secrete a solution which has sugar in it.

[句子翻译]

发生的是昆虫在叶子上定居下来，在叶子周围吃东西，在它们走的时候把叶子摧毁。同时，它们分泌一种含有糖的溶液。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，讲到导致“Bell-miner Associated Die-back”的原因。定位词为 **feed** 和 **leaves**，结合原文，答案为 **insects**。题中 **feed on** 和原文中 **eat** 为同义转换。

Question 35

[答案] grass

[录音原文]

If there are very frequent bushfires in a region, this encourages grass to grow afterwards.

[句子翻译]

如果一个地区的森林火灾非常频繁，这会鼓励草在火灾后生长。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，讲到 William Jackson 的理论，可以根据人名把握大的节奏。此题为其理论的第一个分论点，定位词为 **vegetation**，结合原文，答案为 **grass**。题中 **growth** 和原文中 **encourage** 为同义转换。

Question 36

[答案] water

[录音原文]

Well, one reason is that the fire stops the growth of other species which would consume water needed by eucalyptus trees.

[句子翻译]

一个原因是火阻止了其他树种的生长，而这些树种会消耗桉树所需的水。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，讲到 William Jackson 的理论的第二个分论点的第一个原因，定位词为 **because** 和 **trees**，结合原文，答案为 **water**。题中 **available to** 和原文中 **needed by** 为同义转换。

Question 37

[答案] soil

[录音原文]

And there's another reason, if these other quick growing species of bushes

and plants are allowed to proliferate, they harm the eucalyptus in another way by affecting the composition of the soil, and removing nutrients from it.

[句子翻译]

还有另一个原因，如果允许这些其他快速生长的灌木和植物繁殖，它们会通过影响土壤成分和去除土壤中的养分，以另一种方式伤害桉树。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，讲到 William Jackson 的理论的第二个分论点的第二个原因，定位词为 because 和 quality，结合原文，答案为 soil。题中 maintain quality 和原文中 If... they harm the eucalyptus by affecting the composition of the soil and removing nutrients from it 可以结合起来理解，是同样的含义。

Question 38

[答案] dry

[录音原文]

Now scientists believe that this reduced frequency of bushfires to low levels has led to what's known as 'dry rainforest'.

[句子翻译]

现在科学家们相信，这种将森林火灾频率降低到低水平的做法已经导致了所谓的干旱雨林。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，讲到 William Jackson 的理论的第三个分论点。定位词为 rainforest，结合原文，答案为 dry。题中 result in 和原文中 led to 为同义转换。

Question 39

[答案] simple

[录音原文]

Well, unlike tropical rainforest which is a rich ecosystem, this type of ecosystem is usually a simple one.

[句子翻译]

热带雨林是一个丰富的生态系统，与之不同，这种生态系统通常是简单的。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，讲到 William Jackson 的理论的第三个分论点的第一小点。定位词为 ecosystem，根据预测，应填写一个修饰 ecosystem 的名词或形容词，结合原文，答案为 simple。

Question 40

[答案] nests

[录音原文]

The vegetation provides lots of shade, so one species that does find it ideal is



the bell-miner bird, which builds its nests in the undergrowth there.

[句子翻译]

植被提供了大量的阴凉处，因此有一种鸟类认为它是理想的，那就是在那里的灌木丛中筑巢的工蚁鸟。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，讲到 William Jackson 的理论的第三个分论点的第二小点。定位词为 bell-miner。结合原文，答案为 nests。题中 ideal 在录音原文中原词出现。

Test 2

Part 1

场景介绍

Part 1 是关于咨询音乐节节目及户外活动安排的一段对话。

核心词汇

appeal [ə'pi:l] v. 对...有吸引力; 呼吁

E.g.: The design has to appeal to all ages and social groups.

设计得要雅俗共赏, 老幼皆宜。

amateur ['æmətər] adj. 业余的

E.g.: The tournament is open to both amateurs and professionals.

这次锦标赛业余选手和职业选手均可参加。

cookery ['kʊkəri] n. 烹饪

E.g.: The school runs cookery classes throughout the year.

这个学校全年都开设烹饪课。

contain [kən'teɪn] v. 含有

E.g.: Watermelon contains vitamins and also potassium.

西瓜含有维生素也有钾。

worth [wɜ:θ] adj. 值得

E.g.: The museum is certainly worth a visit.

这家博物馆的确值得参观。

encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] v. 鼓励

E.g.: My parents have always encouraged me in my choice of career.

在我选择职业时父母总是鼓励我。

poster ['pəʊstə(r)] n. 海报

E.g.: I had seen the poster for the jazz festival in Monterey.

我已经见到了蒙特雷爵士音乐节的海报。

exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] v. 展出

E.g.: They will be exhibiting their new designs at the trade fairs.

他们将在商品交易会上展出他们新的设计。

involve [ɪn'vɒlv] v. 包含; 涉及

E.g.: Any investment involves an element of risk.

任何投资都有一定的风险。

supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz] v. 监督

E.g.: She supervised the children playing near the pool.

她照料着在水池附近玩的几个孩子。

题目解析

Question 1

[答案] Eustatis

[录音原文]

TIM: The next day, the 18th, there is a performance by a ballet company called Eustatis.

JEAN: Sorry?

TIM: The name is spelt E-U-S-T-A-T-I-S. They appeared in last year's festival, and went down very well. Again, their programme is designed for all ages.

[句子翻译]

TIM: 第二天，也就是 18 日，将会有一场由一家叫 Eustatis 的芭蕾舞团呈现的表演。

JEAN: 什么？

TIM: 舞团名拼写是 E-U-S-T-A-T-I-S。他们在去年的音乐节中表演过，反响很好。而且他们的表演是面向所有年龄段观众的。

[答案解析]

定位词是 ballet 和 company，这里听写下 company 的拼写即可。

Question 2

[答案] review

[录音原文]

TIM: You're in luck. On the 19th and 20th a local amateur group are performing one written by a member of the group. It's called the Jemima. That'll be on in the town hall. They've already performed it two or three times. I haven't seen it myself, but the review in the local paper was very good.

[句子翻译]

TIM: 你运气真好。19 日和 20 日当地的一家业余组织会演出一部戏剧，是由这个组织的成员写的，叫做 Jemima。表演地点是市政厅。他们已经演出过两三次了。我自己没看过，但是本地报纸对它的评价很好。

[答案解析]

题目定位词是专有名词 Jemima，专有名词在雅思听力中是不会轻易替换的，用来定位非常好用。根据空格前的不定冠词 a 可判断出此处填一个可数名词单数。good 也可以用来定位，加上但是需要注意，good 这种简单的形容词容易被替换，所以在听音频的时候除了注意听取原词之外，还要做好准备寻找 good 的替换词。在音频中，Jemima 出现了原词，之后出现的三句话都跟 good 没什么关系，信号词 but 后面先出现了一个名词 review，之后很快出现了 good



原词，因此此处填 review。

Question 3

[答案] dance

[录音原文]

JEAN: And what about dance? Will there be any performances?

TIM: Yes, also on the 20th, but in the evening. A professional company is putting on a show of modern pieces, with electronic music by young composers.

[句子翻译]

JEAN: 舞蹈呢？有什么舞蹈表演吗？

TIM: 是的，也是在 20 日，但是是在晚上。一个专业的舞团会表演现代舞，配乐是年轻作曲家创作的电子音乐。

[答案解析]

定位词是 20th 和 evening. Part 1 通常都是由对话的固定一方给出答案，提问的一方给出的答案通常是干扰项，但是这并非绝对。本题的答案就在提问人的问题中，回答问题的 TIM 给出了肯定回答，然后出现了定位词 20th 和 evening，所以本题填 dance。

Question 4

[答案] Chat

[录音原文]

TIM: The show is about how people communicate, or fail to communicate, with each other, so it's got the rather strange, Chat.

[句子翻译]

TIM: 这部戏剧讲的是人们如何沟通，也可以说人们是怎么样无法跟彼此沟通的，所以才会取了这么一个奇怪的名字——Chat.

[答案解析]

本题的答案预测比较简单，我们需要听取一场表演的名字。答案“Chat”的抓取也没有难度。需要注意的是，雅思听力中填空题中如果需要填专有名词，而且这个专有名词在音频中没有给拼出来，说明它一定是常见词。

Question 5

[答案] healthy

[录音原文]

TIM: We certainly do. It's going to focus on how to make food part of a healthy lifestyle, and it'll show that even sweet things like cakes can contain much less sugar than they usually do.

[句子翻译]

TIM: 当然。它专注于把食物变成健康生活的一部分，它还让我们看到蛋糕之

类的甜食的含糖量比通常低。

[答案解析]

本题定位词是 **workshop**，此外还可以判断出要填的词是一个作定语修饰 **food** 的词汇，极有可能是形容词。在定位词 **workshop** 出现后，我们能听到的与 **food** 相关的内容是“**make food part of a healthy lifestyle**”。这一词组中出现了题干中的 **make** 和 **food** 原词，尽管这一表达是“动词+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构，跟题干中的“**make ____ food**”这一“动词+宾语”的结构相去甚远，但是不难抓取出答案 **healthy**。

Question 6

[答案] posters

[录音原文]

TIM: Another workshop is just for children, and that's on creating posters to reflect the history of the town. The aim is to make children aware of how both the town and people lives have changed over the centuries.

[句子翻译]

TIM: 另一个讲习班是面向孩子的，教孩子们创作反映城镇历史的海报，旨在让孩子们知道这个城市和人民数百年来是如何变化的。

[答案解析]

定位词 **children**，音频中“...work shop is just for children”对应题干中的“**children only**”，之后很快出现了“**creating posters**”。Creating 是 **make** 的替换，所以答案是 **posters**。

Question 7

[答案] wood

[录音原文]

TIM: Because it involves carpentry - participants will be making toys out of wood, so there'll be a lot of sharp chisels and other tools around.

[句子翻译]

TIM: 因为这个讲习班包含木工活—参与者得用木头做玩具，所以身边会有尖锐的凿子和其他工具。

[答案解析]

定位词 **adults, toys, tools**。本题难点在于答案预判。**Make A from B** 意思是用 **B** 这种材料制作 **A**，如果把 **from** 生硬地理解为“来自”，预判就会走偏。音频中使用的是同义替换表达是 **make A out of B**，因此本题应填 **out of** 后面的词 **wood**。

Question 8

[答案] lake

[录音原文]

JEAN: Wild swimming? What's that?

TIM: It just means swimming in natural waters, rather than a swimming pool.

JEAN: Oh OK. In a lake, for instance.

[句子翻译]

JEAN: 野泳？那是什么？

TIM: 就是指在天然水域中 useful，不是在游泳池游。

JEAN: 哦，比如说在湖里。

[答案解析]

定位词为 **swimming**，根据题干信息可预测要填的词是一个可以游泳的地点。音频中出现了一个干扰项 **natural waters**，但是不符合字数要求；第二个干扰项是 **a swimming pool**，但是这个词组前面是 **rather than** “而不是”，所以 **a swimming pool** 是一个被否定的内容，不填；继续听下去，Jean 说了“lake”，此为正确答案。

Question 9

[答案] insects

[录音原文]

TIM: ... And finally, there'll be a walk in some nearby woods every day. The leader is an expert on insects. He'll show some that live in the woods, and how important they are for the environment...

[句子翻译]

TIM:最后呢，每天在附近的小树林都会有散步，领队是昆虫专家。他会向你们展示一些生存在树林里的昆虫，以及这些昆虫对环境来说多么重要。.....

[答案解析]

定位词是 **walking, woods, expert**，音频中都出现了原词。题干中 **on ____** 作为后置定语修饰 **expert**，在音频中这一结构毫无改动，所以答案为 **on** 后面的 **insects**。

Question 10

[答案] blog

[录音原文]

TIM: If you'd like to read about how the preparations for the festival are going, the festival organiser is keeping a blog. Just search online for the festival website, and you'll find it.

[句子翻译]

TIM: 如果你想要阅读更多有关于音乐节的准备工作，活动组织者有一个博客，上网搜一下音乐节的网址就能找到了。

[答案解析]

定位词是 **organiser's**。根据以往真题经验，“想要有关某项活动的更多信息，请查看_____”此处通常为 **newsletter, notice board, newspaper, website** 等，可预先缩小答案范围。音频中出现了 **organiser is keeping a blog**，因此答案为 **blog**。



音频中出现了干扰项 **website**，但是这个词汇跟 **organiser's** 这一限定信息不相符，所以排除。

Part 2

场景介绍

Part 2 为一位名为 Mark Logan 的男士向园艺俱乐部成员介绍 Minster Park 最近的变化。

核心词汇

transformation [ˌtrænsfər'meɪʃ(ə)n] n. 转变, 变形

E.g.: The transformation of American sea power began in 1940.

美国海军力量的改革开始于 1940 年。

feature ['fi:tʃə(r)] n. 特点, 特色

E.g.: An interesting feature of the city is the old market.

这座城市的一个有趣特征就是古老的市场。

possession [pə'zeʃn] n. 拥有; 财产

E.g.: He was also charged with illegal possession of firearms.

他还被指控非法拥有火器。

populated ['pɔ:pjuleɪtɪd] adj. 有人口居住的

E.g.: The southeast is the most densely populated area.

东南部是最稠密的居住区。

residential [ˌrezɪ'denʃl] adj. 住宅的

E.g.: There is a residential requirement for obtaining a marriage license here.

在这儿领结婚证是对住房有要求的。

demonstration [ˌdemən'streɪʃn] n. 演示; 游行示威

E.g.: We were given a brief demonstration of the computer's functions.

有人向我们简短演示了这种计算机的各种功能。

occasional [ə'keɪʒənəl] adj. 偶然的, 偶尔的

E.g.: I've had occasional mild headaches all my life.

我一直有偶尔的轻微头疼。

sculpture ['skʌlptʃə(r)] n. 雕塑; 雕刻

E.g.: He collects modern sculpture.

他收藏现代雕塑。

maze [meɪz] n. 迷宫

E.g.: The palace has extensive gardens, a maze, and tennis courts.

这座宫殿有几个大花园, 一处迷宫和几处网球场。

entrance ['entrəns] n. 进入; 出场; 通道; 大门 (口)

E.g.: All passengers walked towards the entrance.

全部乘客都向出口走去。

题目解析

Question 11

[答案] C

[录音原文]

What perhaps isn't so well known is the origin of the park: unlike many public parks that started in private ownership, as the garden of a large house, for instance, Minster was some waste land, which people living nearby started planting with flowers in 1892.

[句子翻译]

这个公园的起源不太为人所知：Minster 公园并不像很多公共公园那样一开始是私人所有的，比如是某个大房子的花园。Minster 公园一开始是荒地，从 1892 年起住在附近的人开始在这里种花。

[答案解析]

A 选项中的 city council 虽然在音频中出现了原词，但是音频中讲的是“... has been the responsibility of the city council for most of the time”，与 A 选项的意思不相符。B 选项中的 private house 虽然在音频中有替换表达 private ownership，但是此句是由 unlike 开头的，因此 Minster Park 不是由私人庭院演化而来，故不选 B。音频中提到 Minster Park 一开始是 waste land，故答案为 C。

Question 12

[答案] A

[录音原文]

Diane Gosforth was one of those people, and she organized petitions and demonstrations.

[句子翻译]

Diane Gosforth 是其中的一员，她组织了请愿和游行。

[答案解析]

A 选项是干扰项，其中 council 这个词在音频中有出现，但是是出现在 once 引导的状语从句中，而且此从句中没有其他信息跟 A 选项整体内容对应。C 选项在音频中丝毫没有对应的内容。B 选项中 campaign 和音频中的 petition、demonstration 是同义替换。

Question 13

[答案] B

[录音原文]

Soon after this the First World War broke out, in 1914, and most of the park was dug up and planted with vegetables.

[句子翻译]

1914 年第一次世界大战爆发后不久，这个公园的大部被开垦，用来种菜。

[答案解析]

定位词 the First World War 在音频中容易听到，紧跟其后就出现了题干中 mainly 的同义替换 most of ...，听完这一句即可确定选 B。A 选项是干扰项，但是 exercises by troops 只是一个初步落实的想法，并没有真正实施，故不选。C 选项中的 meeting 在音频中出现了原词，但是不满足题干中的限定信息，故不选。

Question 14

[答案] C

[录音原文]

The changes finally got going in 2016, and were finished on schedule last year.

[句子翻译]

2016 年公园的改变终于开始，并且如期在去年完成。

[答案解析]

题目中的关键词为 physical transformation 和 begin，音频中共出现了四个年份，其中在提到 2016 年的句子中出现了关键词的同义替换 changes 和 got going，故答案为 C。A 选项干扰性较强，因为 2013 所在的这一句话里有一个 transforming，容易让学生迷惑，但是原词其实是 plans for transforming，核心词是 plans，所以这句话讲的是起草计划的年份而不是实施改变的年份，故不选 A。

Question 15

[答案] E

[录音原文]

The Statue of Diane Gosforth has been moved; it used to be close to the south gate, but it's now immediately to the north of the lily pond, almost in the centre of the park, which makes it much more visible.

[句子翻译]

Diane Gosforth 的塑像被移动了。以前靠近南门，但是现在紧挨着 lily pond 的北边，几乎是在公园的中心位置，这样雕像更容易被人看到。

[答案解析]

注意不要被干扰信息 it used to be close to the south gate 干扰，音频中信号词 but 后面的内容才是正确的，故选 E。

Question 16

[答案] C

[录音原文]

There's a new area of wooden sculptures, which are on the river bank, where the path from the east gate makes a sharp bend.

[句子翻译]

新划的木雕区位于河岸边，东门延伸出来的一条路在此处有急转弯。

[答案解析]

正确答对此题需要听得懂 river bank 以及 a sharp bend. Bend 在这里是熟词僻义，意思是“拐弯”。

Question 17

[答案] B

[录音原文]

The playground has been enlarged and improved, and that's between the river and the path that leads from the pond to the river.

[句子翻译]

操场得到扩建、改善，位于河流和池塘通往河流的路之间。

[答案解析]

本题难度不大，需要注意词汇 lead，意思是“通往”。

Question 18

[答案] A

[录音原文]

Then there's a new maze, a circular series of paths, separated by low hedges. That's near the west gate – you go north from there towards the river and then turn left to reach it.

[句子翻译]

还有一个新建的迷宫，是由许多道路组成的一个圆形，由篱笆隔开。迷宫位于西门旁边，从西门往北朝着河流走，再左转就到了。

[答案解析]

本题难度不大，需要注意词汇 circular“圆形的”，虽然对本题用处不大，但是表示形状的词汇在地图题中容易出现。

Question 19

[答案] G

[录音原文]

They're still in the south-west corner of the park, where there's a right angle bend in the path.

[句子翻译]

网球场仍然位于公园的西南角，那边的道路有一个直角转弯。

[答案解析]

本题中有一个比较冷僻的词组 right angle bend，意思是直角转弯，即便这个词



组听不出来，公园的西南角只有 G 一个选项，所以选 G。

Question 20

[答案] D

[录音原文]

This is right next to the lily pond on the same side as the west gate.

[句子翻译]

它紧挨着 lily pond，在西门一侧。

[答案解析]

本题难度也不大，答案选 D.

Part 3**场景介绍**

Part 3 属于校园活动讨论场景，两个学生在策划一次开放日展览，主题是关于19世纪英国文学作品和生活。

核心词汇

inherit [ɪnˈherɪt] v. 继承；遗传而得

E.g.: He has no son to inherit his land.

他没有儿子来继承他的土地。

fortune [ˈfɔːtʃuːn] n. 财富；命运；运气

E.g.: He made a small fortune in the property boom.

他在房地产繁荣期发了一小笔财。

pretend [prɪˈtend] vi. 假装，伪装，佯装 adj. 假装的

E.g.: She can sunbathe and pretend she's in Cancun.

她会进行日光浴并假装她是在坎昆。

guardian [ˈɡɑːdiən] n. [法] 监护人，保护人；守护者

E.g.: Destiny's legal guardian was her grandmother.

德斯蒂妮的法定监护人是她的祖母。

heroine [ˈherəʊɪn] n. 女主角；女英雄；女杰出人物

E.g.: The story follows on from the death of the heroine.

故事从女主人公的死继续向下展开。

quotation [kwəʊˈteɪʃn] n. [贸易] 报价单；引用语；引证

E.g.: He illustrated his argument with quotations from Martin Luther King Jr.

他引用小马丁·路德·金的话阐述了自己的观点。

adapt [əˈdæpt] vt. 使适应；改编

E.g.: The author is going to adapt his stories for television.

这位作家打算将他的小说改编成电视剧。

campaign [kæmˈpeɪn] n. 运动；活动；战役，军事行动；竞选 v. 参加竞选

E.g.: During his election campaign he promised to put the economy back on its feet.

竞选活动期间，他许诺要致力于恢复经济。

publicise [ˈpʌblɪsaɪz] vt. 宣传，宣扬；公布，颂

E.g.: The reason it doesn't work is that the publishers do actually perform quite a useful service: they edit the book, then they publicise it.

不起作用的原因就是事实上出版商提供了相当有用的服务：他们编辑书，然后宣传它。

character [ˈkærəktə(r)] n. 性格，品质；特性；角色；[计] 字符

E.g.: The film is autobiographical and the central character is played by Collard himself.

这部影片是自传式的，主角由科勒德亲自扮演。

题目解析

Question 21

[答案]B

[录音原文]

CATHY: Good. So have you gathered who's expected to come and see the display? Is it for the people studying English, or students from other departments? I'm not clear about it.

GRANAM: Nor me. That was how it used to be, but it didn't attract many people, so this year it's going to be part of an open day, to raise the university's profile. It'll be publicised in the city, to encourage people to come and find out something of what goes on here.

[句子翻译]

凯西：很好，所以你有没有把想看展览的人聚集起来？是为英语专业准备的，还是其他系的学生？我不是很清楚。

格拉汉姆：我也不清楚。以前是那样的，但不吸引人，所以今年会把提升学校简况作为开放日的一部分。这次会全市宣传，鼓励大家来看看，

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是展览最初的目标人群，原文的 **city** 和 **people** 与选项中的 **local area** 和 **residents** 为同义词，故答案为 B。

Question 22

[答案]D

[录音原文]

GRANAM: And it's included in the information that's sent to people who are considering applying to study here next year.

[句子翻译]

格拉汉姆：另外，本次活动还会送出一些相关的资料和信息，给那些明年打算申请本校的人。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是展览最初的目标人群，原文中 **people consider apply to study here** 与选项 **potential new students** 为同义表达，故答案为 D。

Question 23

[答案]B

[录音原文]

GRANAM: No, it's entirely up to us. I suggest just using Charles Dickens.

CATHY: That's a good idea. Most people have heard of him, and have probably read some of his novels, or seen films based on them, so that's a good lead-in to life in his time.

[句子翻译]

格拉汉姆：不，完全由我们决定。我建议就用查尔斯狄更斯。

凯西：好主意。大多数人都听说过他，并且很可能读过一些他的小说，或者基于小说的电影，所以对了解他所生活的时代来说，是个很好的导入。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是选择狄更斯的原因，原文中 **most people have heard of him** 与选项中 **well-known** 为同义表达，故答案为 B。

Question 24

[答案]C

[录音原文]

GRANAM: Exactly. And his novels show the awful conditions that most people had to live in, don't they: he wanted to shock people into doing something about it.

[句子翻译]

格拉汉姆：确实如此。他的小说展现了大多数人的恶劣的生存环境，不是吗？他想要做些事去警醒世人。

[答案解析]

此题讨论的是选择狄更斯的原因，录音原文中 **novels** 和 **awful conditions** 与选项中 **publications** 和 **social problems** 为同义表达，故答案为 C。

Question 25

[答案]G

[录音原文]

GRANAM: There's an interesting point, though, that there's a character who keeps falling asleep, and that medical condition was named after the book – Pickwickian Syndrome.

[句子翻译]

格拉汉姆：然而有一个很有趣的点，有一个人物一直打瞌睡，那种状况是用一本书命名的，叫匹克威克综合征。（也就是睡眠呼吸障碍）

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是小说 **Pickwick** 话题的引用，原文中 **medical condition** 与 G 选项 **medicine** 对应。

Question 26

[答案]B

[录音原文]

CATHY: Well Oliver is taught how to steal, isn't he? We could use that to illustrate the fact that very few children went to school, particularly not poor children, so they learnt in other ways.

[句子翻译]

凯西：有人教 Oliver 偷东西不是吗？我们可以用此来解释一个事实，那就是几乎没有小孩去学校读书，尤其是穷人家的孩子，所以他们通过其他方式学习。

[答案解析]

此题讨论的是小说 Oliver 话题的引用。录音原文中 school 与 B 选项中 education 对应。

Question 27

[答案]D

[录音原文]

GRANAM: That's right. But there's also the company of touring actors that Nicholas joins. We could do something on theatres and other amusements of the time. We don't want only the bad things, do we?

[句子翻译]

格拉汉姆：是的。但是 Nicholas 加入了某一个专注巡回演出演员的公司。我们可以做些那时候有关剧院和其他娱乐性的东西。我们不是只做不好的事情，难道不是吗？

[答案解析]

此题讨论的是小说 Nicholas 话题的引用。原文中 touring actors, theatres 和 amusements 与 D 选项中 entertainment 为同义表达，故答案为 D。

Question 28

[答案]C

[录音原文]

GRANAM: What about Martin Chuzzlewit? He goes to the USA, doesn't he?

CATHY: Yes, and Dickens himself had been there a year before, and drew on his experience there in the novel.

[句子翻译]

格拉汉姆：那么 Martin 呢？他难道不是去美国了吗？

凯西：是的，狄更斯一年前也在那儿待过，还把那段经历放在了小说里。

[答案解析]

此题讨论小说 Martin 话题的引用。原文中 Dickens, experience 与 C 选项中 Dickens's travel 为同义，故答案为 C。

Question 29

[答案]H

[录音原文]

CATHY: That's true, but think about Esther, the heroine. As a child she lives with someone she doesn't know is her aunt, who treats her very badly. Then she's very happy living with her guardian, and he puts her in charge of the household. And at the end she gets married and her guardian gives her and her husband a house, where of course they're very happy.

[句子翻译]

凯西：对的，但是想想女主人公 **Esther** 吧。小时候和不熟悉的姨妈生活，对她很差。之后和她的监护人开心地生活，还让她掌管家里。最后结婚了，监护人送给他们一套房子，固然使他们非常开心。

[答案解析]

录音原文中 **heroine** 以及后来的生平描述与选项 H 中 **a woman's life** 为同义表达，故 H 为正确答案。

Question 30

[答案]F

[录音原文]

GRANAM: What about focusing on the part when MrDorrit inherits a fortune, and he starts pretending he's always been rich?

CATHY: Good idea.

[句子翻译]

格拉汉姆：我们把重点放在 **MrDorrit** 继承财产部分，然后他就开始假装自己可以一直这么富有这一部分，如何？

凯西：好主意。

[答案解析]

录音原文中 **fortune** 与选项 F 中 **wealth** 为同义，故 F 为正确答案。

Part 4

场景介绍

Part 4 属于农业话题的讲座，讲座的主题是莫桑比克的农业帮扶项目。

核心词汇

agriculture ['ægrɪkʌltʃə(r)] n. 农业

E.g.: Strong both in industry and agriculture, Ukraine produces much of the grain for the nation.

工业与农业双强的乌克兰为其国民生产大部分谷物。

irrigation [ˌɪrɪ'geɪʃn] n. 灌溉

E.g.: The agricultural land is hilly and the irrigation poor.

这片农田多丘陵，而且灌溉条件很差。

wire ['waɪə(r)] n. 线，电缆

E.g.: I ripped out the telephone wire that ran through to his office.

我拔掉连接到他办公室的电话线。

preservation [ˌprezə'veɪʃn] n. 保存

E.g.: Believe it or not, ancient Chinese people had their own methods of heat preservation in winter.

信不信由你，中国古人在冬天有他们自己的保温方法。

workforce ['wɜ:kfɔ:s] n. 劳动力

E.g.: The company cuts its workforce through natural attrition and fewer hirings.

该公司通过自然流失及减少招聘缩减了员工数量

crop [krɒp] n. 产量；农作物；庄稼

E.g.: The U.S. government says that this year's corn crop should be about 8 percent more than last year.

美国政府称今年的玉米产量应该比去年增长约 8%。

fence [fens] n. 栅栏；围墙；

E.g.: Every tree, wall and fence stood out against dazzling white fields.

每棵树、每堵墙、每道篱笆在白得耀眼的田野的映衬下都很显眼。

livestock ['laɪvstɒk] n. 牲畜；家畜

E.g.: West says that drones can be used for crop-dusting and tracking livestock.

韦斯特说，无人机可用于作物喷粉和追踪牲畜。

produce [prə'dju:s] n. 农产品

E.g.: We manage to get most of our produce in farmers' markets.

我们设法在农贸市场弄到大部分我们需要的农产品。

dig [dɪg] vt. 挖，掘；探究

E.g.: Dig a large hole and drive the stake in first.

先挖个大洞，把桩子打进去。

association [ə.səʊsɪ'eɪ(ə)n] n. 协会，联盟，社团；联合；联想

E.g.: He arbitrates between investors and members of the association.

他在投资者与该协会成员之间做仲裁。

题目解析

Question 31

[答案]irrigation

[录音原文]

To support agriculture in this dry region, the programme focused primarily on making use of existing water resources from the Limpopo River by setting up systems of irrigation, which would provide a dependable water supply for crops and animals.

[句子翻译]

为了提升此干涸地区的农业，该项目主要利用 Limpopo River 的现有水资源，建立灌溉系统，这样可以为农作物和动物提供可靠的水供给。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **water**。根据预测，应填写一个名词。原文中的 **primarily** 与题中 **main priority** 为同义替换。

Question 32

[答案]women

[录音原文]

These associations planned and carried out activities including water management, livestock breeding and agriculture, and it was notable that in general, women formed the majority of the workforce.

[句子翻译]

这些组织设计并实施了一些活动，包括水资源管理，牲口喂养和农业。值得注意的是，女性占了整体劳动力的绝大部分。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **association**，根据预测应该为某一个或一类人，题干中的 **most of** 和原文中的 **majority of** 为同义，此题是答案前置。

Question 33

[答案]wire(s)

[录音原文]

The community was responsible for creating these fences, but the programme provided the necessary wire for making them.

[句子翻译]

本该是社区负责建立这些栅栏，但是此项目会提供一些必要的电线。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 programme, fence, 均为原词重现。

Question 34

[答案]seed(s)

[录音原文]

Once the area had been fenced off, it could be cultivated. The land was dug, so that vegetables and cereals appropriate to the climate could be grown, and the programme provided the necessary seeds for this.

[句子翻译]

一旦这个地区被栅栏隔开，就可以开始耕作了。土地被翻过了，所以可以种些时令蔬菜和谷物，项目还会提供必要的种子。

[答案解析]

题干中的 crops 与原文中的 vegetables, cereals 是上下义替换，suitable 和 appropriate 为同义。结合原文，答案为 seeds。结构没有改变。

Question 35

[答案]posts

[录音原文]

The programme also provided pumps so that water could be brought from the river in pipes to the fields. However, the labour was all provided by local people, and they also provided and put up the posts that supported the fences around the fields.

[句子翻译]

项目还提供水泵，以便河水可以用管道引入地里。但是工人都是来自当地，他们可以提供并安装标杆，用来支撑土地周围的栅栏。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为已知信息 labour，结合原文，结构不变，基本为原词重现，答案为 posts。

Question 36

[答案]transport

[录音原文]

However, getting the produce to places where it could be marketed was sometimes a problem, as the farmers did not have access to transport, and this resulted in large amounts of produce, especially vegetables, being spoiled.

[句子翻译]

然而，把农产品运到销售市场有时是个问题，因为农民没有交通工具。因此，

导致大量的农产品，尤其是蔬菜，腐烂变质。

[答案解析]

此题根据题干意思判断，是一个不好的方面且包含因果关系。因此 **however** 为信号词，之后会出现答案信息。结合原文，答案为 **transport**。题中 **difficult** 和原文中 **problem**, **due to** 和 **as**, **lack of** 和 **have no access to** 均为同义替换。

Question 37

[答案]preservation

[录音原文]

This problem was discussed with the farmers' associations and it was decided that in order to prevent food from being spoiled, the farmers needed to learn techniques for its preservation.

[句子翻译]

这个问题已经和农民协会讨论过了。他们决定为了防止食物坏掉，农民需要学习保存的技巧。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，存在因果关系。题干中 **therefore** 和 **in order to** 均可表示此关系，注意所引导的句子成分，重点放在后半句，且定位词可以为 **food**，原词重现。

Question 38

[答案]fish(es)

[录音原文]

This was when farmers started to dig holes for tanks in the fenced-off areas and to fill these with water and use them for breeding fish- an important source of protein.

[句子翻译]

农民在围栏区域挖洞建水槽来装水，用来养鱼，鱼是重要的蛋白质来源。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，存在主被动的转换，答案 **fish** 前置。定位词为 **farmers**。题中的 **special places** 和原文中 **fenced-off areas** 为同义转换。

Question 39

[答案]bees

[录音原文]

They decided to try setting up colonies of bees, which would provide honey both for their own consumption and to sell.

[句子翻译]

他们决定建立蜜蜂聚居区，产出的蜂蜜既可以满足自食，也可以销售。

[答案解析]

此题 **they** 指代前文中的 **local people**，与题干主语一致，根据预测，答案为名词。题中的 **suggested** 与原文中的 **decided to** 为同义转换。

Question 40

[答案]design

[录音原文]

However, it's important to set realistic timelines for each phase of the programme, especially for its design, as mistakes made at this stage may be hard to correct later on.

[句子翻译]

然而，为项目的每个阶段设置合理的时间线很重要，尤其是设计方面。因为这种错误很难在日后修正。

[答案解析]

此题根据对于结构的判断，答案应该为某一个阶段名称。结合原文，答案为 **design**。题中 **phase of the programme** 在录音原文中原词出现。题中的 **particularly for** 与原文中的 **especially** 为同义替换。



Test 3

Part 1

场景介绍

Part 1 是关于求职介绍两份工作信息的对话。

求职者想要了解求职工作信息, 根据自己的职业经历, 想要获得一份合适的工作。

核心词汇

suitable ['su:təbəl] adj. 合适的, 适合的

E.g.: We've had quite a careful look at it and I think we have two jobs that might be suitable for you.

我们已经认真看过了 (你的简历), 有两份工作可能会适合你。

assistant [ə'sɪstənt] n. 助手, 副手, 助理; 助教

E.g.: They're looking for an administrative assistant.

他们想招聘一位行政助理。

requirement [rɪ'kwairmənt] n. 要求, 必要条件

E.g. And looking at your past experience it does look as if you fit quite a few of the requirements.

看过你过去的经验, 似乎好几项要求你似乎都是满足的。

attend [ə'tend] vt. 出席; 上 (大学等); 照料; 招待; 陪伴

E.g.: Then they expect the person they appoint to attend meetings and take notes there.

他们期望应聘者能参加会议并作会议记录。

interpersonal [ˌɪntə(r)'pɜ:(r)s(ə)nəl] adj. 人与人之间的, 人际的

reference ['referəns] n. 提及, 涉及; 参考, 查阅; 引文; 参考书目;

E.g.: And interpersonal skills - which would be something they'd check with your references.

还有就是交际能力—他们可能会在你的推荐信中查看了解。

detail [dɪ'tel] n. 细目, 细节; 小事

E.g.: Then they mention that they want someone who is careful and takes care with details.

他们还提及希望应聘者能细心并注重细节。

location [ləu'keɪʃən] n. 位置; 地点

E.g.: So the second position might suit you better as far as the locations goes.

考虑到位置问题, 第二个岗位可能更适合你。

delivery [dɪ'livəri] n. 投递, 送交; 讲话方式, 演讲风格

E.g.: So as far as the responsibilities for this position go, they want someone who can manage the stock, obviously, and also deliveries.

至于说改岗位的职责，显然是要能管理仓库储物，还有货物分发。

customer ['kʌstəmə] n. 顾客

E.g. The final thing they mention is customer service.

最后他们还提到客户服务。

题目解析

Question 1

[答案] furniture

[录音原文]

JOE: OK. What sort of company is it?

SALLY: They're called Home Solutions and they design and make furniture.

[句子翻译]

JOE: 是一家什么类型的公司?

SALLY: 公司叫居家方案，主要家具设计和制作。

[答案解析]

定位词: company

关键词: produce, 和音频中 make 同义替换, 宾语名词语调重读, 确定答案 furniture

Question 2

[答案] meetings

[录音原文]

Sally: So that's one skill they want. Then they expect the person they appoint to attend meetings and take notes there...

[句子翻译]

SALLY: 这是他们需要的技能之一。另外他们还期望对方能参加会议并做会议记录。

[答案解析]

定位词: take notes 考核并列名词, 可以通过前后并列名词确定内容, 需要一定的短期记忆。

Question 3

[答案] diary

[录音原文]

SALLY: And you'd need to be able to cope with general admin.

JOE: Filing, and keeping records and so on? That should be OK. And in my last job I also had to manage the diary.

