

2月28号更新题库

紫色的为 860 题库补充篇章；其它为 860 题库的数据更新

页码	版本号	标题
4	V50285S1	旅游咨询
5	V09109S1	电影俱乐部介绍
6	V100327S1	健身俱乐部入会
7	V100515S1	女士加入一个酒店举办的活动
8	V110212S1	租房，介绍房屋设施及租金等
9	V130202S1	电脑在火车上被砸坏了要求保险保修
10	V140222S1	妇女新手咨询 Scuba diving
11	V151212S1	询问当地有哪些游泳馆，适合人群和优缺点
12	V50241S2	一个酒店开业活动
13	V100916S2	求职者工作规则和地点介绍
14	V110430S2	运动中心开业
15	V140904S2	介绍节日安排
16	V151031S2	项目介绍-徒步经历报告
17	V50251S3	学生和导师讨论家谱研究相关内容
18	V50256S3	单词数学
19	V09143S3	男生和女生讨论课程
20	V140904S3	男神与导师讨论尼日利亚的非洲艺术
21	V33S4	女尸博物馆
22	V66	介绍不同种类的建筑材料 How to Choose Flooring Materials
23	V70S4	夜班工人的健康研究 Night shift workers' problems
24	V30072S4	琥珀和树脂
25	V30079S4	自行车的发展史
26	V50116S4	介绍过去测量时间的方式
27	V50236S4	一个介绍口译的讲座 Interpreter's course
28	V50242S4	铅笔的历史
29	V50243S4	城市市政交通规划
30	V50244S4	关于员工缺勤研究的介绍
31	V50245S4	动物冬眠
32	V50246S4	极限跳跃运动
33	V50250S4	英国鸬鹚的保护
34	V50254S4-1	介绍美洲阿拉斯加的先民
35	V50254S4-2	介绍美洲阿拉斯加的先民
36	V50255S4	一种棕榈树
37	V50257S4	最古老的机械电脑-安提凯瑟拉机器
38	V06111S4	演讲需要注意的事项 Giving a speech
39	V08109S4	坚持能力的研究 Learner Persistence study
41	V08130S4	1940-1990 年澳洲公路交通的发展史
42	V08137S4	关于波特兰水泥的介绍
43	V09133S4	探讨北美土著的住房及各种建筑风格

44	V100114S4	幸福感研究 Pursuit of Happiness
45	V100327S4	机场的未来建设
46	V100417S4	戏剧对学生的影响
47	V100424S4	人的情感与色彩的关系
48	V100515S4	橡胶制作流程
49	V100529S4	The first ecosystem building in London
50	V100710S4	讲动物的睡眠和推理人类睡眠问题
51	V100821S4	海边红树林
52	V100916S4	机器人开发与应用
53	V101030S4	关于男女在职场中面对竞争时的差异的研究
54	V101120S4	极限运动的历史
55	V101216S4	Bodiam Castle 的历史考古
56	V110115S4	日本的旧石器时代
57	V110122S4	介绍盐的历史
58	V110127S4	澳大利亚轮胎回收公司介绍 Tire Recycling in Australia
59	V110312S4	澳大利亚濒危动物 Extinction of Species
60	V110319S4	IT 科技对教育的帮助，一个学校 IT 学院引入新的模式
61	V110402S4	新西兰珍惜濒危鸟的保护 Fairy tern in New Zealand
62	V110416S4	肥胖饮食的调查 The Influence of Children on Adult Diet
64	V110528S4	茶树油
65	V110827S4	澳洲鳄鱼研究 Study on Australia Crocodiles
67	V110915S4	人类模仿生物进行仿生设计 Biomimicry
68	V111201S4	印度 IT 公司管理模式讲座 Case study on LCP technologies
69	V111203S4	棉花种植的负面影响
70	V120204S4	塑料的发明者，塑料的历史和应用
71	V120209S4	垃圾站/废墟研究 Midden
72	V120218S4	荷兰的立体房屋 cubic houses
73	V121013S4	户外广告对人们消费的影响
74	V121020S4	气候与建筑
75	V121108S4	科技未来 50 年的发展
76	V121206S4	美洲霸王蝶的冬眠和迁徙
77	V121208S4	广告符号历史 Graphical Symbol
78	V130223S4	西方音乐发展史的起因以及对文化和语言的影响
79	V130314S4	介绍三种穴居动物
80	V130518S4	可持续发展的研究 Lecture on Sustainable Development Solutions
81	V130615S4	介绍阳光诱导打喷嚏的现象 Photic Sneeze Reflex
82	V130622S4	介绍心理交流试验研究-从众心理
83	V130713S4	种子银行
84	V130718S4	音乐教育对不同人的不同功效
85	V130824S4	藏红花的各种用途（燃料，香水，药用，洗浴等）
86	V130912S4	讲述蜗牛等腹足动物 Introduction of gastropods
87	V131012S4	英国连锁超市的发展 Chain Stores in the UK



88	V140315S4	垂直农业的介绍
89	V140412S4	海豚智商讲座
90	V140510S4	水产养殖 Aquaculture-fish farming industry
91	V140710S4	住在非洲西南部的非洲企鹅 African Penguin
92	V140920S4	城市迁徙的发展
93	V140927S4	有关信任研究 Economic view to trust
94	V141113S4	地下建筑—日本博物馆(我猜是 Miho Museum)
95	V141206S4	纳米科技应用介绍
96	V150312S4	红海海胆 The Red Sea Urchins
97	V150314S4	澳大利亚文学研究
98	V150411S4	入侵植物调查=V50241S4
99	V150618S4	古代食物
100	V150808S4	电视, 体育, 媒体, 时尚的结合新研究
101	V151024S4	可可粉应用的历史介绍
102	V160130S4	二氧化碳排放 Application of Carbon Dioxide
103	V161008S4	海豚
104	V161013S4	教授讲解新西兰的紫维菊(Echinacea)
105	V161029S4	介绍知名导演讨论电影问题
106	V170107S4	家庭的化学反腐处理
107	V170422S4	非洲青蛙 The African clawed frog(Xenopus laevis)
108	V170429S4	艺术家风景人物画像 Artists in 4 different historical periods
109	V170708S4	钱包的历史

雅思听力真题 V50285S1

Section 1

场景提示：旅游度假咨询

题型分析：填空 10

Packages	Services	Extra 什么
Scheduled	1. Airport and the hotel	
Expensive	2. conference center and the hotel	3. fax and a printer
Deluxe	4. As expensive package but with a tour of the city	

5. Discount for **airline**...reservation6. Contact phone number: **6273940122**7. Driver will need the **confirmation**8. Save a copy of **contract**.9. **20%** of deposit it required10. To receive discount, sign up before **8** tonight.

雅思听力真题 V09109S1 (原题库有)

Section 1

场景提示：电影俱乐部介绍

题型分析：填空 10

1. Three kinds of movies: comedy, thriller and **action** movie
2. In club, except for movie, there is **discussion**
3. **exhibition** for action movie
4. The 3rd movie screen room can hold up to **450** people
(the first two theaters are both 150, but the third is 450)
5. 2nd movie starting date: **17th April**
(It was planned on 10th, then postpone 7 days)
6. 6 formal **meetings** held, the movie will not be displayed
7. Membership fee is to be paid every **month**
8. In **bookshop**, you will have a discount if hold membership card
9. Will send free **tickets** for special events
10. Members can bring a **guest** for free.

雅思听力真题 V100327S1

Section 1

场景提示：健身俱乐部入会

题型分析：填空 10

1. Address: **Wickford Road**
2. Membership Package: **silver** package (as Golden is for full time)
3. Start time: facilities open from **7.30** am to **3.45** pm
4. Discount fee: **\$40** (per month)
5. \$30 is the **joining fee**

The offered activities:

6. **tennis** (outside only)
7. **dance** classes (it does not offer yoga class)
8. **café** (all week open, for everyday)
9. can hire a **towel** for 50 cents
10. Two documents to register: **forms** and **photos**



雅思听力真题 V100515S1 (原题库有)

Section 1

场景提示：女士加入一个酒店举办的活动

题型分析：填空 2 选择 8

1-2 填空题

1. Janet's address: No. 134the **Rose** Road
2. Telephone No. **0407...22**

3-7 单选题

3. if she wins the prize(coupons), how to contact her
A. home number B. mobile phone **C. work number** (she said phone at work would be better, she forget bring the cell phone, and her kids are always on the family phone.)

