




# 总复习&高频学术场景考点透析

Logic and layout of IELTS academic texts and IELTS listening solutions

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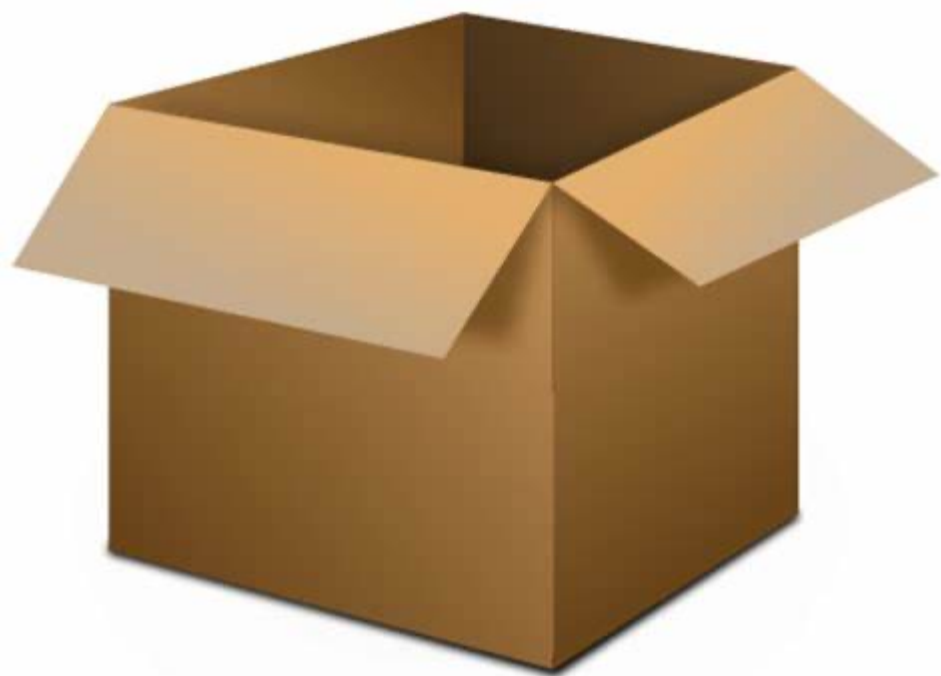
# PART 01



总复习

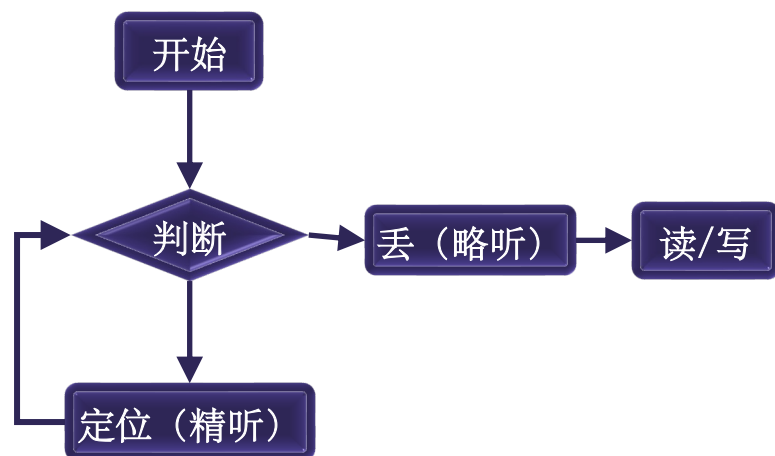
# 考前冥想

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思



# 盒子里有什么

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思



1. 全程暗示自己DON'T PANIC!
2. 读：快速分析题点；读不完的选项NS做题；
3. 听的过程：见左图；判断时积极利用语料特点；每个Section/part 判断的依据略有差别；
4. 精听：抓住一句话全部信息点；注意对话过程注意力持续到结论处；
5. 略听：读+写；
6. 生词怎么处理？
7. 考场能丢的东西：不确定的词、短语、句子、题目、section/part

# MS=Mental Summarization



When

- TAS最后一遍盲听整段
- 考完雅思-留学前
- 语言班
- 走路、坐地铁盲听TED
- 提高整段及全篇盲听状态下的理解力



How

盲听一段话，脑海里回答三个问题：

1. speaker刚说的这句话什么意思？
2. 跟前文有什么关系？属于同一个move吗？
3. 对我理解段落主题来说是主要信息吗？能否忽略？



# PART 02



## 高频学术场景及出题方向

## Wildlife in city gardens

9-4-4

- 31** What led the group to choose their topic?
- A** They were concerned about the decline of one species.
  - B** They were interested in the effects of city growth.
  - C** They wanted to investigate a recent phenomenon.
- 32** The exact proportion of land devoted to private gardens was confirmed by
- A** consulting some official documents.
  - B** taking large-scale photos.
  - C** discussions with town surveyors.
- 33** The group asked garden owners to
- A** take part in formal interviews.
  - B** keep a record of animals they saw.
  - C** get in contact when they saw a rare species.