[句子翻译]

SALLY: 你还需要处理一般的行政事务。

JOE: 比如文件处理、信息记录等等? 这都应该没问题。我上一份工作还需要



我管理日志。

[答案解析]

定位词/关键词: **management** 和音频中 **manage** 的同义替换, 宾语名词 **diary** 为答案。

Question 4

[答案] details

[录音原文]

SALLY: Then they mention that they want someone who is careful and takes care with details - just looking at your CV, I'd say you're probably alright there.

[句子翻译]

SALLY: 他们需要工作细心注意细节的人, 看了你的简历, 这些方面你应该都没问题。

[答案解析]

定位词/关键词: **attention to**。音频中 **take care with** 同义表达。

Question 5

[答案] 1/one year

[录音原文]

SALLY: I think they wanted some experience of teleconferencing.

JOE: I've got three years' experience of that.

SALLY: Let's see, yes, good. In fact, they're only asking for at least one year, so that's great. So is that something that might interest you?

[句子翻译]

SALLY: 他们还需要申请者有电话会议的经验。

JOE: 我有三年这方面的工作经验。

SALLY: 很好, 实际上, 他们只要求至少一年, 所以, 很有戏。你对这感兴趣吗?

[答案解析]

题目定位是 **teleconferencing**, 关键词是 **minimum of**, 涉及数量相关的题目除了要定位还需要小心干扰。JOE 回答的 3 年是他本人的工作

Question 6

[答案] deliveries

[录音原文]

SALLY: So as far as the responsibilities for this position go, they want someone who can manage the stock, obviously, and so deliveries.

JOE: That should be ok.

[句子翻译]

SALLY: 至于说岗位职责, 他们希望申请者能管理存货, 还有货物分发。

JOE: 应该都没问题。

[答案解析]

定位词/关键词: **stock, manage**。因为该空只有一个动词提示, 需要积极利用上一题的名词定位, 并注意这两点属于并列。音频中 **stock** 之后的并列名词就是 **deliveries**。

Question 7

[答案] tidy

[录音原文]

SALLY: Then they mention organisational skills. They want someone who's well organised.

JOE: Yes, I think I am.

SALLY: And tidy?

JOE: Yes, they go together really, don't they?

[句子翻译]

SALLY: 他们还提到组织技能。希望申请者做事有条理。

JOE: 我觉得我有。

SALLY: 并且要整洁?

JOE: 对, 这两点同时兼顾的, 对吧。

[答案解析]

定位词: **organized**。并列的, 判断答案词是形容词。定位音频中 **well-organized** 出现之后立刻指出 **tidy**, 确定为答案。

Question 8

[答案] team

[录音原文]

JOE: OK. And for the last warehouse job I had, one of the things I enjoyed most was being part of a team. I found that was really essential for the job.

SALLY: Excellent. Yes, they do mention that they want someone who's used to that, yes.

[句子翻译]

JOE: 我上份在仓库的工作, 其中我非常喜欢一个方面就是可以在团队里工作。我发现这对工作至关重要。

SALLY: 优秀。的确, 这份工作也提到他们希望申请人有这方面的经验。

[答案解析]

题目中没有明显的定位名词, 可以根据 **used to** 的时间限定理解原文, 在根据 **in a** 的介词短语锁定答案词的词义方向。原文中 **joe** 提到他以前在团队中工作: **be part of a team** 和 **in a team** 是同义表达。**sally** 的回答给予肯定, 指出此份工作也是如此, 考核理解和代词指代。

Question 9

[答案] heavy

[录音原文]

JOE: It was mostly bathroom and kitchen equipment, sinks and stoves and fridges.

SALLY: So you're ok with heavy things?

JOE: Sure, I'm quite strong.

[句子翻译]

JOE: 大部分是卫浴和厨房用品，洗漱池，火炉，冰箱。

SALLY: 所以搬运重的物体你是没有问题的？

JOE: 当然没问题，我很强壮。

[答案解析]

定位词：item。题目定语从句，预判空缺词为形容词。音频中指出一些列具体的实物物体，以及 sally 回答中的 thing 都是直接定位答案词的提示。

Question 10

[答案] customer

[录音原文]

SALLY: And you've got experience of warehouse work ... and the final thing they mention is customer service. I think looking at your CV you're OK there.

[句子翻译]

SALLY: 你有在仓库工作的经验...嗯，最后一点就是客户服务。我看了你的简历，这点基本也符合要求。

[答案解析]

定位词 service，定位难度较小，直接定位出答案，要注意单词拼写。

Part 2

场景介绍

Part 2 为特殊日活动介绍，介绍了城市街玩日项目的内容和相关影响。

核心词汇

involve [ɪnˈvɒlv] vt. 包含；牵涉；使陷于；

E.g.: Street Play involves local residents closing off their street for a few hours so that children have a chance to play in the street safely.

街玩日主要涉及内容是，当地居民将街道封锁几个小时，这样小孩就有机会安全的在街道上玩耍。

scheme [skɪm] vt. & vi. 策划；图谋； n. 计划，方案

E.g.: So when did you actually start the scheme?

所以你实际上什么时候开始这个计划的呢？

volunteer [ˌvɒlənˈtɪə] n. 志愿者

E.g.: We have volunteer wardens.

我们有志愿者守卫人员。

sign [saɪn] n. 符号；记号；迹象；手势； vi./vt 签名；

E.g.: The Council have provided special signs but there's always a volunteer there to explain what's happening to any motorists.

政府有提供特别标志，但是依然还是一直有志愿者向过往的摩托车手解释具体情况。

demand [dɪˈmɑːnd] vt. 要求； n. 要求，所需求之物

E.g.: There isn't such demand in wealthier areas where the children have access to parks or large gardens.

在富人区没有这类需求，因为那里的孩子们可以去公园或者大花园玩耍。

reaction [rɪˈækʃən] n. 反应

E.g.: We've been surprised by the positive reaction of residents all over the city.

对于整个城市市民们积极的反响，我们感到非常惊喜。

supportive [səˈpɔːtɪv] adj. 给予支持鼓励的

E.g.: On the whole everyone is very supportive and say they're very happy to see children out on the street.

总的来说，每个人都非常支持，并且说能看到孩子们在街上嬉戏他们非常开心。

supervise ['su:pəvaɪz] v. 监督；管理；指导：

E.g.: It's great that kids can play with their friends outside without being supervised by their parents.

孩子们能在没有父母监督的情况下在户外玩耍，这点非常棒。

predict [prɪˈdɪkt] vt. 预报，预言；预知

E.g.: As we'd predicted, air quality was significantly better.
正如我们之前预测的，空气质量明显改善。

题目解析

Question 11

[答案] B

[录音原文]

I first had the idea when my oldest child was still a toddler, so that's about six years ago now - but it took at least two years of campaigning before we were actually able to make it happen. So the scheme's been up and running for three years now.

[句子翻译]

最初我萌生这个想法的时候我的长子才刚刚学步，大概是 6 年前。真正落实这个想法还花了我们大概至少 2 年，所以这个项目真正开始并进行的时间有 3 年。

[答案解析]

题目中间的是项目开始时间，定位词 **scheme/take place**。对应音频中 **run for**，答案是 3 年。

Question 12

[答案] A

[录音原文]

We'd love to be able to close our road for longer - for the whole weekend, from Saturday morning until Sunday evening, for example. At the moment it's just once a week.

[句子翻译]

我们想把封闭道路的时间拉的更长一下，比如从周六上午到周日晚上，一整个周末。目前只是一周一次。

[答案解析]

题目中 **how often** 问的是频率，**now** 是关键词。音频 **at the moment** 是 **now** 的同义表达，**once a week** 为答案。

Question 13

[答案] C

[录音原文]

We have volunteer wardens, mostly parents but some elderly residents too, who block off our road at either end.

[句子翻译]

我们有安排志愿者保安，大部分是家长，但也有一些年长的居民，他们会在道路两端阻断。

[答案解析]

题目问 who，关键词是 close the road。音频中 block off the road 为题目的同义表达，对应所指的 C：当地的保安。

Question 14

[答案] B

[录音原文]

Now I should explain that the road isn't completely closed to cars. But only residents' cars are allowed. If people really need to get in or out of Beechwood Road, it's not a problem - as long as they drive at under 20 kilometres per hour.

[句子翻译]

我来说明一点：道路并非完全不让车辆进入，但是之后当地居民的车可以进入。如果真的需要进出 Beechwood 路段，只要驾驶速度在 20 公里每小时以下，通行还是没有问题的。

[答案解析]

题目中的关键词为 use car。提到车之后的相关内容中，音频 drive at under 20 kph 和选项 drive very slowly 是同义表达。

Question 15

[答案] C

[录音原文]

Absolutely - we want to include all kids in the city - especially those who live on busy roads. It's here that demand is greatest. Obviously, there isn't such demand in wealthier areas where the children have access to parks or large gardens – or in the suburbs where there are usually more places for children to play outside.

[句子翻译]

我们希望惠及所有城市里的孩子—尤其是住在繁忙路段的。那里的需求也是最大的。当然，在富宅区需求并不大，那里孩子们可以去公园或者大花园，在郊区需求也不大，郊区孩子们户外嬉戏的地方更多。

[答案解析]

注意题目中的关键词 most needed。音频中 live on busy roads 和选项 area with heavy traffic 为同义表达，再加上音频中提到 demand is greatest，正是题目中“most needed”相应的同义表达，可确定该选项为答案。其他两个选项音频明显给予的是否定。

Question 16

[答案] B

[录音原文].

On the whole everyone is very supportive and say they're very happy to see

children out on the street - even if it does get quite noisy.

[句子翻译]

总的来说，每个人都非常支持，并且指出他们非常愿意看到孩子在街上玩耍--尽管有时候会让街道变的相当吵闹。

[答案解析]

音频中“happy to see children out on the street”就是选项 B 的同义表达。

Question 17&18

[答案] B/D

[录音原文]

And of course it's great that kids can play with their friends outside without being supervised by their parents - but for me the biggest advantage is that kids develop confidence in themselves to be outside without their parents. The other really fantastic thing is that children get to know the adults in the street - it's like having a big extended family.

[句子翻译]

当然，孩子们能在没有父母监督的情况下在外面和他们的朋友们玩耍的确是一件很棒的事儿，但是在我看来，最大的优势是让孩子们建立自信，在没有父母的陪同下到户外。另外一个非常棒的方面就是，孩子们能在街上认识其他成年人，就像融入一个延伸的大家庭。

[答案解析]

题目中 **most important** 的限定一定要注意。音频中 **the biggest advantage** 引出第一个优势，“没有父母陪”是独立的一种表现，对应 B 选型。另外 **really fantastic thing** 引出第二个优势，“认识成年人，融入大家庭”在此语境下是指代社区集体，对应 D 选项。

A 选项错，因为音频指提到和孩子们玩，并没有说明体育锻炼是否增加。

C 选项错，没有说玩游戏时最重要的一方面。

E 选项错，因为只说和朋友玩，没有朋友；最后说认识一些社区的大人，显然意思不是说和大人交朋友。

Question 19&20

[答案] E/A

[录音原文]

As we'd predicted, air quality was significantly better but what I hadn't expected was how much quieter it would be - even with the buses still running. Of course everyone said they felt safer but we were actually amazed that sales in the shops went up considerably that day - we thought there'd be fewer people out shopping - not more.

[句子翻译]

正如我们预想的，空气质量明显改善，但是我们没有预料到的是街道变得更安



静的多—即便依然有公交车来往。当然，每个人都说他们感觉更安全了，但我们实际上真正惊讶的是那一天商店的销量极大的提升—之前我们还以为去商店购物的人会变得更少而不是更多。

[答案解析]

留意题目中的 **surprised**，理解音频关键句是要有体现太态度的相关表述。音频 **what I hadn't expected** 表明接下来说的出乎意料的事，**much quieter** 说明 **less noise in traffic**，选项 E。音频 **we were actually amazed** 体现是惊讶的态度，**sales in shops went up** 说明有 **more shoppers**，选项 A。

值得注意的是，音频中“**we thought there would be fewer people out shopping.**”是典型的虚拟语气表达，阐述的是和实际相反的情况。

Part 3

场景介绍

Part 3 两个学生讨论作业，是典型的 Part 3 课程作业讨论场景。

核心词汇

assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] n. 工作、作业、任务；分派、布置

E.g.: It's my first media studies assignment, and I'm not sure how to go about it. You must have done it last year.

这是我的第一个媒体研究作业，我不知道该怎么做。

coverage ['kʌv(ə)rɪdʒ] n. 新闻报道；信息质量；提供的数量；覆盖范围（或方式）

E.g.: Is that the one comparing the coverage of a particular story in a range of newspapers?

是那个比较一系列报纸对某个特定故事的报道（的作业）吗？

difference ['dɪfrəns] n. 差异；差别；差额；不同（之处）

E.g.: There's a big difference between having it on the front page and the bottom of page ten.

把它放在头版和第十页的底部有很大的区别。

headline ['hed.laɪn] n. （报纸的）大字标题；（电台或电视的）新闻摘要

v. 给（报道、文章）加标题；是（音乐会或演出的）主

角

E.g.: I suppose that includes the headline.

我想那包含了标题。

graphics ['græfɪks] n. 图像；绘图；图样；图案

E.g.: What about graphics - whether there's anything visual in addition to the text?

那图形呢—除了文字之外还有什么视觉效果吗？

conflicting [kən'flɪktɪŋ] adj. 互相斗争的；相冲突的

E.g.: If, say, there are conflicting opinions about something, does one appear near the end, where people probably won't read it?

如果，比方说，对某件事有矛盾的看法，那么其中的一个观点是否出现在人们不太会去读的文章结尾的地方

misleading [mɪs'li:dɪŋ] adj. 误导的；引入歧途的

E.g.: Newspapers sometimes give wrong or misleading information

报纸有时会提供错误或误导性的信息。

purpose ['pɜ:(r)pəs] n. 目的；用途；目标；意图

E.g.: That relates to a very important point: what's the writer's purpose, or at

least the most important one, if they have several.

这涉及到一个非常重要的问题：作者的目的是什么。

assumption [ə'sʌmpʃ(ə)n] n.假设；假定；担任；（责任的）承担

E.g.: I suppose the writer may make assumptions about the reader.

我想作者可能会对读者做出假设。

treatment ['tri:tment] n.治疗；处理；待遇；疗法

E.g.: So in the end I chose a human interest story - a terribly emotional story about a young girl who was very ill, and lots of other people - mostly strangers - raised money so she could go abroad for treatment.

最后，我选择了一个人类兴趣的故事——一个关于一个病得很重的年轻女孩的非常感人的故事，还有很多其他人——大多数是陌生人——筹集资金以便她可以出国治疗。

funding ['fʌndɪŋ] n.资金；基金；提供资金；提供基金

E.g.: Perhaps I'll choose an arts topic, like different reviews of a film, or something about funding for the arts.

也许我会选择一个艺术主题，比如对一部电影的不同评论，或者跟艺术基金相关。

题目解析

Question 21

[答案] page

[录音原文]

HAZEL: So what sort of things do I need to compare?

TOM: Well, there are several things. For example, there's the question of which page of the newspaper the item appears on.

[句子翻译]

HAZEL: 那么，我需要比较哪些方面呢？

TOM: 嗯，有几个方面。例如，这个报道出现在报纸的哪一页。

[答案解析]

Q21-26 都是在讨论 Hazel 可以分析报纸的哪些方面。Q21 定位词为介词 on，根据录音，对照两句话即可知答案为 **page**，即，首先可以比较的是，内容出现在报纸的哪一页。

Question 22

[答案] size

[录音原文]

TOM: Then there's the size - how many column inches the story is given, how many columns it spreads over.

HAZEL: And I suppose that includes the headline.

TOM: It certainly does. It's all part of attracting the reader's attention.

[句子翻译]

TOM: 然后是篇幅- 这个故事有多少栏寸, 占了多少列。

HAZEL: 我想这包括标题。

TOM: 当然。这都是为了吸引读者注意力。

[答案解析]

题目定位词是 **headline**, 根据录音, 即可知此处答案为 **size**。

Question 23

[答案] graphic(s)

[录音原文]

HAZEL: What about graphics - whether there's anything visual in addition to the text?

TOM: Yes, you need to consider those, too, because they can have a big effect on the reader's understanding of the story - sometimes a bigger effect than the text itself.

[句子翻译]

HAZEL: 那图形呢-除了文字之外还有什么视觉效果吗?

TOM: 是的, 你也需要考虑这些因素, 因为它们会对读者对故事的理解产生很大的影响—有时会比文本本身产生更大的影响。。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **accompany the item** (跟文本一起出现), 这是一个动词词组, 因此在原文中很可能会有变化, 我们注意到原文用的是 **in addition to** 这样的表达, 含义是一样的。因此答案为 **graphics**。

Question 24

[答案] structure

[录音原文]

TOM: Then you'll need to look at how the item is put together: what structure is it given? Bear in mind that not many people read beyond the first paragraph, so what has the journalist put at the beginning?

[句子翻译]

TOM: 然后你需要看看这个项目是如何组合在一起的: 它给出了什么结构? 记住, 没有多少人会读第一段以外的内容, 那么记者在开头写了什么?

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **prominent**, 意思是突出了哪些内容, 因此对应原文, 答案应为 **structure**。

Question 25

[答案] purpose

[录音原文]

TOM: Compare what's in different versions, and as far as possible, try and

work out what's true and what isn't. And that relates to a very important point: what's the writer's purpose, or at least the most important one, if they have several.

[句子翻译]

TOM: 比较不同版本中的内容，尽可能找出哪些是对的，哪些不是对的。这涉及到一个非常重要的问题：作者的目的是什么，或者至少是最重要的目的，如果他们有几个目的的话。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **writer**，结合原文答案即为 **purpose**。

Question 26

[答案] assumption(s)

[录音原文]

HAZEL: Gosh, I see what you mean. And I suppose the writer may make assumptions about the reader.

TOM: That's right - about their knowledge of the subject, their attitudes, and their level of education, which means writing so that the readers understand without feeling patronised. All of that will make a difference to how the story is presented.

[句子翻译]

HAZEL: 天哪，我明白你的意思了。我想作者可能会对读者做出假设。

TOM: 是的，关于他们对这门学科的知识，他们的态度，以及他们的教育水平，这意味着写作要让读者明白，而不必感到被人光顾。所有这些都将对故事的呈现方式产生影响。

[答案解析]

此题问的是 **write** 会对 **reader** 设定的什么，对照录音 **make assumptions about the reader**，答案即为 **assumptions**。

Question 27

[答案] A

[录音原文]

HAZEL: And on that basis a national news item would be worth analysing - I'm quite keen on politics, so I'll try and find a suitable topic.

[句子翻译]

HAZEL: 在此基础上，一个全国性的新闻项目将是值得分析的-我非常热衷于政治，所以我会努力找到一个合适的话题。

[答案解析]

Q27-30 位配对题，要求将 Hazel 对几种类型文章的态度和文章类型之间进行匹配。Q27 题中 **be keen on** 说明感兴趣，因此答案为 A。

Question 28

[答案] C

[录音原文]

TOM: I was interested in how newspapers express their opinions explicitly, so I wanted to compare editorials in different papers, but when I started looking, I couldn't find two on the same topic that I felt like analyzing.

HAZEL: In that case, I won't even bother to look.

[句子翻译]

TOM: 我对报纸如何明确表达自己的观点很感兴趣，所以我想比较不同报纸上的社论，但当我开始寻找的时候。在我想分析的同一个话题上，我找不到两个。

HAZEL: 那样的话，我都懒得看了。

[答案解析]

Won't even bother to look 表示懒得看，因此答案为 C。

Question 29

[答案] C

[录音原文]

TOM: So in the end I chose a human interest story - a terribly emotional story about a young girl who was very ill, and lots of other people - mostly strangers - raised money so she could go abroad for treatment. Actually, I was surprised - some papers just wrote about how wonderful everyone was, but others considered the broader picture, like why treatment wasn't available here.

HAZEL: Hmm, I usually find stories like that raise quite strong feelings in me! I'll avoid that.

[句子翻译]

TOM: 所以最后我选择了一个人类兴趣的故事——一个关于一个病得很重的年轻女孩的非常感人的故事，还有很多其他人——大部分是陌生人——筹钱让她出国接受治疗。事实上，我很惊讶——有些报纸只是写了每个人都有多棒，但另一些则考虑了更广泛的情况，比如为什么这里没有治疗。

HAZEL: 嗯，我通常觉得这样的故事会让我产生强烈的感情！我会避免的。

[答案解析]

通过 I'll avoid that 可知，Hazel 的态度为 C。

Question 30

[答案] B

[录音原文]

HAZEL: Perhaps I'll choose an arts topic, like different reviews of a film, or something about funding for the arts - I'll think about that.

[句子翻译]



HAZEL: 也许我会选择一个艺术主题，比如对一部电影的不同评论，或者是关于艺术基金的一些东西——我会考虑的。

[答案解析]

通过 Perhaps I'll choose an arts topic 可知，Hazel 对艺术话题的态度为 B。

Part 4**场景介绍**

Part 4 是关于清洁卫生历史和肥皂制造发展的讲座。

核心词汇

laundry ['lɔ:ndri] n. 洗衣店；洗衣房；要（或正在）洗的衣物；刚洗好的衣物
E.g.: Nowadays, we use different products for personal cleanliness, laundry, dishwashing and household cleaning, but this is very much a 20th-century development.

如今，我们使用不同的产品来清洁个人、洗衣、洗碗和家庭，但这在很大程度上是 20 世纪的发展。

origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn] n. 起源；起因；源头；出身

E.g.: The origins of cleanliness date back to prehistoric times.

清洁的起源可以追溯到史前时代。

essential [ɪ'senʃ(ə)l] n. 要点；要素；实质；必需品

adj. 完全必要的；必不可少的；极其重要的；本质的

E.g.: Since water is essential for life, the earliest people lived near water and knew something about its cleansing properties - at least that it rinsed mud off their hands.

由于水是生命所必需的，最早的人生活在水附近，对水的清洁特性有所了解——至少它能将手上的泥浆冲洗掉。

archaeologist [ˌɑ:ki'blədʒɪst] n. 考古学家

E.g.: Archaeologists discovered cylinders made of clay, with inscriptions on them saying that fats were boiled with ashes. This is a method of making soap, though there's no reference to the purpose of this material.

考古学家发现了由粘土制成的圆柱体，上面有铭文说脂肪是用灰烬煮的。这是一种制造肥皂的方法，虽然没有提到这种材料的用途。

credit ['kredɪt] n. 信用；信贷；功劳；声望 v. 信用

E.g.: The ancient Germans and Gauls are also credited with discovering how to make a substance called 'soap', made of melted animal fat and ashes.

古德国人和高卢人也被认为是发现了如何制造一种叫做“肥皂”的物质，这种物质由融化的动物脂肪和灰烬制成。

deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] n. 存款；押金；订金；订钱 v. 存储；放置；放下

E.g.: Soap got its name, according to an ancient Roman legend, from Mount Sapo, where animals were sacrificed, leaving deposits of animal fat.

根据古罗马的一个传说，肥皂的名字来自萨波山，在那里动物被献祭，留下动物脂肪的沉积物。

aqueduct ['ækwɪ.dʌkt] n. 渡槽；渠道；【解】导管

E.g.: The first of the famous Roman baths, supplied with water from their aqueducts, was built around 312 BC.

第一个著名的罗马浴池是在公元前 312 年左右建造的，由渡槽供水。

perfume ['pɜːfjuːm] n. 香水；香料；芳香 v. 使...发出香气；洒香水

E.g.: Vegetable and animal oils were used with ashes of plants, along with perfume, apparently for the first time.

植物油和动物油显然是第一次与植物灰和香水一起使用。

manufacture [ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃə(r)] v. (用机器) 大量生产；编造；捏造
n. 大量制造；批量生产；工业品

E.g.: Further developments during the 19th century made it easier and cheaper to manufacture soap.

19 世纪的进一步发展使肥皂的制造变得更容易和更便宜。

consumer [kənˈsjuːmə(r)] n. 消费者

E.g.: With this widespread use came the development of milder soaps for bathing and soaps for use in the washing machines that were available to consumers by the turn of the 20th century.

随着这种用途的广泛使用，20 世纪初出现了用于洗澡的较温和肥皂和用于洗衣机的肥皂，这些肥皂可供消费者使用。

题目解析

Question 31

[答案] mud

[录音原文]

The origins of cleanliness date back to prehistoric times. Since water is essential for life, the earliest people lived near water and knew something about its cleansing properties - at least that it rinsed mud off their hands.

[句子翻译]

清洁的起源可以追溯到史前时代。由于水是生命所必需的，最早的人生活在水附近，对水的清洁特性有所了解——至少它能够将手上的泥浆冲洗掉。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 prehistoric times 与 water，通过 wash off 与 rinse off 的同义转换，可以知道答案为 mud。

Question 32

[答案] clay

[录音原文]

During the excavation of ancient Babylon, evidence was found that soapmaking was known as early as 2800 BC. Archaeologists discovered cylinders made of clay, with inscriptions on them saying that fats were boiled with ashes.

[句子翻译]

在古巴比伦的发掘过程中，发现了早在公元前 2800 年就有肥皂制作的证据。考古学家发现了由粘土制成的圆柱体，上面有铭文说是将脂肪和灰烬一起煮。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **Babylon** 与 **cylinder**，空格中所填的词用来修饰 **cylinder**，因此可能是表示大小、形状、材质等名词或形容词，在录音原文中我们听到 **cylinders made of clay**，即可知材质为 **clay**，故此题答案为 **clay**。

Question 33

[答案] **metal**

[录音原文]

The early Greeks bathed for aesthetic reasons and apparently didn't use soap. Instead, they cleaned their bodies with blocks of sand, pumice and ashes, then anointed themselves with oil, and scraped off the oil and dirt with a metal instrument known as a strigil.

[句子翻译]

早期的希腊人洗澡是出于审美的原因，显然不使用肥皂。取而代之的是，他们用沙块、浮石和灰烬清洁自己的身体，然后用油膏涂抹自己，并用一种叫做擦身器的金属工具刮掉油污。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **Greece** 和 **strigil**，后面这个词大部分同学肯定都不熟悉，这时需要通过发音规则来推测其发音，再回到录音原文中去寻找所填的这个空格前为 **made of**，因此天蝎的是 **strigil** 的材质，对应原文应为 **metal**。

Question 34

[答案] **hair**

[录音原文]

The ancient Germans and Gauls are also credited with discovering how to make a substance called 'soap', made of melted animal fat and ashes. They used this mixture to tint their hair red.

[句子翻译]

古德国人和高卢人也被认为发现了如何制造一种叫做“肥皂”的物质，这种物质由融化的动物脂肪和灰烬制成。他们用这种混合物把头发染成红色。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **Germany and Gaul** 和 **soap**，问的是德国人和高卢人用肥皂来染他们的什么，因此空格应该填人体的一个组成部分。通过 **colour** 和 **tint** 的同义转换，可知答案为 **hair**。

Question 35

[答案] **bath(s)**

[录音原文]

As Roman civilisation advanced, so did bathing. The first of the famous Roman baths, supplied with water from their aqueducts, was built around 312 BC.

[句子翻译]

随着罗马文明的进步，洗澡也在进步。第一个著名的罗马澡堂是在公元前 312 年左右建造的，由渡槽供水。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **Rome** 和 **312 BC**。这一组时间和地点定位了此题的答案。如果继续缩小范围，我们还可以把 **aqueducts** 看做定位词，空格里要填的是，在 **312BC** 这一年，水通过 **aqueducts** 被运到了罗马的哪里，因此空格应填一个地点，对照原文答案为 **baths**。

Question 36

[答案] disease(s)

[录音原文]

This lack of personal cleanliness and related unsanitary living conditions were major factors in the outbreaks of disease in the Middle Ages, and especially the Black Death of the 14th century.

[句子翻译]

缺乏个人清洁和相关的不卫生生活条件是中世纪疾病爆发的主要因素，特别是 14 世纪的黑死病。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **Europe** 和 **Middle Ages**，首先要明确，讲的是中世纪欧洲的情况。看到 **contribute to** 的结构，大家要能迅速理清这里的因果逻辑关系，告诉你起因，需要填的是结果，即：洗浴的减少造成了什么的发生。对应原文，答案为 **diseases**。

Question 37

[答案] perfume

[录音原文]

Nevertheless, soapmaking became an established craft in Europe, and associations of soapmakers guarded their trade secrets closely. Vegetable and animal oils were used with ashes of plants, along with perfume, apparently for the first time.

[句子翻译]

尽管如此，肥皂制作在欧洲已成为一门老牌手艺，肥皂制作者协会严密保守着他们的商业秘密。植物油和动物油显然是第一次与植物灰和香水一起使用。

[答案解析]

此题与上题一样，也是讲 Europe 和 Middle Ages 的情况，通过 be added to soup，我们得知此处空格里要填的，是这个时期开始加入肥皂中的一种物质，对应到原文中，began 与 for the first time 对应，因此在众多物质中，应填 perfume。

Question 38

[答案] salt

[录音原文]

A major step toward large-scale commercial soapmaking occurred in 1791, when a French chemist, Nicholas Leblanc, patented a process for turning salt into soda ash, or sodium carbonate.

[句子翻译]

1791 年，法国化学家尼古拉斯·勒布朗（Nicholas Leblanc）发明了一种将盐转化为苏打灰或碳酸钠的工艺，这是迈向大规模商业化肥皂制造的重要一步。

[答案解析]

最后三道题讲的都是从 18 世纪开始欧洲的情况。此题的定位词为 1791 和 Leblanc 这一组时间和人名。从 make from 这个结构可以推断，空格中要填写的是制造 soda ash 的原料。对应到原文中，turn salt into soda ash 这个表达说明，原料为 salt，即为此题答案。

Question 39

[答案] science

[录音原文]

Modern soapmaking was born some 20 years later, in the early 19th century, with the discovery by Michel Eugene Chevreul, another French chemist, of the chemical nature and relationship of fats, glycerine and fatty acids. His studies established the basis for both fat and soap chemistry, and soapmaking became a science.

[句子翻译]

现代肥皂制造诞生于大约 20 年后的 19 世纪初，另一位法国化学家米歇尔·尤金·谢夫鲁发现了脂肪、甘油和脂肪酸的化学性质和相互关系。他的研究为脂肪和肥皂化学奠定了基础，肥皂制造成为一门科学。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 1800s 和 Chevreul。通过 turn soapmaking into 这个结构，可知空格要填的是，此人把制造肥皂变成一个什么其他的事物。对照原文，答案为 science。

Question 40

[答案] tax

[录音原文]



Until the 19th century, soap was regarded as a luxury item, and was heavily taxed in several countries. As it became more readily available, it became an everyday necessity, a development that was reinforced when the high tax was removed.

[句子翻译]

直到 19 世纪，肥皂一直被视为奢侈品，在一些国家被征收重税。随着它变得越来越容易获得，它成了日常生活的必需品，这一发展在取消高额税收后得到了加强。

[答案解析]

此题的定位为 1800，空格前为不定冠词 a，因为可知空格填写单数名词。同时注意到词句中有否定词 no longer，对应原文 the high tax was removed，可知答案为 tax。

Test 4

Part 1

场景介绍

Part 1 是关于调查顾客旅游满意度的一段对话。

核心词汇

satisfaction [sætɪs'fækʃn] n. 满意；满足；赔偿；乐事；

E.g.: Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress so far.

双方都对目前的进展表示满意。

journey ['dʒɜːni] n. 旅行；行程

E.g.: They went on a long train journey across India.

他们乘火车作了一次横跨印度的长途旅行。

assume [ə'su:m] vt./vi. 设想；承担；采取；假定；

E.g.: It is generally assumed that stress is caused by too much work.

普遍认为，紧张是工作过重所致。

rail [reɪl] n. 铁轨；扶手；横杆；围栏

E.g.: The president travelled by rail to his home town.

总统乘火车回到了家乡。

complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] n. 抱怨；诉苦；疾病；委屈

E.g.: I believe you have a complaint against one of our nurses.

我认为你对我们的一位护士有怨言。

queue [kju:] n. 队列；长队； vi. 排队；排队等候

E.g.: I had to join a queue for the toilets.

我只得排队等着上厕所。

feedback ['fi:dbæk] n. 反馈；成果，资料；回复

E.g.: The teacher will give you feedback on the test.

老师会对你的测验提供反馈信息。

reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] adj. 可靠的；可信赖的

E.g.: We are looking for someone who is reliable and hard-working.

我们在物色可靠而又勤奋的人。

facility [fə'sɪləti] n. 设施；设备；容易；灵巧；才能，天赋

E.g.: The hotel has special facilities for welcoming disabled people.

这家旅馆有专供残疾人使用的设施

upgrade ['ʌpgreɪd] v. 给（飞机乘客或宾馆客人）升级；给（某人）升职；

E.g.: Medical facilities are being reorganized and upgraded.

医疗设施正在进行重组和升级。

题目解析

Question 1

[答案] Journalist

[录音原文]

MAN: Thank you. And would you mind telling me what you do?

SOPHIE: I'm a journalist.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 谢谢。方便告诉我您是做什么的吗？

SOPHIE: 我是一名记者。

[答案解析]

定位词是 **occupation**，这里听到 **what you do** 即可知道接下来应该会出现职业，即 **journalist** 为答案。

Question 2

[答案] shopping

[录音原文]

MAN: So was the reason for your visit here today work?

SOPHIE: Actually, it's my day off. I came here to do some shopping.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 所以您今天的旅途目的是为了工作？

SOPHIE: 实际上，今天我休息。我来这是购物的。

[答案解析]

题目定位词是 **reason**，根据原文，苏菲今天的目的并不是为了工作而是购物，因此答案为 **shopping**。

Question 3

[答案] Staunfirth

[录音原文]

MAN: Right, so you can tell me which station you're travelling back to?

SOPHIE: Staunfirth, where I live.

MAN: Can I just check the spelling? S-T-A-U-N-F-I-R-T-H.

SOPHIE: That's right.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 好的，您能告诉我您是回哪个车站呢？

SOPHIE: Staunfirth 车站，我住在那边。

MAN: 跟您核对一下拼写，是 S-T-A-U-N-F-I-R-T-H 吗？

SOPHIE: 对的。

[答案解析]

定位词是 station 和 returning。Returning 对应原文中的 travelling back，根据原文可知，答案为 Staunfirth。

Question 4

[答案] return

[录音原文]

MAN: Ok, good. Next, can I ask what kind of ticket you bought? I assume it wasn't a season ticket, as you don't travel every day.

SOPHIE: That's right. No, I just got a normal return ticket. I don't have a rail card so I didn't get any discount. I keep meaning to get one because it's a lot cheaper.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 好的。我能问下您买的是哪种票吗？您不是每天都出行，所以我猜应该不是季票。

SOPHIE: 是的，不是季票，我就买的正常往返票。我没有铁路卡，所以没什么折扣。我一直想去买一张因为便宜很多。

[答案解析]

定位词为 ticket，standard 对应原文中的 normal，因此答案为 return。

Question 5

[答案] 23.70

[录音原文]

MAN: Yes – you'd have saved 20% on your ticket today. So you paid the full price for your ticket?

SOPHIE: I paid £23.70.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 是的，你今天本可以便宜 20% 的票价。那你今天是买的全价票？

SOPHIE: 花了 23.70 英镑。

[答案解析]

题目定位是 cost 以及货币符号£，cost 和原文中的 pay 对应，因此答案为 23.70。

Question 6

[答案] online

[录音原文]

MAN: Right. And do you usually buy your tickets at the station?

SOPHIE: Well, I do usually but the ticket office close early and I hate using ticket machines. I think ticket offices should be open for longer hours. There's always a queue for the machines and they're often out of order.

MAN: A lot of customers are saying the same thing.

SOPHIE: So to answer your question... I got an e-ticket online.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 好的，你经常在车站买票吗？

SOPHIE: 是的，我经常买，但是售票处经常很早就关门了，我又讨厌用售票机。我觉得售票处应该开得更久些。售票机那经常排长队而且秩序混乱。

MAN: 很多顾客都在说这个问题。

SOPHIE: 回答你的问题吧... 我在网上买的电子票。

[答案解析]

从定位词 **where** 应该是填地点类的名词，原文中 **do you usually buy your tickets at the station?** 可知接下来会讲购票的地点，**so to answer your question** 引出答案为 **online**。

Question 7

[答案] **delay**

[录音原文]

MAN: And, is there anything you weren't satisfied with?

SOPHIE: Well, normally, the trains run on time and are pretty reliable but today there was a delay; the train was about 15 minutes behind schedule.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 那有什么是您不满意的吗？

SOPHIE: 有的，通常列车都很准时而且很可靠。但今天晚点了，大概比运行时刻表晚了 15 分钟。

[答案解析]

题目问的是“最不满意的地点”，**least satisfied** 对应原文中 **not satisfied**，以往列车都准点的，但是今天晚点了，因此答案为 **delay**。

Question 8

[答案] **information**

[录音原文]

MAN: Ok, I'll put that down. Now I'd also like to ask about facilities at this station. You've probably noticed that the whole station's been upgraded. What are you most satisfied with?