4. When does the Prize winner information be publicized on? Date of the prize announcement

C. Saturday's newspaper (on weekend newspaper)

5. What benefit can she get from the hotel?

A. a free breakfast and a free dinner

B. a free dinner and all free breakfast (member fee 35)

C. all free breakfast and all free dinner

6. What type of holiday does her children like?

A. surfing holiday with a lot of music B. seaside and nightlife C. beach holiday

(Do you have a kid? She said I have Twins, 17 year-old boys; they like beach activities, and usually bring their CDs, listening their music)

7. What type of ambience/environment does she like?

A. quiet environment (she said a tranquil place not with lots of noises)

8-10 多选题

What do they do when she and her husband are together?

walking **reading** shopping golftennis sightseeing **eating out**

雅思听力真题 V110212S1 (原题库有)

Section 1

场景提示：租房，介绍房屋设施及租金等

题型分析：填空 10

Facilities of the house:

1. There is a small **swimming pool**
2. **dining room**
3. There is a **supermarket** nearby
4. Near a **park**
5. There is a **primary school**
6. Single parking space **garage**

Facilities around the house:

The rent for the house is \$ 980

7. The rent includes the maintenance of **gardens**
8. House will be emptied on 21st, but the house will be available on **23rd April**

9. The time to view the house: at **10.15** am

(Woman said there was a meeting at 12:30, so can view the house earlier than that. The last time they agreed is at 10.15 am)

10. Address: 127, **Spring Street**

雅思听力真题 V130202S1 (原题库有)

不加密雅思请加微信:susuyasi02  请扫描二维码

Section 1

场景提示：电脑在火车上被砸坏了要求保险保修Corten Insurance Company

题型分析：填空 10

Example: Name of the client: Andrew Smith**Policy number:** 1. **WX717435T****Email address:** asmith@fastmail.com**Date of birth:** 2. **1972 April 30****Claims made in recent 3 years:** he lost a 3. **bike**

Claim to make this time: a laptop

Shop branch name: 4. **Compucan****Current value of the item:** 5. **\$ 560****Damage description:** 6. **keyboard** is broken**Usage:** for 7. **family****Details about the incident:**He was on the 8. **train** during rush hourThe laptop was dropped off from the 9. **seat****Action to take**Need to bring a 10. **report** from a laptop dealer



Section 1

场景提示：妇女新手咨询Scuba diving（水肺潜水）课程

题型分析：填空 10

女士想要报游泳班，男的劝他先上 level of the beginning basic or for beginners

1. the month on **July**
2. on a **Saturday**
3. Initially, they will have **indoor** training
4. 等学员学完课程， they will diving in a **lake** at a mountain
5. Equipment: only need to buy diving **mask**
(学员什么都不用买，学校准备好了，不过那个女人觉得用自己的 mask)
6. Do not need to get a test to get a **certificate**.
7. We also give homework every night.
8. Cost total: **375** 一节课 and deposit of 130(第一天必须先交)
9. More about **health** information
10. 如果需要更多信息，看 **website**



雅思听力真题 V151212S1 (原题库有)

Section 1

场景提示：询问当地有哪些游泳馆，适合人群和优缺点

题型分析：填空 10

1-7 表格题

	Suitable customers	Facilities available	Good points	Bad points
Burnside Pool	1. young children	2. a café	life guards	parking place is hard to find
City bath	serous swimmers	vending machine	3. excellent changing room	4. timetable is hard to follow
Mariners Road Pool	5. learners		6. free lock	7. get very crowded

8-10 填空题

8. Training **3** times a week

9. Start from **5:30** p.m.

10. Need extra **transport** cost.

雅思听力真题 V50241S2 (原题库有)

Section 2

场景提示：一个酒店开业活动

题型分析：选择 5+地图 5

11-15 选择题

11. Why recommend this hotel?

A. easy to airport

C. it is quiet (peaceful)

12. The price of a standard room

A. 85-145

B. 145-210

C. more than 210

13. deluxe room 有什么(原文中干扰选项是 B 山景)

A. all rooms have windows on two sides

B. mountain view

C. has a balcony14. The bedroom of ... 的特色? 选: **listen to the music**

15. hotel provides for the family

A. doors in connection

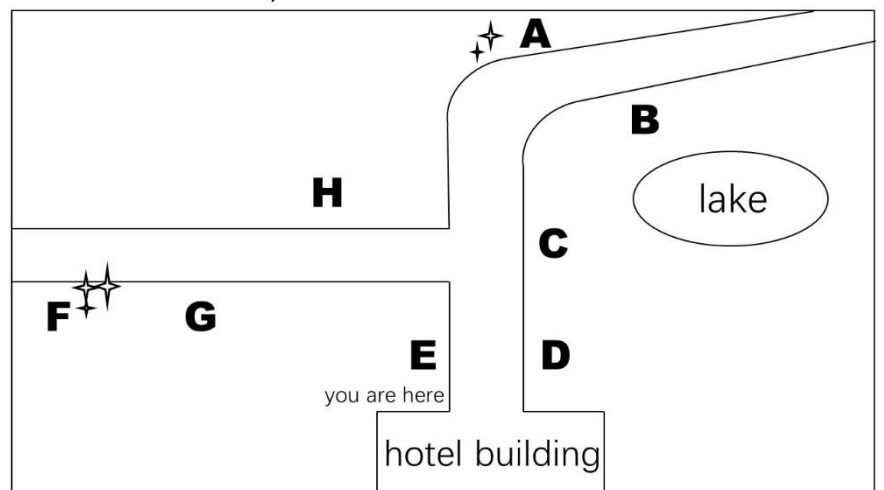
B. have facilities for children care

16-20 地图匹配题

(配对左边的位置正确, 但字母标记可能有问题)

16. Barn for horses --- **A**17. Tennis court --- **B**18. Swimming pool --- **F**19. Golf course --- **H**20. Outdoor facilities --- **C**

manager's office



雅思听力真题 V100916S2 (原题库有)

Section 2

场景提示：求职者工作规则和地点介绍

题型分析：选择 3+地图 7

11-13 选择题

11. Because demand for the company's product is seasonal

A. some staff work for only part of the year.

B. there are two different fishing times.

C. extra production staff are taken on when necessary.

12. What does the speaker say about annual holiday leave?

A. Holiday leave is organised on a rota.

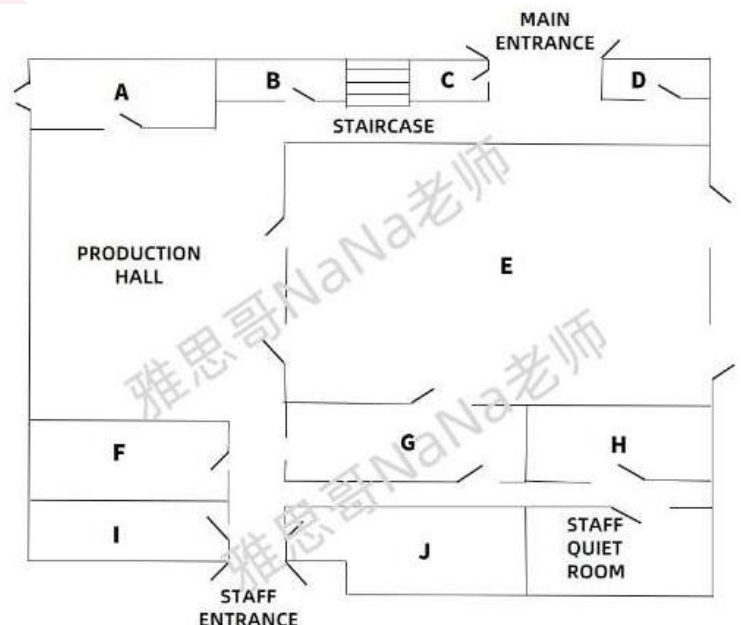
B. Some holiday leave must be taken during a fixed period.