# 学术场景词汇及出题方向精讲

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

## Study on Gender in Physics

- 21 The students in Akira Miyake's study were all majoring in
- A physics.
  - B psychology or physics.
  - C science, technology, engineering or mathematics.
- 22 The aim of Miyake's study was to investigate
- A what kind of women choose to study physics.
  - B a way of improving women's performance in physics.
  - C whether fewer women than men study physics at college.
- 23 The female physics students were wrong to believe that
- A the teachers marked them in an unfair way.
  - B the male students expected them to do badly.
  - C their test results were lower than the male students'.
- 24 Miyake's team asked the students to write about
- A what they enjoyed about studying physics.
  - B the successful experiences of other people.
  - C something that was important to them personally.
- 25 What was the aim of the writing exercise done by the subjects?
- A to reduce stress
  - B to strengthen verbal ability
  - C to encourage logical thinking



# 学术场景词汇及出题方向精讲

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## P3、4学术场景词汇及考题方向解析



## P3、4学术场景词汇及出题方向精讲

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# Study skills



## P3、4学术场景词汇及出题方向精讲

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**Regular teaching forms:** class, course, seminar, session, module, tutorial, workshop

**Regular learning activities:** peer discussion (group discussion, pair work), presentation

**Teaching aids:** PPT, slides, overhead projector (OHP), handout

**Important study skills:** note-taking; academic listening, reading, speaking and writing; critical thinking, reading and writing; deadline (on time); time management; stress management; use of library (online journal and books (e-journals), books and CDs; due time, fine)

**Evaluation (assessment) forms:** mid-term exam, final exam, essay project, dissertation, thesis paper, fail a course, resit an exam, academic performance (result, score, mark, grade), record, credit



## P3、4学术场景词汇及出题方向精讲

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# Research and writing

## P3、4学术场景词汇及出题方向精讲

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**Process of doing a research:** looking for a gap/problem (by reading or in real life), planning (choosing participants, choosing research methods, collecting data, analyzing the data, outlining, drafting, revising (amendment, modification), proof-reading, submission)

**Types of writing:** report (of a project, a group work, an activity, etc.), outline, draft, essay, dissertation, thesis paper

**Structure (layout) of a piece of writing:** title, abstract/summary, keywords, heading, sub-heading, section, chapter, in-text reference, reference list, page number, header, footer, bullet point

**Content of a piece of writing:** introduction, main body, conclusion  
background, literature review, aim (...), research method  
(methodology, technique, approach), subjects (participants, sample, people with different titles...), data analysis, discussion, conclusion (suggestions to the research question, limitation, future direction )

**Research methods:** pilot study, questionnaire, survey, interview, focus group discussion, observation, case study



## P3、4学术场景词汇及出题方向精讲

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### **comments by tutor on writing:**

clarity, list of ideas, logic, coherence, cohesion, academic form,  
global organization, local organization, structure, layout,  
reorder, cut down, shorten, proof-reading

# PART 03



## 复习方法大总结

# 复习方法大总结：以不变应万变

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S1 逻辑

填空解题方法

S2 逻辑

单选题解题方法

S3 逻辑

多选题解题方法

S4 逻辑

配对题解题方法



# 复习方法大总结：目标分数

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Number of correctListening answers	IELTS band score
39-40	9.0
37-38	8.5
35-36	8.0
33-34	7.5
30-32	7.0
27-29	6.5
23-26	6.0
20-22	5.5
16-19	5.0
13-15	4.5
10-12	4.0
6-9	3.5
4-5	3.0
3	2.5
2	2.0
1	1.0
absent	0.0

可以丢掉

1

3

5

10


17

24

# 作业

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

1. 日常作业：TAS/NS+同义词作业+打卡（每周一三五）
2. “错题五问” 反思→运用语料特点及注意力控制
3. 刷题顺序：S1（简单肯否）→S4（move）→S3（复杂肯否）  
→S2（快节奏）→模考
4. 剑4-10+15单项刷，11-18整套模考



# 作业

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在周老师新班介绍公微文章下留言对本课程直播、打卡辅导、练习心得、进步等各个方面留下宝贵的评价!