SOPHIE: I think the best thing is that they've improved the amount of information about train times etc. that's given to passengers – it's much clearer – before there was only one board and I couldn't always see it properly – which was frustrating.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 好的，我记下来。我想问一下关于车站设施。您应该已经注意到整个车站已经升级了。您最满意的是？

SOPHIE: 我觉得最满意的就是给到乘客的信息量，如列车时间等更清楚了。之前这里只有一块公告板，而且根本看不清楚，让人很失望。

[答案解析]

题目问的是“对于设施最满意的是”，原文说最满意的是给到乘客的信息量，因此答案为 information。

Question 9

[答案] platforms

[录音原文]

MAN: That's good. And is there anything you're not satisfied with?

SOPHIE: Let's see... I think things have generally improved a lot. The trains are much more modern and I like the new café. But one thing is that there aren't enough places to sit down, especially on the platforms.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 好的。那有没有什么是让您不满意的呢？

SOPHIE: 我想想... 我觉得总体还是提高了很多。列车更现代化，我也喜欢新咖啡馆。但有一点不满意的就是座位不够，尤其是站台上的座位。

[答案解析]

定位词在 lack of seat 和 particularly, 分别对应原文中的 not enough places 和 particularly, 因此答案为 platforms。

Question 10

[答案] parking

[录音原文]

MAN: Can I ask your opinion about some of the other facilities? We'd like feedback on whether people are satisfied, dissatisfied or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

SOPHIE: OK.

MAN: What about the parking at the station?

SOPHIE: Well to be honest, I don't really have an opinion as I never use it.

MAN: So, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied for that then.

SOPHIE: Yes, I suppose so.

[句子翻译]

MAN: 我能问一下您对于其他设备的意见吗？我们想要从顾客那获得那些设施是满意、不满意或既不满意也没有不满意的反馈

SOPHIE: 好的。

MAN: 车站的停车您觉得如何？

SOPHIE: 说实话，我从没停过车所以没什么意见。

MAN: 那就是对停车既不满意也没有不满意。

SOPHIE: 是的，我觉得是。

[答案解析]

定位在 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with, 因此答案为 parking。

Part 2

场景介绍

Part 2 为旅行场景，介绍了一家公园里面的设施。

核心词汇

arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] n. 布置；整理；准备；安排

E.g.: I'll make arrangements for you to be met at the airport.

我会安排人到机场接你。

boundary ['baʊndri] n. 边界；范围；分界线

E.g.: The boundary between acceptable and unacceptable behaviour

认可的和不被认可的行为之间的界限

entrance ['entrəns] n. 入口；进入

E.g.: I'll meet you at the main entrance.

我在正门见你。

disastrous [dɪ'zæstrəs] adj. 灾难性的；损失惨重的；悲伤的

E.g.: Lowering interest rates could have disastrous consequences for the economy.

降低利率可能给经济带来灾难性后果。

tropical ['trɒ:pɪkl] adj. 热带的；热情的；酷热的

E.g.: a tropical island 位于热带地区的岛

extend [ɪk'stend] vt./vi. 延伸；扩大；推广；伸出

E.g.: For some high school graduates, the exam is no longer the only promising option for a bright future.

对于一些高中毕业生，高考不再是光明未来的唯一美好选择。

题目解析

Question 11

[答案] D

[录音原文]

The café continues serve an assortment of drinks and snacks and is still in the same place, looking out over the lake and next to the old museum.

[句子翻译]

咖啡馆提供各式各样的饮料和小吃。它还在原来的地方，远眺湖泊而且靠近旧博物馆。

[答案解析]

录音说咖啡馆可以看到湖泊而且靠近就博物馆，因此位置是 D。

Question 12**[答案] C****[录音原文]**

We are hoping to change the location of the toilets, and bring them nearer to the center of the park as they're a bit out of the way at present, near the adventure playground, in the corner of your map.

[句子翻译]

我们希望给厕所换址，换到公园中心附近。现在离中心有点远，靠近游乐场，在地图的角落处。

[答案解析]

原文说考虑换址，说明现在还没换。现在厕所靠近游乐场，还在地图的角落里，因此答案是 C。

Question 13**[答案] G****[录音原文]**

The formal gardens have been replanted and should be at their best in a month or two. They used to be behind the old museum, but we've now used the space near the south gate - between the park boundary and the path that goes past the lake towards the old museum.

[句子翻译]

花园已经重新种植，一两个月后是旺季。他们之前是在旧博物馆的后方，现在种到了南门附近——在公园的边界和经过湖到旧博物馆那条路中间。

[答案解析]

此题要注意 but 后面的转折的内容，之前是在老博物馆后面，现在的位置根据原文可知是 G。

Question 14**[答案] H****[录音原文]**

We have a new outdoor gym for adults and children, which is already proving very popular. It's by the glass houses, just to the right of the path from the south gate. You have to look for it as it's a bit hidden in the trees.

[句子翻译]

我们有一个新的户外健身房非常受欢迎，是给成年人和儿童使用的。它位于玻璃房附近，就在南门过来的那条路的右边。你需要找一找，它有点隐藏在树底下。

[答案解析]

根据原文所说靠近玻璃房，以及在南门过来的那条路的右边，而且隐藏在树里可知应该排除 F 选择答案 H。

Question 15

[答案] A

[录音原文]

One very successful introduction has been our skateboard ramp. It's in constant use during the evenings and holidays. It's near the old museum, at the end of a little path that leads off from the main path between the lake and the museum.

[句子翻译]

非常成功的一个介绍项目是我们的滑板坡道，在夜晚和节假日的时候是一直使用的。它靠近旧博物馆，湖和博物馆中间的主路分岔出一条小路，就在小路的尽头。

[答案解析]

根据原文可知答案是 A。

Question 16

[答案] E

[录音原文]

We've also introduced a new area for wild flowers, to attract bees and butterflies. It's on a bend in the path that goes round the east side of the lake, just south of the adventure.
Playground.

[句子翻译]

我们还弄了一块新地种野花来吸引蜜蜂和蝴蝶。它在一条路的拐弯处，位于湖的东面，刚好就在游乐园的南边。

[答案解析]

根据原文 wild flower 的位置是 E。

Question 17

[答案] D

[录音原文]

It's open year-round, though it closes early in the winter months, and entrance is completely free.

[句子翻译]

游乐园是全年开放的，虽然冬季关门时间比较早，门票是免费的。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词是 adventure playground，B 选项是迷惑项，虽然原文出现了 winter 但并没有提到 cost more。录音中的 free 即对应 D 选项的 no requirement，因此答案为 D。

Question 18

[答案] A

[录音原文]

Children can choose whatever activities they want to do, irrespective of their age, but we do ask adults not to leave them on their own there.

[句子翻译]

孩子们可以选择自己想做的活动，不论年龄大小。但是我们不允许大人留下小孩独自离开。

[答案解析]

选项 C 和 D 都涉及到录音中出现的 children，但是录音并没有提 younger children。录音中的 not to leave them on their own 就意味着小孩必须在大人的监护之下，因此答案选 A。

Question 19

[答案] C

[录音原文]

A huge amount of work has been done on them to repair the damage following the disastrous fire that recently destroyed their western side.

[句子翻译]

最近一场灾难性的大火毁坏了玻璃房的西边，我们已经做了大量的工作来修缮。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词是 glass houses，damage 和 fire 可以确认答案是 C，虽然 D 选项也提到了 repair，但是原文并没有提到花更多的钱，而是说换掉玻璃墙花了超过 8 万英镑，因此可以排除 D。并且这场大火烧毁了昂贵的热带棕榈树 palm tree，所以也可排除 E。

Question 20

[答案] A

[录音原文]

At present the glass houses are open from 10am to 3pm Mondays to Thursdays, and it's hoped to extend this to the weekend soon.

[句子翻译]

玻璃房现在开放时间是星期一到星期四的早上 10 点到下午 3 点，希望很快这个时间会延长到周末。

[答案解析]

录音说现在开放时间是周一到周四，希望延长到周末，说明周末是关闭的，因此选 A。

Part 3

场景介绍

Part 3 属于课程讨论场景，两个社会历史学的学生讨论了他们关于制冷的演讲。

核心词汇

presentation [.prez(ə)n'teɪʃ(ə)n] n. 演出；发布会；提交；颁发

E.g.: You are required to discuss your topic with TAs and professor at least a week prior to presentation.

在做报告之前，应至少提前一周与你的助教和教授就你的主题进行讨论。

refrigeration [rɪˈfrɪdʒə'reɪʃn] n. 制冷；冷藏；[热]冷却

E.g.: Refrigeration is a must as there's not enough salt to keep it from spoiling.

制冷是一个必须的事，当这里没有足够的盐以阻止它变质时。

shady ['ʃeɪdi] adj. 成荫的；阴暗的；名声不好的；可疑的；不法的

E.g.: In the 1980s, the company was notorious for shady deals.

在 20 世纪 80 年代，这个公司因不法交易而臭名昭著。

insulating ['ɪnsjuleɪtɪŋ] adj. 绝缘的；隔热的 v. 使绝缘(insulate 的 ing 形式)；隔离

E.g.: People should insulate their homes to conserve energy.

人们应该使住房隔冷以保存能量。

sawdust ['sɔːdʌst] n. 锯屑 adj. 撒木屑的；无实质的 vt. 在...上撒木屑；用木屑填塞

E.g.: Wood cuttings and sawdust can be compressed into boards.

木头的碎渣和锯末可以压成木板。

pit [pɪt] n. 矿井；深坑；陷阱；（物体或人体表面上的）凹陷； vi. 凹陷；起凹点

E.g.: She stops and peers into the pit.

她停下来朝坑里面瞟了一眼

dug [dʌg] v. 挖，翻土

E.g.: He dug the ground with a spade.

他用锹挖地。

come across v. 偶遇；无意中发现；讲得清楚明白；给人...印象

E.g.: Now for my question. What should I do when I come across situations like these again?

我的问题是，如果我再遇到这种问题时该怎么做呢？

components [kəm'pəʊnənts] n. 部件；组件；成份

E.g.: In this section, I will try to explain how the components work together so that you can understand the relationships among them.

在这一部分中，我将试着解释这些组件是如何相互协作的，以让您能够明白它们

之间的关系。

题目解析

Question 21

[答案] B

[录音原文]

JACK: Fine. Annie. Though I have to admit I haven't done much research yet.

ANNIE: Nor me. But I found an interesting article about icehouses. I'd seen some 18th- and 19th-century ones here in the UK, so I knew they were often built in a shady area or underground, close to lakes that might freeze in the winter. Then blocks of ice could be cut and stored in the icehouse. But I didn't realize that insulating the blocks with straw or sawdust meant they didn't melt for months.

[句子翻译]

杰克：好的。安妮。不过我不得不承认我对这个没做过说明调查。

安妮：我也没有。但是我发现了一个很有意思的关于冰屋的文章。我见过一些18、19世纪英国的冰屋，所以我知道他们经常建立在阴凉的地方或者在地下，挨着在冬天会结冰的湖。然后他们会把冰切成冰块储存在冰屋里。但是我并不知道用稻草和木屑可以让冰块储存数月之久。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是安妮的发现，原文的 **didn't melt** 与选项中的 **kept frozen** 为同义词，故答案为 B。

Question 22

[答案] A

[录音原文]

ANNIE: Yes, pits were dug in the ground, and snow was imported from the mountains - even though they were at quite a distance. The snow was stored in the pits. Ice formed at the bottom of it. Both the ice and the snow were then sold.

[句子翻译]

安妮：是的，在地上挖一个坑，把雪从山上运过来即使坑和山距离很远。（他们）把雪储存坑中。冰就在底部渐渐形成。雪和冰不久之后都会被卖掉。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是古罗马如何制冰，原文中 **were then sold** 与选项中 **commercial business** 为同义表达，故答案为 A。

Question 23

[答案] B

[录音原文]

ANNIE: Exactly. At least there are now plenty of organizations that will recycle most of the components safely, but of course some people just dump old fridges in the countryside.

JACK: It's hard to see how they can be stopped unfortunately. In the UK we get rid of three million a year altogether!

[句子翻译]

安妮：的确是。起码现在有很多组织会安全的回收大部分的部件，但是也有一些人直接就把旧冰箱直接扔在郊区。

杰克：（我认为）很难去阻止这些人（扔旧冰箱）。在英国我们每天都要扔掉 300 万（冰箱）！

[答案解析]

本题讨论的杰克和安妮都担心的问题，原文中 just dump old fridges in the countryside 与选项中 some are disposed of irresponsibly 为同义表达，故答案为 B。

Question 24

[答案] A

[录音原文]

JACK: That's right. In this country we keep domestic fridges for 11 years on average, and a lot last for 20 or more. So if you divide the cost by the number of years you can use a fridge, they're not expensive, compared with some household appliances.

[句子翻译]

杰克：是的。在这个国家我们的国产冰箱可以平均用 11 年，很多的能有 20 年或者更久。所以如果你把买冰箱花费的钱平均在你用了的年数上，它们相比其他家用电器来说并不是很昂贵。

[答案解析]

此题讨论的是国产冰箱，录音原文中 they're not expensive 与选项中 good value for money 为同义，故答案为 A。

Question 25

[答案] A

[录音原文]

ANNIE: OK. How about starting with how useful refrigeration is, and the range of goods that are refrigerated nowadays?

JACK: No, I suppose flowers and medicines are refrigerated, too.

ANNIE: And computers. I could do that, unless you particularly want to.

[句子翻译]

安妮：好的。从制冷是多么有用以及如今有多少东西需要制冷开始？

杰克：不，我觉得鲜花和药品也需要制冷。

安妮：还有电脑。如果你不一定非要做的话我可以做。

[答案解析]

本题讨论的是说明需要放在冰箱里，原文中安妮说 I could do that, 表明她要做上文说的 the range of goods that are refrigerated。所以选 A。

Question 26

[答案] A

[录音原文]

JACK: No, that's fine by me. What about the effects of refrigeration on people's health?

ANNIE: I'm not terribly keen, to be honest.

JACK: Nor me. My mind just goes blank when I read anything about chemicals.

ANNIE: Oh, all right then, I'll do you a favour.

[句子翻译]

杰克：不，我可以的。那关于冰箱对人类健康的影响呢？

安妮：说实话我不是很感兴趣。

杰克：我也不感兴趣。我一读任何关于化学的事情脑子就一片空白。

安妮：好吧，我来帮你。

[答案解析]

此题讨论的是冰箱对人体的影响。录音原文中 effects 与 impact 对应。安妮首先是拒绝，但在发现杰克也不愿意做的时候，她决定帮杰克做，也就是她做，所以选 A。

Question 27

[答案] B

[录音原文]

ANNIE: Oh, all right then, I'll do you a favour. But you owe me. Jack. OK. What about the effects on food producers, like farmers in poorer countries being able to export their produce to developed countries?

JACK: I don't mind. It should be quite interesting.

[句子翻译]

安妮：好吧，我来帮你。但是你欠我的哦，杰克。好的。那关于冰箱对食物生产方对影响呢？比如在较贫穷的国家的农民可以出口他们的产品到发达国家？

杰克：我不介意。它应该很有趣。

[答案解析]

原文中 I don't mind 意思为为不介意去做，意思是杰克会去做，所以选 B。

Question 28

[答案] B

[录音原文]

ANNIE: I think we should also look at how refrigeration has helped whole cities - like Las Vegas, which couldn't exist without refrigeration because it's in the middle of a desert.

JACK: Right. I had a quick look at an economics book in the library that's got a chapter about this sort of thing. I could give you the title, if you want to do this section.

ANNIE: Not particularly, to be honest. I find economics books pretty heavy going, as a rule.

JACK: OK, leave it to me, then.

[句子翻译]

安妮：我觉得我们也应该关注制冷是如何帮助整个城市的。比如拉斯维加斯，因为城市是在沙漠之中，没有制冷的话整个城市都会不复存在。

杰克：是的。我在图书馆的时候看到了了一本书，其中有一篇章是关于类似这种情况。如果你想做这部分的话，我可以给你告诉你标题。

安妮：说实话我并不是很感兴趣。我感觉一般来说经济类的书籍很难读下去。

杰克：好吧，那就把它交给我吧。

[答案解析]

此题讨论的是制冷是如何帮助整个城市的。在安妮提出问题后，杰克表明他来说，所以选 B。

Question 29

[答案] A

[录音原文]

ANNIE: Thanks. Then there's transport, and the difference that refrigerated trucks have made. I wouldn't mind having a go at that.

[句子翻译]

安妮：谢谢。然后是交通，以及冷藏车的影响。我不介意来做那个。

[答案解析]

安妮自己提出问题，自己回答来做，后面得到杰克的肯定回答，故交通类的问题由安妮来做，所以选 A。

Question 30

[答案] C

[录音原文]

JACK: Shall we have a separate section on domestic fridges? After all, they're something everyone's familiar with.

ANNIE: What about splitting it into two? You could investigate 19th- and 20th- century fridges, and I'll concentrate on what's available these days, and



how manufacturers differentiate their products from those of their competitors.

JACK: OK, that'd suit me.

[句子翻译]

杰克：我们需要把国产冰箱分开来做吗？毕竟它们是人人都熟悉的东西。

安妮：那把它分成两部分怎么样？你可以调查 19-20 世纪的冰箱，我来考虑近代的冰箱以及生产厂家是如何把自己的产品和其他对手的产品区别开的。

杰克：好的，我觉得可以。

[答案解析]

国产冰箱被分成两部分，由两人共同承担，所以选 C。

Part 4

场景介绍

Part 4 属于历史话题的讲座，讲座的主题是英国的工业革命。

核心词汇

shelter ['feltə(r)] n. 避难所；庇护所；躲避；住所

E.g.: In case of an air attack, low down and creep quickly to the nearest bomb shelter.

万一遇到空袭，应该迅速趴下并匍匐至最近的防空洞。

phenomenon [fə'nomɪnən] n. 现象；奇迹；杰出的人才

No historical phenomenon is a mere repetition of the past.

任何历史现象都不会是简单的重复。

possession [pə'zeʃn] n. 拥有；财产；领地；自制；着迷

E.g.: Then try living without the possession, knowing what your back-up plan is, and see if life is really that scary without the illusion of security.

在知道你备份计划的时候，尝试不需要这些财产的生活。看看生活在没有这些“安全感”的幻觉下到底有多可怕。

indication [ˌɪndɪ'keɪʃn] n. 指示，指出；迹象；象征

E.g.: They are simply an indication of anticipated implementations that may or may not be true when we complete the service specifications and implementations.

它们仅仅是一种指示，指出当我们完成服务规范和执行时，预期的执行可能或者不可能为真。

vast [vɑːst] adj. 广阔的；巨大的；大量的；巨额的 n. 浩瀚；广阔无垠的空间

E.g.: Modernization of a vast country like China cannot be done at one go.

在中国这样一个幅员广大的国家里，要实现四个现代化，不可能一蹴而就。

dominated ['dɒmɪneɪtɪd] adj. 占主导地位的；强势的；占统治地位的；[数] 受控的

v. 控制，支配；处于支配地位

E.g.: In any system where work is queuing up, the response time of the system is likely to be dominated by the queueing time, rather than any garbage collection pauses.

如果系统中存在正在排队等候的任务，那么系统的响应时间可能会受到排队时间的控制，而不是垃圾收集停顿时间。

rapidly ['ræpɪdli] adv. 迅速地；很快地；立即

E.g.: During the eight day march across the desert our supply of water

decreased rapidly.

横越沙漠的八天行军期间我们的水供应迅速减少

flock [flɒk] n. 群；棉束（等于 floc） vt. 用棉束填满 vi. 聚集；成群而行

E.g.: These cases all attracted flocks of famous writers.

这些案例均吸引了大批知名作家。

entrepreneur [ˌɒntreprəˈnɜː(r)] n. 企业家；承包人；主办者

E.g.: But in the first film, Lucas was more like an entrepreneur.

但是在第一部电影里，卢克斯更像一个企业家。

visibility [ˌvɪzəˈbɪləti] n. 能见度，可见性；能见距离；明显性

E.g.: In the next section, we'll discuss visibility rules within classes and objects.

在下一个章节，我们会讨论类和对象内部的可见性规则。

题目解析

Question 31

[答案] wealth

[录音原文]

In fact, it was in the 19th century that the quantity and quality of people's possessions was used as an indication of the wealth of the country.

[句子翻译]

实际上，在 19 世纪，很多人拥有的财产被视为衡量国家财富的象征。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **possessions**。根据预测，其中听力音频中的 **country** 和题目中 **Britain** 为上下义词同义替换，结合原文，即为 **wealth**。

Question 32

[答案] technology

[录音原文]

This was the era from the mid-18th to the late 19th century, when improvements in how goods were made as well as in technology triggered massive social changes that transformed life for just about everybody in several key areas.

[句子翻译]

这个时期是从 18 世纪到 19 世纪晚期，当制作商品的方式的升级以及技术的发展导致了社会的巨大改变，改变了一些人类生活的关键领域。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **Developments** 和 **changes**，听力音频中出现 **improvements** 进行类同义替换，音频中答案为 **massive social changes**，同义替换了题目中 **greatly changed**，答案应该是什么导致了改变，根据听力音频，所以答案为 **technology**。

Question 33

[答案] power

[录音原文]

And it's true that the Industrial Revolution couldn't have taken place at all if it weren't for these new sources of power.

[句子翻译]

诚然，如果没有这些新能源，工业革命不可能发生。

[答案解析]

题目中的 **without** 为否定词，同义替换了听力音频中 **weren't**，题目中的 **new types** 和听力音频中 **new sources**，所以答案应该是新的什么东西，故答案为 **power**。

Question 34

[答案] textile(s)

[录音原文]

The most advanced industry for much of the 19th century was textiles.

[句子翻译]

19 世纪最先进的行业是纺织品。

[答案解析]

题目中 **leading industry** 和听力音频中 **most advanced industry** 为同义替换，即答案为 **textile (s)**。

Question 35

[答案] machines

[录音原文]

But enormous new machines were now being created that could produce the goods faster and on a larger scale, and these required a lot more space.

[句子翻译]

但是可以更快更大量的生产产品的机器的产生导致了更大空间的需求。

[答案解析]

题目中的 **new** 和音频中的 **new** 是原文重现，题目中 **more people moved into towns** 侧面解释了听力音频中 **required a lot more space**。所以答案为 **machines**。

Question 36

[答案] newspapers

[录音原文]

And the goods they moved weren't just coal, iron, clothes, and so on - significantly, they included newspapers, which meant that thousands of people were not only more knowledgeable about what was going on in the

country, but could also read about what was available in the shops.

[句子翻译]

运输的货物不只是煤、铁、衣服等—值得注意的是，其中还包括报纸。这意味着成千上万的人不仅可以更加地了解在这个国家发生了什么，同时也可以读到商店能买到什么。

[答案解析]

原文中的 people more aware of what they could buy in shops 听力文章中 but could also read about what was available in the shops 进行了同义替换。所以答案应该为什么东西让人们可以了解商店买到什么。所以应该是 newspapers。

Question 37

[答案] local

[录音原文]

So faster forms of transport resulted in distribution becoming far more efficient - goods could now be sold all over the country, instead of just in the local market.

[句子翻译]

所以更快的运输方式导致高效—货物现在可以在全国各地销售,而不是在本地市场。

[答案解析]

原文中 not limited 和听力音频中的 instead of 都是否定义词，为同义替换。所以答案应该是现在人们之前可以买到什么，即答案为 local。

Question 38

[答案] lighting

[录音原文]

The entrepreneurs who opened these found new ways to stock them with goods, and to attract customers: for instance, improved lighting inside greatly increased the visibility of the goods for sale.

[句子翻译]

拥有这些商店的企业家这些发现了储存商品的新方法,以及如何吸引顾客:例如,改善内部的照明大大增加了在售商品的可见行。

[答案解析]

题目中 better 和听力音频中 improved 进行了同义替换,题目中的 inside stores 和听力音频中的 inside 原文重现,可以推断出问题需要填写什么变得更好了,所以答案为 lighting。

Question 39

[答案] windows

[录音原文]

Another development that made goods more visible from outside resulted from the use of plate glass, which made it possible for windows to be much larger than previously.

[句子翻译]

热带雨林是一个丰富的生态系统，与之不同，这种生态系统通常是简单的。
另一个发展使产品更加可见，是玻璃的使用，使窗户比以前更大。

[答案解析]

题目中的 **bigger** 和听力音频中的 **much larger** 为同义替换，问题需要填写的是什么东西更大了，所以答案为 **windows**。

Question 40

[答案] Advertising

[录音原文]

Now there was an explosion in advertising trying to persuade people to go shopping.

[句子翻译]

现在的广告爆炸似的试图说服人们去购物。

[答案解析]

题目中的 **persuasive** 和听力音频中的 **persuade** 为同义替换，空中应填写什么说服人去购买物品，根据音频原文，应为 **advertising**，又因题目中为句子开头，所以应该首字大写，所以答案为 **Advertising**。



READING

Test 1

Passage 1 Nutmeg - a valuable spice

文章特点

标题	肉豆蔻——一种宝贵的香料
体裁	说明文
话题类别	事物发展史
难度	简单

考题解析

Questions 1-4 Notes (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
1	大定位: tree; 小定位: leaves, shape	第一段第四句: The tree is thickly branched with dense foliage of tough, dark green oval leaves ...	oval 先用 tree 定大范围对应原文第一段, 找出关于树叶的描写, 对于树叶的描写有 tough, dark green 和 oval , 所填空为形状, 因此答案是 oval 。
2	大定位: fruit 小定位: surrounds, breaks open, ripe	第一段第五和第六句: The fruit is encased in a fleshy husk . When the fruit is ripe, this husk splits into two halves ...	husk 根据题目中的 fruit 以及 ripe 定位到第一段的第五和第六句。原文第五句中的 be encased in 和题目中的 surrounds 是同义表达; 第六句的 splits into 和题目中的 breaks open 也是同义表达, 因此答案是 husk 。
3	大定位: tree, fruit 小定位: produce, spice nutmeg	第一段最后一句: These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace , the former being produced from the dried seed , and the latter from...	seed 题目中的 produce , 在原文中以短语 sources of 出现。原文中 spices nutmeg 和 mace 的原料分别来自 dried seed 和 aril . 题目要填入的是 spice nutmeg 的原料, 对应原文代词 former 后的内容, 所以 seed 为本题答案。
4	大定位:	第一段最后一句:	mace

	tree, fruit 小定位: covering, aril, produce	These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace , the former being produced from...and the latter from the aril .	本题接上题。题目问 aril 所 produce 的物质。原文中 aril 出现在句尾: and the latter from the aril.我们只需找到 the latter 对应的信息就可以。倒回去看, the latter 对应的信息是 mace.所以本题答案是 mace。
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Questions 5-7 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

5. In the Middle Ages, most Europeans knew where nutmeg was grown.

参考译文	在中世纪, 大部分欧洲人知道肉豆蔻生长于哪里。
考点词	knew where nutmeg was grown.
定位词	Middle Ages
文章对应处	文章第二段第三句的后半句: ...but they never revealed the exact location of the source of this extremely valuable commodity.
答案及解析	FALSE 文中的第二段内容对应题目中的时间段 Middle Ages , 于是定位到此段。第一句讲的是肉豆蔻的用途, 第二句告诉我们是阿拉伯人将这种香料带到欧洲。重点是第三句指出, 他们从未将这种香料的来源地公之于众, 此处题目和原文相矛盾, 故判断本题是 FALSE 。

6. The VOC was the world's first major trading company.

参考译文	联合东印度公司是世界上第一个大型贸易公司。
考点词	the first major trading company
定位词	VOC; trading
文章对应处	文章第四段前三句: In 1602, the Dutch merchants founded the VOC , a trading corporation better known as...By 161, the VOC was the richest commercial operation in the world. The company had 50,000 employees...with a private army of...
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 文中第四段的前三句是对 VOC 的描述。根据描述信息, 我们知道它的建立时间, 它一度是最富有的商业运营公司, 拥有许多员工, 甚至还有军队。但这些信息无法对应到题目中的关键词 the first . VOC 是否是第一家贸易公司, 判断依据不足。所以, 此题只能判断为 NOT GIVEN 。

7. Following the Treaty of Breda, the Dutch had control of all the islands where nutmeg grew.

参考译文	伴随着布雷达条约的签订，荷兰人控制了所有肉豆蔻生长的岛屿。
考点词	had control of all the islands
定位词	the Treaty of Breda
文章对应处	文章第五段倒数第五和第四句以及最后句： After decades of fighting for control of this tiny island, the Dutch and British arrived at a compromise settlement, the Treaty of Breda , in 1667...the Dutch offer the trade...The Dutch now had a monopoly over the nutmeg trade which would last for another century.
答案及解析	TRUE 首先，根据 the Treaty of Breda , 定位到原文第五段最后几句。条约签订的历史背景是荷兰为夺取小岛和英国达成的折中方案。荷兰为了得到 the island of Run , 作为交换，把曼哈顿给了英国。但从最后句荷兰人垄断肉豆蔻贸易，判断本题是 TRUE 。

Questions 8-13 Table (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
8	大定位： Middle Ages 小定位： brought to Europe by	第二段第二句： Throughout this period, the Arabs were the exclusive importers of the spice to Europe.	Arabs 先用 Middle Ages 定大范围对应原文第二段，找出关于香料交易的描写，相关表达为 exclusive importers ，所指的就是 the Arabs 。
9	大定位： 17th century 小定位： against the disease	第四段第四和第五句： ...thousands of people across Europe were dying of the plague ...Doctors were desperate for a way to stop the spread of this disease, and they decided nutmeg held the cure .	plague 根据题目中的 disease as 判断本题要所填的是一种疾病。根据 17 世纪，先定位到第四段，找到描述疾病的语句。原文中 dying of 后面所跟的就是疾病种类。再往后读，看到医生们认为 nutmeg held the cure 。 held the cure 对应题目中的 against 。据此判断，所填疾病就是 plague 。
10	大定位： 17th century,	第五段第七句： In addition, all	lime 第五段第四到第六句具体说明荷

	Dutch 小定位: put on, avoid being cultivated, outside the islands	exported nutmeg was covered with lime to make sure that there was no chance a fertile seed which could be grown elsewhere...	兰人控制 nutmeg 的方法。需要注意第七句的 in addition 是另一种控制 nutmeg 的方式: 将出口的 nutmeg 涂上 lime, 注意动词表达的替换, 题目中用的是 put on 而原文中则用被动语态的表达 be covered with。因此介词 with 后的 lime 就是本题的答案。
11	大定位: 17th century, Dutch 小定位: obtained, island, the British	第五段倒数第四和第五句: if the British would give them the island of Run , they would in turn give Britain...The British agreed.	Run 本题接上题。第五段后半段讨论的是荷兰为了垄断肉豆蔻的贸易和英国人做的交易。具体交易出现在对 The Treaty of Breda 的解释里: 英国人同意给出 the island of Run, 如果荷兰人愿意让出北美的曼哈顿。本题所填是岛屿名称, 答案是 Run。
12	大定位: Late 18th century 小定位: 1770, secretly, taken to	第六段第一句: ...in 1770 , a Frenchman named Pierre Poivre successfully smuggled nutmeg plants to safety in Mauritius , ...	Mauritius 本题填入内容为 1770 年, nutmeg plants 被秘密带去的地点。根据 19 世纪和 1770, 定位到第六段。第一句就是答案。注意原文中的 smuggled 意为“走私, 偷运”是题目里 secretly taken 的同义表达。答案为 Mauritius。
13	大定位: Late 18th century 小定位: 1778, half of, Banda Islands', destroyed by	第六段第三句: ...in 1778 , a volcanic eruption in the Banda region caused a tsunami that wiped out half the nutmeg groves.	tsunami 本题根据 1778 定位到第六段第三句。火山喷发导致了 tsunami, wipe out 的意思是“消灭”指的就是题目中的 destroy, wipe out 后面还出现了量词 half, 因此, 本题填入 wipe out 前主句中的 tsunami。

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
valuable	adj.	有价值的；宝贵的	dominance	n.	统治；支配
spice	n.	香料；调味品	exploit	v.	开发；剥削
native to		产自于	precious	adj.	宝贵的；珍贵的
dense	adj.	稠密的	subcontract	v.	分包；外包
oval	adj.	椭圆的	distribution	n.	分配；供应
pale	adj.	苍白的；暗淡的	profits	n.	利润；收益
encase	v.	装入；围绕	commercial	adj.	商业的
ripe	adj.	成熟的	swiftly	adv.	迅速地
split	v.	分离；劈开	shipping	n.	海运；运输
ridge	n.	山脊；脊线	soar	v.	激增
length	n.	长度	found	v.	创立；建立
shiny	adj.	光泽的；闪亮的	corporation	n.	公司
seed	n.	种子	fleet	n.	舰队；船队
costly	adj.	昂贵的	plague	n.	瘟疫
ingredient	n.	原料；要素	contagious	adj.	感染性的
cuisine	n.	烹饪；烹饪法	desperate for		渴望；急需
Middle Ages		中世纪	cure	n./v.	治愈；治疗
flavoring	n.	调味品	spare no expense		不惜费用
medicinal	adj.	药用的；治疗的	original	adj.	原来的；最初的
preservative	adj.	防腐的	short supply		供不应求
Arabs	n.	阿拉伯人	neutral	adj.	中立的
exclusive	adj.	独有的	troops	n.	军队
importer	n.	进口商	invader	n.	侵略者
merchant	n.	商人	concentrate	v.	集中
thrive	v.	繁荣；兴旺	uproot	v.	根除
smuggle	v.	走私；偷运	authority	n.	权威；当局
reveal	v.	透露；揭露	punish	v.	惩罚
extremely	adv.	极其，非常	obstacle	n.	障碍
commodity	n.	商品；货物	compromise	n.	妥协；（折中）方案

同义转换

1. 包住、环绕: be encased = surrounds
2. 分成、裂开: splits into = breaks open

3. 贸易公司、商业机构: trading corporation = commercial operation = company
4. 控制、主导: dominance of = took control of = had a monopoly over
5. 治愈、有效: held the cure = effective against
6. 限制、集中: concentrated into = restricted to
7. 种植、生长: be grown = being cultivated
8. 走私、偷运: smuggled = be secretly taken to
9. 消灭、毁灭: wiped out = were destroyed by

难句解析

1. 第一段: Inside is a purple-brown shiny seed, 2-3 cm long by about 2 cm across, surrounded by a lacy red or crimson covering called an 'aril'.

- 语言点: 这个句子语言点很丰富。首先,前半句是完全倒装,将介词 inside 提前,强调种子的位置;中间半句是插入语,描写种子的大小;后半句的 surrounded 是非谓语,解释覆盖种子的是什么物体。
- 参考译文: 其中是紫色和褐色相间的发光的种子,它有 2-3 厘米长,2cm 宽,围绕着鲜红色或猩红色的覆盖物,叫做“假种皮”。

2. 第一段: These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace, the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the aril.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点在于非谓语“the former being”,后半句话的“the latter from”,因为和前面一样,使用非谓语“being”,因此可以省去。
- 参考译文: 他们是两种香料肉豆蔻和肉豆蔻皮的来源,前者用干燥的种子生产,后者来自假种皮。

佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段: These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace, the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the aril.

- 参考译文: 这是肉豆蔻和肉豆蔻种衣这两种香料的来源,前者是用干种子制成的,后者是用假种皮制成的。
- 应用: It was raining, and there was lightening in the air. Mary didn't mind the former problem, but the latter one troubled her because she was afraid of thunder.

2. 第二段: Always in danger of competition from neighbouring Spain, the Portuguese began subcontracting their spice distribution to Dutch traders.

- 参考译文: 葡萄牙人总是面临来自邻国西班牙的竞争,他们开始将香料分销转包给荷兰贸易商。
- 应用: The bank was in danger of not being able to pay its short-term debts.