C. All employees are entitled to the same amount of holiday leave.

13. Start times indicate when employees should

A. Enter the building

B. clock in

C. be at their place of work14 Training Room-**D**15 Locker Rooms-**J**16 Loading Bay-**E**17 Storeroom-**A**18 Production manager's Office-**B**19 Security Office-**D**20 Cafeteria-**H**



雅思听力真题 V110430S2 (原题库有)

Section 2

场景提示：运动中心开业 Fextus School Open Day

题型分析：选择 6+匹配 4

11-16 选择题

11 What is the latest facility established at school currently?

A. a café

B. a dance studio

C. a swimming pool

12 When is the busiest time for using the facility?

A weekdays

B. weekend evenings

C. weekends

13 You can get a discount for the classes if you

A. pay by cash

B. pay by credit card

C. pay in advance

14 Why did the gym win a sports award?

A. it has an excellent website

B. it has professional advisors

C. it has up-to-date facilities

15 What benefit can new customers get if they want to join today?

A. A free membership

B. A free cup

C. free training lesson

16 Why most people give up exercising half a way?

A too busy

B. no companion

C. no instructions

17-20 搭配题

Activities:

17 general training **B**18 weight training **D**19 aerobics **F**20 squash **A**

A. to improve reaction time

B. to improve leg power

C. to get a better figure

D. to improve better concentration

E. to improve breath

F. to let out stress



雅思听力真题 V140904S2

Section 2

场景提示：介绍节日安排

题型分析：多选题 4+搭配 6

11-14 多选题

11-12. What are the two things mentioned by the speaker about Orchestra?

A. most players are experienced

B. lose members recently

C. looking for younger players

D. rehearsal twice a week

E. looking for flute players

13-14. What are the two things about a new program?

A. a guest performer

B. play a new performance

C. one performance will be recorded for TV

D. Perform on a tour around local area

E. a piece of music specially written for the Orchestra

15-20 搭配题

A new performers

B new performance

C program aimed to children aged over 10

D hired a new director

E backstage helper

F perform outside

G free performance

H two tickets for price of one

15. Sky theater --- B

16. Orange theater --- F

17. Coco theater --- D

18. City player --- A

19. Roman theater --- G

20. Green art theater --- E

雅思听力真题 V151031S2

Section 2

场景提示：项目介绍-徒步经历报告

题型分析：选择 5+搭配 5

11-15 选择题

1. When did the man start the walk for the first time?
A. he was a child B. he was a student **C. he got the first job**
2. Where did he walk last time?
A. along the coastline B. near the river **C. in the park**
3. Whom did the man walk with last time?
A. friend **B. grandfather** C. colleague
4. What kind of advice does the man give in terms of walking?
A. not walk alone B. should be experienced **C. choose good footwear**
5. What should be noticed when choosing the walking route?
A. how far do you plan B. walk with experienced people

16-20 匹配题

几个景点及参观内容及建议

16. Route 1 --- **C**
17. Route 2 --- **E**
18. Route 3 --- **B**
19. Route 4 --- **F**
20. Route 5 --- **D**

- A. Good mountain view
- B. Have some historical interest
- C. All weather conditions are ok
- D. For the whole family
- E. Have a nice cafe
- F. Very steep

雅思听力真题 V50251S3

Section 3

场景提示：学生和导师讨论家谱研究相关内容

题型分析：选择 6+匹配 4

21-26 选择题

21. How they will collect useful material for family histories
A. There are lot of websites **B. read relevant reading materials**
C. join an internet group
22. What the main subjects they are interview with to study?
A. only males B. only females **C. both males and females**
23. Which methodology used by the girl that she felt the most interesting
A. browsing the photos B. check some marriage documents
C. interviewing old participants
24. How ca the female students trace her family information of her own
A. by contacting one relative living abroad
25. Tutor 如何改进某个方面的问题的建议？
C. she concerned too much in her own family information
26. The girl worried the topic most may be problematic
A in time **B her research may be too simplified** C topic unsuitable

27-30 匹配题

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. Clear | B. Memorable | C. Detailed | D. Original |
| E. Varied | F. Accurate | | |

27. References to family histories --- **E**
28. Introduction --- **A**
29. Methodology --- **C**
30. Conclusion --- **B**

雅思听力真题 V50256S3

Section 3

场景提示：单词数学

题型分析：选择 6+匹配 4

21-26 选择题

21. The common among all participants?

B. Same level of language ability

22. What should pay attention to for method

A. avoid statistics

23. What the major difference between the two researches?

C. the second reseach has no interviewee

24. What the participants (kids) should learn in the first stage?

A. know the words but don't know how to use

25. Why they would apply the special words series?

A. interviewees had never seen before

26. What are the recommended subject for next step ?

A. Noun

B. phrases

C. translation

27-30 匹配题

27. Introduction - **D. should be shorter**28. Data analysis - **A. referring to related materials**29. Methodology - **B. be more critically thinking**30. Conclusion - **C. has appeared in multiple parts**



雅思听力真题 V09143S3

Section 3

场景提示：男生和女生讨论课程

题型分析：填空 2+选择 3+搭配 5

21-22 填空题

21. For feedbacks, students should take **photocopy** of the note-taking chart22. The lecturers usually give a **handout** to students to make brief summary.

23-25 选择题

23. What does the women think is important?

A. the topic relevant-part B. studying selected chapters in detail

C. following the arguments when reading long books

24. What does the man think is the hardest?

B. understanding theory C. analyzing date

25. Why does the lecturer think making some notes briefly when you're reading a passage is important?

C. go back for reference

26-30 匹配题

B. good tutor

C. for the last year student

D. be helpful for mathematics

E. take less time than other courses

F. practical examples

26. Statistic of Social Science---**D**27. Quantities Method---**F**28. Mathematics---**E**29. Basic of Economics---**C**30. Dissertation planning---**B**

雅思听力真题 V140904S3(原题库有)

Section 3

场景提示：男生与导师讨论尼日利亚的非洲艺术

题型分析：单选 4+多选 6

21-24 单选题

21. Why they chose the Nigeria African arts for this presentation topic?

A. he read some relevant articles

B. visited exhibitions

C. personal interest for travelling

22. What kind of sculpture does he like most?

A. king and abstract design

B. fish and marine life

C. people (当地居民 spend more on man and life style)

23. Where did he get money from for this field trip?

A. from an art organization

B. from his parents

C. from newspaper agency

24. What the highlight of this trip which impressed him most?

B. they meet a professor

25-30 选择题 (5 选 2)

25-26. What part should he make revision for next draft?

A. enlarger photos

B. involve more his opinions

27-28. What researches should he spend more time on?

B. Additional information about surrounding

D. beliefs of locals

29-30. What will be more specified in the future

A. data for-subjects

D. sources of material

雅思听力真题 V33S4 (题库原有)

Section 4

场景提示：女尸博物馆

题型分析：填空 10

Background

31. The tribe lives from **10,000** years ago.
32. Research time of biggest tombs in Nubia is from **1972** to 1973.
33. Painting found on **temple walls** indicated unified Egypt.

Research on Corpse

34. Research on some bones of **children and women**.
35. Study of female corpse: teeth, **fingers** and **bones**.
36. Picture showed enlarged **big toe** of a Egyptian officer.
37. Researchers are finding Nubian **homes** affected by floods.

Teeth and food

38. The reason why teeth were abrade is that grain didn't remove out **small stones**.
39. During harvest, grain were put on the **ground** for milling.
40. Because their food didn't have **sugar**, Egyptians didn't have normal teeth decay.

快速记忆通道：

此地第一支部落生活在距今 1 万年 (10,000) 前。1972 年 (1972) 到 1973 年，考察队员研究发现了努比亚最大的陵墓。寺庙墙壁 (temple walls) 上的画象征着上埃及与下埃及统一。

考察队研究了多具女人和孩子 (children and women) 的尸骨。考古学家研究女性尸体的牙齿、手指 (fingers) 和骨头 (bones)。博物馆里有一张放大照片，记录了一名埃及军官的大脚趾 (big toe)。研究人员发现努比亚人的家园 (homes) 遭洪水冲毁。

由于当时的粮食没挑小石子 (small stones)，尸骨的牙齿均有磨损。在丰收时节，收上来的谷物置于地上 (ground)，然后研磨。由于埃及人的食物中不含糖 (sugar)，他们一般没有蛀牙。

雅思听力真题 V66S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：介绍不同种类的建筑材料 How to Choose Flooring Materials

题型分析：填空 10

Questions 1-7

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

Source

31. There are some man-made materials like **plastic**.
 32. Before being used, material undergoes **processing**.
 33. Wood should be cut and **seasoned**.
 34. Stone should be cut and **polished**.

Selection

35. Aside from environmental factors, one should take **the cost** into account during construction.
 36. Some properties of materials affect mood, such as **grain patterns**, texture, and colour.
 37. Use a mathematical formula to choose the type of wood, because **words** are subjective, which are ambiguous in verbal description.

Questions 8-10

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

MATERIAL	REFLECTANCE RATE
Polished silver	Almost 1.0
White-painted plastic	Approximately 38. 0.8
Quarry tile	Approximately 39. 0.1
40. black velvet	Almost 0.0

快速记忆通道：

如何选择地板材料

材料来源：

地板材料会用到一些人造材料，比如塑料 (plastic)。投入使用前，需要加工 (processing)。

例如，对木材进行切割、干燥 (seasoned)。对石材进行切割和抛光 (polished)。

材料挑选：

除环境因素外，施工中还需考虑成本 (the cost)。材料的某些属性影响心情，比如木纹 (grain patterns)、质地和颜色。可使用数学公式选择木材，因为文字 (words) 是主观的，关于木材的文字描述往往模棱两可。

材料	反射率
抛光银	近 1.0
喷白漆塑料	约 0.8 (0.8)
地板砖	约 0.1 (0.1)
黑天鹅绒	近 0.0



雅思听力真题 V70S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：夜班工人的健康研究 Night shift workers' problems

题型分析：填空 10

Clock that controls your body:

31. People who work in night witnessed number of **a huge increase**

(population of night shift workers reached 10,000)

32. Night shift workers **internal clock** disordered.33. Human's internal clock makes people tell the difference of **dark and light**

Harmful influence on health:

34. Night shift work resulted in **unsocial hours**.35. Lack of sleep is not good for **stomach and heart**.36. All of these reasons would lead to **depression**.37. Affect their **mental ability**.

Harmful influence on relationships:

38. Stress often happens in workplace affect people's **performances**.39. Tensions emerged by shiftwork between job and **family life**.40. Some other relationships of peer groups, e.g. **friends** are also affected.

(Influence family life destruction lead to family problems such as divorce; In the meanwhile, pal/peer group relationship is affected too, such as the relationship among friends.)

快速记忆通道：

夜班工人的健康研究

控制身体的时钟

上夜班的人数量大增 (a huge increase)。夜班工人生物钟 (internal clock) 紊乱。人体通过生物钟分辨黑夜和白天 (dark and light)。

对健康的不利影响

夜班是非正常工作时间，没时间社交 (unsocial hours)。缺觉对脾胃和心脏 (stomach and heart) 不利。此外，还会导致抑郁 (depression)，影响人们的心理能力 (mental ability)。

对人际关系的不利影响

夜班常伴随压力，影响人们的工作表现 (performance)。轮班导致工作和家庭 (family life) 冲突。同龄人之间的关系，比如朋友 (friends)，也会受到影响。

雅思听力真题 V30072S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：琥珀和树脂

题型分析：填空 10

An Overview of The Research on Amber

Amber: a fossilized tree resin, which may be produced to protect itself against 31.

insects and fungi.

Colors

- usual yellow, orange, or brown
- uncommon colors e.g. blue (what causes the blue color in amber is related to the occurrence of 32. **volcanic dust**.)

Formation

- under sustained 33. **heat** and pressure
- during an 34. **intermediate** stage between resins and amber, copal is produced.

Places and Conditions

- commonly found on 35. **sea shores** e.g. in Russia
- avoid exposure to 36. **sunlight**, rain, and temperate extremes

Inclusions

- Dominican amber: 1 inclusion to every 100 pieces
- Baltic amber: 1 inclusion to every 37. **1,000** pieces

Uses and Applications

- It can be used to make ornamental objects and jewelry in 38. **silver** settings.
- Some people believe that its powder mixed with 39. **honey** cures throat, eye and ear diseases.
- It has even been used as a 40. **building** material, for instance using it to create Amber Room.

快速记忆通道：关于琥珀研究的概述

琥珀是由树脂化石而成。松柏科等植物产生树脂来保护自己不受昆虫 (insects) 和真菌侵害。

颜色通常为黄色、橘色或棕色。蓝色不常见 (该颜色的成因跟火山灰 (volcanic dust) 有关。)

形成

在持续的热力 (heat) 和压力的作用下形成。在树脂形成琥珀的中间阶段 (intermediate) 产生柯巴脂。

产地和贮藏条件

常见于海岸 (sea shores), 比如俄罗斯沿海。应避免阳光 (sunlight)、雨水和极端温度条件。

内含物

每一百个多米尼加蓝琥珀中有一个内含物。每一千个 (1,000) 波罗的海琥珀有一个内含物。

用途

琥珀可用于制作装饰品和银饰 (silver)。有些人认为琥珀的粉末加蜂蜜 (honey) 可治疗与喉咙、眼睛和耳朵相关的疾病。琥珀甚至用作建筑 (building) 材料, 比如用它来建造琥珀屋。

雅思听力真题 V30079S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：自行车的发展史

题型分析：填空 10

Date	Features	Good Points	Problems
1830s	No pedals, driving by feet	31. faster than walking and requires less effort than walking	But not good for long distance
32. 1860s	Linked pedals to wheel	33. smoother for ride	But jolt too much on rough road
1880s	And its two wheels sizes are different	34. uses rubber tyres	Unsafe for women
1890s	35. Chain connected the pedals and the wheels	36. safer	37. But still uncomfortable to ride because the wheels are small

Development in 20th century:

New parts	Features
Gear, free speed pedals	38. Can go downhill
Gear is used for optimization	39. Rate of speed
	40. Gear is used on the back wheel

快速记忆通道：

19 世纪 30 年代的自行车没有踏板，靠双脚用力蹬地前行。比走路快，比走路省力 (less effort)，但走不了多远。到了 19 世纪 60 年代 (1860s)，自行车踏板与轮子相连，骑起来更顺畅 (smoother)，但路不平时颠簸得厉害。19 世纪 80 年代，自行的两个轮子大小不同，采用橡胶 (rubber) 轮胎，但对女性来说不安全。19 世纪 90 年代，链条 (chain) 将踏板与轮子相连。此时的自行车变得更加安全 (safer)，但骑起来还是不舒服 (uncomfortable)，因为轮子小。

20 世纪，自行车配备了新的传动装置，加了变速器，解决了下坡 (downhill) 问题。后来，传动装置又得到了改进，速度 (speed) 进一步提升。传动装置装在后轮 (back wheel)。

雅思听力真题 V50116S4 (题库原有)

Section 4

场景提示：介绍过去测量时间的方式 History of time-measurement

题型分析：填空 10

Primitive measurements by observing

Two time keepers:

- The 31. **sun's position**
- Natural events, such as winds and rains, rivers flooding, plants flowering, and the cycles of breeding or 32. **animal(s) migration**

Precise measurements

They became important for organizing activities for:

- 33. **religion(s)**
- 34. **(the) government**

The oldest time keepers were discovered in Mesopotamia and 35. **North Africa**

Time Keeper	Disadvantages
The sundial	In different parts of the year, the time for day 36. varied
The clepsydra (water clock)	The changing pressure and 37. temperature were what the flow of water still relied on.
The 38. sandglasses	The 39. size limited time
Fire candle clock	40. disappear