Passage 2 Driverless Car

文章特点

标题	无人驾驶汽车
体裁	说明文
话题类别	交通类
难度	中等

考题解析

Questions 14-18 Matching (段落大意配对)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
14	the amount of time, a car is not in use	C 段第三行: At present, the average car spends more than 90 percent of its life parked.	C. 根据题干, 描述汽车不使用的 时间, 其中百分之 90 对 应 amount of time, not in use 对应 parked
15	several advantages of driverless vehicles, individual road-users	B 段两个段落中心句: There are many reasons why technology is advancing so fast. One frequently cited motive is safety. Another aim is to free the time people spend driving for other purposes.	B 题目问的是个人马路开车 使用的好几个优点, 抽象意 义的单词必须举出实践的 例子: B 第一段里举出的第 一个例子是: safety , 第二 段里明确举出了无人驾驶 还有其他的目的: 比如可以 让人开车的时候休闲, 做其 他事情, 还有帮助老年人, 残疾人客服开车带来的困 扰。多选择 B 段两个例 子
16	choosing the most appropriate vehicle for each trip	E 段第二段: Specialised vehicles may then be available for exceptional journeys, such as going on a family camping trip or helping a son or daughter move to university.	E 题目问的是每次出行选择 最适合的车辆类型, 这个也 要举出不同的例子说明不 同车适合不同的行程, 对应 的是 E 段第二段最后一句 话: 家庭野营一种车辆, 接 送孩子上大学另一种车辆。

17	an estimate, how long, overcome a number of problems	G 段第二行: through robust and targeted research, these can most probably be conquered within the <i>next 10 years</i> .	G 题目问的是估计要花多久克服各种问题。G 段第二行 probably 对应 estimate , conquer 对应 overcome problems, <i>next 10 years</i> 对应 <i>how long</i>
18	use of driverless cars, have no effect on, the number of vehicles manufactured	D 第二段倒数第二行开始: each vehicle would be used more intensively , and might need replacing sooner. This faster rate of turnover may mean that vehicle production will not necessarily decrease .	D 这道题问的是: 无人驾驶汽车的使用对汽车的生产数量没有影响。D 第二段最后两句话: 无人驾驶车辆会越用越多, 但是替换率也会加速。这种快速的交替率其实意味着车辆的生产并没有实际的减少, 其中 vehicle production will not necessarily decrease 替换题干中的 have no effect on the number of vehicles manufactured

Questions 19-22 Summary (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
19	the Transport Research Laboratory, most motor accidents, partly, due to	B 段第二行: indeed, research at the UK's Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor .	human errors 这一题中, 问的是英国的交通研究实验室研究表明大多数的交通事故部分是由于人为错误造成的。其中定位到 B 段交通研究所实验室以后, most 替换 90 percent , accidents 替换 road collisions , contributory factor 替换 due to
20	it may bring other advantages, schemes, workable,	C 段第三行: Beyond these direct benefits , we can consider the wider implications for transport and society,	car-sharing 这一题是关于是说无人驾驶除了带来以上的好处, 还能为交通和社会带来什么

	in towns and cities, fewer cars on the road.	Automation means that initiatives for car-sharing become much more viable , particularly in urban areas with significant travel demand.	好处，其中 initiatives 对应 schemes，viable 对应 workable，urban areas 对应 towns and cities.
21	the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, 43 percent drop	D 第二段第一句：Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent	ownership 题目问的是：根据密歇根大学交通研究院研究表明自动车辆会导致汽车的拥有率下降 43%，这里 reduce 对应 drop，只要找到这个密歇根大学这个机构，就能填出 ownership 这个答案了
22	however, the yearly, be twice, as high as it currently is	D 段第二行 but 后面一句话 but that vehicles' average annual mileage would double as a result.	mileage 这道题目问的是：但是，每年汽车的什么是现在的两倍，只要定位到 annual 和 yearly 替换，double 和 twice 做替换就可以了

Questions 23-26 Multiple choices (多选题)

23-24. Which **TWO** benefits of does the writer mention?

- A. Car travellers could enjoy considerable cost savings.
- B. It would be easier to find parking spaces in urban areas.
- C. Travellers could spend journeys doing something other than driving.
- D. People who find driving physically difficult could travel independently.
- E. A reduction in the number of cars would mean a reduction in pollution.

参考译文	作者文中谈到自动汽车的两个好处是什么？ A. 汽车驾驶员能享受很大的成本下降 B. 比较容易在市中心找到停车位置 C. 乘客除了开车意外可以在旅途中做其他事情 D. 那些有生理障碍的人觉得很难独立开车 E. 汽车数量的下降意味着污染的下降
定位词	TWO benefits, automated vehicles
文章对应处	B 段第二段：两个 if 的条件状语从句举出两个例子 If the vehicle can do some or all of the driving, it may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax while

	automation systems have responsibility for safe control of the vehicle.If the vehicle can do the driving , those who are challenged by existing mobility models - such as older or disabled travellers - may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy .
答案及解析	C 和 D 在这句话中, to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax , 对应题干中的 spend journeys doing something other than driving. those who are challenged by existing mobility models - such as older or disabled travellers , 对应着题干中的 People who find driving physically difficult could travel independently.这道单选题两题挤在一个段落中, 比较容易定位。

25-26. Which **TWO** challenges to automated vehicle development does the writer mention?

- A. making sure the general public has confidence in automated vehicles
- B. managing the pace of transition from conventional to automated vehicles
- C. deciding how to compensate professional drivers who become redundant
- D. setting up the infrastructure to make roads suitable for automated vehicles
- E. getting automated vehicles to adapt to various different driving conditions

参考译文	作者在文中提到的无人驾驶技术发展中的两个挑战是什么啊? A. 确保大众对自动骑车有信心 B. 管理常规汽车到自动骑车的转变速度 C. 决定这样去补偿过剩的职业驾驶员 D. 建立基础设施使地面变得适合无人驾驶 E. 使自动驾驶车辆适应各种不同的开车情况
定位词	TWO challenges
文章对应处	F 段第二句和最后一句话: These include the technical difficulties in ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it might encounter; and the societal changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles as being a valuable part of the mobility landscape.
答案及解析	A 和 E F 段第一句中心句 There are a number of hurdles to overcome in delivering automated vehicles to our roads.其中 hurdles 定位到题目到题干中 challenges, 然后作者举了两个例子: These include the technical difficulties in ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it

	might encounter 替换题干中的 adapt to various different driving conditions.最后一句话: the societal changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles as being a valuable part of the mobility landscape.其中 community 替换题干中的 the general public, trust 替换题干中的 confidence
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词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
driverless cars		无人驾驶汽车	travel demand		交通需求
automation	n.	自动化	meet demand		满足需求
implementation	n.	执行, 完成, 履行	mileage	n.	英里数
robotic car		机器人汽车	turnover	n.	变更率, 成交量
onwards	adv.	从(某时)起一直; 向前; 前往	prompt	v.	促使, 导致, 鼓励
vehicle	n.	汽车, 车辆	mobility provider		移动汽车供应商
mass production		大规模生产	compromise	n.	妥协
on the horizon		即将发生的	unoccupied	adj.	无人占据的
self-driving capabilities		自我驾驶能力	boost	v.	促进
trial	v.	测试, 实验, 试用	exceptional	adj.	杰出的, 特别的,
gather pace		加快步伐, 速度	hurdle	n.	跨栏, 困难, 障碍
advance	v.	加速		n.	合同
road collisions		马路交通事故	infinite	adj.	无法衡量的, 无穷的
incidence	n.	事件	encounter	v.	遇见, 遭遇
productive	a.	多产的, 有效益的	liability	n.	责任, 义务
socialize	v.	社交, 交际,	enforcement	n.	执行, 实施

		适应变化			
are challenged by		受到什么挑战，受困于什么	landscape	n.	风景，蓝图
autonomy	n.	自主，自由权	address	v.	处理
implication	n.	应用，实施	conquer	v.	征服，解决
park	v.	停车	telepresence	n.	远程在位，遥现
initiative	n.	倡议，新方案，主动性	concrete predictions		实际的预测

同义转换

1. 停车: park = not in use
2. 克服困难: overcome a number of problems = be conquered
3. 倡议、提议: schemes = initiatives
4. 两倍: double = twice

难句解析

1. A 段第一段: But since Google announced in 2010 that it had been trialling self-driving cars on the streets of California, progress in this field has quickly gathered pace.

- 语言点: 这句话是一个 since 的状语从句里面套了一个宾语从句，其中 2010 that it had been trialling self-driving cars on the streets of California 是宾语从句。整个句子的主句是 progress in this field has quickly gathered pace
- 参考译文: 但是自从谷歌公司 2010 年宣布它们开始在加利福尼亚的大道上试验无人驾驶汽车，这个领域的进展已经开始快速提升。

2. B 段第一段: One frequently cited motive is safety; indeed, research at the UK's Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, and it is the primary cause in the vast majority.

- 语言点: 这个句子的难点是一个句子后面用了一个分号，可以再写一个意思更加深入的句子。注意第三个句子用, and 连接这个，所以这个三个句子分别用分号和, and 连接起来。
- 参考译文: 一个经常被引用的动机就是安全，确实英国的交通研究试验室已经证明超过 90% 以上的马路交通事故是犹豫人为错误诱发的，而且这也是大多数事故的主要原因。

佳句赏析及应用

1. A 段第一段: A new challenge to vehicle production is now **on the horizon** and, again, it comes from automation.

- 参考译文: 车辆生产的一个新挑战现在即将开始, 然后再次这次又是来自于自动化。
- 应用: Finally, there are hopes **on the horizon**.

2. A 段第二段: But since Google announced in 2010 that it had been trialling self-driving cars on the streets of California, progress in this field has quickly **gathered pace**.

- 参考译文: 但是自从谷歌公司 2010 年宣布它们开始在加利福尼亚的大道上试验无人驾驶汽车, 这个领域的进展已经开始快速提升。
- 应用: If these ideas **gather pace**, they could have made further progress in city management.

Passage 3 What is exploration?

文章特点

标题	探索是什么？
体裁	议论文
话题类别	社会类
难度	中等

考题解析

Questions 27-32 Multiple choice (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
27	New York	第一段最后一行： This questing nature of ours undoubtedly helped our species spread around the globe...	A 最后一句两个例子都是为了证明逗号前面的观点—追寻的天性帮助人类这个物种在全球扩张。选 A（探索是人类本性的一部分）。
28	second paragraph	第二段第四行： That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct , even today;	C However 反驳之前说探索者都是异类，而是我们每个人都有这样的本性。选 E（爱探索的冲动人人都有）。
29	Edgon Health	第三段第二行： ...a fictional area of uncultivated land, and used the landscape to suggest the desires and fears of his characters.	C ...to suggest the desires and fears of his characters. 文中说汤玛斯·哈代写这部小说是为了探索小说主人公的欲望和恐惧，对应选项中的情感状态，选 C（哈代写这部小说是为了探索人们的情感状态）。
30	fourth paragraph, 'a golden age'	第四段第三行： the word 'explorer' has become associated with a past era . We think back to a golden	D 这是一个总结段落大意的题目，作者前面讲探索的黄金时期已成为历史，就好像现在没再值得探索一样，但事

		age, as if exploration peaked somehow in the 19th century - as if the process of discovery is now on the decline, though the truth is that...	实是还有很多未知摆在人类的面前。所以选 D（人们认为不再需要探索这样的想法是错误的）。
31	sixth paragraph	第六段第一行： Each definition is slightly different - and tends to reflect the field of endeavour of each pioneer.	A 题目问当人们给“探索”下定义的时候，人们常常会怎样？这里段首第一句讲人们的定义趋向于反映自己专业领域。因此选 A（人们总是会把自己对“探索”的解读和他们的职业兴趣联系在一起）。
32	last paragraph	第八段最后一行： and this is what interests me : how a fresh interpretation , even of a well-travelled route , can give its readers new insights.	B 作者的兴趣在于对于熟悉的事物有怎样新的解读和见解。选择 B（人们对熟悉事物的新发现）。

Questions 33-37 Matching（人名观点配对）

33. He referred to the relevance of the form of transport used.

参考译文	他提到了与所使用的交通方式的关系。
文章对应处	第五段倒数第五行： Wilfred Thesiger , who crossed Arabia's Empty Quarter in 1946, and belongs to an era of unmechanised travel now lost to the rest of us, told me, 'If I'd gone across by camel when I could have gone by car, it would have been a stunt.'
答案及解析	E 文中的 Wilfred Thesiger 提到 camel 和 car 对应题目中的 form of transport。

34. He described feelings on coming back home after a long journey.

参考译文	他描述了从一次长途旅行中返回的感受。
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文章对应处	第三段第四行： Explorer and travel writer Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones.
答案及解析	A 文中的 returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones 与题目中 feelings on coming back home after a long journey 一致。

35. He worked for the benefit of specific groups of people.

参考译文	他为了某一类人们的益处工作。
文章对应处	第五段第五行： Then Robin Hanbury-Tenison , a campaigner on behalf of remote so-called 'tribal' peoples...
答案及解析	D 文中的 on behalf of remote so-called 'tribal' peoples 与选项中的 for the benefit of specific groups of people 一致。

36. He did not consider learning about oneself an essential part of exploration.

参考译文	他没有考虑到对自身的探究也是探索中必不可少的一部分。
文章对应处	第五段最后一句： Wilfred Thesiger.....To him, exploration meant bringing back information from a remote place regardless of any great self-discovery.
答案及解析	E 文中 Wilfred Thesiger 说“只要带回信息，无视自我发现”与选项中 regardless of any great self-discovery 对应。

37. He defined exploration as being both unique and of value to others.

参考译文	他把“探索”定义为唯一的并且还要带给其他人价值的事情。
文章对应处	F 段第一句： Ran Fiennes, ... 'An explorer is someone who has done something that no human has done before - and also done something scientifically useful.'
答案及解析	B 文中 no human has done before 跟题中的 unique 对应。文中 something scientifically useful 与 选项里的 of value to others 对应。

Questions 38-40 Summary (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
38	a large number of	第七段第三句: I've done a great many expeditions and each one was unique.	expeditions a large number of 与 a great many 对应。
39	first stranger, certain, had encountered	第七段第四句: I've lived for months alone with isolated groups of people all around the world, even two 'uncontacted tribes'.	isolated/uncontacted 题目中需要一个形容词来修饰 people, 这个句子中有两个形容词, 即答案。内容上因为这是些于世隔绝的小村子, 所以作者对他们来说是第一个陌生人。
40	no need for further exploration, how buffalo eat	第七段倒数第五行: We know how the land surface of our planet lies; exploration of it is now down to the details – the habits of microbes, say, or the grazing behaviour of buffalo.	surface 题目中 earth 跟 our planet 同义替换, surface of our planet 与 Earth's surface 结构一致。

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
slumped down		重重得坐下	bacteria	n.	细菌
grunt	v.	咕哝着说	scarcely	adv.	简直没有
wildebeest		牛羚, 羚羊的一种	mountaineer	n.	登山家
yonder	adv.	在远处	campaigner	n.	竞选者
ancestors	n.	祖先	tribal	adj.	部落的
scouts	n.	侦察兵	unmechanised	adj.	未机械化的
investigate	v.	调查	stunt	n.	噱头; 绝技
quest	v.	探索	endeavour	n.	努力
nomadic	adj.	游牧的	prominent	adj.	著名的
maintain	v.	保持	cutting-edge		前沿
depleted	adj.	贫化的	criteria	n.	标准

negotiate	v.	协商	definite	adj.	明确的
peculiar	adj.	异常的	objective	n.	目标
breed	n.	品种	outset	n.	开始
inclined	adj.	倾向...的	declare	v.	宣布
venturing out		冒险	bias	n.	偏见
enquiring	adj.	探听的	expedition	n.	远征
instinct	n.	天性	unique	adj.	唯一的
fictional	adj.	虚构的	isolated	adj.	隔绝的
uncultivated	adj.	未经耕作的	slant	n.	斜面
characters	n.	人物	continental	adj.	大陆的
delve into		钻研	voyages	n.	航海
humanity	n.	人道; 仁慈	microbes	n.	微生物类
remote	adj.	偏远的	buffalo	n.	水牛
puny	adj.	微不足道的	specialists	n.	专家
alien	n.	外国人	disregard	v.	无视
crawling	v.	匍匐前行	conveying	v.	运输
laboriously	adv.	辛苦地	interpretation	n.	诠释
confine	v.	限制	insights	n.	深刻见解

同义转换

1. 探听的天性: questing nature = an intrinsic element of being human
2. 调查人们的情绪状态: to investigate people's emotional states = to suggest the desires and fears of his characters
3. 倾向于反应自己研究领域: tends to reflect the field of endeavour of each pioneer = relate exploration to their own professional interests
4. 使用的交通工具: form of transport used = by camel when I could have gone by car be

难句解析

1. 第二段: Our desire to discover, and then share that new-found knowledge, is part of what makes us human - indeed, this has played an important part in our success as a species.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点主要是插入语较长, 并有 and 连接的并列成分 (then share that new-found knowledge)。
- 参考译文: 我们去发现, 然后再分享新知的可望是使我们成为人类的重要部分 - 甚至, 它在我们人类作为一个物种获取成功的路上扮演了一个非常重要的角色。

2. 第二段: That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct, even today; and that in all sorts of professions - whether artist, marine biologist or astronomer - borders of the unknown are being tested each day.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点是 **the fact that** 引导的同位语从句, 以及 **and** 连接的同位语从句的并列成分。以及第二个同位语从句中还有插入成分 (**whether artist, marine biologist or astronomer**)
- 参考译文: 但是, 那其实就是到今天, 我们仍然保有打探的天性, 以及在所有的职业中, 无论是艺术家, 海洋生物学家或是天文学家, 每一天, 未知的边界都在拓宽。

佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段: Over the years, we've come to think of explorers as a **peculiar breed** - different from the rest of us, different from those of us who are merely 'well travelled', even;

- 参考译文: 多年以来, 我们都把探索者当作一种异类 - 跟我们都不一样的异类, 跟我们当中那些只是规矩的旅行的人不一样的异类。
- 应用: Many children have been treated as **peculiar breeds** when they burst into laughter during a serious occasion, but actually this is common to humanity.

2. 第三段: He **is delving into** matters we all recognise because they are common to humanity.

- 参考译文: 他正在钻研一项我们都可以认识到的事情中, 因为这些事对人类都是普遍的。
- 应用: Before our discussion goes further, shall we **delve into** this subject at first?

Test 2

Passage 1 Could urban engineers learn from dance?

文章特点

标题	城市工程师能从舞蹈中学习吗
体裁	说明文
话题类别	城市类
难度	简单

考题解析

Questions 1-6 Matching (段落信息配对)

1. reference to an appealing way of using dance that the writer is not proposing

参考译文	提及了一种有吸引力的作者不提议的舞蹈使用方法
解题关键词	an appealing way; using dance; not
答案	B
段落对应处	B 段第二句: That is not to suggest everyone should dance their way to work, however healthy and happy it might make us, but rather that the techniques used by choreographers to experiment with and design movement in dance could provide engineers with tools to stimulate new ideas in city-making.
解析	文中提到了 dance, not to suggest everyone should dance 对应到了 the writer is not proposing, healthy and happy it might make us 则表明该方法是 appealing 的。

2. an example of a contrast between past and present approaches to building

参考译文	一个过去和现在建筑方法的对比示例
解题关键词	contrast; past and present
答案	C
段落对应处	C 段第一句: Whereas medieval builders improvised and adapted construction through their intimate knowledge of materials and personal experience of the conditions on a site, building designs are now conceived and stored in media technologies that detach the designer from the physical and social realities they are creating
解析	Whereas 表示转折对应 contrast, 接着写到了 medieval builder 和 now, 对应 past and present。

3. mention of an objective of both dance and engineering

参考译文	提及一个舞蹈和工程学的目标
解题关键词	objective; dance and engineering
答案	F
段落对应处	F 段第三第四句: Choreography may not seem an obvious choice for tackling this problem. Yet it shares with engineering the aim of designing patterns of movement within limitations of space.
解析	该段提到了 Choreography (编舞者), shares with engineering the aim 对应到 objective

4. reference to an unforeseen problem arising from ignoring the climate

参考译文	提及因忽视气候而产生的不可预见的问题
解题关键词	an unforeseen problem; ignoring the climate
答案	D
段落对应处	D 段第四句: They failed to take into account that purpose-built street cafes could not operate in the hot sun without the protective awnings common in older buildings, and would need energy-consuming air conditioning instead, or that its giant car park would feel so unwelcoming that it would put people off getting out of their cars.
解析	failed to take into account 对应 ignore, 而 could not operate in the hot sun 则是具体的 problem。

5. why some measures intended to help people are being reversed

参考译文	为什么一些旨在帮助人们的措施被逆转了
解题关键词	measures; help people; reversed
答案	E
段落对应处	E 段第四句和最后一句: ...were an engineering solution to pedestrian safety based on models that prioritise the smooth flow of traffic. As a result, many are now being removed
解析	段落中 an engineering solution to pedestrian 对应 measures intended to help people。remove 对应 reverse。

6. reference to how transport has an impact on human lives

参考译文	提及运输对人类生活的影响
解题关键词	transport; impact

答案	A
段落对应处	A 段第四句: The ways we travel affect our physical and mental health, our social lives , our access to work and culture, and the air we breathe.
解析	段落中 affect 对应 impact, our physical and mental health, our social lives, our access to work and culture, and the air we breathe 则是 human lives 的具体表现。

Questions 7-13 Summary (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
7	guard rails; British roads; pedestrians;	E 段第四句: The guard rails that will be familiar to anyone who has attempted to cross a British road , for example, were an engineering solution to pedestrian safety based on models that prioritise the smooth flow of traffic.	safety 通过 guard rails 和 British roads 定位到 E 段第四句, 空格处要填改善 pedestrians (行人) 的一个名词, 对应原文 solution to pedestrian safety, 因此答案是 safety
8	pedestrians;	E 段第四句后半部分: ...for example, were an engineering solution to pedestrian safety based on models that prioritise the smooth flow of traffic.	traffic 本题接上题, is not disrupted 对应 smooth, 因此答案是 traffic
9	access points; encouraged to cross;	E 段第五句话后半部分: ...and slow down their progress across the road by using staggered access points to divide the crossing into two - one for each carriageway.	carriageway 通过 access points 定位到 E 段第五句, cross one 对应到 one for each carriageway, 因此答案是 carriageway
10	psychological difficulties;	E 段第六句前半部分: In doing so they make crossing feel longer, introducing psychological barriers greatly impacting those that are the least	mobile 通过 psychological difficulties 定位到 E 段第六句 psychological barriers, less 对应 least, 所以答案是mobile

		mobile...	
11	cross the road;	E 段第六句后半部分: ...and encouraging others to make dangerous crossing to get around the guard rails.	dangerous 本题接上题, cross the road 对应 crossing to get around the guard rails, 空格部分为填空题, 因此答案为 dangerous
12	separate; and;	E 段第七句: they divide communities and decrease opportunities for healthy transport.	communities 通过 separate 找到对应 divide, 空格处填名词, 因此答案为 communities
13	and; transport	E 段第七句: they divide communities and decrease opportunities for healthy transport .	healthy 本题接上题, 通过 and 和 transport 定位, 空格处填形容词, 因此答案为 healthy

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
urban	adj.	城市的; 都市的	consumption	n.	消耗; 消费
impact	n./v.	巨大影响; 冲击	assumption	n.	假定; 假设
sustainable	adj.	可持续的	solely	adv.	只; 单独地
account for		(数量或比例上) 占; 解释, 说明	quantitative	adj.	量化的; 定量的
radical	adj.	根本的; 彻底的	distribution	n.	分配; 供应
stimulate	v.	刺激; 使兴奋	choreographer	n.	编舞者
suffer	v.	受折磨; 遭受	blueprint	n.	蓝图
medieval	adj.	中世纪的	intimate	adj.	密切关系的; 温馨的
conceive	v.	想象; 构想	detach	v.	脱离; 挣脱
complexity	n.	复杂性; 难题	drawback	n.	缺点; 不利条件
illustrate	v.	说明, 解释	prevalent	adj.	流行的; 普遍存在的
pedestrian	n.	行人; 步行者	take into account		考虑到; 把... 计算在内;

awning	n.	遮阳篷, 雨篷	logical	adj.	符合逻辑的; 按照逻辑的
intuitive	adj.	直觉的; 易懂的	efficiency	n.	效率; 效能
prioritise	v.	给予... 优先权	staggered	adj.	交错的; 错开的
carriageway	n.	车行道; 行车道	barrier	n.	障碍; 阻力
disruption	n.	中断; 扰乱	fundamental	adj.	基础的; 根本的
tackle	v.	处理; 对付	aesthetic	adj.	审美的; 美学的;
implication	n.	含意; 暗指	cognitive	adj.	感知的; 认识的
outcome	n.	结果	abstract	n./adj.	抽象的; 抽象(派)的 (文献等的)摘要, 概要
expertise	n.	专门技能; 专长;	improvise	v.	临时做; 即兴创作
instant	adj.	立刻的; 速食的	scale	n.	范围, 程度

同义转换

1. 提议、建议: propose = suggest
2. 忽略: ignore = fail to take into account
3. 移除、取消: remove = reverse
4. 方式、方法: measure = solution
5. 困难、障碍: barriers = difficulties
6. 分割、分离: separate = divide

难句解析

1. A 段: Transportation is estimated to account for 30% of energy consumption in most of the world's most developed nations, so lowering the need for energy-using vehicles is essential for decreasing the environmental impact of mobility.

- 语言点: 句子是因果关系句, 以 so 来连接。account for 后面常跟数据来表示占比 is essential for 指对……是至关重要的。
- 参考译文: 据估计, 在世界上大多数最发达国家, 交通运输占能源消耗的 30%, 因此降低对能源汽车的需求对于减少交通对环境的影响至关重要。

2. A 段: Engineers are tasked with changing how we travel round cities through urban design, but the engineering industry still works on the assumptions that led to the creation of the energy-consuming transport

systems we have now: the emphasis placed solely on efficiency, speed, and quantitative data.

- 语言点：这句话的难点在于修饰成分过长，**assumption** 后跟着 **that** 引导的从句修饰，**energy-consuming transport systems** 后省略了 **that**。
- 参考译文：工程师的任务是通过城市设计来改变我们在城市中的出行方式，但工程行业仍然致力于引起我们现在所拥有的高能耗交通系统产生的假设：只强调效率、速度和数量数据。

佳句赏析及应用

1. B 段：That **is not** to suggest everyone should dance their way to work, however healthy and happy it might make us, **but** rather that the techniques used by choreographers to experiment with and design movement in dance could provide engineers with tools to stimulate new ideas in city-making.

- 参考译文：这并不是说每个人都应该按照自己的跳舞方式去工作，不管这会让我们多么健康和快乐，而是说编舞们在舞蹈中试验和设计动作的技巧可以为工程师们提供激发城市建设中的新思想的工具。
- 应用：What matters most **is not** individual ability **but** cooperation.

2. D 段：They **failed to take into account that** purpose-built street cafes could not operate in the hot sun without the protective awnings common in older buildings

- 参考译文：他们没有考虑到，没有老旧建筑中常见的防护雨篷，专门建造的街边咖啡馆就无法在烈日下营业。
- 应用：They **failed to take into account that** players cannot get high scores without taking enough rest.

Passage 2 Should we try to bring extinct species back to life?

文章特点

标题	我们应该设法使灭绝的物种复生吗?
体裁	议论文
话题类别	生物类
难度	中等

考题解析

Questions 14-17 Matching (段落信息配对)

14. a reference to how further disappearance of multiple species could be avoided

参考译文	提及如何避免多种物种的进一步灭绝
解题关键词	further disappearance; multiple species
答案	F
段落对应处	F 段第三句: She prefers to focus...to fully understand why various species went extinct ...how can we use it to make genetic modifications which could prevent mass extinctions in the future .
解析	文中 use it 中 it 指代上半句的 emerging technology,而题干中的 further disappearance of multiple species...avoided 与原文的 prevent mass extinction in the future 相对应。

15. explanation of a way of reproducing an extinct animal using the DNA of only that species

参考译文	解释了一种仅用该物种的 DNA 来繁殖已灭绝动物的方法
解题关键词	DNA; only that species
答案	A
段落对应处	A 段第五句: The basic premise involves using cloning technology to turn the DNA of extinct animals into a fertilised embryo, which is carried by the nearest relative still in existence...
解析	文章对应句当中的 turn the DNA of extinct animals into a fertilised embryo(受精胚胎)意味着该胚胎中只包含了 the DNA of extinct animals , 与题干 using the DNA of only that species 相对应。

16. reference to a habitat which has suffered following the extinction of a species

参考译文	提及一个因某个物种灭绝而受到破坏的栖息地
解题关键词	a habitat; suffered
答案	D
段落对应处	D 段第四句和第五句: Since the disappearance of this key species, ecosystems in the eastern US have suffered , as...This has left forests stagnant and therefore unwelcoming to the plants and animals....
解析	题目中 following the extinction of a species 与原文中 Since the disappearance of this key species 相对应, 题干中 a habitat which has suffered 与原文 ecosystems...suffered , as...This has left forests stagnant and therefore unwelcoming 相对应。

17. mention of the exact point at which a particular species became extinct

参考译文	提出一个特定物种灭绝的确切时间点
解题关键词	exact point; a particular species
答案	A
段落对应处	A 段第三句: Sadly, the passenger pigeon's existence came to an end on 1 September 1914 , when the last living specimen died at Cincinnati Zoo.
解析	根据题干 exact point 预判定位一个具体的时间点, 同时, 原文中的 the passenger pigeon 与题干的 a particular species 相对应, 题干中 became extinct 是对原文中 existence came to an end 的同义替换。

Questions 18-22 Summary (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
18	woolly mammoth; Professor George Church; tundra	E 段第三句: By pinpointing which genetic traits made it possible for mammoths to survive the icy climate of the tundra , the project's goal...	genetic traits 通过标题中的 woolly mammoth 定位到 E 段, 题目中 identify 与原文中 pinpointing 相对应, enable 与原文中的 made it possible 相对应, 可以看出题干横向上应填

			enable 的主语，对应到原文即为 genetic traits。
19	Asian elephants; physical adaptations	E 段第四句和第五句: 'My highest ... Asian elephant ,' says Church, '.... Necessary adaptations would include smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra insulating fat, all for the purpose of reducing heat loss in the tundra, ...'	heat loss 题目中 to minimise...不定式表达目的，相当于原文中 for the purpose of reducing..., minimise 与 reduce 为同义词，故填 heat loss。
20	thicker hair	E 段第五句: Necessary adaptations would include smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra insulating fat , all for the purpose of...	ears 题目中 the mammoth-like features of thicker hair 与横线上的内容应为并列关系, smaller ears 和 ears of a reduced size 属于同义替换。
21	thicker hair	E 段第五句: Necessary adaptations would include smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra insulating fat , all for the purpose of...	fat/insulating fat 题目中 the mammoth-like features of thicker hair 与 20 题和 21 题需填写内容同为并列关系。题目中的 more 与 extra 属于同义替换，故横线应填 fat 或 insulating fat。
22	Repopulating the tundra; environment; temperature	E 段第六句: This repopulation of the tundra and boreal forests of Eurasia and North America with large mammals could also be a useful factor in reducing carbon emissions - elephants punch holes through...	emissions/carbon emissions 题目中的 have an impact on 与原文中的 a useful factor in 相对应，题目中 decrease 与原文中的 reducing 相对应，故应填 reducing 后面的宾语。

Questions 23-26 Matching (人名观点配对)

23. Reintroducing an extinct species to its original habitat could improve the health of a particular species living there.

参考译文	将灭绝的物种重新引入其原始栖息地可以改善生活在那里的特定物种的健康状况。
文章对应处	B 段最后一句: The return of thylacines to Tasmania could help to ensure that devils are never again subjected to risks of this kind.
答案及解析	B 在 B 段中 Michael Archer 先提及了一种疾病...threatens the existence of the Tasmanian devils (威胁了袋獾的生存), 后面 The return of thylacines ...are never again subjected to risks of this kind (袋狼的回归保证了袋獾不会再承受这样的风险) 与题干意思相对应。

24. It is important to concentrate on the causes of an animal's extinction.

参考译文	专注于研究动物灭绝的原因是很重要的。
文章对应处	F 段第三句: She prefers to focus the debate on how this emerging technology could be used to fully understand why various species went extinct in the first place, and ...
答案及解析	C 文中的 focus...on 与题干中的 concentrate on 属于同义词组, why various species went extinct 与题干的 causes of an animal's extinction 相对应。

25. A species brought back from extinction could have an important beneficial impact on the vegetation of its habitat.

参考译文	一个从灭绝中复活过来的物种可能对其栖息地的植被产生重要的有益影响。
文章对应处	D 段最后一句: According to Novak, a hybridised band-tailed pigeon, with the added nesting habits of a passenger pigeon, could, in theory, re-establish that forest disturbance, thereby creating a habitat necessary for a great many other native species to thrive .
答案及解析	A 文中的 creating a habitat necessary for a great many other native species to thrive (为许多其他本地物种的繁衍创造了必要的栖息地) 与题干的 have an important beneficial impact on the vegetation of its habitat 相对应。

26. Our current efforts at preserving biodiversity are insufficient.

参考译文	我们目前在保护生物多样性上的努力是不够的。
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文章对应处	F 段最后一句: she continues. 'We know that what we are doing today is not enough, and ...'
答案及解析	C 题干中的 current 与原文 today 相对应, 题干 insufficient 与原文 not enough 属于同义替换。

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
legendary	adj.	传说的; 传奇的	resistance	n.	抵抗力; 抵抗
potentially	adv.	潜在地; 可能地	pinpoint	v.	确定; 查明
flock	n.	群	tundra	n.	冻原
ambitious	adj.	雄心勃勃的	preserve	v.	保护; 维持
premise	n.	前提; 假定	adaptation	n.	适应
cutting-edge technology	n.	尖端科技	insulating	adj.	隔热的; 绝缘的
trial	v.	测试; 试验	purpose	n.	目的
debilitating	adj.	使衰弱的	trait	n.	特性; 特点
syndrome	n.	综合症; 并发症	repopulation	n.	种群再分布; 种群恢复
contagious	adj.	传染性的; 蔓延的	boreal	adj.	北方的
pop up	v.	突然出现	emission	n.	排放
millennia	n.	千年; 千年期	punch	v.	开洞
is identical to	v.	和...相同; 和...一致	mitigate	v.	使缓和; 减轻
template	n.	模板; 样板	permafrost	n.	永久冻土
insertion	n.	插入; 嵌入	prospect	n.	前景
scatter	v.	散布; 驱散; 撒播;	capture	v.	引起; 俘获
hectare	n.	公顷	emerging technology	n.	新兴技术
disturbance	n.	干扰; 扰动	genetic	adj.	遗传的; 基因的
minimal	adj.	最小限度的	modification	n.	修改; 修饰
stagnant	adj.	停滞的	moral hazard	n.	道德风险; 道德危机



evolve	v.	发展；进化	calculate	v.	计算
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同义转换

1. 灭绝: existence came to an end = went extinct = died out
2. 目的是: aim to = for the purpose of
3. 大量的: in vast numbers = significant numbers of = a great many
4. 承担风险: be subjected to risks = take some risks

难句解析

1. 第一段: Flying in vast numbers across North America, with potentially many millions within a single flock, their migration was once one of nature's great spectacles.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点主要是现在分词 (Flying in vast numbers across North America) 作状语, with 结构作伴随状语。
- 参考译文: 旅鸽大量飞跃北美, 每一群可能有数百万只, 它们的迁徙曾是大自然的一大奇观。

2. 第二段: He points out that in the decades since the thylacine went extinct, there has been a spread in a 'dangerously debilitating' facial tumour syndrome which threatens the existence of the Tasmanian devils, the island's other notorious resident.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点是宾语从句 (He points out that), 时间状语从句 (since the thylacine went extinct), 限制性定语从句 (which threatens the existence of the Tasmanian devils) 以及 Tasmanian devils 的同位语 the island's other notorious resident。
- 参考译文: 他指出, 袋狼灭绝后的几十年里, 一种面部肿瘤综合症蔓延开了, 这种疾病危险性极高, 会使动物逐渐衰弱, 严重威胁到岛上另一个臭名昭著的动物袋獾的生存。

佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段: Sadly, the passenger pigeon's existence **came to an end** on 1 September 1914, when the last living specimen died at Cincinnati Zoo.

- 参考译文: 令人悲伤的是, 1914 年 9 月 1 日旅鸽彻底灭绝了, 最后一只活的标本在辛辛那提动物园死亡。
- 应用: I'm just dreading when the nice summer weather finally **comes to an end**.

2. 第二段: In Australia, the thylacine, more commonly known as the Tasmanian tiger, is another extinct creature which genetic scientists **are striving to bring back to life**.



- 参考译文：在澳大利亚，袋狼，更常见的名字是塔斯马尼亚虎，是另一种已经灭绝的生物，基因科学家正在努力使其复活。
- 应用：We must **strive to** narrow the gap between rich and poor.

Passage 3 Having a laugh

文章特点

标题	笑一笑
体裁	议论文
话题类别	心理类
难度	较难

考题解析

Questions 27-31 Multiple choice (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
27	first paragraph	整个第一段	<p>C</p> <p>C 选项中 its value to science research 与第一段中最后一句...laughter and human provide psychological scientists with rich resource for studying human psychonology ranging from ...同义替换。A 选项中 impact on language 只是最后一句话中的部分内容，太片面。B 选项中 human culture 虽在第一段第二行出现，但是所表达的意思和选项中完全不同，并未提到 function 内容。D 选项也在第二行出现，但是只是在表述事实，而不是整段想要表达的内容。因此选 C。</p>
28	Charley Douglass	第二段第三行： Back in 1950, US sound engineer Charley Douglass hated dealing with the unpredictable laughter of live audiences, so started recording his own 'laugh tracks'. 到第二段	<p>A</p> <p>A 选项“他了解到在小组环境中享受幽默的重要性”正好与第二段第四行“增加录制的笑声只是为了让人们觉得他们一个社会场景中，例如在拥挤的剧院”同义替换。而 B 选项“他认为在家看电视的人需要别人告诉他们什么时候可以笑”，这与文章想表达的意思有偏差。C 选项“他想要他的电视剧能在社会范围层面吸引观众”虽然也提及了</p>

		结尾。	社会概念，但是却不是文中所说“增加录制的笑声只是为了让人们觉得他们一个社会场景中”所以 C 选项错误。D 选项的话定位点未提及 Charley Douglass 的喜好，所以排除。因此选 A。
29	Santa Cruz	整个第三段	B B 选项中“不同地区文化产生了一样的结果”这正好与文章第三段最后一句“结果在全世界范围都是出奇地一致...”同义替换。A 选项中“不同类别的笑声”以及 C 选项“不同的学术科目的数量”以及 D 选项中“记录很多种人的笑声”这些都不是研究中最重要点，因此选 B。
30	San Diego	整个第四段	B 第四段整个段落都在描写 UCSD 的实验。而其中 C 选项，彼此没有见过的参与者成为了朋友，整个段落都未提及。D 选项，有的参与者不能笑，与实验中大家需要发出主导性或者顺从的笑内容有矛盾。而 A 选项中描述参与者内心不安情绪，这在实验中并未提及参与者内心感受，所以排除。B 选项中---参与者交换了角色，这个是在第四段倒数第五行中写道：当每位学生轮流嘲笑彼此，使用温和的有侮辱性的绰号时，他们的笑声会被记录下来。所以 B 选项中“互换角色”成立，因此选 B。
31	fifth paragraph	整个第五段	D 第五段的研究描述中讲到，相比发生顺从笑容的人，发出主导性笑容的人会被认为社会地位更高。低社会地位的人如果发出主导性笑容的话也会被评为社会地位高的人。所以 A 选项，主导性笑容是由高社会地位的人或者低社会地位的人发出

			<p>的已经非常明显了，这和文章描述相悖，所以排除。B 选项，拥有权利的低社会地位的人仍然会发出顺从性笑容，文中未提及相关描述，不选。C 选项，低地位的人和高地位的人顺从笑容都是一样的，文中也未提及。D 选项，高地位的人可以从他笑的方式中判断出来，这个与第五段最后一句“无论发出主导性笑容还是顺从性笑容，高社会地位的人都会被认为拥有较高社会地位”内容同义替换，因此选 D。</p>
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Questions 32-34 Summary (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
32	Australian National University; three videos,	通过 Australian National University 定位到第六段，再通过“video”定位到第六段第六行	<p>F</p> <p>问题：每一个 video 设计来产生不同种类的 ____。所填词性为名词，根据定位点句子“...watch a video clip eliciting either humor, contentment, or neural feelings”所以需要填能够和“幽默，开心，感觉”同义替换的单词，所以“emotion 情感”入选。因此选 F。</p>
33	video, task	定位在第七段第五行	<p>H</p> <p>题目：看____的 video 的人在完成任务时坚持时间更长，也比其他两组更努力地完成任务。所填词性为形容词，“longer”与文章中的第七段第六行的“spending more time working on the task”同义替换，需要填的单词为“Mr. Beans-憨豆先生”的同义替换，所以选“amusing 有趣的”video。因此选 H。</p>
34	second study,	第八段第二句	<p>C</p> <p>题目：在第二个研究中，要求完成____的任务的参与者产生</p>

			的结果是一样的。所填词性为形容词，第八段第二句中说，看幽默的 video 的人愿意花更多时间在无聊的工作中。而这个结果和第 33 题中描述的实验结果是一样的。所以需要选的是“tedious 无聊的”单词的同义词，“boring”入选。因此选 C。
35	Cheng and Lu Wang	第九段第一句	D 题目：幽默不仅减少___而且能帮助构建社会性的连接。所填词性为名词，题目中的“reduce”正好和文章中的“relieve”同义替换，题目中的“build social connections”和文章中的“facilitate social relationships”同义替换，所以需要选和文章词汇“stress”同义替换的单词，“anxiety”入选，因此选 D。
36	无	根据顺序原则定位在文章最后一句	E 根据题目“not only...but also”定位在最后一句中“more importantly, energising”所以所填单词形容词，且为“energising”的同义替换词，“stimulating”入选。因此选 E。

Questions 37-40 YES/ NO/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

37. Participants in the Santa Cruz study were more accurate at identifying the laughs of friends than those of strangers.

参考译文	与识别陌生人的笑声相比，Santa Cruz 实验中的参加者能更准确地识别朋友的笑声。
考点词	more accurate at identifying the laughs of friends than those of strangers.
定位词	Santa Cruz, participants
文章对应处	文章第三段第三句和第四句： Participants were asked whether they thought the people laughing were friends or strangers. On average, the results are remarkably consistent...

答案及解析	<p>NOT GIVEN</p> <p>定位点句子意思：实验参与者需辨别是朋友还是陌生人的笑声，而最后结果是基本上全球范围都是一致的。所以句子中并未对猜测的准确度进行对比，只是强调全世界的调查结果都是一样的，因此为 NOT GIVEN。</p>
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38. The researchers in the San Diego study were correct in their predictions regarding the behaviour of the high-status individuals.

参考译文	San Diego 实验中研究者对于高地位的人的行为预测是正确的。
考点词	were correct in their predictions
定位词	San Diego study
文章对应处	<p>文章第四段第五句：</p> <p>Analysis revealed that, as expected, high-status individuals produced more dominant laughs and</p>
答案及解析	<p>YES</p> <p>文中第四段第五句中 as expected（正如预测所说）就和题目中的 correct in their prediction（他们的预测是正确的）是同义替换，且后半句就是在讲 high-status individuals 行为的描述。因此为 YES。</p>

39. The participants in the Australia National University study were given a fixed amount of time to complete the task focusing on employee profiles.

参考译文	澳大利亚国立大学实验中的参与者有固定的时间来完成专注雇员简历的工作。
考点词	were given a fixed amount of time
定位词	Australia National University, employee profiles
文章对应处	<p>第七段第二行：</p> <p>The students then completed a task requiring persistence in which they were asked to guess the potential performance of employees based on provided profiles, and were told that making 10 correct assessments in a row would lead to a win...Participants were allowed to quit the task at any point.</p>
答案及解析	<p>NO</p> <p>定位点讲到实验要求参与者完成一个需要恒心的任务---根据员工的简介猜测其未来的表现...到第七段第四行描写参与者可以在任何时间点停止任务。所以参与者是没有固定时间来完成任务的，因此选 NO。</p>

40. Cheng and Wang's conclusions were in line with established notions regarding task performance.

参考译文	陈和王的结论与任务表现相关的既定的观点相同。
考点词	in line with
定位词	Cheng and Wang's conclusions
文章对应处	最后一段 'Although humour has been found to help relieve stress and facilitate social relationships, the traditional view of task performance implies that individuals should avoid things such as humour that may distract them from the accomplishment of task goals,' Cheng and Wang conclude. 'We suggest that humour is not only enjoyable but more importantly, energising.'
答案及解析	NO 从定位点句子可以看出，尽管传统观点... 但是我们觉得幽默...。从这里看出陈和王的观点与传统观点是不一致的。因此选 NO。

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
stimuli	n.	刺激，刺激物	chimp	n.	黑猩猩
bonobo	n.	倭猩猩	neuroscience	n.	神经科学
perception	n.	知觉，感知；见解，	evolution	n.	进化，演变，发展
unpredictable	adj.	无法预言的	sample	n.	样本
diverse	adj.	不同的	indigenous	adj.	土生土长的
tribe	n.	部落	city-dweller	n.	城市居民
consistent	adj.	一致的	code	n.	密码
complex	adj.	复杂的	hierarchy	n.	阶级，等级制度
high-status	adj.	高社会地位的	dominant	adj.	首要的，主导的
submissive	adj.	顺从的	randomly	adv.	随机地
fraternity	n.	群体，同仁	tease	v.	戏弄，取消
mildly	adv.	轻微地，稍微地	insulting	adj.	侮辱的，冒犯的
pitch	n.	场地，球场	variable	adj.	多变的，易变的
versus	prep.	对抗	context	n.	背景，上下文
rate	v.	评价，评估	hypothesis	n.	假说，假设

respite	n.	暂停, 暂缓	tedious	adj.	冗长的, 单调的
facilitate	v.	促进, 促使	replenishment	n.	补充, 补给
recruit	v.	吸收, 征募	ostensibly	adj.	表面的, 宣称的
cross out		划掉, 删掉	clip	n.	夹子, 电影片段
elicit	v.	引出, 探出	contentment	n.	满意, 满足
factual	adj.	事实的 真实的	persistence	n.	坚持, 契而不舍
profile	n.	简介, 侧影	assessment	n.	评价, 看法
consecutive	adj.	连续不断的	quit	v.	停止, 戒掉
replicate	v.	复制	multiplication	n.	增加, 乘
by hand		手工	relieve	v.	解除, 减轻
stress	n.	精神压力, 紧张	distract	v.	转移, 分心
accomplishment	n.	成就, 成绩	energising	adj.	有干劲的

同义转换

1. 无聊的: tedious = boring
2. 焦虑: anxiety = stress
3. 有干劲的: stimulating = energising
4. 既定的观点: traditional view = established notion

难句解析

1. 第四段: A team led by Christopher Oveis from the University of California, San Diego, found that high-status individuals had different laughs from low-status individuals, and that strangers' judgements of an individual's social status were influenced by the dominant or submissive quality of their laughter.

● 语言点: 这句话的语言点主要宾语从句 (found that), 句中引导两个宾语从句由 and 连接。

● 参考译文: 加州大学圣地亚哥分校的 Christopher Oveis 领导的团队发现高社会地位的人和低社会地位的人的笑声不一样, 而且陌生人对于人的社会地位的判断受到其笑声的主导性或者顺序性特征的影响。

2. 第四段: In their study, 48 male college students were randomly assigned to groups of four, with each group composed of two low-status members, who had just joined their college fraternity group, and two high-status members, older students who had been active in the fraternity for at least two years.

- 语言点：这句话的语言点是两个定语从句 (**who that**)，以及伴随状语 (**with**)。
- 参考译文：在他们的研究中，48 位男性大学生被随机分配为四组，每一组由刚刚参加大学联谊会的两位低地位成员以及在大学联谊会中一直活跃的两位高地位成员组成。

佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段：Like other human emotions and expressions, laughter and humour provide psychological scientists with rich resources for studying human psychology, **ranging from** the development of language to the neuroscience of social perception.

- 参考译文：和其他人类情感表达一样，笑声和幽默为心理科学家提供了研究人类心理的丰富资源，从研究语言的发展到研究社会认知的神经心理学。
- 应用：Accommodation **ranges from** tourist class **to** luxury hotels.

2. 第四段：Researchers have also found that different types of laughter **serve as** codes to complex human social hierarchies.

- 参考译文：研究者也发现了不同类别的笑声可用作解开复杂人类社会阶级的密码。
- 应用：The sofa will **serve as** a bed for a night or two.

Test 3

Passage 1 Henry Moore (1898-1986)

文章特点

标题	亨利·摩尔 (1898-1986)
体裁	说明文
话题类别	人物介绍
难度	简单

考题解析

Questions 1-7 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

1. On leaving school, Moore did what his father wanted him to do.

参考译文	离开学校后，摩尔做了父亲想让他做的事。
考点词	complied with
定位词	After leaving school; father
文章对应处	文章第二段的第四句： After leaving school , Moore hoped to become a sculptor, but instead he complied with his father's wish that he train as a schoolteacher.
答案及解析	TRUE 首先根据题目中的 On leaving school 定位到文中的第一段。第一段主要简单的描述了摩尔的家庭背景，重点是提到了父亲对他的期许。考察 comply with 的意思即照做、遵守。根据文中...he complied with is father's wish...他遵从了父亲的愿望成为了一名老师，故判断本题是 TRUE。

2. Moore began studying sculpture in his first term at the Leeds School of Art.

参考译文	摩尔在利兹艺术学院的第一学期开始学习雕塑。
考点词	appointed; first term
定位词	Leeds School of Art; first year
文章对应处	文章第二段前三句： After the war, Moore enrolled at the Leeds School of Art , where he studied for two year. In his first year , he spent most of his time drawing. Although he wanted to study sculpture, no teacher was appointed until his second year.
答案及解析	FALSE 首先根据题目中的 in his first term at the Leeds School of Art 定位到文中的第二段。文章第二段描述了摩尔在利兹艺术学院的时候

	光。根据描述信息，我们知道他在利兹艺术学院的第一年大部分时间都在画画，虽然他想学习雕塑，但直到第二年才有老师被任命。所以，此题判断为 FALSE。
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3. When Moore started at the Royal College of Art, its reputation for teaching sculpture was excellent.

参考译文	当摩尔开始在皇家艺术学院工作时，该学院在教授雕塑方面有很高的声誉。
考点词	reputation; excellent
定位词	Royal College of Art
文章对应处	文章第二段最后两句 At the end of that year, he passed the sculpture examination and was awarded a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. In September 1921, he moved to London and began three years of advanced study in sculpture.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 根据 Royal College of Art 定位到文章第二段最后两句，文中只提到他通过了雕塑考试，并获得了伦敦皇家艺术学院的奖学金。1921 年 9 月，他搬到伦敦，开始了三年的雕刻高级学习。并没有关于皇家艺术学院的任何描述，因此判断本题是 NOT GIVEN。

4. Moore became aware of ancient sculpture as a result of visiting London museums.

参考译文	参观了伦敦的博物馆后，摩尔开始对古代雕塑感兴趣。
考点词	become aware of; discover
定位词	London museums; ancient sculpture
文章对应处	文章第三段前两句 ...Moore visited many of the London museums , particularly the British Museum, which had a wide-ranging collection of ancient sculpture . During these visits, he discovered the power and beauty of ancient Egyptian and African sculpture.
答案及解析	TRUE 根据题目中的 London museum 定位到文章第三段。文中提到摩尔参观了伦敦的许多博物馆，那里收藏了大量的古代雕塑。在这些访问中，他发现了古埃及和非洲雕塑的力量和美丽。考察 be aware of 是意识到、觉察到的意思。根据题目描述，摩尔确实在参观了伦敦的博物馆后，对古代雕塑产生了兴趣，与文中描述相符，故判断本题是 TRUE。

5. The Trocadero Museum's Mayan sculpture attracted a lot of public interest.

参考译文	特罗卡迪罗博物馆的玛雅雕塑吸引了许多公众的兴趣。
考点词	attracted; public interest
定位词	Trocadero Museum; Mayan sculpture
文章对应处	文章第四段的第二句和第四句 When he visited the Trocadero Museum in Paris, he was impressed by a cast of a Mayan sculpture of the rain spirit... Moore became fascinated with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 首先根据题目中的 Trocadero Museum's Mayan sculpture 定位到文章第四段。根据文中信息，我们了解到摩尔参观特罗卡迪罗博物馆时对一尊玛雅雕像印象深刻，认为它具有其他石雕所没有的力量，并没有提到其他公众，故判断本题是 NOT GIVEN。

6. Moore thought the Mayan sculpture was similar in certain respects to other stone sculptures.

参考译文	摩尔认为，玛雅雕塑在某些方面与其他石雕相似。
考点词	similar; no other stone sculpture possessed
定位词	other stone sculpture
文章对应处	文章第四段的第四句 Moore became fascinated with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed.
答案及解析	FALSE 从文章第四段我们了解摩尔对玛雅雕塑很感兴趣。定位到第四句，他认为那座石雕具有其他石雕没有的力量和创造力，因此与题意正好相反，故判断本题是 FALSE。

7. The artists who belonged to Unit One wanted to make modern art and architecture more popular.

参考译文	第一单元的艺术家们想让现代艺术和建筑更受欢迎。
考点词	merits; emerging
定位词	modern art and architecture
文章对应处	文章第五段的最后一句 The aim of the group was to convince the English public of the merits of the emerging international movement in modern art and architecture .
答案及解析	TRUE 首先根据题目中的 Unit One 定位到文章第五段。第五段最后一

	句提到艺术家们的目标是说服英国公众，让大家知道现代艺术和建筑的价值，言外之意就是他们想让现代艺术和建筑更受欢迎，故判断本题是 TURE。
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Questions 8-13 Table (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
8	大定位: the Royal College 小定位: There were calls	第六段最后一句: There were calls for his resignation from the Royal College... he left to start a sculpture department at the Chelsea School of Art in London.	resignation 先用 the Royal College 定大范围对应原文第六段，最后一句 he left...和题目中他离开了皇家学院相对应。文中 There were calls 表明大家让他离职的呼声很高，那么也就意味着他被催促着递交辞呈，然后离开皇家学院。故所填的名词就是 resignation。
9	大定位: 1940s 小定位: focus on drawing, shortage	第八段第二句: A shortage of materials forced him to focus on drawing.	materials 根据题目中的 1940s 定位到文中第八段。可以从题目中 Moore turns to drawing because...了解到要填的是摩尔开始画画的原因，进而定位到第二句话。题目中的 are not readily available 和文中 shortage 意思相近，故 materials 就是本题的答案。
10	大定位: 1940s 小定位: In 1942, he returned to Castleford, sketches	第八段最后一句: In 1942, he returned to Castleford to make a series of sketches of the miners who worked there.	miners 文章开头提到 Castleford 是摩尔的家乡，根据题目 While visiting his hometown 可以定位到第八段的最后一句，说他回到 Castleford, 为在那里工作的矿工画了一系列素描。文中的 sketches 是草图的意思跟题目中的 drawings 相对应，故本题的答案为 miners。
11	大定位: 1940s 小定位:	第九段第一句: In 1944, Harlow, a town near London,	family 本题同样是定位在 1940s 阶段，承接上一题。题目中提到摩尔

	In 1944, offered, a sculpture	offered Moore a commission for a sculpture depicting a family .	被雇用，从而定位到第九段第一句 offered Moore a commission for... 这意味着摩尔被雇用去做一些事情，正是本题要填的具体的工作内容，即为一个家庭做个雕塑，答案是 family 。
12	大定位： 1940s 小定位： Moore's work, became available	第九段倒数第二句： In this way, Moore's work became available to collectors all over the world.	collectors 根据题目中的 Moore's work 可以定位到第九段，因为第九段提到了许多关于摩尔的铜铸泥人的内容。从题目我们能判断出要填的是谁开始买他的作品。文中的 became available to 与题目中 start to buy 相呼应，故答案为 collectors 。
13	大定位： 1940s 小定位： boost, enabled, ambitious projects	第九段最后一句： The boost to his income enabled him to take on ambitious projects and start working on the scale he felt his sculpture demanded.	income 根据题目中的 ambitious sculptures 定位到第九段最后一句。 make it possible 意为有可能和题目中 enable 相对应， boost to his income 代表收入增加从而使摩尔能做更加有雄心的作品。因此本题填入 income 。

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
sculptor	n.	雕刻家	comply	v.	遵守；顺从
abandon	v.	遗弃；放弃	enroll	v.	登记；注册
sculpture	n.	雕塑	appoint	v.	任命；委派
wide-ranging	adj.	广泛的	ancient	adj.	古代的
primitive	adj.	原始的；远古的	tradition	n.	传统
impress	v.	给人印象	reclining	adj.	倾斜的
fascinated	adj.	着迷的	carve	v.	雕刻

depiction	v.	描写; 叙述	recognition	n.	承认; 赞誉
instructor	n.	指导书; 教员	convince	v.	说服; 使信服
emerging	adj.	新兴的	architecture	n.	建筑学
abstract	adj.	抽象的	exhibition	n.	展览
enthusiastically	adv.	热心地	notorious	adj.	声名狼藉的
resignation	n.	辞职	expire	v.	期满; 终止
inclination	n.	倾向; 爱好	radical	adj.	激进的
sketchbook	n.	写生簿; 随笔集	resemblance	n.	相似之处
shortage	n.	短缺; 不足	sketch	n.	草图
studio	n.	工作室	commission	n.	佣金; 服务费
bronze	n.	青铜; 青铜制品	boost	n.	推动; 增加
critic	n.	评论家	revolutionary	adj.	革命的
harsh	adj.	严厉的; 粗糙的	angular	adj.	有角的; 生硬的
menace	n.	威胁; 恐吓	figure	n.	人物
appreciation	n.	欣赏	acclaim	v.	称赞

同义转换

1. 发现、发觉: discover = become aware of
2. 着迷、感兴趣: became fascinated with = attracted a lot of interest
3. 缺少、未获得: a shortage of = are not readily available
4. 草图、简笔画: sketches = a type of simple drawing
5. 给佣金、被雇用: offered a commission = be employed
6. 使能够、使有可能: enable = make it possible

难句解析

1. 第一段: After leaving school, Moore hoped to become a sculptor, but instead he complied with his father's wish that he train as a schoolteacher.

- 语言点: 这个句子语言点在于 but 作为转折连词连接两个句子, 后半句包含了一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 father's wish。
- 参考译文: 离开学校后, 摩尔希望成为一名雕塑家, 但他顺从了父亲的愿望, 成为了一名教师。

2. 第三段: Alongside the instruction he received at the Royal College, Moore visited many of the London museums, particularly the British Museum, which had a wide-ranging collection of ancient sculpture.

- 语言点: 这个句子语言点在于定语从句 (which had a wide-ranging collection

of ancient sculpture), 用来解释说明伦敦博物馆的特点, 以及插入语 (particularly the British Museum)。“alongside”表示“在……的同时”。

- 参考译文: 在皇家学院接受指导期间, 摩尔还参观了伦敦的许多博物馆, 尤其是大英博物馆, 那里收藏了大量的古代雕塑。

佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段: After leaving school, Moore hoped to become a sculptor, but instead he **complied with** his father's wish that he train as a schoolteacher.

- 参考译文: 离开学校后, 摩尔希望成为一名雕塑家, 但他顺从了父亲的愿望成为了一名教师。

- 应用: Some beaches had failed to **comply with** environmental regulations.

2. 第三段: During these visits, he discovered the **power and beauty of** ancient Egyptian and African sculpture

- 参考译文: 在这些访问期间, 他发现了古埃及和非洲雕塑的力量和美丽。

- 应用: These stunning pictures give a unique perspective of the **power and beauty** of volcanoes.

Passage 2 The Desolenator: producing clean water

文章特点

标题	Desolenator 装置:生产清洁水
体裁	说明文
话题类别	商业类
难度	中等

考题解析

Questions 14-20 Matching (段落标题匹配)

题号	答案	段落对应处	解析
14	iii	A 段第一句和第二句: William Janssen was impressed with the basic rooftop solar heating systems... Two decades later Janssen developed that basic idea he saw in Southeast Asia into a portable device ...	本段第一句描述了在东南亚看到的太阳能热水器,使主人公 William Janssen 印象深刻。第二句说 20 年后, Janssen 据此发明出了一个便携设备。impressed with 和 basic idea 与选项中的 initial inspiration 对应, portable device 与选项中的 new product 对应, develop...into 用法与选项中的 from...to 对应。
15	vi	B 段第一句: ... take water from different places , such as the sea, rivers, boreholes and rain...in regions where natural groundwater reserves ... polluted ... seawater is the only water source ...	B 段第一句讲到可以净化各种水源,第二句进一步讲述其价值,比如被污染的水源也可以净化。 water from different places 对应选项中的 water from a range of sources。
16	v	C 段第二句: Its main selling point is that unlike standard desalination techniques , it doesn't require a generated power supply: just sunlight.	C 段开始描述了该设备的净水容量,第二句中的 unlike standard desalination techniques 表明下文要讲述与其他净水技术的区别。 unlike 与选项中的 different 对应, standard desalination

			techniques 与 alternatives 对应。
17	x	D 段第一句和第二句： ...at least two-thirds of the world's population lives with severe water scarcity ... by 2030 half of the world's population will be living with water stress ...	D 段第一句讲到至少全球 2/3 的人口每年至少有一个月会面临缺水问题。第二句 Janssen 指出到 2030 年全球一半人口面临用水压力。 two-thirds of the world's population 和 half of the world's population 对应选项中的 the number of people。 Water scarcity 和 water stress 对应选项中 water shortages。
18	iv	E 段第一句： ...a wide variety of users - from homeowners in the developing world ...to people living off the grid in rural parts of the US .	E 段开头就说该设备瞄准了各种各样的用户，从发展中国家到发达国家的不同人群。下文是具体展开。 a wide variety of users 对应选项中 The range of potential customers。
19	viii	F 段第一句、第二句和第三句： Prices will vary according to where it is bought . In the developing world ... depend on what deal aid organisations can negotiate . In developed countries ... \$1,000 (£685) a unit ...	F 段第一句表明价格不固定。第二句第三句分别介绍在发展中国家和发达国家的定价情况。说明该设备并不单纯追求利润。
20	i	G 段第二句： It has raised £340,000 in funding so far.	G 段第二句讲到该公司已募集到了多少资金。raised...in funding 对应选项中的 getting the finance。

Questions 21-26 Summary (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
21	different locations	C 段第三句: It measures	wheels

		120 cm by 90 cm, and is easy to transport, thanks to its two wheels.	这一题中间的是该设备可以用于很多地方的原因。C 段第三句说该设备很容易运输, 因为有 2 个轮子。thanks to its two wheels 对应题干的 as it has..., 因此填 wheels。
22	pipe, solar panel	C 段第四句: Water enters through a pipe , and flows as a thin film between a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel , where it is heated by the sun.	film 这一题是问水进入管道后, 以怎样的形式流动到太阳能面板上。C 段第四句说 flows as a thin film。Water enters through a pipe 对应题干 water is fed into a pipe, over a solar panel 对应 between...and the surface of a solar panel。因此填 film。
23	particles, caught	C 段第七句: The device has a very simple filter to trap particles , and this can easily be shaken to remove them.	filter 题目问的是抓住水中颗粒物的工具。根据 C 段第七句可知, 该设备有过滤器。particles...are caught 对应 trap particles。因此填 filter。
24	tube, comes out	C 段第八句: There are two tubes for liquid coming out : one for the waste - salt from seawater, fluoride, etc. - and another for the distilled water.	waste 这一题问的是净化后的水从一个管子中流出, 另一个管子里流出的是什么。根据 C 段第八句, 一个管子用于废弃物, 另一个管子用于净化后的水。distilled water 对应 purified water。因此填 waste。
25	screen, displays	C 段第九句: The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen and transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary.	performance 这一题是在问设备屏幕上显示什么。根据 C 段第九句, 设备的性能表现会显示在 LCD 屏幕上。displays 对应 shown。因此填 performance。
26	transmits, requires	C 段第九句: The performance of the unit	servicing 这一题是问设备信息会传输到

		is shown on an LCD screen and transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary .	公司后，以便公司需要进行什么样的工作。when necessary 对应 requires。 因此填 servicing。
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词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
be impressed with		使留下印象	enormous	adj.	巨大的
heating	n.	供暖系统	The Gulf		海湾、波斯湾地区
absorb	v.	吸收	produce	v.	生产
domestic	adj.	家庭的	litre	n.	升（容量）
decade	n.	十年	per day		每天
portable	adj.	便于携带的	standard	n.	标准的
device	n.	设备	technique	n.	方法、技术
purify	v.	净化	require	v.	需要
operate	v.	运行	supply	n.	供应
mobile	adj.	可移动的	measure	v.	测量
desalination	n.	去除污物、脱盐	transport	v.	运输
borehole	n.	钻孔、开口	wheel	n.	车轮、轮子
consumption	n.	消费、消耗	enter	v.	进入
particularly	adv.	尤其	film	n.	薄层
reserve	n.	自然保护区	solar panel		太阳能面板
pollute	v.	污染	be converted to		被转换为
available	adj.	可获得的	filter	n.	过滤器
sustainable	adj.	可持续的	trap	v.	困住
large-scale		大规模的	scarcity	n.	缺乏
processing	n.	处理、加工	exceed	v.	超过
be confronted with		面对	afford	v.	支付得起

同义转换

1. 净水: distilled water = purified water
2. 筹集资金: finance = raise...in funding

3. 需要: require... = provide... when necessary

难句解析

1. A 段: Travelling around Thailand in the 1990s, William Janssen was impressed with the basic rooftop solar heating systems that were on many homes, where energy from the sun was absorbed by a plate and then used to heat water for domestic use.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点主要是非谓语动词 (travelling around Thailand in the 1990s), travelling 现在分词表伴随或结果, 这里表伴随, 主人公是在泰国旅游时对屋顶的太阳能热水器产生了深刻印象。
- 参考译文: 1990 年代, 威廉·詹森在泰国旅行时, 对许多房屋屋顶的太阳能供热系统印象深刻, 该板子可以吸收太阳热量, 然后加热家庭用水。

2. B 段: The Desolenator operates as a mobile desalination unit that can take water from different places, such as the sea, rivers, boreholes and rain, and purify it for human consumption.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点是并列结构的辨别, 该句的谓语动词是 operates, that 引导的定语从句修饰 unit, 从句中的并列结构是 take water... and purify it. 此外, 插入语 such as 对 places 进行补充说明。
- 参考译文: Desolenator 装置是以一个可移动的淡化装置运转, 该装置可以从大海、河流、天然出水口和雨水这些不同水源处取水, 并将水净化以供人类适用。

佳句赏析及应用

1. A 段: Two decades later Janssen **developed** that basic idea he saw in Southeast Asia **into** a portable device that uses the power from the sun to purify water.

- 参考译文: 20 年后, 詹森将他在东南亚看到的这个基本概念发展成为了一种便携设备, 该设备将利用太阳能净化水。
- 应用: Motion pictures **were to develop into** mass entertainment.

2. C 段: It measures 120 cm by 90 cm, and is easy to transport, **thanks to its two wheels**.

- 参考译文: 它的尺寸是长 120 厘米宽 90 厘米, 易于运输, 多亏了有两个轮子。
- 应用: It's **thanks to** you that he's in this mess.

Passage 3 Why fairy tales are really scary tales

文章特点

标题	为什么童话故事很可怕？
体裁	说明文
话题类别	人文类
难度	较难

考题解析

Questions 27-31 Complete each sentence with the correct ending (句子配对)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
27	无明显定位词，整篇文章都在讲 fairy tale	第一段第一行： People of every culture tell each other fairy tales but the same story often takes a variety of forms in different parts of the world.	C 通过文章可以判断，同一个故事，不同地区有不同的版本，因此选“C”。
28	Tehrani	第二段第一行： ...‘It might be what we find interesting about this story is that it’s got this survival-relevant information in it,’ says anthropologist Jamie Tehrani at Durham University in the UK. But his research suggests otherwise.	B 题干提到 Tehrani 接受童话中对生命有益的教训，原文中说到童话中包含了与生存相关的信息，而 Tehrani 对此的研究却相反，因此选 B。
29	social significance	第二段第五行： ‘We have this huge gap in our knowledge about the history and prehistory of storytelling...That hasn’t stopped anthropologists, folklorists and other	F 题干说到关于童话的社会意义的各种理论，原文中提到我们对讲故事的历史和史前史的认识有很大的差距，但各种学家还是继续解释童话在人类社会中的重要性，选 F。

		academics devising theories to explain the importance of fairy tales in human society ...	
30	Insights, development	第二段最后一句: Now Tehrani has found a way to test these ideas, borrowing a technique from evolutionary biologists 第三段第一行: To work out the evolutionary history, development and relationships among groups of organisms, biologists compare the characteristics of living species in a process called 'phylogenetic analysis'...	A 题目提到对童话发展的了解和洞察, 原文中提到了 Tehrani 借鉴生物学家的方法来研究, 所以选 A。
31	destruction, logging	第四段第二行: Checking for variants of these two tales and similar stories from Africa, East Asia and other regions , he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions	E 这道题题干提到了 Tehrani 分析的所有的童话故事, 在文章第四段看到对于不同地区的童话故事分析是以 oral 的形式记录, 与选项 E 中的 spoken 同意替换, 因此选 E。

Questions 32-36 Summary (选择)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
32	Phylogenetic analysis 58 stories	第四段: ... with 58 stories ... Once his phylogenetic analysis had established that they were indeed related, he used the same methods to	D 原文提到 Tehrani 通过系统进化分析确定它们确实是相关的有联系的, "related" 结合选项, 应该选 D links。

		explore how they have developed and altered over time.	
33	Fewest which aspects	第五段: First he tested some assumptions about which aspects of the story alter least as it evolves, indicating their importance.	F 题目中提到童话故事中什么最少那它就是最重要, 原文说到“alter least”变化最小, 所以选 F variations。
34	Contrary	第五段: Folklorists believe that what happens in a story is more central to the story than the characters in it... 第六段: However, Tehrani found no significant difference in the rate of evolution of incidents compared with that of characters. ‘Certain episodes are very stable because they are crucial to the story, but there are lots of other details that can evolve quite freely	B 题干提到故事中的, 往往会随着时间的推移而改变, 故事的中间部分似乎并不比其他部分重要。原文中第六段 Tehrani 的看法和第五段 Folklorists 的看法相反, 用了转折, “incidents” “episodes” 对应选项 B events。
35	Surprised unimportant	第七段: But the really big surprise came when he looked at the cautionary elements of the story... Yet in his analysis such elements were just as flexible as seemingly trivial details.	C 题干中提到他觉得故事中似乎提供了某种不重要的细节。“unimportant”对应原文的“trivial”, 令他惊讶的是“cautionary elements”, 所以选 C. warning
36	most important in a story's survival	第八段: The answer, it would appear, is fear -	G. horror 题干中的 most important in a story's survival 与原文

		blood-thirsty and gruesome aspects of the story, such as the eating of the grandmother by the wolf, turned out to be the best preserved of all.	the best preserved of all 对应，原文中答案是 fear，所以选项对应 horror
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Questions 37-40 Multiple choice (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
37	Method test	第四段： Tehrani's analysis focused on Little Red Riding Hood in its many forms , which include another Western fairy tale known as The Wolf and the Kids. Checking for variants of these two tales and similar stories from Africa, East Asia and other regions, he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions.	B 题干提到 Tehrani 用什么样的方法测定童话故事，原文第四段的“analysis”，“Checking”都有这样的意思，这一段提到了“小红帽”在不同地区的不同版本。所以，答案是 B。
38	Jack Zipes	第九段： Jack Zipes... is unconvinced by Tehrani's views on fairy tales. 'Even if they're gruesome, they won't stick unless they matter,' he says. He believes the perennial theme of women as victims in stories like Little Red Riding Hood explains why they continue to feel relevant.	D 通过原文中的 unconvinced 可以得知 Jack Zipes 是不同意 Tehrani 的看法的，他认为童话的流传跟恐怖与否没有太大的关联，而是与它的意义有关，所以选 D。
39	Chinese and Japanese fairy tales	第九段： But Tehrani points out	A Tehrani 举出中国和日本的

		that although this is often the case in Western versions, it is not always true elsewhere. In Chinese and Japanese versions, often known as The Tiger Grandmother, the villain is a woman, and in both Iran and Nigeria, the victim is a boy.	例子就是为了反驳 Jack Zipes 的观点，即女性一般是受害者，而在中国和日本却不是这样，所以选 A。
40	Mathias Clasen	最后一段： Clasen believes that scary stories teach us what it feels like to be afraid without having to experience real danger...	A Clasen 认为恐怖故事让我们能在不经历真正危险的情况下感受到害怕的感觉，所以答案为 A。

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
disposes of		处置，吃光	victim	n	受害者
cupboard	n.	碗柜；食橱	cautionary	adj.	警告的
woodcutter	n.	樵夫	villain	adj.	反派主角，坏人
anthropologist	n.	人类学家	swallow	v.	吞下
alter	v.	改变	point out		指出
genre	n.	类型；体裁	seek out		寻找
phylogenetic	adj.	系统发育的	a variety of		各种各样的
disguise	v.	掩饰；假装	appeal	n.	吸引力
folklorists	n.	民俗学家	be attributed to		归因于
sibling	n.	兄弟姐妹	prehistory	n.	史前，初期
episode	n.	一段经历	stick	v.	粘住
narrative	n.	叙述	relevant	adj.	相关的
transmit	v.	传播	evolutionary	adj.	进化的
conserved	adj.	保守的	perennial	adj.	长久的
hunter-gatherer		采集狩猎的人	work out		想出



gruesome	v.	可怕的	variant	n.	变体
retain	v.	保持; 保留	gripping	adj.	吸引人的

同义转换

1. 警告: cautionary messages = warning
2. 不重要的: trivial = unimportant
3. 可怕的: gruesome = scary
4. 不相信: be unconvinced by = don't believe

难句解析

1. 第二段: 'It might be what we find interesting about this story is that it's got this survival-relevant information in it,' says anthropologist Jamie Tehrani at Durham University in the UK.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点主要是从句中套从句, 句中有两个表语从句, 第一个是 might be 后面的, 省略了 that, 第二是此从句中 is 后面的。
- 参考译文: 英国达勒姆大学 (Durham University) 的人类学家杰米·特赫拉尼 (Jamie Tehrani) 说, 我们发现这个故事有趣的地方可能在于它包含了与生存相关的信息。

2. 第四段: Checking for variants of these two tales and similar stories from Africa, East Asia and other regions, he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点是非谓语动词作状语 (Checking for...), 状语的逻辑主语是 he。
- 参考译文: 通过对这两个故事的变体以及来自非洲、东亚和其他地区的类似故事的研究, 他最终从口头传统中记录了 58 个故事。

佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段: In the story of Little Red Riding Hood that European children are familiar with, a young girl on the way to see her grandmother meets a wolf and tells him where she is going.