快速记忆通道：

原始观测时期

两种计时方式：一种是依靠太阳的位置 (sun's position)。另一种是依靠自然事件，比如刮风下雨、河洪泛滥、植物开花、动物繁殖周期或动物迁徙 (animal migration) 等。

精确测量时期

后来计时变得非常重要，因为天文学家和牧师要为宗教 (religion) 节日或政府 ((the) government) 组织活动。最古老的计时器是在美索不达米亚和北非 (North Africa) 找到的。

计时器	缺点
日晷	每年不同时候，白天的时长不一样 (varied)
滴漏 (水钟)	水的流动依赖压力和温度 (temperature) 变化
沙漏 (sandglasses)	(size)
火烛钟	(disappear)

补丁：2020年7月31号大陆，2位同学反馈前面8个空跟考试一样。39题跟40题两位同学反馈一致答案词是 size 跟 disappear，但是题干信息回忆不全了。

雅思听力真题 V50236S4 (题库原有)

Section 4

场景提示：一个介绍口译的讲座Interpreter's course

题型分析：填空 10

Final lecture interview

-four main types of interpreting: simultaneous, consecutive, liaison, sign language

Module 1

Skills covered

- how to take notes quickly
- demonstrating sympathy as you listen
- ensuring the 31. **accuracy** of a written translation

Module 2

Code of Ethics involves

- not showing bias or revealing personal opinions
- confidentially, unless interpreting is 32. **public**
- offering full and effective communication
- attending 33. **training** periodically

Module 3

Working environments for interpreters

- conference for business, political or 34. **medical** delegates
- informal situations, e.g. exhibitions
- a 35. **legal** context, involving police work or tribunals
- immigration contexts, now usually at 36. **airport(s)**
- emergency situations, sometimes done by 37. **phone**

Related activities

- practice using equipment
- develop a 38. **bank** of specialist words to help in preparation
- have a 39. **photo** ready to hand over
- have pencil and notepad at all times
- wear smart clothes to reflect awareness of another's 40. **culture**

快速记忆通道：

最后一堂课采访

口译主要分四类：同声传译、交替传译、联络口译和手语口译。

模块 1

口译包含的技能：快速记笔记；聆听时具有同理心；确保书面翻译的准确度 (accuracy)

模块 2

道德规范包括：不抱有偏见，保留个人观点；注意保密，除非是公开 (public) 口译场合；提供完整有效的沟通；定期参加培训 (training)

模块 3

口译员的工作环境：商务会议、政治会议或医疗 (medical) 代表会议；非正式场合，如展览；法律 (legal) 场合，包括警察工作或特别法庭；移民场合，如今通常在机场 (airport(s))；紧急情况下，有时通过电话 (phone) 进行。

相关活动

用口译设备练习；建立专业词汇库 (bank) 辅助准备工作；准备可供递交的照片 (photo)；常备铅笔和记事本；着装得体，展现对他人文化 (culture) 的尊重。

雅思听力真题 V50242S4

Section 4

场景提示：铅笔的历史 Development of Pencil

题型分析：填空 10

History of writing instruments

product design is often the result of 31. **evolution**

- the earliest humans used stones to draw on cave walls
- businessmen started to apply tools like sticks to write in wet clay tablets
- the early Greeks and Romans began to write with 32. **bone**
- then, Chinese people invented 33. **ink**
- in the west, pens made of 34. **feathers** were used for 1000 years

Revolution in writing

- at first, the graphite was wrapped in 35. **string**
- in 1700s, graphite was put into wooden sticks
- by 1890s, paint was applied to make pencils more attractive
- for marketing, people gave a popular 36. **name** to their pencils to promote loyalty

Modern manufacturing process

the graphite is made into a 37. **powder**

combined with clay and shaped in rods, graphite was put in ovens to make it 38. **hard**.

the leads are dipped in 39. **wax** to make it suitable for writing

the wood applied to enclose the graphic is heated to remove 40. **oil**

快速记忆通道：

书写工具的历史

产品设计常常是演变 (evolution) 而来。最初人们用石头在洞穴的墙壁上写写画画。后来商人开始用木棍之类的东西在湿的黏土板上写字。随后，古希腊和古罗马人开始用骨头 (bone) 写字。再后来中国人发明了墨水 (ink)。在西方，羽毛 (feathers) 笔使用了上千年。

书写革命

起初，人们用绳 (string) 将石墨棒缠起来，随用随解，但容易碎。18 世纪时，人们将石墨做成笔芯放入木条中，为近代铅笔工业的发展奠定了基础。到了 19 世纪 90 年代，铅笔木杆外面涂上了漆，让铅笔看起来更吸引人。出于推广目的，人们给铅笔起了流行的名字 (name)，为的是提高消费者的忠诚度。

现代制造工艺

先将石墨磨成粉末 (powder)。然后将其与黏土混合，做成铅笔杆的形状，然后放入烤箱，使其变硬 (hard)。然后将“铅棒”（误称，实际是石墨做成的，误称原因是古罗马时期是用铅来书写）浸泡在蜡 (wax) 中，使其具备书写所需的顺滑感。最后，加热用于包裹石墨笔芯的木条，去除油脂 (oil)。

雅思听力真题 V50243S4

Section 4

场景提示：城市市政交通规划

题型分析：填空 10

31. buildings affect the pedestrians' **access** instead of traffic most
32. to take into account of the **storage**/parking
33. set up enough **warning** signs
34. signpost in the **dark** area must be obvious, lightening darkness
35. as in CCTV regulation, some cameras were applied in the past, now **boxes** for security installed
36. city planning aims to improve the traffic **circulation**
37. remove the graffiti and **stickers**
38. **bins** should be well arranged
39. all furniture in the street must be **durable**
40. introduction of regulation and **legal** requirement

快速记忆通道：

建筑物对行人通道 (access) 的影响大于对车辆的影响，城市交通规划要考虑用于停车的仓储 (storage) 设施。增设足够的警告 (warning) 标志。暗处 (dark) 的路标须明显，起到照亮的作用。在闭路电视监控上，过去安装了一些摄像头，现在则设置了安全箱 (boxes)。

城市规划旨在提升交通流畅度 (circulation)。(改进措施：) 清除涂鸦和贴纸 (stickers)。合理放置垃圾桶 (bins)。街道家具必须持久耐用 (durable)。引入规章制度和法律 (legal) 规定。

雅思听力真题 V50244S4

Section 4

场景提示：关于员工缺勤研究的介绍

题型分析：填空 10

Reasons:

31. absence is sometimes caused by factors in **gender**

32. it is also a result from the employees' **attitude**

33. the **culture** of certain companies lead to the high absence rate

Outcomes:

34. 问哪个缺席率高 **industry** higher than office

35. need a larger **size** of workforce to make up the missed work

36. sometimes it is also caused by **external** factors

37. reduce the groups **efficiency** of work

38. result in a **larger** financial loss

39. it brings more **benefits** to both the individual and the companies

40. companies can **dismiss** the people who keep doing...

快速记忆通道：

缺勤有时是性别 (gender) 因素导致的，不同性别的员工缺勤情况存在差异。员工态度 (attitude) 也是个体缺勤的原因之一。某些公司的企业文化 (culture) 是导致缺勤率高的重要原因。工厂 (industry) 员工比办公室人员缺勤率高。为了赶上进度，企业往往需要更多 (size) 劳动力。有时缺勤是由外部 (external) 因素导致的。缺勤降低团队工作效率 (efficiency)，从而带来更大的 (larger) 财务损失。如果缺勤率得到控制，个人和公司都会从中获得更多益处 (benefits)。公司可解雇 (dismiss) 频繁缺勤的员工。

雅思听力真题 V50245S4

Section 4

场景提示：动物冬眠

题型分析：填空 10

Aim

31. save available **resources**

Value

32. can live in conditions which are environmentally **stressful**33. have less **competition** from other animals34. when hibernating, they can still sense the change in temperatures and amount of **light**.