- 参考译文: 在欧洲的孩子们熟悉的小红帽故事里, 一个小女孩在去看奶奶的路上遇到了一只狼, 并且告诉了他她的去向。
- 应用: He does not seem to be familiar with research which might have strengthened his own arguments.

2. 第二段: The universal appeal of these tales is frequently attributed to the idea that they contain cautionary messages: in the case of Little Red Riding Hood, to listen to your mother, and avoid talking to strangers.

- 参考译文: 这些故事的普遍吸引力常常归因于这样一种观念: 它们包含着警



示信息：以小红帽为例一要听妈妈的话，避免和陌生人说话。

- 应用：He reckons about 80% of these deaths might **be attributed to** smoking

Test 4

Passage 1 The return of the huarango

文章特点

标题	华兰戈树的回归
体裁	说明文
话题类别	事物发展史
难度	简单

考题解析

Questions 1-5 Notes (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
1	大定位: below the surface; 小定位: access	第一段第五句: They stretch down 50-80 metres and, as well as sucking up water for the tree...	water 先用 below the surface 定大范围对应原文第一段, 找到地表下贮藏着水资源, 之后结合 access , 在第一段第五句中找到对应的 sucking up water , 因此答案是 water 。
2	大定位: inhabitant 小定位: crucial	第二段第二句: He believes the huarango was key to the ancient people's diet and, because ...	diet 根据题目中的 inhabitant 定位到第二段的第二句。原文中的 key 和题目中的 crucial 是同义表达; 原文中的 ancient 和题目中的 a long time ago 也是同义表达, 因此答案是 diet 。
3	大定位: periods of 小定位: survive	第二段第二句: ... it allowed local people to withstand years of drought when their other crops failed.	drought 题目中的 periods of , 在原文中以 years of 呈现。题中的 survive 与原文 withstand 相对应, 所以 drought 为本题答案。
4	大定位: prevents 小定位: soil	第二段第四句: Cutting down native woodland leads to erosion , as there is nothing to keep the soil in place.	erosion 从 soil 定位到第二段的第四句, 原文中的 leads to 与 prevents 互为反义词, 结合后文的 nothing to keep , 定位到本题答案是 erosion 。

5	大定位: land 小定位: prevents... from	第二段倒数第二句: So when the huarangos go, the land turns into a desert .	desert 从 land 定位至第二段倒数第二句, 题中的 becoming 与原文的 turns into 对应; 结合空格中所要填写的词性是名词, 因此答案为 desert。
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Questions 6-8 Table (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
6	大定位: Part of tree 小定位: fuel	第三段第三句: ... while its branches were used for charcoal for cooking and heating...	(its/ huarango /the) branches 先用表格中的 Part of tree 确定所要填写的是树的一部分, 因此定位至第三段; 运用题干中的 fuel 定位至第三段第三句中的 charcoal, 从而确定答案为 (its/ huarango /the) branches。
7	大定位: Part of tree 小定位: medicine	第三段第三句: Its leaves and bark were used for herbal remedies , ...	leaves (and) bark 两个答案的填写不分先后次序 根据题干中的 medicine 定位至第三段第三句开头中的 remedies, 再往前寻找有关树的部分的内容, 从而确定答案为 leaves 与 bark。
8	大定位: Part of tree 小定位: construction	第三段第三句结尾: ..., and its trunk was used to build houses .	(its/ huarango /the) trunk 运用 construction 定位至原句中的 build houses, 因为两者属于从属关系, 从而定位至关键词 trunk, 因此答案为 (its/ huarango /the) trunk。

Questions 9-13 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

9. Local families have told Whaley about some traditional uses of huarango products.

参考译文	当地家庭中的人们告诉 Whaley 用华兰戈树制作的物品的传统用途。
考点词	traditional uses
定位词	Local families, huarango products
文章对应处	文章第五段中第二句至段尾 So, he has been working with local families to attempt to

	create a sustainable income from the huarangos by turning their products into foodstuffs. <u>'Boil up the beans and you get this thick brown syrup like molasses. You can also use it in drinks, soups or stews.'</u> The pods can be grounded into flour to make cakes, and the seeds roasted into a sweet, chocolatey 'coffee'. 'It's packed full of vitamins and minerals,' Whaley says.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 文中的第五段主要说明运用华兰戈树所制作的产品及其用途，运用题干中的 local families 以及 huarango products 定位至第五段。画线句阐述了华兰戈树产品的用途，但是这段话仅仅是由 Whaley 所说的，无法判断这些信息的获取来源是否来源于当地家庭，故判断本题是 NOT GIVEN。

10. Farmer Alberto Benevides is now making a good profit from growing huarangos.

参考译文	农民 Alberto Benevides 现在正通过种植华兰戈树来获取大量利润。
考点词	a good profit
定位词	Farmer Alberto Benevides, growing huarangos
文章对应处	文章第六段第一、二、四句： And some farmers are already planting huarangos. Alberto Benevides , ... , has been planting the tree for 13 years. ... His farm is relatively small and doesn't yet provide him with enough to live on...
答案及解析	FALSE 文中第六段主要阐述了农民种植华兰戈树的情况。因此结合 Farmer Alberto Benevides, growing huarangos 定位至段落第一、二、四句。由 doesn't yet provide him with enough to live on 可见 Alberto Benevides 通过种植华兰戈树的收成并不好，与题干描述不符。所以，此题判断为 FALSE。

11. Whaley needs the co-operation of farmers to help preserve the area's wildlife.

参考译文	Whaley 需要同农民们合作以保护当地的野生动物。
考点词	co-operation
定位词	farmers, wildlife
文章对应处	文章第七段第二第三句及最后一句： Some of these cut across the forests and break up the corridors that allow the essential movement of mammals ,

	birds and pollen up and down the narrow forest strip. In the hope of counteracting this, <u>he's persuading farmers to let him plant forest corridors on their land.</u> ...and providing a refuge for bio-control insects .
答案及解析	TRUE 根据 wildlife 可定位至第七段，加粗字中有几种野生动物；其次根据段中划线句的 persuade farmers to let him 与题干中的 needs the co-operation of farmers 相符，因此本题为 TRUE。

12. For Whaley's project to succeed, it needs to be extended over a very large area.

参考译文	为使得 Whaley 的项目取得成功，需要将其覆盖到一个很大的区域。
考点词	a very large area
定位词	succeed, extended
文章对应处	文章第八段第一、三、四句： If we can record biodiversity and see how it all works, then we're in a good position to move on from there. 'It's not like a rainforest that needs to have this huge expanse . Life has always been confined to corridors and islands here.
答案及解析	FALSE 第八段主要阐述 Whaley 的项目的前景，因此根据题干将重点放置在第八段。原文中 in a good position 可与 succeed 相对应，从而定位段落。段落下文中的 this huge expanse 与 a very large area 是同义转换，而句子开头出现了 It's not like 的否定结构，因此可判断本题的答案为 FALSE。

13. Whaley has plans to go to Africa to set up a similar project.

参考译文	Whaley 已经计划去非洲开展一个类似的项目。
考点词	a similar project
定位词	Africa
文章对应处	文章第八段倒数第一句： 'If we can do it here, in the most fragile system on Earth, then that's a real message of hope for lots of places, including Africa , where there is drought and they just can't afford to wait for rain.'
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 本题由题干中的 Africa 可定位至第八段最后一句，本句主要讲的是 Whaley 对于其项目的设想，这一点可以从 If 这个词中看

	出。由此可见文中仅仅提到项目给 Africa 等地带来希望，没有明确阐述 Whaley 是否已经做出相关计划。因此可判断本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。
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词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
huarango	n.	华兰戈树	arid	adj.	干旱的
valley	n.	山谷	Peru	n.	秘鲁
native	adj.	本国的	coast	n.	海岸
narrow	adj.	狭窄的	strip	n.	狭长地带
desert	n.	沙漠	squeeze	v.	挤
fragile	adj.	脆的；易碎的	ecosystem	n.	生态系统
source	n.	来源	locate	v.	位于
surface	n.	表面；表层	suited	adj.	合适的
stretch	v.	伸展	suck up		吸取
subsoil	n.	下层土	archaeobotanist	n.	考古植物学家
landscape	n.	地形	key	adj.	关键的；主要的
ancient	adj.	古代的	diet	n.	饮食
withstand	v.	经得起	drought	n.	干旱
replace	v.	取代	woodland	n.	林地
erosion	n.	侵蚀；腐蚀	vital	adj.	至关重要的
pod	n.	豆荚	bark	n.	树皮
herbal	adj.	草药的；草本的	remedy	n.	疗法
branch	n.	树枝	charcoal	n.	木炭
rapidly	adv.	迅速地	majority	n.	多数
agriculture	n.	农业	initially	adv.	最初地
ethnobotanist	n.	民族植物学	pioneering	adj.	首创的；先驱的
habitat	n.	栖息地	succeed	v.	成功
prejudice	n.	偏见	aspirational	adj.	有雄心壮志的
resuscitation	n.	复苏；复兴	reinstate	v.	使复苏；使复原
foodstuff	n.	食物	molass	n.	糖蜜草

organic	adj.	有机的	syrup	n.	糖浆
roast	v.	烤	corridor	n.	走廊
essential	adj.	基本的；必要的	mammal	n.	哺乳动物
counteract	v.	抵消；综合；阻碍	refuge	n.	避难所

同义转换

1. 伸展: extend= stretch down
2. 重要的: be key to = a crucial part of
3. 生存: survive = withstand
4. 居住人员: inhabitant= people
5. 过去的: a long time ago = ancient
6. 药品: medicine = remedy

难句解析

1. 第一段: They stretch down 50-80 metres and, as well as sucking up water for the tree, they bring it into the higher subsoil, creating a water source for other plant life.

● 语言点: 这句话中包含了两个伴随状语。sucking up water for the tree 为前文 stretch down 50-80 metres 提供了补充说明; creating a water source for other plant life 为 they bring it into the higher subsoil 提供了补充说明, 阐述了树根将水分带到下层土的结果。

● 参考译文: 这些树根伸展至地下 50-80 米, 同时从中为树木吸取水分。树根将水分带到离地面更近的下层土地带, 为其它植物提供了水资源。

2. 第四段: 'Of the forests that were here 1,000 years ago, 99 per cent have already gone,' says botanist Oliver Whaley from Kew Gardens in London, who, together with ethnobotanist Dr William Milliken, is running a pioneering project to protect and restore the rapidly disappearing habitat.

● 语言点: 这句话中包含了一个 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 forests; 此外还有一个 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 Oliver Whaley; together with 遵循就远原则, 即谓语与主语相对应。在本句中 together with 的谓语与前面 Oliver Whaley 对应, 因此谓语为 is。

● 参考译文: “在这里生长超过 1000 年的森林中, 有百分之 99 已经消失了,” 来自伦敦 Kew Gardens 的植物学家 Oliver Whaley 说道。他与民族植物学家 William Milliken 博士正在一起开展一个探索性的项目, 旨在保护与恢复正在快速消失的栖息地。



佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段: It hardly ever rains there, and the only **year-round** source of water is located tens of metres below the surface.

- 参考译文: 秘鲁南海岸几乎没有降雨, 一整年的唯一水资源位于地表下数十米的地方。
- 应用: This difference allows the satellite to capture a **year-round** sea ice record, despite cloud cover and months of polar night.

2. 第三段: **The majority of** the huarango forests in the valley have already been cleared for fuel and agriculture --- initially, these were smallholdings, but now they're huge farms producing crops for the international market.

- 参考译文: 山谷中大多数华兰戈树都遭到砍伐用作燃料与农业用途。砍伐后的土地一开始只是小农田, 但是如今它们变成了为国际市场生产农作物的大型农场。
- 应用: Yet **the majority of** these employees have no voice, especially when it comes to their own safety.

Passage 2 Silbo Gomero - the whistle 'language' of the Canary Islands

文章特点

标题	Silbo Gomero—一种加那利群岛使用的“哨语”
体裁	说明文
话题类别	语言介绍
难度	中等

考题解析

Questions 14-19 YES/ NO/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

14. La Gomera is the most mountainous of all the Canary Islands.

参考译文	戈梅拉岛是所有加那利群岛中山峦最多的岛屿。
考点词	the most mountainous of all the Canary Islands.
定位词	La Gomera; mountainous
文章对应处	文章第一段前两句: La Gomera is one of the Canary Islands situated in the Atlantic Ocean off the northwest coast of Africa. This small volcanic island is mountainous , with steep rocky slopes and deep, wooded ravines, rising to 1,487 metres at its highest peak.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 根据 La Gomera 戈梅拉岛和 mountainous 可以定位到文中的第一段前两句话。文中提到戈梅拉岛是加那利群岛中的一个岛屿,也提到该岛有很多山,但并未将戈梅拉岛与加那利群岛的其他岛屿作比较,因此无法得知戈梅拉岛是否是所有加那利群岛中山峦最多的岛屿。所以,这道题的答案是 NOT GIVEN。

15. Silbo is only appropriate for short and simple messages.

参考译文	哨语只适用于表达简短的信息。
考点词	only appropriate for short and simple messages.
定位词	Silbo; short and simple messages
文章对应处	文章第五段第三句: 'In daily life they use whistles to communicate short commands, but any Spanish sentence could be whistled.'
答案及解析	FALSE 根据文中第五段的第三句话的描述,我们知道任何西班牙的语句都可以使用哨语。因此,哨语不可能只适用于表达简短的信息。所以,此题答案为 FALSE。

16. In the brain-activity study, silbadores and non-whistlers produced different results.

参考译文	在大脑活动研究中，吹口哨的人和不吹口哨的人有着不同的结果。
考点词	produced different results
定位词	Silbadores; non-whistlers
文章对应处	文章第六段： The study team used neuroimaging equipment to contrast the brain activity of silbadores while listening to whistled and spoken Spanish. Results showed the left temporal... When the experiments were repeated with non-whistlers, however, activation was observed in all areas of the brain.
答案及解析	TRUE 根据 Silbadores 和 non-whistlers 可以定位到原文第六段。根据第六段的内容表述，研究中，silbadores 的结果是大脑中的左颞叶和大脑额叶产生反应，而 non-whistler 的结果是大脑中的所有区域都产生了反应，因此，在大脑活动研究中，吹口哨的人和不吹口哨的人有着不同的结果。判断本题是 TRUE。

17. The Spanish introduced Silbo to the islands in the 15th century.

参考译文	西班牙人在 15 世纪将哨语带到岛上。
考点词	introduced Silbo to the islands in the 15th century
定位词	Spanish; 15th century
文章对应处	文章第八段第一句： Carreiras says the origins of Silbo Gomero remain obscure ,but that indigenous Canary Islanders,who were of North African origin, already had a whistled language when Spain conquered the volcanic islands in the 15th century.
答案及解析	FALSE 根据定位词可以定位到文章的第八段。根据描述信息，我们知道当地人在 15 世纪西班牙入侵之前已经拥有哨语。所以，此题的答案为 FALSE。

18. There is precise data available regarding all of the whistle languages in existence today.

参考译文	我们有关于现存的所有哨语的珍贵的资料。
考点词	all of the whistle languages in existence today
定位词	whistle languages in existence today
文章对应处	文章第八段第三句：

	There are thought 5 to be as many as 70 whistled languages still in use, though only 12 have been described and studied scientifically.
答案及解析	FALSE 根据文中第八段的第三句的描述, 我们知道现存的哨语中只有 12 种被科学的描述记录, 因此, 我们并没有所有现存哨语的资料。所以, 此题的答案为 FALSE。

19. The children of Gomera now learn Silbo.

参考译文	现在, 戈梅拉岛的孩子在学习哨语。
考点词	now learn Silbo
定位词	The children of Gomer
文章对应处	文章第九段第三句: Since 1999, Silbo Gomero has been taught in all of the island's elementary schools.
答案及解析	TRUE 根据文中第九段的第三句的描述, 我们知道自从 1999 年开始, 这座小岛上所有的小学都在教授哨语。所以, 此题的答案为 TRUE。

Questions 20-26 Table (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
20	大定位: High- and low-frequency tones 小定位: Spanish	第四段第一句: Silbo is a substitute for Spanish , with individual words recorded into whistles which have high- and low-frequency tones .	Words 先用 High- and low-frequency tones 定大范围对应原文第四段开头第一句, 同时确定 Spanish 直接修饰 words, 所以答案就是 words。
21	大定位: Pitch of whistle 小定位: Silbador's	第四段第二句的前半句: A whistler-or silbador- puts a finger in his or her mouth to increase the whistle's pitch , ...	Finger 首先, 审题可以知道答案与 silbador 存在所属关系, 然后根据 Pitch of whistle, 先定位到第四段第二句。同时此句中有另一个定位词 silbador, 因此, 只需要在此句中寻找 silbador 的所有物, 答案为 finger。

22	大定位: Cupped hand 小定位: Changed	第四段第二句的后半句: ...while the other hand can be cupped to adjust the direction of the sound.	direction 根据 cupped hand 定位到第四段第二句的后半句, 另外在此句中可以找到 changed (改变) 的同义替换词 adjust (调整), 因此, adjust (调整) 的对象 direction 即为本题的答案。
23	大定位: Everyday use 小定位: Transmission of brief	第五段第三句的前半句: In daily life they use whistles to communicate short commands, ...	commands 根据 everyday use 可定位至第五段第三句话, everyday 替换成 daily life , 在此句中可找到另一个定位词的同义替换词, transmission 替换成 communicate , brief 替换成 short , 因此答案为被 short 直接修饰的对象 commands 。
24	大定位: Relay essential information quickly 小定位: e.g.;inform people about	第五段最后一句: Silbo has proved particularly useful when fires have occurred on the island and rapid communication across large areas has been vital.	fires 首先, 根据题干中的 e.g. 可知, 本题的答案为一个人们需要知道的具体名词。根据 relay essential information quickly 定位至第五段最后一句的 rapid communication 。此句中只有 fires 是一个人们需要知道的具体事物, 所以答案只能填 fires 。
25	大定位: Future under threat 小定位: New	第九段第一句: But with modern communication technology now widely available, researchers say whistled languages like Silbo are	technology 本题根据 Future under threat 定位到最后一段第一句。哨语正面临灭绝的危机, 之后找到 new 的同义替换词 modern , 现代科技是导致哨语面临消失的原因。因此, 本题填入的答案为

		threatened with extinction.	technology。
26	大定位： Canaries' authorities 小定位： A UNESCO	第九段最后一句： 'The local authorities are trying to get an award from the organisation to declare...'	award 首先，根据答案前的 a UNESCO 可知本题答案为一个单数名词。然后根据 Canaries' authorities 可定位至第九段的最后一句话，本句话中的 organization 指代上一句的 UNESCO，本句中的单数名词为 an award。因此，答案为 award。

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
mountainous	adj.	多山的	whistle	n.	口哨；汽笛
terrain	n.	地域；地区	activate	v.	刺激；使活动
dedicated to		奉献给，献身于	flexible	adj.	灵活的；易弯曲的
vital	adj.	至关重要的	interpret	v.	说明；翻译
neuroimaging	n.	神经影像	substitute	n.	代用品；代替者
temporal	adj.	暂时的；当时的	tones	n.	声调；基本音色
adjust	v.	调整	lobe	n.	（脑、肺等的）叶
engage	v.	占用；使参加	remarkably	adv.	显著地；非常地
region	n.	地区；范围	frequency	n.	频率；频繁
pitch	n.	程度；音高	deaf	adj.	聋的
direction	n.	方向；指导	activation	n.	激活；活化作用
frontal	adj.	额的；正面的	ambiguity	n.	含糊；不明确
shepherd	n.	牧师；指导者	command	n.	命令；指令
hemisphere	n.	半球	capacity	n.	能力；容量
modality	n.	形式；程序	uniquely	adv.	独特地；珍奇地
multiple	adj.	多样的；许多的	grab onto		试图抓住
obscure	adj.	模糊的	indigenous	adj.	本土的；土著的
conquer	v.	征服；攻克	survive	v.	幸存；生还

scientifically	adv.	系统地；合乎科学地	dense	adj.	稠密的；浓厚的
extinction	n.	灭绝；消失	dwindle	v.	减少；变小
elementary	adj.	基本的；初级的	fluent	adj.	流畅的；流利的

同义转换

1. 调整、改变: adjust = change
2. 每天、日常: everyday = daily life
3. 简短的、短暂的: brief = short
4. 快速的: quickly = rapid
5. 面临...威胁: under threat = be threatened with

难句解析

1. 第二段: Researchers say that Silbo activates parts of the brain normally associated with spoken language, suggesting that the brain is remarkably flexible in its ability to interpret sounds as language.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点主要是宾语从句(say that...), 过去分词(associated with)做后置定语和现在分词加宾语从句做伴随状语(suggesting that the brain is remarkably flexible in its ability to interpret sounds as language)。
- 参考译文: 研究者表明, 哨语可以激活大脑中负责口语的部分区域, 这意味着大脑在把声音转化为语言的能力上是非常灵活的。

2. 第三段: Science has developed the idea of brain areas that are dedicated to language, and we are starting to understand the scope of signals that can be recognised as language.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点是两个定语从句(brain areas that.../ the scope of signals that...), 并用 and 连接。
- 参考译文: 科学中对于管理语言的大脑区域已经形成概念, 而且我们开始去了解那些可以被认为是语言的信号的范围。

佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段: It is also home to the best known of the world's whistle 'languages', a means of transmitting information over long distances which is perfectly adapted to the extreme terrain of the island.

- 参考译文: 这也是世界闻名的哨语的发源地。哨语是一种完美适应岛屿的极端地形, 可以长距离传递信息的方法
- 应用: However, it is home to ten language families, including at least three families that have only one language each.



2. 第四段: Silbo is a **substitute for** Spanish, with individual words recoded into whistles which have high-and low-frequency tones.

- 参考译文: Silbo 是西班牙语的一种替代语言, 每个单词都记录为有高低频声调的哨声。
- 应用: The course teaches you the theory but there's no **substitute for** practical experience.

Passage 3 Environmental practices of big businesses

文章特点

标题	大企业的环境准则
体裁	议论文
话题类别	商业类
难度	中等

考题解析

Questions 27-31 Summary (选择)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
27	无	根据文章主题进行选择	D 根据题干，企业为了追逐利益，不惜伤害人类和环境，因此选“D”，即他们的做法没有道德准则。
28	government	第一段第六行： When government regulation is effective , and when the public is environmentally aware, environmentally clean big businesses may out-compete dirty ones...	E 题目问的是缺少政府的什么会造成环境问题，原文的表述是“当政府的管制是有效的时候”，在这道题中， regulation 同义替换 control ，因此选 E。
29	public	第一段第六行： When government regulation is effective, and when the public is environmentally aware , environmentally clean big businesses may out-compete dirty ones...	F 题目问的是缺少公众的什么会造成环境问题，原文的表述是“当公众对环境保护有意识的时候”，因此可以理解为公民参与保护环境，选 F (involvement) 。
30	environmental problems	第一段第四行： This is still the case today for fishermen in	H 题目问的是企业追逐利益，所造成的环境问题是什么。因此

		an unmanaged fishery without quotas...	定位到第一段第四行，提到了“无管理、无限制的捕鱼”，所以选 H (overfishing)。
31	destruction, logging	第一段第五行： ...and for international logging companies with short-term leases on tropical rainforest land...	B 这道题问的是，除了过度捕鱼以外，还造成什么环境问题？依然定位在第一段，关键词是 logging ，意思是“砍伐树木”，因此选 B (trees)。

Questions 32-34 Multiple choice (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
32	无	根据段落大意进行选择	C 这一题中，问的是关于第三段的段落大意。这一段只有两句话，大致意思是“我们总是责怪企业，但是却忽视了公众责任，公众有能力干涉环境破坏性政策，并创造良好政策和利润”。因此选 C (普通人的行为可以阻止环境破坏)。
33	无	根据段落大意进行选择	D 这一题是关于第四段，公众可以做的事情。根据段落，公众可以控告企业、选择购买良好商品、让雇员羞愧以至于投诉公司、让政府嘉奖保护环境的企业、以及迫使政府立法推动环境保护。以上都是公众可以做到的事情，因此选 D (影响企业和政府的环境政策)。
34	exert pressure	第五段第一句，同时参考这一段的例子	B 题目问的是，在 BSE 事件中，大企业施加了什么压力？根据第五段的表述就可以知道，这个例子是关于快餐店通过顾客购买量的减少，给肉类供应商施压，使其遵守法律规定，改



			变供货方式，阻断疾病的传播。因此选 B（快餐店迫使肉类供应商遵循法规）。
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Questions 35-39 YES/ NO/ NOT GIVEN（判断题）

35. The public should be prepared to fund good environmental practices.

参考译文	公众应该准备资金支持良好的环境项目。
考点词	the public, fund, environmental practices
定位词	public, fund, environmental practices
文章对应处	第六段第二行： I also believe that the public must accept the necessity for higher prices for products to cover the added costs , if any, of sound environmental practices .
答案及解析	YES 在这句话中，higher prices for products to cover the added costs 指的是产品的高价，也就是说，公众必须接受将来为了好的环境操作而投资，所以是 YES。sound 的意思是“稳健的”，对应了题干中的 good。

36. There is a contrast between the moral principles of different businesses.

参考译文	在不同企业的道德标准中有着明显对照。
考点词	contrast, moral principles, businesses
定位词	moral principles, businesses
文章对应处	第六段第四行： My view may seem to ignore the belief that businesses should act in accordance with moral principles even if this leads to a reduction in their profits.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 这句话中，作者提到了企业的道德准则，但并没有表示这些道德准则之间有什么区别，因此是 NOT GIVEN。

37. It is important to make a clear distinction between acceptable and unacceptable behaviour.

参考译文	明确区分可接受和不可接受的行为是很重要的。
考点词	make a clear distinction, acceptable and unacceptable behaviour
定位词	make a clear distinction, acceptable and unacceptable behaviour
文章对应处	最后一段第二行： My conclusion is not a moralistic one about who is right or

	wrong, admirable or selfish, a good guy or a bad guy.
答案及解析	NO 根据文章，作者并不想作出明显的道德区分，谁的行为是好的，谁的行为是坏的，并不重要。acceptable and unacceptable behaviour 对应了 right and wrong。

38. The public have successfully influenced businesses in the past.

参考译文	在过去，公众已经成功地影响了企业。
考点词	the public, past, influence business
定位词	the public, past, business
文章对应处	最后一段第三行： In the past , businesses have changed when the public came to expect and require different behavior, to reward businesses for behavior that the public wanted, and to make things difficult for businesses practicing behaviors that the public didn't want.
答案及解析	YES 从这句话能够看出，在过去，公众可以通过奖励或者操控企业行为，深深影响着企业，所以是 YES。

39. In the future, businesses will show more concern for the environment.

参考译文	在将来，企业会对环境有着更多的关注。
考点词	businesses, concern, environment
定位词	future, businesses, environment
文章对应处	最后一段最后一句：I predict that in the future , just as in the past, changes in public attitudes will be essential for changes in businesses' environmental practices .
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 这句话的意思是，将来会和过去一样，公众态度的转变对于企业环境操作的改变有着重要影响。没有提到将来的企业是否会更关心环境问题，因此是 NOT GIVEN。

Question 40 Multiple choice (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
40	无	主要看开头、结尾和主体部分的论证内容	D 开头部分先提出大企业操作会影响环境，但是主体部分通过论证，作者的观点是公众的行为也会对环境产生影响，随后做出总结。因此选 D。

词汇 & 句型

重点词汇

单词/词组	词性	词意	单词/词组	词性	词意
logging	n.	伐木	be liable for	/	对.....负责
lease	n.	租赁	ultimate	adj.	最终的
tropical rainforest	/	热带雨林	illegal	adj.	非法的
quota	n.	配额	profitable	v.	有利可图的
sue	v.	控告	by...means	/	通过.....方式
shareholder	n.	股东	under obligation	/	出于义务
sustainable	adj.	可持续发展的	in the long run	/	长期来说
enforce	v.	强制执行	track record	/	政绩
stockholder	n.	股东	exert pressure on	/	给.....施压
humanitarian	adj.	人文的	be concerned about	/	担心
sentiment	n.	情绪	supply chain	/	供应链
practice	n.	行为、准则	contract	n.	合同
transmit	v.	传播	outraged	adj.	愤怒的
sound	adj.	稳固的	out-compete	v.	超过、赢过
in accordance with	/	和.....一致	in turn	/	反过来说
comply	v.	遵守	fundamental	adj.	基本的
plummet	v.	下滑地厉害	in the short term	/	短期来看
be sensitive to	/	对.....敏感	corrupt	adj.	贪污的
be ashamed of	/	对.....害羞	sophisticated	adj.	老练的
breach	v.	违背、冲破	moralistic	adj.	道德的
fiduciary	adj.	信托的	cover costs	/	涵盖费用

同义转换

1. 道德准则: moral standards = moral principles
2. 过度捕鱼: overfishing = an unmanaged fishery without quotas
3. 管制、控制: regulation = control
4. 准备、接受: be prepared to = accept the necessity for

难句解析

1. 第二段: It ignores the fact that businesses are not charities but profit-making companies, and that publicly owned companies with shareholders are under obligation to those shareholders to maximize profits, provided that they do so by legal means.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点主要是同位语从句(the fact that), 句中有两个同位语从句, 并由 and 连接。此外, provided that 意为“如果”。
- 参考译文: 这忽略了一个事实, 就是企业不是慈善机构, 而是获取利益的公司, 并且股份公司要保证股东利益的最大化, 如果他们这么做是合法的话。

2. 第三段: In the long run, it is the public, either directly or through its politicians, that has the power to make such destructive policies unprofitable and illegal, and to make sustainable environmental policies profitable.

- 语言点: 这句话的语言点是强调句(it is the public that), 以及插入语(either directly or through its politicians)。并且, 强调句的前后两部分用 and 进行连接。
- 参考译文: 长期来看, 公众有能力让这些破坏性的政策变得无利可图、不合法, 并有能力让可持续发展的环境政策变得利润丰富, 无论是通过直接干涉还是政客干涉。

佳句赏析及应用

1. 第一段: The environmental practices of big businesses are shaped by a fundamental fact that for many of us offends our sense of justice.

- 参考译文: 大企业的环境操作被一个基本的事实塑造, 这个事实是这些操作侵犯了我们的公正意识。
- 应用: How will kids be shaped by the coronavirus crisis?

2. 第一段: When government regulation is effective, and when the public is environmentally aware, environmentally clean big businesses may out-compete dirty ones, but the reverse is likely to be true if government regulation is ineffective and if the public doesn't care.

- 参考译文: 当政府监管有效的时候, 并且当公众意识到保护环境的时候, 保护环境的大企业可能超越肮脏的企业。但是如果政府监管无效, 公众不关心环境的话, 反之亦然。
- 应用: The reverse is likely to be true if our team wins the game.



WRITING

Test 1

Task 1

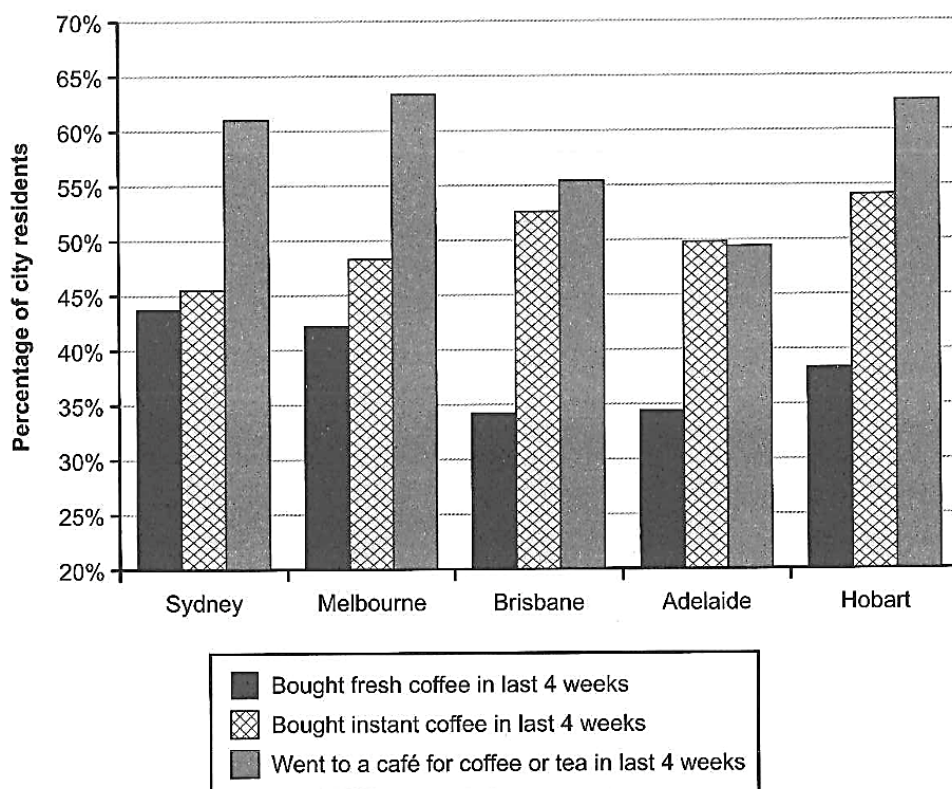
题目要求

You should spend 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five cities in Australia



Write at least 150 words.

审题

本题为一个柱状图题，描述的是五个澳大利亚城市中人们对于咖啡和茶水的消费及饮用习惯。

写作思路

这个柱状图信息量稍大，稍显复杂，可以从两个不同维度来破题，即按照 3 种不同的 **buying and drinking habits** 或 5 个不同的 **cities** 来分析和归类数据。

原创范文

The bar chart illustrates the proportion of urban residents in terms of their tea and coffee buying and drinking habits in five cities of Australia surveyed during the last 4 weeks.

Instead of buying fresh or instant coffee, more than 55% of citizens would like to visit a café for coffee or tea in these cities except for Adelaide where people's first option was purchasing instant coffee, with a half of consumers.

However, purchasing fresh coffee was the least popular in these cities. In particular, fewer than 40% of city dwellers in Brisbane, Adelaide and Hobart made this choice in the last month while a slightly larger percentage of people in the rest two cities preferred to buy fresh coffee.

Meanwhile, instant coffee, as people's second option, could not be ignored, with its buyers in the range of 45% to 55%.

To sum up, those who wanted to have a drink were more willing to visit a café in the five cities, especially in Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart.

范文分析

在这幅柱状图中，考生一定要从两方面进行数据对比。一方面是柱间对比，即对比每个城市居民对于 3 种 **tea and coffee buying and drinking habits** 的不同选择，强调 **went to a café for coffee or tea in the last 4 weeks** 是人们的首选，其次是 **bought instant coffee**，然而 **fresh coffee** 并不是很受欢迎。另一方面是市民购买情况对比，即不同城市居民对于 3 种 **tea and coffee buying and drinking habits** 的选择情况。

雅思作文的评分标准共有四项，任务的完成 (**task achievement**)，连贯和逻辑 (**coherence and cohesion**)，词汇的运用 (**lexical resources**)，和语法的运用 (**grammatical range and accuracy**)。这篇范文在四个评分标准中都有很好的表现。首先是 **task achievement**，文章中包含了所有图中能够看到的信息点，包括每个城市内三组数据的对比，以及不同城市之间，茶和咖啡购买和饮用人数的比较。其次是 **coherence and cohesion**，文章中主要运用的是对比连接，体现数据的逻辑关系，有转折，有并列。第三项是 **lexical resources**。高分作文中通常

需要做到两个方面的结合：准确性（accuracy）和多样化（range）。这篇范文很好地符合了词汇的评分要求。例如：文中的城市居民多处体现的同义替换 urban residents, city dwellers, citizens。最后是 grammatical range and accuracy, 范文利用了定语从句、插入语和复合句等多样的语法结构。

重点词汇句型

1. dweller 居住者

The CPI is the cost of a given list of goods and services consumed by a typical urban dweller.

The city-dweller who leaves for the country is often oppressed by a sense of unbearable stillness.

2. in the range of 在...范围内

If that were done, she added, the prevalence of the condition in the US and other countries would be in the range of 2% to 3%.

Analysts, however, had expected earnings in the range of 90 cents to 93 cents.

3. Instead of buying fresh or instant coffee, more than 55% of citizens would like to visit a café for coffee or tea in these cities except for Adelaide where people's first option was purchasing instant coffee, with a half of consumers.

instead of 提前起强调作用，代替了 not 的使用。其中 where 引导定语从句，修饰 Adelaide，体现数据信息表达的精炼度。

备考建议

很多学生看到数据较多的静态图表时，思路容易混乱，不知从何入手筛选、凸显数据特点，并精准地用语言将图表特征呈现出来。对于此类题型，大家需要注意的是，静态图表涉及双向数据对比，包括饼图、表格及此题中的柱状图，既需要进行柱内数据特点分析，挑选最大、最小值对比，同时也要根据具体数据来判断柱间数据的关系。所以，相较于动态图，这类小作文分析起来相对有难度一点，但也不是毫无突破之口，只要掌握正确技巧，即可攻克同类题型。只要考生将剑桥系列的题目都过一遍，会发现很多题目的写法大同小异，句式也是非常的雷同。只要勤加练习，熟练运用对比句型，此类题型要写好并不是难事。

Task 2

题目要求

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

In some countries, owning a home rather than renting one is very important for people. Why might this be the case? Do you think this is a positive or negative situation?

Write at least 250 words.

审题

题目翻译：在一些国家，拥有自己的房子而不是租房对于人们来说非常重要。这是为什么？你认为这是积极的或是消极的情形？

本题在题材上属于社会类话题，题型上属于组合提问类。这类题型在雅思写作中相对来说出题量会少一些。此类写作最重要的思路是：不仅要分析某种现象的原因，还要讨论其利弊，表达自己鲜明立场，以充足的理由支持论点。题干中的现象多为当今存在的热门话题，利弊两方面的证据都有，可辨性比较强。

写作思路

该类题目的特点是，题目指令一般是两个问句，两问之间多存在一定联系，要按照提问顺序逐一回答。写作的关键是需要考生根据自己的知识储备来分析原因及利弊，并以具体事例或者原因辅论证。

在具体写的时候，考生需要以租房为参照，分析为何购房对于人们来说更为重要及这种行为所带来的优缺点，文章中除了涉及因果、举例论证之外，考生还需要使用对比论证。此题中第二问 “Do you think this is a positive or negative situation?” 表明对于话题影响的论述可以是单方面的 **positive or negative**，或者同时讨论 **positives and negatives**，两者皆可，但是最终需要给出明确的个人观点。

原创范文

In some parts of the world, out of various factors, many people prefer to own a house for accommodation rather than living in a rented apartment. Although buying a house is more expensive at the outset, it can be overwhelmingly beneficial in the long term.

One of the main reasons for purchasing a house is that, in some metropolitan areas, there is little difference between the total costs of renting and

homeownership including maintenance, taxes and insurance for the same period of time. That is to say, buying a house is not expensive due to the low mortgage rate and people actually can save money in the long run. Another contributing factor is pride of ownership, which means people can decorate and renovate their home according to their own taste. This can give them and their family a sense of freedom and security.

Owning a home has distinct advantages over renting, especially when it comes to building up home equity and providing a stable environment for family. Home, as a permanent asset, can appreciate in value over time if bought in favorable zones, making home ownership a profitable long-term investment. In addition, homeowners gain a sense of stability when they settle into their new home. They will not be worried about a landlord bumping up the rent or selling the residence out, leading tenants to be displaced out of expectation.

In conclusion, yearning for a home instead of a rented house is mainly attributed to the preferential purchasing policy and a sense of satisfaction. Personally, in spite of short-term down payment and loan repayment, this is a worthwhile behavior which will bring great fortune to the home owners.

范文分析

文章就题中所提出的两个问题分别给出了充分回应，即购房的原因及好处分析。论点之后辅以例子进行具体展开论证。文章结构逻辑尚可，类似于 **one of the main reasons / another contributing factor/ in addition/ which means/in conclusion** 之类的连接词也都合理使用。词汇上来讲，使用多样又灵活准确。句子结构也相对多样，包含了简单句、定语从句、插入语、情态动词或者分词之类的复杂句型。语法结构在标点的使用下可圈可点。

文章的分段大致较合理。第二段主要讲述了相较于租房，购房对人们更为重要的原因，并进行了详细展开，而第三段则围绕着购房所带来的优点展开充分论述。

开头先是对原题所给出的现象做出转述，明确提出个人立场。开头段对于整个文章的主线做出了简要介绍：由于多种因素，导致一些国家的居民选择购房而非租房，以及其所带来的优势。第二段和第三段就开头段给出的观点进行了详细阐述：购房原因：1. 购房与租房成本差不；2. 对个人隐私、自由、安全感的追求。购房优点：1. 长期投资，产生经济回报；2. 稳定性，住宿不受房东影响。结尾段进行简单总结，重申自己的立场：虽然短期内需要承受首付及还贷压力，但是从长远利益来看，购房在将来会带来巨大的财富。

重点词汇句型

1. **overwhelmingly** 压倒性地，不可抵抗地

Historically, the bank note is the overwhelmingly dominant form of warehouse receipt.

2. **metropolitan** 大城市的

He said that if he were in New York, he would visit the current exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum.

3. **mortgage rate** 房贷利率

Commercial banks should also examine the land mortgage rate and grant credit with an appropriate percentage.

4. **bump up** 上涨

It is estimated that the company would get a 0.7% bump up in profits for each 1% rise in the yuan against the dollar.

5. **displaced** 流离失所的

A piece of paper would not bring immediate relief to displaced women.

6. **Home, as a permanent asset, can appreciate in value over time if bought in favorable zones, making home ownership a profitable long-term investment.**
as a permanent asset 作为插入语, if 引导的条件句中删除了主语和 be 动词, making 引导的部分为非谓语。

备考建议

对于组合类的题目，考生们在写作时要注意：

1. 回答问题要全面；
2. 观点要切题；
3. 合理展开才有说服力。

Test 2

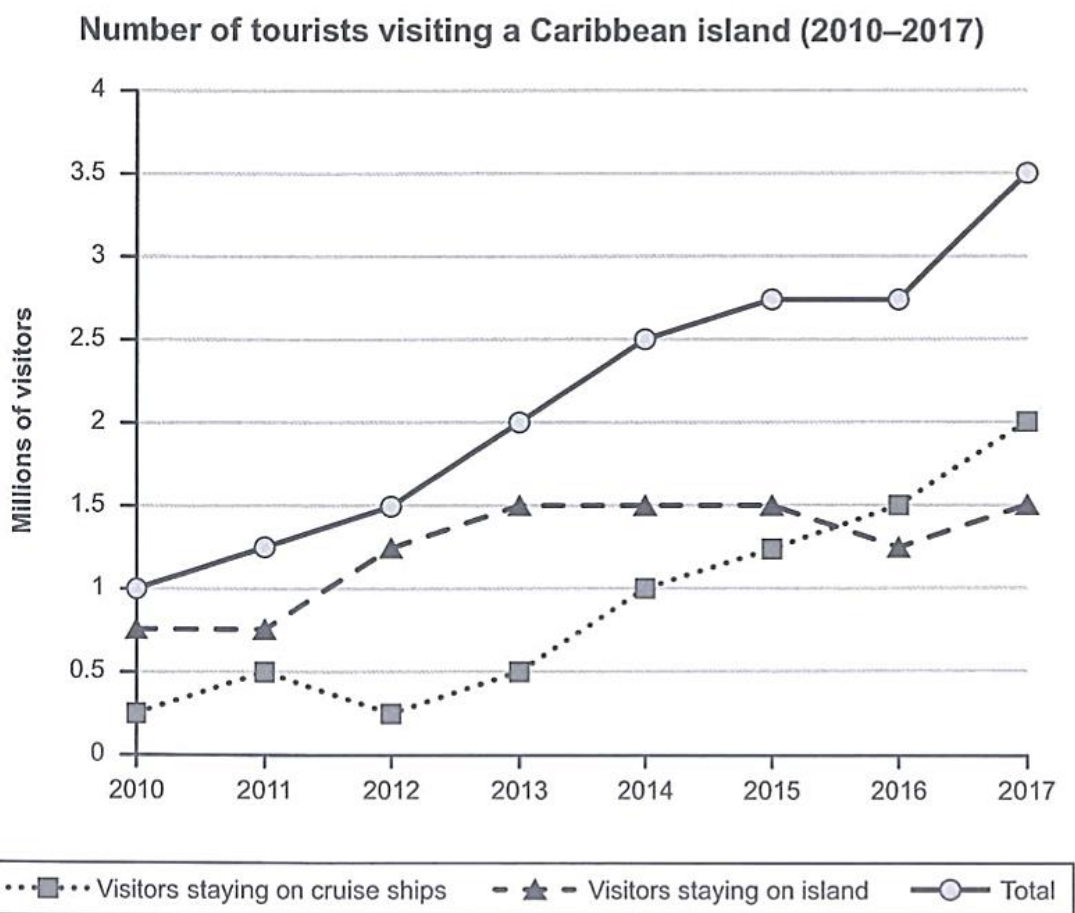
Task 1

题目要求

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the number of tourists visiting a particular Caribbean island between 2010 and 2017.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Write at least 150 words.

审题

本题为一个线形题，描述的是 2010 年到 2017 年之间前往岛国旅游人数的变化，且要对比选择游艇旅游和选择住在岛上旅游人数的变化。

写作思路

整个文章的主体段分为三段，每个段落一条线。第一段是题干的改写，第二段的重点是在选择住在岛上旅游人数的变化，第三段是写选择游艇旅游人数的变化，以及最后一个主体段落是总结段，描述整体趋势。

原创范文

The line graph illustrates changes in the number of visitors travelling to a Caribbean island from 2010 to 2017.

It can be seen that the total number of annual visitors coming to this island had risen dramatically from 1 million to 3.5 million over the period, with the sharpest growth recorded from 2016 to 2017. Starting from a sluggish growth between 2010 and 2011, the number of people who chose to stay on island almost doubled in the next two years, reaching 1.5 million in 2013. However, the figure plateaued in the following years, even with a 16% of decline in 2016 and a bounce back in 2017 to 1.5 million.

In contrast, a more dramatic rise can be seen in the number of visitors favouring staying on cruise ships. In 2010, the number started at just 0.25 million, but the following two years witnessed a 100% growth and a jump-back to the original point. Nevertheless, the tally bounced back in 2013 and the sharp upward momentum had been kept ever since, overtaking the number of those who stayed on island in the middle of 2015 and reaching a peak of 2 million in 2017.

Overall, the total number of tourists saw a considerable increase, with visitors staying on cruise ships rising more sharply than those staying on island.

范文分析

这是一个较为简单的曲线图，考生要从整体的人数和选择不同旅游方式的人群进行分别描述，这样文章的层次才清晰。除了描写每条曲线各自的趋势变化，还需进行对比。

雅思小作文的评分标准共有四项，任务的完成（**task achievement**），连贯和衔接（**coherence and cohesion**），词汇的多样性（**lexical resources**），和语法的准确性和多样性（**grammatical range and accuracy**）。这篇范文在四个评分标准中都有很好的表现。首先是 **task achievement**，文章有主要趋势的 **overview**，

并且提炼出了重要数据点，包括了起点、终点和交叉点，突出了不同的变化趋势。其次是 **coherence and cohesion**，文章从整体描述到局部，并使用恰当的衔接词进行趋势变化的比较。第三项是 **lexical resources**，高分作文中通常需要做到两个方面的结合：准确性（**accuracy**）和多样化（**range**），这篇范文很好地符合了词汇的评分要求。范文里有一些比较高级的表达：“**outnumber**”，“**sluggish**”，“**plateau**”，“**tally**”，“**bounce back**”。最后是 **grammatical range and accuracy**，范文利用了分词短语、独立主格和状语从句等复合句，并体现了时态的多样性。

重点词汇句型

1. outnumber （数量上）超过

In this profession, women outnumber men by two to one.

At higher levels of education, men with postgraduate diplomas clearly outnumbered their female counterparts.

2. sluggish 缓慢的

Economic recovery has so far been sluggish.

The housing market has been very sluggish these past few years.

3. plateau 达到稳定时期

Prices have pretty much plateaued for now.

The death rate reached a plateau in the 1960s.

4. overtake 超过

Television soon overtook the cinema as the most popular form of entertainment.

Nuclear energy may overtake oil as the main fuel.

5. Generally, the annual visitors coming to this island had risen dramatically from 1 million to 3.5 million over the period, with the sharpest growth recorded in 2017.

这个句型里使用了现在分词短语做后置定语，并且使用了独立主格的语法，使得前后两句话的关系更加紧凑。

6. The tally bounced back in 2013 and the sharp upward momentum had been kept ever since, overtaking the number of those who stayed on island in the middle of 2015 and reaching a peak of 2 million in 2017.

这个句型使用了现在分词短语做伴随短语，是一种简化从句的形式，这也是小作文高频语法。

备考建议

相对其他的图形，曲线图还是比较简单的。在开始写之前，花 2-3 分钟分析图表，有助于写出清晰、构思缜密的回答。在改写开头段时，考生一定要注意使用自己的语言，不要照抄指令中的用词。但是学生可能在提炼信息的部分会遇到困难，因为觉得可以写的数据很多。因此，在数据的选择上，一定要挑选类似于起点、转折点、交叉点、最高点这样的重要数据点进行描述，并且表明主要信息或趋势，这样可以让读者在阅读你的回答时，脑海中“看见”相应的图表。在描述细节的段落中，需要描写该曲线的趋势，并且包含重要的数据，两者缺一不可。在结构上，要注意使用衔接手段达到段间和段内的衔接。在词汇和语法的备考上，要注意积累常见的小作文词汇和复合句式，平时多加练习，考试时即可比较顺利的展现多样化的词汇和语法。

Task 2

题目要求

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

In the future, nobody will buy printed newspapers or books because they will be able to read everything they want online without paying. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Write at least 250 words.

审题

题目翻译：未来不会再有人选择购买报纸和纸质书籍，因为他们完全可以通过网络找到自己想要的任何信息，并且不会收取任何费用。从某种程度上讲，你同意或不同意？

本题题型属于同意与否类（agree or disagree）。同意与否类是雅思写作的常考题型，近几年的考试里面都有大量的考题出现。此类写作最重要的思路是：不仅要给出清晰的立场，还要论证清楚自己的立场。

写作思路

同意与否类（agree or disagree）题目的特点是，题目中常蕴含某一方所持的观点或者态度（opinion/perspective），或者一句简单的评论（statement），要求考

生给出自己清晰的立场并加以论证。写作的关键是需要考生按照自己的意愿表明对原文中所给 **statement** 的立场：同意或者不同意，并以具体事例或者理由辅以论证。

原创范文

It seems that reading materials are accessible online and free of charge, which makes printed newspapers and books becoming less and less popular. However, I do not agree that no one would choose to buy printed reading materials any more in the future, even though online resources are convenient and without any cost.

It is true that a great number of online resources are available online, and people do not bother to pay money for obtaining the resources. There are a plenty of newspapers and magazines that people can have an access to on the Internet. For example, the famous *New Yorker*, *Time*, and *the Guardian* are available to all readers and updated routinely. Besides, even some free book resources can be found online, because the electronic versions are easy to access simply by googling the name of the book. Therefore, due to the convenience of online materials, printed resources seem to lose their popularity.

However, the printed forms would still in use, mainly because not all the online materials are free of cost. For instance, people are only allowed to read the headline or some important sections of a newspaper, and if they want to read more, they should subscribe to the newspaper by paying a certain amount of money every month. In addition, some reading resources are not even available on the Internet. To be specific, if some books are protected under the intellectual property law, or if some books are so out-of-date that no one could even find their resources, then it means that a limited amount of materials is publicized online for free.

In conclusion, people will continue purchasing newspapers and books in the future, since they cannot read all the online recourses for free.

范文分析

文章的逻辑清晰，分段合理。第一段作为开头引入，第二段主要分析人们通过网络所获取免费信息的便利性，而第三段则围绕着人们将会继续购买纸质读物的原因是网络的东西并不是完全免费的，并且网络刊物也不能完全面面俱到，最后做出总结。此外，文章的语言丰富，逻辑性强，有适当的例子，考生因此可以参考



借鉴。

重点词汇句型

1. It is true that... 确实是

It is true that there have been great advances in technology over the last ten years.

2. out-of-date 过时的

This is an out-of-date passport.

3. be in use 在使用中

The smartphone is still in use, even though it always runs out of battery.

4. lose popularity 变得过时

A lot of factors cause social media to lose popularity.

备考建议

对于同意与否类（agree or disagree）类型的题目，考生们在写作时要注意清晰审题，给出自己的观点和论证。

Test 3

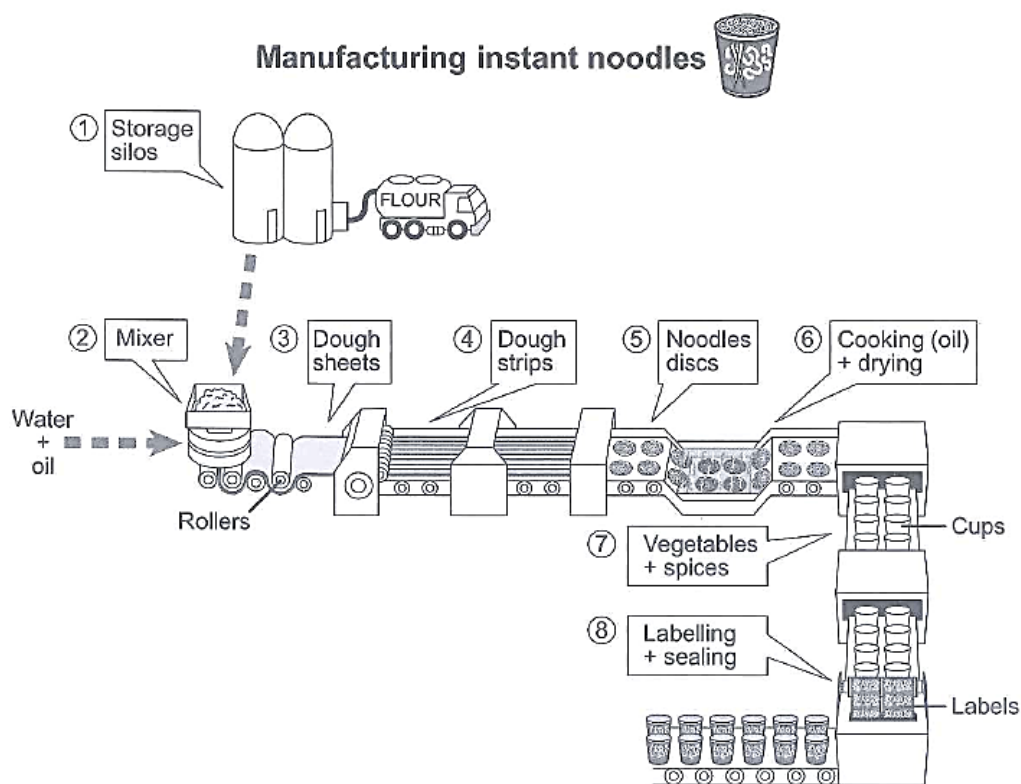
Task 1

题目要求

You should spend 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how instant noodles are manufactured.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Write at least 150 words.

审题

本题为一道流程图题，描述的是工厂里方便面的制作流程。

写作思路

这道流程图题，主要是以各步骤所涉及的操作为主线，描述方便面是如何由面粉

逐步变为可供销售的包装食品的。

原创范文

The chart provides an overview of the process of producing instant noodles.

It is noticeable that the noodle-manufacturing procedure is divided into eight stages, beginning with the input of raw materials and ending with packed products for sale.

In the first stage, flour is transported to storage silos and saved for future use. The flour is then mixed with water and oil to make dough. This mixture is pressed flat while passing through a set of rollers. Next, the dough slices need to be cut into thin strips, which are shaped into noodle discs.

These round discs look exactly like the ones in noodle cups on shelves of supermarkets, but they cannot be put into cups until the frying and drying process is done. Furthermore, vegetables and spices are added to the pre-cooked noodles. The final stage requires the products to be sealed and labeled, before the packed instant noodles are ready to leave the factory.

范文分析

在这个流程图中，考生一定不能忘记分段叙述，要有明确的概述（**overview**）内容，也可以八个步骤尽量平均分配在两个主体段里，让文章看起来结构更精巧严谨。

雅思作文的评分标准共有四项，任务的完成（**task achievement**），连贯和逻辑（**coherence and cohesion**），词汇的运用（**lexical resources**）和语法的运用（**grammatical range and accuracy**）。这篇范文在四个评分标准中都有很好的表现：首先是 **task achievement**，文章中包含了所有图中能够看到的信息点，包括图上所有的文字信息，以及面团的形状变化，都描述的非常清楚。其次是 **coherence and cohesion**，文章中不断运用许多连接词汇和词组（如 **in the first stage / then / next / until / furthermore / the final stage** 等），从而让阅读者感觉这是一个整体，而不是简单罗列图中的内容。第三项是 **lexical resources**，高分作文中的词汇通常需要做到两个方面的结合：准确性（**accuracy**）和多样化（**range**）。这篇范文很好地符合了词汇的评分要求，范文里各个地方都有一些准确且较为高级的表达：“**distinct**”，“**procedure/process**”，“**mixture**”，“**pressed flat**”等。最后是 **grammatical range and accuracy**，范文利用了定语从句、插入语和

复合句等多样的语法结构，主被动穿插使用，不显平淡乏味。

重点词汇句型

1. provide an overview of 提供概览

The bar chart provides an overview of what travel problems US residents experienced in the year 2009.

The chart provides an overview of the process of producing instant noodles.

2. press 压

The pastry needs to be pressed flat and thin.

The crowd pressed against the locked doors, trying to get into the building.

3. pass through 通过

An estimated 1,600 vessels pass through the strait annually.

Visitors pass through security checks at the entrance to the garden.

4. shape 使……成形

Most caves are shaped by the flow of water through limestone.

The 5-year study experience in USA shaped his character.

备考建议

很多考生看到流程图题就会紧张，因为不会像动态静态图表题那么熟悉。这类小作文题目给了我们很多文字提示，因此写起来并不困难，但要写好也需要逻辑清晰、细节准确，以及熟练运用多样性的词汇和语法结构。

流程图的信息量可能会过多或过少，导致容易写不满或者太多。我们在审题过程中需要先进行判断：这篇作文是需要我插入一些陈述性的语句来支撑篇幅，还是必须有选择性地抓住重点？对于 8 步左右的流程图来说，通常我们不能把句子写得太过简洁，需要仔细阅读题目，找到一些文字信息之外的表达内容。

流程图的另一个难点是概述段，一般来说需要做到两点：一是明确这张图中共有几个步骤；二是写出开头和结尾的笼统操作。为了避免重复，我们还需要积累一些同义替换词来保证全文的流畅度，在主体段里换一种表述方式按流程顺序写作。

Task 2

题目要求

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

Some people say that advertising is extremely successful at persuading us to buy things. Other people think that advertising is so common that we no longer pay attention to it. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

审题

题目翻译：有些人认为广告能非常成功地说服我们买东西，另一些人觉得广告太常见了，我们已经不再关注它。请讨论双方的观点，并给出你自己的想法。

本题在题材上属于媒体广告类话题，题型上属于双边观点类（**discuss both views**）。双边观点题是雅思写作最热门的题型之一，近几年的考试里面都有大量的考题出现。此类写作最重要的思路是：一，要针对两个不同的观点做全面分析，不能遗漏其中某一方面；二，要论证清楚自己的立场，或者说是让自己的立场令人信服。

写作思路

双边观点类（**discuss both views**）题目的特点是，题目中常包含两个针锋相对的观点或者态度（**opinion/perspective**），要求考生分析双方立场，给出自己清晰的选择并加以论证。这两个观点不一定完全矛盾，但必定有很大差别，需要考生发掘出这个话题下两方的论据所在。

在具体写的时候，考生可以选择完全站边、部分站边或中立的态度。以本文为例：如果考生认为“广告对消费者有巨大影响，我们依然非常关注”，这是一种完全站边的态度，可以一段具体阐述广告的影响力，另一段解释虽然广告常见，但并不会导致我们对它不再注意；如果考生认为“虽然广告过多可能导致吸引力下降，但广告依然能够成功说服人们购买产品”，这是一种部分站边的态度，可以一段用作让步，介绍过多广告的确可能使人不满或疲倦，另一段再讲述广告的作用；如果想写中立态度，也可以分情况讨论不同的广告拥有的不同效力。

此类题目，不限制考生的立场，考生们可以按照自己的立场自由进行选择。写作的关键是需要考生积极思考，运用批判性思维，无论站边或中立都要对两个观点进行评价。

原创范文

People hold different views about whether advertising is actually capable of attracting customers as expected. While in some ways it seems reasonable that more and more people tend to ignore the increasing number of advertisements, I personally believe that commercials and leaflets can still have an influence on buyers in purchasing products.

There are several reasons for the fact that people are no longer easily tempted by common advertising. First of all, advertisements could be seen everywhere. We may run into them while skimming through webpages, watching episodes of TV series, or even meandering on streets. In most of the cases, individuals find advertising annoying rather than appealing, and therefore would probably avoid certain products instead of choosing to buy them. Additionally, people have online access to other customers' comments and feedback about goods right now, so they do not need the bluffing advertisements to tell them whether a product is worth picking up. Finally, advertising is rather a mundane and unprofitable way of promoting merchandise, whereas customers are more willing to accept a variety of discounts or free gifts.

In spite of the above arguments, I support the view that advertisements are mostly effective for persuading potential buyers. The irksome pop-up windows, short videos and posters are extremely brainwashing. It means that these advertisements create an impression on people, which may cause undecided customers to make their choice, either intentionally or unconsciously, when they stand in front of the shelves. Staff working for a particular brand of milk, for example, handed out colourful leaflets at the gate of primary schools and successfully aroused interest of pupils. Not only the children preferred this brand to others, but the parents found themselves more likely to select the familiar kind of milk they had seen from advertisements as well.

In conclusion, while advertising has possibly lost the mighty power, it still has a great influence on customers. I do not agree that we can completely stay away from the impacts of such promotion on products or services.

范文分析

文章就立场的两个不同方面，具体地描述了广告现今存在的问题与依然存在的影响力。这是一个让步段和理由段的写法，认为题目中两个观点都有道理，但更支持广告能够成功地促进消费。

范文分为四段：开头段，主体段 1，主体段 2，结尾段。其中开头和结尾都明确表明了个人态度，完成了“give your own opinion”的任务。两个主体段则分别解释了双方观点的合理性，做到了“discuss both views”。

开头段转述了题目的信息，给出了作者自己的立场。第一个主体段作为让步段，介绍了三个广告存在的问题：太常见以至于烦人（**annoying rather than appealing**）；吹嘘过头所以不如看顾客评价（**bluffing**）；乏味且不能提供收益（**mundane and unprofitable**）。第二个主体段是支持另一方观点的具体理由，通过一个承上启下的结构（**In spite of the above arguments, I support the view that.....**）引出了洗脑式营销效果确实能够说服消费者（**brainwashing**），使用了一个牛奶广告的例子进行具体论证。结尾段总结全文，表示虽然广告已经不如当年那么全能，但我们无法完全逃离它的影响。

词汇和语法方面，文章中运用了丰富的同义和近义替换，比如广告（**advertisements / advertising / promotion / promoting / commercials / pop-up windows, short videos and posters / leaflets**）等关键词。简单句、复合句和主从句结构交叉使用，一些连接词使文章的连贯一致性也得到了保证。

重点词汇句型

1. be capable of doing something 有能力做某事

Most living creatures are capable of adaptation when compelled to do so.

2. in some ways 在某些方面，在某种程度上

In some ways, the most striking characteristic of the conservative majority has been its pro-corporate agenda.

3. tend to do something 趋向于做某事

Morals tend to be deeply ingrained.

4. skim through 浏览

The paragraphs aren't identical, but similar enough that I can use my pointer to skim through the content and still get the message.

5. meander 漫步

They usually meander down to the pub after work.

6. bluff 虚张声势

I was bluffing, attempting to hide my fear.

7. irksome 令人恼怒的

He has the irksome habit of leaving all the kitchen cabinet doors open.

8. prevalence 流行

Our list also highlights the growing prevalence of regional air carriers in the skies.

备考建议

对于双边观点类（**discuss both views**）类型的题目，考生们在写作时要注意：

1. 论述要全面
2. 立场要清晰
3. 合理展开，结合例子和逻辑推理进行说明

Test 4

Task 1

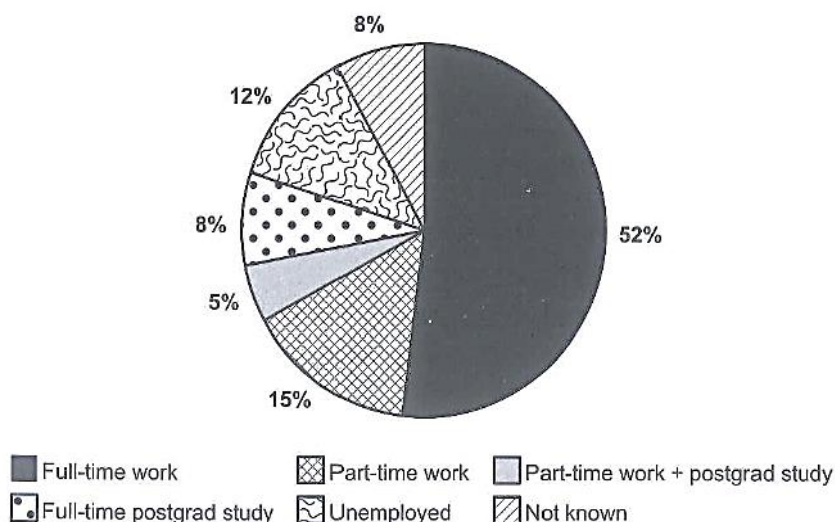
题目要求

You should spend 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Destination of Anthropology graduates (from one university)



Salaries of Anthropology graduates (after 5 years' work)

Type of employment	\$25,000–49,999	\$50,000–74,999	\$75,000–99,999	\$100,000+
Freelance consultants	5%	15%	40%	40%
Government sector	5%	15%	30%	50%
Private companies	10%	35%	25%	30%

Write at least 150 words.

审题

本题为饼图和表格的组合图，描述的是考古专业学生毕业后所从事的工作类型以及他们毕业五年的收入情况。

写作思路

饼图是以每种工作类型的毕业生比例大小为主线，进行相互比较，而表格则是针对每种类型的工作，进行不同收入区间的工作人士的比例进行比较。

原创范文

The pie chart illustrates the percentages of Anthropology graduates falling in each of the six types of employment while the table depicts the percentage of those with five years of work experience in three different sectors in four income brackets.

A salient feature that can be readily identified from the graph is that 52% of Anthropology majors land full-time jobs upon graduation, more than three times as much as the proportion for those part-timers (15%) and over four times as much as the figure for the unemployed. By sharp contrast, merely 5% of graduates are capable enough of taking up part-time employment while at the same time pursuing postgraduate study, 3% less than those who are entirely committed to full-time post-graduate learning.

For those Anthropology practitioners with five years of experience, it is evident that the majority of freelance consultants and those working in the government sector are relatively highly paid, with 80% of each making \$75,000 or more annually. By stark comparison, the pay for those working in private firms is more uniformly distributed among the four wage brackets.

Overall, more than half of Anthropology graduates choose full-time jobs after graduation, and freelance consultants and those who have practiced the profession in governmental sector are paid better than those engaged in private companies.

范文分析

在应对这个题目的时候，考生的策略应该是将两个图分开分别进行描述。首先，在饼图中，我们可以根据每种工作下毕业生所占的比例进行大小的比较。在表格中，我们要注意不同工作下，每个工资区间的人数比例，从而判断哪种工作下人们的平均工资更高。

雅思小作文的评分标准共有四项，任务的实现（task achievement），连贯和逻

辑 (coherence and cohesion), 词汇的运用 (lexical resources), 和语法的运用 (grammatical range and accuracy)。这篇范文在四个评分标准中都有很好的表现。首先是 task achievement, 文章中并不是将数据进行逐一罗列, 因为这并不是考官想看到的, 而是挑出重要的数据进行分析, 进行重要的数据对比, 而忽略那些不重要的数据。其次是 coherence and cohesion, 文章中主要运用的对比连接的方式, 将所有数据有机的结合在一起。第三项是 lexical resources。高分作文中通常需要做到两个方面的结合: 准确性 (accuracy) 和多样化 (range)。这篇范文很好地符合了词汇的评分要求。范文里各个地方都有一些比较高级的表达: 'salient', 'falling in', 'income brackets', 'land full-time jobs'。最后是 grammatical range and accuracy, 范文利用了插入语, 复合从句, 补语等多样的语法结构。

重点词汇句型

1. salient 突出的, 重要的, 明显的

A salient trait characterizing Inuit is their extraordinary ability to cope with cold. The report covers all the salient points of the project.

2. land a full-time job 找到一份全职工作

It is increasingly difficult for history majors to land a full-time job in private companies.

Despite her academic excellence, Alice has been unable to land a full-time job for months.

3. commit ...to ... 全身心的投入

The government decides to commit all the available resources to space exploration.

Marriage can only work if both sides are fully committed to the lifelong partnership.

4. engage 从事...

Those who engage in traditional agriculture are no longer satisfied with the limited crop yields, and some are willing to give genetically modified organisms a shot.

A group of teenagers are engaged in volunteer work during summer holiday.

备考建议

对于组合图形, 很多考生都会有着幸福的烦恼。图中的数据特别多, 很容易找到点凑够字数。但是这样写并不会有什么分数上的优势。雅思小作文的目的并不是

让学生把所有的数据都写上，这反而会适得其反。所以，针对这种数据多的图形，正确的做法应该是进行更有深度的数据上的比较和分析，从而给出一些 **interesting analysis**，这才是最重要的一步。所以，锻炼自己的数据分析能力是所有考生要想在小作文上拿高分的第一步，也是最重要的一步。

Task 2

题目要求

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

In some cultures, children are often told that they can achieve anything if they try hard enough. What are the advantages and disadvantages of giving children this message?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

审题

题目翻译：在某些文化中，孩子们通常会接触到这样的信息：只要他们努力，就能实现一切。给孩子们传递这样的信息有什么样的好处和坏处？

本题在题材上属于教育类话题，题型上属于好处坏处类（**advantages vs. disadvantages**）。这类题目是雅思写作的常考题型，近几年的考试里面都有大量的考题出现。此类写作最重要的思路是：不仅要给出好处坏处的正反两面，还要摆出并论证清楚自己的立场。

写作思路

针对这个题目，我们需要给出正反两方面的观点。正方观点对于大多数学生来说比较好想，那就是能够激发他们的潜在能力，培养学生不屈不挠的精神，从而实现自己的目标。但是，从相反的层面来说，这种精神是有代价的。第一，很多孩子会在错误的方向上不放弃。所以，选择正确的方向比努力更加重要。第二，很多时候并不是你努力就会一定有结果，这个道理本身也不是完全的正确。有的时候，运气和机遇对于最终能否成功来说显得更加的重要。

原创范文

Contemporary children are born and raised in a world full of chicken soup, stories that idolize the secret formula to success. Even theorists and professional experts have propounded an assortment of theoretical frameworks that attempt to ascribe any individual success to a simple combination of such positive traits as perseverance, conscientiousness, and fighting spirit. The message, however, might be misrepresented and misleading to the majority of children who have yet to develop sophisticated judgment and critical thinking.

Granted, feeding children with the crucial importance of strong motivation to attain one's ambition and continuous hard work may serve to correct many of their previous behaviors upon which the society in general frown: laziness, discouragement after occasional failure, and unwillingness to commit to any endeavor. These so-called "undesirable qualities" are believed to stand in the way of children's future path to success. Yet, what begs detailed scrutiny is the validity of the opposite: will hard work necessarily guarantee success? Hardly so. Success is often the result of a vastly complex combination of luck, hard work, perseverance, opportunities, and resources. Studying the innate individual qualities in isolation without taking external factors into full account distorts what genuinely constitutes success and can be dangerously misleading for children.

Moreover, children are far from mature enough to evolve adequate discretionary power to interpret such chicken soup in a way that adults have intended, due to the severe lack of contextual explanations of these theories. Even if we concede that success can be attributed to innately driven motivation and continuing effort alone, what about the rationale behind the pursuit of goal? Is the goal children strive to attain considered desirable by widely accepted social norms? Shouldn't we evaluate the rightfulness of the goal before bombarding them with the urge to take immediate and continued actions?

In conclusion, the message of hard work may be advised as a viable choice of corrective discipline, but it has its limitations. It is understandable that parents pin high hopes on their children, yet it is equally important for adults to restrain themselves from over-imposing their formulated thoughts and premature, untenable philosophies of life onto children's malleable mindset.

范文分析

文章开头先是引出了目前的背景,也就是目前的社会充满了各种各样的成功学鸡汤,把成功学描绘成了每个人只要努力都能实现的一个简单理论。在开头段的最后摆出了文章的观点,就是这种说法会对孩子产生负面影响。

文章主体段上来先做出让步,阐明了成功学的理论确实可以帮助孩子们纠正他们的行为。毕竟很多小孩比较容易懒惰,不愿意去为了实现一个目标而努力。但是在后面,文章做出了反驳:难道说努力一定会成功吗?好像并非如此。毕竟成功是多个因素共同影响下造成的。把成功单纯归结于努力奋斗其实并不准确。

下一个主体段就是提出了向孩子灌输这种思想的另一个弊端:就算努力能够实现想要达到的目标,这个目标是否符合社会的标准却没有进行考虑。如果这个目标是不学习,打游戏呢?是不是也需要孩子们的坚持?所以,在这个问题单纯的考虑努力能否成功是不全面的。在文章的最后我们做了一个简单的概括总结,重申了一下观点。

重点词汇句型

1. idolize 崇拜

It is a widespread phenomenon that many teenagers idolize young celebrities of their age.

2. an assortment of 各种各样的

The room was filled with an assortment of furniture.