Insects

35. have a **reduction** in its metabolism

Fish

36. bury itself in **mud**37. have 2 dangers: **starvation** and dehydration.

Shell

38. Reflect sunlight and reduce **evaporation**

Arctic squirrel

39. in an insulated underground **nest**

American Wood Frog

40. the first part of the body to wake up is the **heart**.

快速记忆通道：

冬眠的目的是节约可用资源 (resources)。

冬眠有助于动物应对环境压力 (stressful)，减少与其他动物竞争 (competition)。动物冬眠时，仍可感知到温度和光 (light) 量的变化。

昆虫冬眠时新陈代谢下降 (reduction)。

鱼类冬眠时将自己埋在泥 (mud) 里，这样做有两个风险：容易饿死 (starvation)，也容易脱水。

鸟类冬眠时反射太阳光，减少蒸发 (evaporation)。极地松鼠冬眠时住在保温的地下巢穴 (nest)。青蛙冬眠后，最先苏醒过来的身体部位是心脏 (heart)。

备注：

American Wood Frog 是老师自己加上去的，因为在托福的听力文章里有讲过青蛙冬眠最先苏醒的身体部位是心脏。

雅思听力真题 V50246S4

Section 4

场景提示：极限跳跃运动

题型分析：填空 10

31-32. participants exclude **women** and **children**33. divers should touch the ground with **shoulders**34. as activities held to celebrate **harvest**35. ritual **wash**36. not too **dry**37. pay attention to avoid hampers, e.g. **rocks**38. **towers** in different heights39. purpose to develop **tourism**40. prohibited for **commercial** functions

快速记忆通道：

女性 (women) 和孩子 (children) 不能参加这项运动。跳跃者应该用肩膀 (shoulders) 触地。(极限运动起源于) 为庆祝丰收 (harvest) 举行的活动, 是一种洗礼 (wash) 仪式。(注意事项:) (地面) 不要太干燥 (dry), 避开岩石 (rocks) 等障碍物。(跳点所在的) 塔 (towers) 高度不一。如今极限跳跃是为了开发旅游业 (tourism), 禁止用于商业 (commercial) 用途。

雅思听力真题 V50250S4

Section 4

场景提示：英国鸕鹚的保护

题型分析：填空 10

31. male bittern make distinctive **sound** in spring for mate**10th-15th century:**32. people take the birds as a luxury **food****16th century:**33. more demand from collectors for house **decoration****17th century:**34. wetland habitat ruined for **agriculture** and construction expansion

Research finding:

35. global warming cause the **damage** of their habitat36. rising tides water mixed with **salt**37. current focus on the **fish** number mainly, food sources in reeds38. nowadays, natural reserves are all too **small**39. pollutions such as **chemicals**40. conclusion: reservation can reduce the number going further down but still at **risk****快速记忆通道：**

雄性鸕鹚会在春天发出独特的声音 (sound) 来求偶。10-15 世纪, 人们把鸟类当成奢侈的食物 (food)。16 世纪, 将鸟类用于房屋装饰 (decoration) 的收藏需求增加。17 世纪, 湿地栖息地受农业 (agriculture) 发展和建筑扩张影响, 大面积被毁。

研究发现, 全球变暖导致鸕鹚栖息地被破坏 (damage)。由于潮水上涨, 水中盐 (salt) 度增加, 影响湿地环境。目前重点在于保护鱼类 (fish) 的种群数量, 它们是鸕鹚在芦苇中的食物来源。如今, 自然保护区都太小 (small)。水遭到化学品 (chemicals) 污染。由此得出结论: 当前对鸕鹚的保护可减缓其数量下滑之势, 但这种鸟仍处于危险 (risk) 中。

雅思听力真题 V50254S4-1

Section 4

场景提示：介绍美洲阿拉斯加的先民

题型分析：填空 10

31. Land is usually not covered with **ice**.
32. US people follow **animal** species to migrate there.
33. DNA analysis of remains of **teeth**.
34. Because of the extreme weather, few of the immigrant can **survive**.
35. Because of the limitation in sailing **boats**, they cannot migrate.
36. They brought nine sea **plants**.
37. **Resources** for ... and weapons.
38. Migration is influenced by **climate** change.
39. People lack of **navigational** skills.
40. Strong **currents** of the Sea of Japan.

快速记忆通道：

阿拉斯加这片土地当时未被冰川 (ice) 覆盖。北美游牧猎人跟着动物 (animal) 迁徙来到此地。这是通过对牙齿 (teeth) 遗迹进行 DNA 分析得出的结论。由于当时气候极端恶劣，迁徙者中仅有少数人存活 (survive) 下来。由于这些人不擅长航海，船只 (boats) 航行受限，无法迁至他处。他们靠 9 种海生植物 (plants) 为生，衣食住行以及工具武器全都仰仗海洋和岸边的资源 (resources)。这种迁徙主要受气候 (climate) 变化影响。当时的人们缺乏航海 (navigational) 技术，无法应对来自日本海的强洋流 (currents)。

雅思听力真题 V50254S4-2

Section 4

场景提示：介绍美洲阿拉斯加的先民 Migration to America

题型分析：填空 10

Humans migrated from Northern Asia to Alaska via a land bridge.

The area consists of a dry grassland plain up to 2000 km².

The winter is cold and long with strong winds but free from 31. **ice**.

The earliest group of humans followed 32. **animals** to Alaska.

Anthropologists found similar shaped 33. **teeth** in people in Northern Asia and in North America.

The land is covered with glaciers, which makes it difficult to find 34. **resources**.

The other evidence was in the form of 35. **weapons** for hunting.

Some scientists believe first settlers moved from north to south.

But no 36. **boats** have been found to support the theory.

Excavations revealed dozens of people living in some huts by a stream.

Scientists found a variety of 37. **plants** in the sea, such as seaweed.

However, some archaeologists did not believe the first humans arrived via Alaska.

They thought the 38. **climate** was too bad for humans to survive in.

They doubt the 39. **navigational** skills of the early people for such a long voyage.

People believe the theory because there is a strong 40. **current** in the Pacific ocean.

快速记忆通道：

在最后一个冰川期末期，海水回落，白令海峡现出一片可通行的区域。人类从亚洲北部（即西伯利亚人）徒步跨越陆桥，到达阿拉斯加。

该地有一个干旱草原，面积约 2000 平方米。冬天寒冷又漫长，强风呼啸，但没有冰 (ice)。科学家推测，最早的人类是跟随动物 (animals) 来到阿拉斯加。人类学家在北美发现了跟北亚人类似的牙齿 (teeth)。人们之所以迁徙是因为他们居住的陆地被冰川覆盖，很难找到生存所需的资源 (resources)。此外，捕猎武器 (weapons) 也是一个证据。一些科学家认为先民是由北向南迁移的，但没找到船只 (boats) 来支持这一理论。考古发掘显示，很多人住在溪流边的棚屋中。科学家还发现了各种海洋植物 (plants)，比如海藻。

然而，有的考古学家认为美洲先民不是从阿拉斯加来的。他们认为当时的气候 (climate) 太恶劣，不适宜人类生存。他们还怀疑先民的航海技术 (navigational) 能否支撑这么长距离的航程。相信这一理论的人认为太平洋中有强大的洋流 (current)。

雅思听力真题 V50255S4

Section 4

场景提示：一种棕榈树

题型分析：填空 10

The tree

31. Has a fruit like a **coconut**

People

32. Use **stones** to climb on a tree33. Keep their tools to a **belt**

Usage

34. It can be made into **sugar**35. Juice becomes **sour** if left for days36. As garden **fertilizer**37. Sounds like a **harp** playing music38. For brightly decorated hats worn at a **celebration**39. Is used to make **ropes**40. Is used in the construction of **houses**

快速记忆通道：

雅思听力真题 V50257S4

Section 4

场景提示：最古老的机械电脑-安提凯瑟拉机器

题型分析：填空 10

Discovered in 1900, Greek island of Antikythera.

31. It was in the **cargo** of a ship that sank about 2000 years ago
32. People found one item assumed to be a lump of **rock**
33. One machine, called a Dome, can take photographs with a **light** coming from different angles.
34. This has made the **inscriptions** on the mechanism far more legible
35. The blade runner was originally designed to examine engines for **cracks**
36. The mechanism is thought to have been mounted in a **wood** frame

How this to be used

37. The person simply rotated a **handle** to operate the gear wheels.
38. The mechanism could predict when an **eclipse** would occur.
39. It helped in planning the timing for agricultural and religious **calendar** of events
40. A number of **clocks** were made, providing astronomical information as well as showing the time of day.

快速记忆通道：

世界最古老的超级天文“计算机”——安提凯瑟拉装置于 1900 年在希腊岛被发现。

藏在 2000 年前一艘沉船的货物 (cargo) 中。发现这台机器的时候，人们以为是一个岩石 (rock) 块。有一个设备叫 Dome，可利用各角度的光 (light) 照相。这让装置上的字迹 (inscriptions) 变得清晰好辨认。刀片滑行器 blade runner 最初是用来检查发动机是否有裂纹 (cracks)。该装置被认为是装在木 (wood) 框里。

如何使用

只需旋转手柄 (handle) 即可操作齿轮。它可预测何时发生月食 (eclipse)。此外，还可用于规划农业生产和宗教活动日程 (calendar)。装置上设有时钟 (clocks)，用来计时，提供各种天文信息。

备注：

这篇托福考试也有

雅思听力真题 V06111S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：演讲需要注意的事项 Giving a speech

题型分析：填空 10

Reasons for nervousness

Lectures often feel more nervous if the speech is 31. **important**.

Many think that the ability to make a good public speaking is 32. **a gift**, while in fact it is a skill that can be learned by anyone.

How to prepare a quality speech

The audience will remember the 33. **last** sentence of a speech.

Ensure that your speech is 34. **well-organized**.

Do's and Don'ts

Don't start your speech until audience is 35. **paying attention**.

You can make your main ideas or notes on cards or a 36. **sheet of paper**.

You do not need to write down the 37. **full speech**.

You can just write 38. **one or two** ideas

Remember to 39. **time** yourself to see how long your speech will be.

Don't just 40. **read** a script.

快速记忆通道：

紧张原因

当演讲内容非常重要 (important) 时，演讲者通常会更紧张。很多人觉得公共演讲是一种天赋 (a gift)。然而事实上，它是一项人人皆可习得的技能。

如何准备一篇优秀的演讲稿

听众只会记住演讲的最后 (last) 一句话。剩余内容都应指向最后这一点，这样可以确保演讲条理清楚 (well-organized)。

注意事项

听众集中注意力 (paying attention) 后再继续演讲。

可以把主要内容写在记事卡片上，或写在一张纸上 (sheet of paper)。

不要把全篇内容 (full speech) 写下来。

建议只写一两个 (one or two) 关键点。

控制时长非常重要，务必事先计时 (time) 练习。

要有感情地演讲，不要直接背 (read) 稿。

雅思听力真题 V08109S4 (考试原题)

Section 4

场景提示：坚持能力的研究Learner Persistence study

题型分析：单选 2+填空 8

31-32 选择题

31. Participants in the Learner Persistence study were all drawn from the same

A. age group **B. geographical area** C. socio-economic level

32. The study showed that when starting their course, older students were most concerned about

A. effects on their home life B. implications for their future career

C. financial constraints

33-40 填空题

Research findings

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

Recommendations

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

快速记忆通道：

学习毅力研究的参与者均选自同一地区 (B)。研究表明，开始学习课程后，年长的学生最担心的是课程对家庭生活的影响 (A)。

研究成果

	社会和环境因素	其它因素	个人特征
第一重要	有效支持	觉得学习有进步	乐于挑战(challenge)
第二重要	上学 (school) 很开心	身体健康 (health)	日常生活中兴趣 (interests) 广泛
第三重要	跟导师 (tutors) 良性互动	没有家庭问题	有多任务能力

建议

让新生完成问卷，评测自身的成熟度 (maturity)。

培训选中的学生，让他们扮演指导老师 (advisors) 的角色。

面谈时间外，提供在线 (online) 帮助。

跟进那些没赶上截止日期的学生。

雅思听力真题 V08130S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：1940-1990年澳洲公路交通的发展史

题型分析：填空 10

31. In 1940s, 60% users used **public** transport.
32. The road used to be crowded and **uncomfortable**.
33. In 1940s, car was associated with **freedom**.
34. There are 5 disadvantages of car, the last one (reason why few people bought cars) is the high **taxes** on cars.
35. Until new **government election** in 1949.
36. Driving affects **relationships** in 1949
37. Driving affects road condition: roads are jammed and **polluted**.
38. There were fewer road facilities, but in 1980s and 1990s, more **lanes** and road directions appeared.
39. In this field, it is different from the past: the design of **advertisements** to attract motorists.
40. Business development boomed since the creation of **shopping mall**.

快速记忆通道：

20 世纪 40 年代, 60% 的人出行乘公共 (public) 交通。从前公路非常拥堵, 体验也不舒服 (uncomfortable)。当时汽车多跟自由 (freedom) 联系在一起。汽车有五个劣势, 很少人买车的一个理由是要交很高的税 (taxes)。到 1949 年新政府选举 (government election) 时, 机动车驾驶者多了起来。驾驶影响了人与人之间的关系 (relationships), 同时也影响了路况, 公路变得拥堵, 污染 (polluted) 也多了。当时交通设施较少, 到了 20 世纪八九十年代, 增加了车道 (lanes), 路标指示开始出现。此外, 与过去相比, 增加了为吸引机动车驾驶员而设计的户外广告 (advertisement)。此后, 随着购物中心的兴建 (shopping mall), 商业进一步繁荣, 对公路的需求进一步提高。

雅思听力真题 V08137S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：关于波特兰水泥的介绍

题型分析：填空 6 匹配 4

31-36 填空题

31. Cement is made from limestone, chalk and **clay**, mixed by water.
32. Why it is successful: new technique of exposing it to **high temperatures**
33. Cement is popular because it is acceptable and **cheap**.
34. In the process of production, CO₂ will be released in **ovens**
35. World's 7% **man-made** CO₂ comes from cement making.
36. Highly in **developing** countries over 10%.

37-40 匹配题

A. eco-cement

B. Portland cement

C. both

37. unaffected by water --- **C. both**

(which materials will be affected by water, both cement has this ability-water proof 两种水泥都防水)

38. release CO₂ --- **C. both**

39. absorb CO₂ fairly quick --- **A. eco-cement**

(既然都释放 CO₂ 为什么 eco-cement 能环保呢？因为它可以在以后的过程中把 CO₂ 再吸收掉，而普通的 cement 吸收很慢，要花上一百多年)

40. Less strong --- **B. Portland cement**

(Eco-cement is stronger than Portland cement. But latest technology, comparatively expensive, but will be fully applied comprehensively in the near future.)