3. ascribe ... to ... 把...事情归结到...原因

It is scientifically questionable to ascribe global warming to exhaustion discharged by private vehicles.

4. ambition 雄心壮志, 宏伟的目标

The greatest people in the world always aspire to ambition in spite of any challenges standing in the way.

5. scrutiny 仔细研究和分析

The detailed transactions of the company were under scrutiny because of the surprising rise in its stock market value.

6. in isolation 单独的



The research examines the effect of urban planning in isolation on the city infrastructural development.

7. concede 不得不承认, 让步

Even Albert Einstein concedes that some parts of the General Theory of Relativity remain unexplained.

8. pin high hopes on somebody 对...赋予厚望

Given the dire situation facing the company, the board of directors pinned high hopes on the newly appointed manager.

备考建议

对于好处坏处类型的题目, 考生们在写作时要注意:

1. 要给出正反两面
2. 要对好坏的评判有个清晰的态度
3. 要通过理论解释展开和充实自己的论证



SPEAKING

Test 1

Part 1

Email

1. What kinds of emails do you receive about your work or studies?

I usually receive the assignments I need to do with the relevant schedules every day from my supervisors. In that case, I can access my messages anytime and anywhere once I'm online.

Email 这不是个新话题，在剑 13 里就有过相关的 **social media** 的话题。这题主要问收到什么类型的邮件。很多考生可能觉得自己平时不怎么使用邮件，这道题怎么答。但其实这里可以按照自己的实际情况来答----我平时不怎么使用邮件，一般都是通过一些即时信息软件来沟通。这里注意可以稍微解释一下为什么会偏好那些即时通讯工具而不是发邮件，这样内容会更丰富一点。

2. Do you prefer to email, phone or text your friends? [Why?]

Personally, I prefer texting coz it's less stressful compared with phone calls. When I phone someone, the recipient needs to answer on the spot. Instead, texting leaves them much time to think. Compared to email, texting has the conversational nature. I feel more casual than email. It just gives me the feeling like talking. Especially I can use emojis, which literally brings more fun to my conversation.

针对这类三选一或者二选一的题目，考生首先要明确思路是选择 **A**，理由论述就是说 **A** 的好处以及 **B/C** 的缺点。接下来针对这个话题的思路，其实很简单，结合自己生活中的情况，想一想为什么倾向于发信息而不是发邮件和打电话就可以了。然后具体谈论一下各自的好处以及弊端即可。

3. Do you reply to emails and messages as soon as you receive them? [Why / Why not?]

Yes. Coz I am afraid that I may forget to do it later on. And I don't want others to wait for my reply, especially when others ask me for some advice or try to consult me about something.

这道题考生仍然是结合自身情况回答即可。立即回邮件可以是防止后面会忘记，又或者是不想别人等你回复邮件。也可以是不马上回复，因为可能手头上有正在忙的事情。如果是紧急的事情应该会直接电话，不会发邮件，所以也就不需要立即回复了。



4. Are you happy to receive emails that are advertising things? [Why / Why not?]

Actually, I don't really mind. Coz all the incoming emails have subject lines. I could delete without opening. And email has the function of filtering out junk mails. So I'm fine with that.

考生们可以结合自身的情况给出观点。有的人不介意收到广告邮件因为删除很简单，包括邮箱自带过滤广告的功能。也有人可能不喜欢广告因为会觉得烦，不仅占据邮箱的内存，删除邮件都会觉得是浪费时间。

Part 2

Describe a hotel that you know.

You should say:

where this hotel is

what this hotel looks like

what facilities this hotel has

and explain whether you think this is a nice hotel to stay in.

The hotel I wanna talk about is the intercontinental hotels resorts in Cancún. The hotel isn't necessarily fancy, but the hotel itself is gorgeously designed. Rooms are spacious and modernized. The exterior is pure white, and the whole building is around 10-floor height.

First, the best part about this hotel is definitely the location. The hotel is set on a picture-perfect beach, which lets you dive straight into the transforming ambiance of the Caribbean. You can just get active with water sports without going out and laze the day away.

Speaking of the facilities, in addition to the standard facilities, the beach access has chairs, canopies, and umbrellas for you to relax or to jump into the ocean. Plus, the hotel is very well maintained and offers a variety of leisure space, beach bar, indoor and outdoor restaurants. Especially after the sunset, you can dine at the hotel at the beachfront and enjoy the sophisticated nightspots under swaying palm trees.

Ultimately, I highly recommend this hotel. Maybe it is not a very ritzy boutique retreat, but an all-inclusive resort won't let you down. It can offer you a more of a feel for the culture and venture out. I would definitely go back for another stay at this amazing hotel.

这个话题比较新，考生大多可能都是第一次见过。其实 hotel 和 restaurant 类的地点类话题是类似的。思路上整体来说还是比较多的，譬如：staff and service; room and facilities; memorable experience 等。在 you should say 的四个问题中，what this hotel looks like 这个问题相对于考生来说会比较难，因为大多数考生在这部分的词汇都比较局限。如果没有太多内容可以讲可以简单两三句话带过就可以了，外部的颜色，以及楼高这些简单的方面描述一下即可。可以留更多的时间来展开叙述自己比较有把握的部分，尤其是可以喝 experience 结合起来讲，在那个 hotel 是否有一些比较有意思的经历，或者是和其他 hotel 相比比较不同的居住体验以及好的服务。这一系列描述过程中，注意客观描述一下具体的经历，再给一些主观的个人感受。

Part 3

Staying in hotels

1. What things are important when people are choosing a hotel?

Well, I think there are a lot of factors involved, but location is my priority. First of all, if they're on a vacation, it is always better to have the hotel located in the proximity of all the tourist destinations. If people are having a business trip, it's always more convenient to pick up a hotel that is near to the main business centers or transport hub coz it's just time-saving. Besides that, reviews are also very important. Those tourists have visited the hotel, so those reviews are 100% honest and transparent. In that case, people can find a more ideal accommodation.

本题不是很难，只要带入到生活中选酒店时，会考虑的问题即可。地理位置、评价、价格、设施等等。但是重点是 **why**，需要解释为什么这是你优先考虑的方面，最好举例子来具体说明。而不是只是单纯罗列一下几个方面。

2. Why do some people not like staying in hotels?

I suppose there are a bunch of reasons. The first idea that I come up with is the unclean rooms. For example, if you find someone's hair that doesn't belong to you on the pillow or in a bathtub, which is really disgusting. As well as the following reason is poor insulation. When the sound insulation is not good enough to cut out external noise, you will inevitably be wakened up by the incessant chatter above you. As a result, you couldn't have a good sleep.

本题主要是要讨论下人们讨厌住酒店的原因，思路依然是联系自己的实际生活，回想一下以前住酒店的不好的经历，哪些方面会影响你的居住以及休息。但一定要注意举例子具体说明一下，譬如酒店不干净，后面接着论述一下是哪种不干净导致人们讨厌酒店，范文中有解释到是找到一些不属于自己的东西。

3. Do you think staying in a luxury hotel is a waste of money?

Well, I guess it totally depends on your needs. If you just look for a place to stay overnight, obviously living in a fancy hotel is not necessary. Instead, if your need of a hotel is more than a bed, then that's worth it. Coz those 5-star hotels usually come with premium-priced services, like 24-hour room service, laundry and gym etc. For those people, the good services totally outweigh the high cost of lodging.

本题稍有点难度，可以从自身角度出发，选择酒店的目的是什么。可以问自己如果花很多钱去住一个很贵的酒店是否值得，分别想一下值得的理由是什么，如果

不值得的话，理由又是什么。另外一个思路则是：这其实是比较便宜酒店和豪华酒店。豪华酒店和普通酒店相比，能给住客带来什么额外的东西，这些额外的东西是否值得大家为此买单。这样一想，答案就显而易见了。

Working in a hotel

1. Do you think hotel work is a good career for life?

Sure, why not. If an individual chooses hotel work as a career, I think it would be ideal as well as other jobs. The work you do is about to make people's day, like, welcoming, setting places and rooms, checking sanitation, etc. Every day you come into work, you are making someone feel enjoyable and welcomed, and even at home.

这道题其实也很简单，如果是同意，则讨论一下在酒店工作的好处即可。如果不是则要解释说明一下在酒店工作的弊端是什么。上文中回答的是同意，就直接具体解释了一下酒店工作的好处是酒店的工作可以让人在外工作旅行之余感受到开心，受欢迎且这很有意义。

2. How does working in a big hotel compare with working in a small hotel?

I think the most obvious difference is the service. Working in a big hotel requires a much higher service quality since they usually have a well-developed system to serve customers. So, this means that you got a lot to learn. However, when you work in a small hotel, the services you need to do is definitely fewer than big hotels. It's just about some basic tasks like, how to make reservation, how to do check-in, arranging rooms, etc. Additionally, high-quality services also come with generous compensation and benefits packages, so if you look for a high-paying job, working in a small hotel is not a perfect choice.

本题的思路有很多，主要是比较在大/小酒店工作的差别。首先可以从工作的内容上来说，大酒店服务更多，要求更高，但同时工资也会更高，且更稳定。小酒店则相反，服务要求没那么高，但报酬则会相应更少。

3. What skills are needed to be a successful hotel manager?

Well, first of all, communication skill is necessary to handle the job. Hotel managers are responsible for solving problems between employees and guests. If you cannot communicate your needs and opinions to your staff, then it's unlikely that you could be a qualified leader. Another quality that matters so much is detail oriented. As successful hotel managers, they should not only notice the big problems, like safety, but also be aware of those small issues,



things like whether the chairs in the lobby are clean. They have to make sure that every small problem is not neglected. In that case, each customer can have an extraordinary experience.

本题其实不难，首先工作中需要的“万能技能” **communication skill & problem solving skill**。然后针对具体的工种来具体讨论这个技能在这个工作中的具体体现，注意可以举例子说明。另外还可以开拓一下自己的思维，作为酒店管理者和其他管理者最大的不同：在于这个行业最大的特别之处是服务至上，所以细节很重要，所以理所当然管理者对于细节的注意力也要更多。

Test 2

Part 1

Languages

1. How many languages can you speak? [Why/Why not?]

Honestly, I can speak fluent Mandarin, decent English as well as conversational German. Mandarin is my mother tongue because I am a Chinese. And I started learning English since I was about 5 years old as at that time my parents thought it was quite necessary for me to master a foreign language at an early stage. And I have been self-teaching German for a couple of years which I believe more language abilities enable me to broaden my horizon for the future.

这个问题如实作答即可。显然中英双语是每个参加考试的中国考生具备的语言能力。如果你对自己的英语水平有自信，不妨在表述的时候加一个形容词，比如文中的“decent”。但注意别太“过”，诸如“perfect, excellent”等词，需谨慎使用。当然你会二外甚至三外，也可以进行一定的阐述，说说为什么你选择另一门外语进行学习。只要是积极的、正向的、有助于将来个人发展的理由，都是具有说服力的。

2. How useful will English be to you in your future? [Why/Why not?]

Absolutely important! As you know on one hand, English is still the first international language of the world. And I will try to master this language as much as I can in order to have a better communication with different people from various countries if I further my study abroad in the future. On the other hand, it makes a huge difference in job hunting as well after I graduate from my university.

显而易见，学习好英语的好处千千万。从本题的难度上来看，属于简单题。可以用逻辑法来轻松应对。第一表明你对于学好英语的态度，其次说明两个理由，比如一，更好地与外国人交流；二对于未来的择业也是大有优势，有助于找到更好的工作。

3. What do you remember about learning languages at school? [Why/Why not?]

I would like to say it was quite challenging but productive too. To be frank, our English teacher was strict and demanding and he always assigned lots of homework and English exercises for us to complete. At the same time, we were expected to memorize at least 30 English words every day by taking

them down and putting them into different language contexts to use. So practice makes perfect! My English has been greatly enhanced after that due to our teacher's conscientiousness which I am so grateful.

其实语言学习没有捷径，多听多读多练才是王道。正所谓熟能生巧。在表达的时候，建议不要有抱怨的口吻和语气。结合自身实际的英语水平，如果还不错，可以用“苦尽甘来”的基调来定义你的语言学习。如果觉得自己水平一般，也可以巧妙地用“有趣的、开心的、甚至探索 **adventurous** 的”心态来表达。在母语为英语的考官面前，尽量抱着自谦、学习的态度来呈现自己的语言掌握过程。

4. What do you think would be the hardest language for you to learn? [Why?]

Well in my opinion, I would choose Russian as the most difficult language to learn. First of all, there are plenty of pronunciations in Russian that need speakers to roll their tongues, and it is impossible for me to manage. And secondly, I was told by the native speakers that the grammatical rules are fairly challenging to memorize as they have so many verb variations. Unfortunately, although I still recall some conversational expressions, I finally gave up learning Russian after I tried hard for some time.

考生们可以结合自身的实际情况给出答案。有些考生可能会选择中文是最难的语言。那么建议可以站在一个外国人的角度来同理他们为什么难学的原因。比如一：汉字量巨大，需要记忆的部分超多。二，同一表达在不同语境意味着不同含义，用错就会闹笑话。三，有古诗词和文言文难以理解等等。如果考生选择其他语言（无论是英语日语还是其他小语种），可以讲一下自己学习过程中碰到的难点和痛点即可。结果可以是顺其自然的，比如放弃学习；抑或是令人惊喜的，通过自己的努力最终 **get through** 这门语言的难点，达到最终掌握语言的目的。

Part 2

Describe a website that you bought something from.

You should say:

what the website is

what you bought from this website

how satisfied you were with what you bought

and explain what you liked or disliked about using this website.

Okay. I would like to talk about a website that I ever bought an item from that is Amazon. As you know Amazon is one of the most well-known shopping websites and has been widely used by numerous Chinese customers. Actually any of the commodities ranging from daily necessities to electronic devices even to cars can be traded on it and it is no doubt that Amazon becomes the most popular cross-border online shopping site.

In terms of the article I bought, there was a HUAWEI P40 cellphone which was really eye-catching that I was keen on getting at the first sight. When this product was launched, beyond my expectation it was sold like hotcakes and as a result I couldn't get it but resorting to Amazon since all other shopping websites had been out of stock and fortunately, I finally got one I dreamed of!

As far as my satisfaction with the cellphone is concerned, firstly it's a quite big one with a 6.2 inches display screen of high resolution that never flicks like other cellphones. It doesn't hurt my eyes even if I use the phone for a long time which is pretty important to a cellphone addict. And secondly, P40 is characterized by its picture-taking functions as I have seen a multitude of beautiful photographs taken by this phone on my friends' Wechat moments. Last but not least, I'm quite impressive of the battery re-charge duration which merely takes less than one hour to finish.

Regarding my impression of Amazon, I think I'm fascinated about its great variety of items and logistic efficiency. That's the reason I favor this website as the top priority when I want to buy something online. While every coin has two sides, I'd be happy if the quality of each article can be enhanced and guaranteed. But all in all, Amazon is a trustworthy shopping website I can count on.

本文按照 cue card 上的四个问题分别进行阐述，为了使行文看上去更有逻辑和层次感，特别把这四个问题按照四个段落进行分割，逐一解答。而且每一段的段落结构基本都是以链接词（组）+ 描述性问题+ 细节展开。前面 2 个问题难度一般，把购物网站的简介以及购买货品进行一个平实的描述即可。但是为了获得



更好的成绩，考生可以在后面加一些描述性的补充语来更好地让考官了解这个网站，和商品本身的购买理由。问题 3 需要进行详述来展现考生关于该商品的优点，一般给到 2-3 个即可，注意回答的逻辑，同时不妨加一些 **explanation** 去更好的展现你的喜爱程度。问题 4 是全文的末段，这个时候注意考试的时间控制，无需说太多，点到即止，同时要一句总结，首尾呼应，**close** 掉整个 Part 2。

Part 3

Shopping online

1. What kinds of things do people in your country often buy from online shops?

Well, according to the news that I read about the other day, it shows people in my country mostly prefer to buy daily necessities whose cost accounts for almost 50% of their overall spending every year. As you can imagine, these are the very things that people need on a daily basis so it's no wonder a lot of people spend so much money on them and moreover, daily necessities are relatively inexpensive and easy to restore that the customers can get discounts if they buy a lot online.

本题的答案可能见仁见智。但重点不管是什么网上商品，考生需要拿出说服的理由来证明它的网络销量巨大。同时，要特别注意的是，本题问的是“哪一种商品”，而非“哪一个”商品，所以回答的时候要小心，避免入坑。只要能做到这一点，基本上可以答对这道题。

2. Why do you think online shopping has become so popular nowadays?

Well, I believe the reasons why online shopping becomes more and more popular lie in as follows. First of all, with the accelerated life pace in the cities, people can't spare much time to go to the brick-and-mortar stores or supermarkets. Second, distributors as well as retailers have to cut down their cost in order to survive in the increasingly fierce market competition. And last but not least, most of the products of online shopping can be guaranteed 7-day refund policy without a reason which is quite user-friendly; hence it greatly increases customers' sense of safety.

本题考察考生对于网络购物的优点是否了解。作为现代网络购物的主力群，相信此题的“代入感”比较强，想一想自己为什么要选择网络购物。原因无非包括但不限于（1）更便宜（2）送货上门（3）无理由退货等。在罗列理由的时候，注意连接词的使用和同义替换，避免一些名词和动词的过度重复。

3. What are some possible disadvantages of buying things from online shops?

There are several reasons to justify some drawbacks still do exist in buying items from online shops. One major problem is that it's really difficult to have an actual feeling on the product you want to buy as you can't physically touch, feel or measure it so as a result, a lots of shoes, clothes and trousers are not perfectly compatible to your size and what's more, you need to responsible for returning shipping under some circumstances. Another annoying thing is what you have seen on the webpage may not the exactly the same as what is

delivered to you because of the attractive pictures might be exaggerated.

本题跟上题是一对相反的问题。本题问的核心是网上购物的缺点。考生用自身经历不难得出如下缺点：（1）收到的货品与网页上显示的不符（2）需要丈量的商品，诸如各类鞋、衣、裤等，因为与描述的有出入，导致不合身。（3）可能会出现买家负担寄回的运费，增加额外成本，浪费时间。考生在解答这类题目的时候，只要能结合自己的网购经历，相信在回答的逻辑上就已经对了一大半了。

The culture of consumerism

1. Why do many people today keep buying things which they do not need?

In my opinion, I think this is something to do with the customers' philosophy. As you see, lots of products are on sale which is extremely tempting to most of the viewers. Naturally the impulsive consumption takes place. At the same time, since online shopping doesn't need the customers to step out of their homes so more or less the feeling of money spending could be weakened by online transactions. And lastly, there are some novel items that you maybe never see before so your curiosity automatically pushes you to place an order but unfortunately what you receive may let you down.

本题主要考查消费者心理。这也是 Part 3 的难点所在。考生可以回想一下自己有没有过网购了一些后来发现不太需要的东西。当初又是什么原因去下了单？答案可能就相对迎刃而解了。在说明这类题的时候，需要注意加一些解释性说辞，比如为什么会有冲动性消费？因为可能看到促销打折、可能图片上很漂亮等等，从而能够让自己的观点更具说服力。

2. Do you believe the benefits of a consumer society outweigh the disadvantages?

As far as I am concerned, my answer will be NO. To start with, consumerism believes people need to consume more to satisfy their daily needs and thus take it granted that a more industrialized society with their cultural attitudes has set up. Then lots of organizations and institutions have been established to encourage this phenomenon, for instance, you could be entitled to have many credit cards simultaneously to finally get a person into financial trouble. So I think the relative authorities should think over how to alleviate the disadvantages that a consumer society has brought.

本题有一个关键词叫“消费社会”，所以考生先要理解这一中文含义。同时 outweigh 的解释也需要很清楚。本题问的是消费社会的优点多余其缺点吗？考生们可以掌握一个原则，“辩论性”议题的背后，凡事要有一个“度”。可以采用“绝对法”来解答，如果是的话，想想看过度消费带来的缺点是什么。当然，也

可以换一个角度思考一下，合理有序的消费社会能带来的优点又有哪些。

3. How possible is it to avoid the culture of consumerism?

I think it will be difficult to achieve it. On one hand, the culture of consumerism has existed for a long time as in the modern times, people get a stronger need to advertise themselves by dressing up, for example. They intend to differentiate from others to manifest their exoticness especially for the younger generation. And they are the very group who consume a lot. On the other hand, a lot of people hold the opinion that high consumption creates a bigger mass market which needs more labor force to increase the employment rate of the society. But the culture of consumerism also reflects a great number of the wastes of all kinds and currently it needs to be well controlled by individual awareness.

同上一题一样，本题有一个核心难点在于什么叫 **consumerism**。很多考生知道了中文意思是消费主义后，可能仍旧会有一些懵。其实消费主义指的是认为高消费对社会和个人都有利的一种观点。结合目前的形势加之贫富的两个极端，一种观点是很难避免这种思想。所以考生可以着重考虑一下背后的原因究竟是何。同理，这个问题也可以反过来考虑。如果可以避免这种文化思潮的入侵，我们可以做些什么？比如尽量减少奢侈品的生产和引进，对年轻一代进行思想上的教育和引导，又或是从政策上抑制，多缴消费税等。

Test 3

Part 1

Swimming

1. Did you learn to swim when you were a child? [Why/Why not?]

Yeah, I did. If I remember it clearly, I learned it from my uncle who used to be a professional swimmer. I have to say it was not that easy at first coz I couldn't figure out how to tread water. But I managed to do that under the guidance of my uncle. I was so grateful that he was patient all the time.

本题涉及到谈论技能的获取，很多同学可能会在如何展开话题方面一筹莫展。上述的范例给大家提供了一个思路，即通过回忆学习的细节，在表达中建立一些诸如因果和转折等逻辑关系，并在给出学习技能结果的同时，进行较为简练的评价，从而完成题目的作答。

2. How often do you go swimming now? [Why/Why not?]

As a senior high student, I rarely have the chance to spend time in the swimming pool now. I guess it's simply because my timetable is fully occupied during the weekdays. As for the weekends, I have to take the extra-curriculum courses. I mean, it's pretty exhausting but I don't have too much of a choice.

本题考查做运动的频率，高中生们比较容易想到的是频率和繁忙的学习生活之间的关联。与上一道题类似的是，在给出正面的回应和原因之后，仍可以对现状进行简单的评价，完成题目的作答。

3. What places are there for swimming where you live? [Why?]

Well, there are several places for swimming near my community, like the city swimming pool, a sports complex and two private gyms. Among all these options, I prefer to go swimming in one of the gyms which is only two blocks away from my apartment. Obviously, it would be quite annoying if there are huge crowd of people in the pool.

本题询问适合游泳的地方，可以通过列举的方式给出几个满足条件的选择，然后陈述为何你会倾向于其中的某一个。表达层面，描述个人倾向时可以学习使用后置定语从句来进行特点的补充。

4. Do you think it would be more enjoyable to go swimming outdoors or at an indoor pool? [Why?]

Personally, I would say swimming in the sea or river brings much better experience. You know, I'm that kind of person who hates cramped space. Naturally, with the low dome and restricted borders, it's hard for me to enjoy the hours spent in the pool.

本题表达个人喜好，注意主语使用（动名词和形式主语）的多样化和副词（本题的 **Naturally** 和上题的 **Obviously**）的灵活使用。另外，被动语态也可以体现出语法多样化的高分特质。

Part 2

Describe a famous business person that you know about.

You should say:

who this person is

what kind of business this person is involved in

what you know about this business person

and explain what you think of this business person.

I'd like to read the biographies of successful businessmen in the world because they teach me a lot of things and inspire me. Today, I would like to talk about one such businessman who is not only successful in his profession but also a very renowned philanthropist. The name of this entrepreneur and world-renowned philanthropist is Bill Gates.

I got to know Bill Gates about 15 years ago when I just started school. By then, I just owned my very first personal computer. It was also at that time that an operating system called "Windows" astonished me by its functional features and delicate design. Later on, I knew that the pillar underpinning the palace of "Microsoft" is called Bill Gates.

After searching for more information about this sexy mind, I also got to know that Bill, born in 1955, declared to donate almost all of his assets and fortune to those who need them more than he and his families do after death.

As a true entrepreneur in every sense, he is super gifted at managing, designing, and predicting. I guess everyone who knows him well would agree with me that he is a man who has faith in conquering every single challenge in front of him.

本题的选材不出乎人意料，比尔盖茨的故事大多数人都耳熟能详。选择他作为本题的核心人物的原因主要有两个，其一是比尔盖茨精彩的履历和多维的人格提供了充足的表述素材，其二是比尔盖茨及微软公司和 Windows 操作系统与我们的生活息息相关，可以更为容易的与我们的经历和体验结合起来。

语言运用层面，本例文提供了很多单一复合句和组合复合句使用的范本，篇幅不长，但单位句子内包含的信息密度不小，较为符合雅思高分口语在连贯一致性，词语运用，语法多样性等方面的描述特征。

较为值得一提的是 'Later on, I knew that the pillar underpinning the palace of "Microsoft" is called Bill Gates.' 此句使用了比喻的手法，突出了比尔盖茨对于微软公司起到的至关重要的基石作用。

Part 3

Famous people today

1. What kinds of people are most famous in your country today?

From my perspective, there are primarily two types of people in China who could earn their fame now. The “cyberstar effect” has become a heated phenomenon in China during the last decade. Due to the prosperity of social networking software and apps, more and more youngsters have made live streaming their vocation and a ready source of money. The speed of becoming famous is purely astonishing. Before being followed by the audience, you are just nobody with little payroll. Suddenly, agencies offer you big check to broadcast things your fans love. It’s really surreal and somewhat ironic. Another group of people showed real talent before the public know them. Some of them make breakthroughs in certain fields like biology or health care. Others might have come up with solutions to bread and butter issues that benefit the whole community. These heroes definitely deserve the fame and compliments.

本题提供了一个 Part 3 的常见答题结构，总-分结构。比较核心的在于语篇标记词的使用和整体框架的搭建。语用层面，提供了一些时下热门的词汇诸如“网红效应”，社交网络，直播等。注意在每个分类后面都有加入简洁有效的评价。

“bread and butter issues”指的是民生问题，同学们可以在合适的语境中借鉴使用。

2. Why are there so many stories about famous people in the news?

Well, I guess it’s mainly because the readers enjoy reading such news and probably need those inspirational stories badly. If the word “famous people” refers to amusement celebrities, the updates of their lives on and off the screen are basically the best anecdotes for the public. It’s also the compromise these renowned people have to make in order to remain well-known. Meanwhile, the stories of successful businessmen and politicians are ubiquitous both in the mass media and self-media. We ought to know that if there are thousands of people who bring home the bacon, there are definitely millions more who suffer fiasco. Those inspirational stories or news could bring about more confidence and faith which are absolutely necessary to the underdogs.

本题意图讨论新闻中名人故事居多的原因。在分析原因时，可以采用本题的分类讨论方法进行分步的解释说明，这样整体结构和逻辑更为清晰。语用层面，在此话题下需注意某些核心词汇的同义替换，并补充一些诸如“anecdote”，“ubiquitous”，“fiasco”等词汇。另外，本例文也使用了一个习语“bring home

the bacon”意为人生赢家或者成功者。

3. Do you agree or disagree that many young people today want to be famous?

I guess so. Although some celebrities have complained about the drawbacks of being famous, like being harassed by paparazzi, lack of rest, more social responsibilities, etc., there are obviously more merits than disadvantages brought by fame. As a celebrity, getting rich and wealthy is relatively easier.

本题讨论年轻人对出名的渴望。开头运用了让步逻辑，提供出名的一些可能的缺点，提供了更为客观完整的论断。

Advantages of being famous

1. Do you think it is easy for famous people to earn a lot of money?

Personally, I agree with the statement. It's undeniable that compared with ordinary people, the revenue of famous people clearly belongs to the next level. You know, due to their popularity, celebrities could probably endorse some commodities or items and earn big money, or get a higher position and fat check from a large corporation even though there are numerous competitors who are more capable.

本题需要分析名人获取报酬的方式和难易程度。给出明确的观点，即名人获取高额报酬更为轻松，其后讨论获取高薪的具体方式。

2. Why might famous people enjoy having fans?

Well, there are multiple reasons for that. I believe one of the main reasons is that the fame could bring incomparable sense of satisfaction and achievement. Maybe it's difficult for an ordinary person to perceive the feeling of being liked and followed. But taking a glimpse at the look on the faces of stars who have millions of fans and supporters, you would become somewhat jealous just like everyone else does.

本题分析思考名人被粉丝追逐喜爱的心理。范例答案中给出了其中较为抽象的一个主要原因，即心理上的满足感和成就感。后续的论证部分，使用了对比的方式，并给出了一定的细节描写，突出明星具有而常人难以比拟的满足感。

3. In what ways could famous people use their influence to do good things in the world?

In my view, there several methods that celebrities could adopt to make positive impact on the society. First of all, a clear edge politicians have over other famous people is that some of the policies or regulations might be issued earlier under their propelling. For example, in the parliament, different voices towards topical issues like garbage disposal are definitely being considered and discussed. There are big chances that certain policies could be published afterwards. Secondly, being supported and loved by millions of fans, super stars could act as role models by making donations or giving special care to the weak in front of the public. Their fans are definitely the pioneers who would forward such philanthropic acts on the social media. I believe such behavior would be super influential.

本题需要分两个角度来分析，一个是政府，一个是明星。政界人士对制度和改革的推行起到了至关重要的作用，从而从根本上解决很多困扰民众的实际问题；明星们如果能多行善举，其流量和粉丝数都会极大地促进这些公益行为的传播，从而更广更深地影响人们。要注意的是，两个角度均需要给出一些实际的例子，增强论证的充分性。

Test 4

Part 1

Jewellery

1. How often do you wear jewellery? [Why/Why not?]

To be honest, I rarely wear jewellery. Coz I'm a student who doesn't have regular income, buying jewellery is really pricey, which may put strain on budget. Plus, wearing jewellery on campus is not a good choice, I mean, distractions may be improved by flashy jewellery, so I can't give full attention to academic mission.

在面对一个不熟悉的问题或者是新题时，大家不用必须给出肯定的答案，可以结合自身经历，那么作为学生来讲购买昂贵的珠宝确实会增加经济负担，而且还会因为眼花缭乱的珠宝而分心导致不能集中注意力学习，都可以当作原因来解释。

2. What type of jewellery do you like best? [Why/Why not?]

Actually, I'm not crazy about jewellery, buying jewellery isn't my thing. As for me, I prefer to wear watches on a daily basis, like Apple Watch. Coz it's easy to transport and I can take it anywhere. It's not just a watch, it's a study aid. I can use it to access to information and get function right.

同样，对于不熟悉珠宝的同学来说大可不必纠结到底说什么样的种类，可以引导自己熟悉的话题上，比如 Watch，而 Apple Watch 又属于科技产品，除了看时间之前还有多种功能，这样就比较容易展开内容，有话可说。

3. When do people like to give jewellery in your country [Why?]

Well, on some celebrations like Spring Festival, people tend to give jewellery to immediate family and bosom friends to show respect and politeness. Coz they're really pricey and worth to collect, which can leave good and lasting impression on people.

这道题其实和之前 Part 1 Gift 题非常类似，一般送礼物的时间就是在逢年过节或者生日的时候，不管什么礼物其实都是为了显示礼貌和尊重，表达美好的祝愿，来增进彼此的友谊等。这里的 immediate family 指的是直系亲属，bosom friends 指的是亲密的朋友。

4. Have you ever given jewellery to someone as a gift? [Why / Why not?]

Honestly, I've never given it to anyone as a gift, coz I'm a student who doesn't



have regular income, buying jewellery is too expensive. However, I sent a hand-made cake to my bosom friend last year to show my best wishes, it's much more affordable for me.

这道题的思路和问你平时戴不戴 **jewellery** 有些类似，可以说从来没有送过，因为自己是学生负担不起珠宝，如果光是否定回答内容会比较短，因此可以在强调一下平时送什么样的礼物，这样就能将细节展开，更有利于展示自己的语言质量。

Part 2

Describe an interesting TV programme you watched about a science topic.

You should say:

what science topic this TV programme was about

when you saw this TV programme

what you learnt from this TV programme about a science topic

and explain why you found this TV programme interesting.

Okay. Let me talk about a big-name TV programme in my country. I watched this TV programme 3 or 4 years ago when I attended high school. The first time I saw this programme was accidental, I still remembered it was a bright sunny day and my roommate was watching this science programme and burst into laughter. So I was hooked by this programmed deeply.

This programme mainly introduced some terminology about psychology, sociology, biology and other stuff. One day, it invited some scientists to show that babies as young as five months old can do basic arithmetic. They devised an experiment that a baby was shown a doll on a table. So the baby looked at the doll. Then the researcher lowered a screen in front of the doll, so now the doll was hidden behind the screen. But then the researcher took a second doll and very obviously places it behind the screen with the first one. Well, cause what the researcher did was they secretly took away one of the dolls. And then when they raised the screen back up, they recorded the baby's eye movement on camera. And we knew that when a baby was surprised by something, it stared at where the noise or light was coming from. So they found baby was surprised and they could add.

In my opinion, I've learnt a lot from this programme, you know, I'm really crazy about psychology but I've never seen such interesting programme to draw my attention. In this programme, they used some funny stories or exciting experiments to illustrate tons of intricate terms, during the process of watching the programme, I can also gain some hands-on experience that gets me excited.

本题的问法比较特别，因为大部分同学可能对科学并不感兴趣，那么这道题我们就可以和平时练习过的阅读、听力结合起来，是非常好的输送观点的材料。我们可以从某次有趣的实验来讲，通过实验讲述了某个学科的术语，比较生动有趣。如果实在想不出来也可以把重点放在学了什么来讲，比如培养了我们 **critical thinking**，或者最简单的可以说它是双语节目（**bilingual programme**），学到了很多 **idiom** 等，这样就不必纠结了。

Part 3

Science and the public

1. How interested are most people in your country in science?

Well, I think a bunch of people are crazy about science, especially male students. Coz they tend to run experiments in lab, you know, it's the precious hands-on experience. For example, we had a big-name astronomy programme, tons of female students have been tracking the comet all semester long.

本题主要是讲对科学感兴趣，那么一般感兴趣的行为就是做实验，当然大家也可以说喜欢看相关的书籍、电影等等来增加兴趣，或者人们喜欢讨论。这里用自身例子来说就比较真实，不需要额外过多的解释。

2. Why do you think children today might be better at science than their parents?

I believe children have better chance to access resources about science nowadays. Our technologies are advanced, so there is guarantee that small glitches or malfunctions won't occur during study, and they can look around information on website or take practical courses to learn science. On the other hand, parents only took courses or read textbooks to acquire knowledge.

本题存在现在与过去的对比，现在孩子们感兴趣的原因是因为接触的机会多了，并且接触的途径多了，比如电视、电脑等等，这样就可以跟之前科技产品类的题有联系；那么过去父母可能接触的方式比较单一，或者不够重视这门学科，导致不太擅长。

3. How do you suggest the public can learn more about scientific developments?

In my view, government can give a lecture in local community to educate the public or spread out some booklets to raise awareness of science, which can draw attention to citizens and have more motivation and passion to know scientific development. Plus, students can sign up classes about science to gain knowledge.

本题可以从两个主体出发，一个是政府怎么做，比如说多开公益课堂或发宣传册，或者从学校角度考虑开设这种课程，此题的思路也适用于其他提升某种意识的题，比如如何提升环保意识，又或者之前比较热门的垃圾分类等等都可以用这种思路来回答。

Scientific discoveries

1. What do you think are the most important scientific discoveries in the last 100 years?

Laptop computer, definitely. It's easy to transport. When I'm about to work on my paper for class or go to the library to do group assignment, I can just unplug the computer, put it into carrying case and sling over its shoulder. It's more users-friendly.

对于最重要的发明一定是从科技产品类的比较好讲，这里并没有直接说互联网而是说了手提电脑，这样便和其他考目能形成差异，同时用一系列动作来表明它非常容易携带也比较生动具体，更有画面感。

2. Do you agree or disagree that there are no more major scientific discoveries left to make?

It makes no sense. Since nowadays scientists create a bunch of innovations or scientific breakthrough. For example, with the QR code becomes one of the most popular payment options, the world tends to be cashless. We don't need to bring heavy wallets or credit cards to purchase items, so it's really time-saving and effort-saving.

本题的思路有很多，比如二维码支付方便快捷，或者之前很火的共享单车，亦或是 AI 人脸识别技术都可以当作我们的参考思路，科技一定是在进步和发展的，我们可以选择和息息相关的点来回答，能够以自身经历回答会比较 convincing。

3. Who should pay for scientific research governments or private companies?

I think everyone should make contribution to society, so governments and private companies are both responsible for scientific research. On the one hand, governments have sufficient funds to invest money on promising fields, while private companies can use their human resources to be actively involved in research. They're all irreplaceable.

本题需要分两个角度来分析，一个是政府，一个是私人公司，这样容易在内容上扩展开来，政府主要是能提供资金，再者就是名声比较大，容易号召大家一起做研究；私人公司可以用来培养人才，提供人力资源来做研究，对于公司来讲也能提高自己的声誉，是一个 win-win strategy.

The Analysis of Cambridge

IELTS¹⁵

剑桥雅思

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