快速记忆通道：

水泥是由石灰石、白垩，粘土 (clay) 与水混合而成。19 世纪，英国利兹城的泥水匠 J. Aspdin 应用了一项新技术，在高温 (high temperatures) 下煅烧混合粉末，从而成功制作出了水泥。水泥质量尚可而且便宜(cheap)，因此很受欢迎。在生产过程中，烤炉(ovens) 中会释放二氧化碳。世界上 7% 的人为(man-made) 二氧化碳排放来自于水泥生产。在发展中(developing) 国家，这一数据高达 10% 以上。

生态水泥和波特兰水泥均防水 (C. both)

生态水泥和波特兰水泥制作过程中均释放二氧化碳 (C. both)

生态水泥 (A. eco-cement) 可快速吸收二氧化碳

波特兰水泥 (B. Portland cement) 强度较低

雅思听力真题 V09133S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：探讨北美土著的住房及各种建筑风格

题型分析：填空 10

Tribes	Shapes	Materials	Features
Northwest		31. wall is made of small tree branches	32. similar to a tent
Southern	33. used many circle and square shape	34. bricks are made from clay and mud	35. two layers structure is similar to a chair
New York	36. a dome building		37. it is at an angle
Mississippi	38. each household has a tower room	39. roof is just a layer of grass	40. can hold against the pressure of wind blowing

快速记忆通道：

美洲西北部原住民用树枝 (branches) 搭建墙壁。跟帐篷 (tent) 类似。

南部原住民使用大量圆形和方形 (square)。搭建用的砖由粘土和泥巴 (mud) 做成。房屋呈双层结构，状似椅子 (chair)。

纽约原住民的房屋是圆顶 (dome)，有一定倾斜角度 (angle)。

在密西西比，原住民每家都有一个塔楼 (tower) 房间。屋顶仅由一层草 (grass) 覆盖。能抵挡大风 (wind) 侵袭。



Section 4

场景提示：幸福感研究Pursuit of Happiness

题型分析：填空 4 + 单选 6

Complete the sentence below with ONE WORD ONLY.

31. An international survey suggests that **old** people are the happiest.
 32. Some experts believe that **money** doesn't impact happiness.
 33. Happy people are more **sociable**.
 34. **Negative** thinking also causes unhappiness.

Choose a correct letter A, B or C

35. Psychologists found happiness is not lasting because
 A. brains focus on the problem
 B. brains are well equipped in modern society
 C. **brains never get satisfied**
36. Theory of hedonic treadmill suggests that people with lasting happiness are those who
 A. are good-looking
 B. **are able to adapt**
 C. are influenced by events
37. What did Professor Timothy Pynchyl investigate in his research
 A. discussion of childhood
 B. **set a goal for the future**
 C. control your emotion

38-40 Choose THREE characteristics that happier people have according to scientist research:

- A regularly run Marathon
 B keep your room tidy
C a realistic attitude of work
 D send presents for others
E a healthy lifestyle
 F smile to a bus driver
G help others

快速记忆通道：

一项国际调查显示老 (old) 人最幸福。有些专家认为钱 (money) 不会影响幸福感。幸福的人更擅社交 (sociable)。负面 (negative) 思考会导致不幸福。心理学家发现幸福感不持久因为大脑永远不会满足【C】。快乐水车理论显示，有持久幸福感的人能够适应环境【B】。Timothy Pynchyl 教授在自己的研究中调查 (幸福感与) 为未来设定目标【B】。根据科学研究，更幸福的人对工作抱着现实的态度【C】，有健康的生活方式【E】，愿意帮助别人【G】。

雅思听力真题 V100327S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：机场的未来建设

题型分析：选择 3+匹配 5+填空 2

31-33 选择题

31. Recently, a fast growth of construction of new airports?

C. deserves close attention

32. one noticeable fact is that construction of new airport is?

B. more important than other buildings

33. what are the airport, cities and town in common?

A. responds to change

34-38 匹配题

34 S1---there are more expensive flights because the **economic depression**35 S2---there are emerging new **airports**36 S3---there are also new **transport** patterns37 S4---people's interest in flying is **declining** in Western countries38 S5---airlines cannot hold business because the **costly maintenance**

39-40 填空

The disadvantages of air travel:

39. If the environmental problems continue, airport must be imposed on the "**green tax**".40. flight will close down if a trip does not get an **insurance**另一个可能答案：**occupancy**(占有率)

快速记忆通道：

近来，新机场建设快速增长，值得密切关注 (C. deserves close attention)。显而易见，建机场比建其他建筑更重要 (B. more important than other buildings)。机场和城镇有共同之处，它们都是适应变化的结果 (A. responds to change)。

S1：由于经济萧条 (economic depression)，很多航班的价格（在人们看来）都很贵。

S2：（后来）涌现新机场 (airports)。

S3：同时也出现了新的交通 (transports) 模式。

S4：在西方国家，人们对飞行的兴趣正在降低 (declining)。

S5：由于维护成本高昂 (costly maintenance)，航空公司保不住自身业务。

乘飞机旅行的不利因素：

如果环境问题持续，机场会被迫缴纳环保税 (green tax)。

如果乘坐某航线不买保险 (insurance)，航班可能会停运。【另一个版本：如果某航线上座率 (occupancy) 不足，航班可能会停运。】

【备注】34+40 题的翻译是强行翻的，感觉逻辑有点别扭，实在是没查到相关背景



雅思听力真题 V100417S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：戏剧对学生的影响

题型分析：填空 10

31. Drama courses assist to raise the children's **confidence**.
32. Via the teamwork, kids can understand the importance of **listening**, and cooperation with others.
33. Learn skill of taking **risk** management.
34. Drama can have the effect of **therapy**.
35. Help children **remember** the history.
36. Teachers can intrigue debate in a **safe** environment and let the students express their ideas without being scorned.
37. Help students understand the **morality**.
38. Cultivate the spirit of being **responsible**.
39. Increase the passion for **participation**.
40. Drama can help children find solutions to **problems**.

快速记忆通道：

戏剧课程帮助学生提升信心 (confidence)。通过协作，孩子认识到倾听 (listening) 他人、与他人合作的重要性。孩子在戏剧课程中能学到风险 (risk) 管理技能。此外，戏剧有治愈 (therapy) 作用。戏剧还能帮助孩子记住 (remember) 历史。戏剧老师可在安全的 (safe) 环境下引发争论，以此来激发学生表达自己的观点，而不会担心自己被批评或训斥。戏剧能帮助学生领会道德规范 (morality)，培养责任 (responsible) 感，提高参与 (participation) 热情。戏剧能帮助孩子找到问题 (problems) 的解决方案。

雅思听力真题 V100424S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：人的情感与色彩的关系

题型分析：填空 10

31. In the past, the research focused on when people hear **music**.
32. The maximum of study **ability** is to handle multiple tasks.
33. Unexpected phenomenon is **unimportant**. (trivial)
34. **evolution**
35. The links are simple **memories**.
36. We should find out the **science mechanism** to explain the whole thing.
37. People using language..., it is a **genetic** origin; this phenomenon relates language function
38. They are conducting experiments. In computers' screen, they **display** a large number of numbers of 5s and 2s.
39. Let the numbers appear randomly. The fives are in a **random** arrangement.
40. The number "2" has the shape:
The "2s" are shaped as a **triangle**.

快速记忆通道：

过去，色彩与情感的研究把重点放在人们听到与色彩有关的音乐 (music) 上。学习能力 (ability) 最佳表现为处理多项任务，意外出现的现象不重要 (unimportant)。后来研究逐渐演变 (evolution)。人们发现，情感与色彩之间的连接是记忆 (memories)。我们应该弄清楚能够解释整个过程的科学机制 (science mechanism)。人们使用语言是有基因 (gene) 渊源的。这种现象跟语言功能有关。科学家做了一些实验。在电脑屏幕上显示 (display) 大量的数字 5 和 2。随机显示数字，其中数字 5 随机 (random) 排布，数字 2 显示为三角形 (triangle)。

雅思听力真题 V100515S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：橡胶制作流程

题型分析：填空 10

31. Primitive rubber: it's collected from **coconut** shell.
32. Transferred with **moulds** in acid.
33. (manual) **pressed** by hand to water
34. NB is the only **machinery** in the process.
35. Then it is **dried** (to dry it) and smoke in the special room.
36. Sold among **traders**, with a long purchase and trading history.

时间顺序的流程图：

37. Brazilians made rubber for producing **balls**.
38. Europeans invented vulcanization to make rubber smooth, strong and more **elastic**.
39. The invention of car (automobile) **tyres** boosted the industry
40. The invention of synthetic rubber was firstly made and applied in **Germany**.

快速记忆通道：

原始的橡胶取自椰子 (coconut) 壳。放入模具 (mould)，经过加酸处理。用手按压 (press) 去水。在此过程中，NB 是唯一用到的机器 (machinery)。接下来将其烘干 (dried)，然后在一个专门的房间中烟熏。橡胶在贸易商 (traders) 之间进行买卖，交易历史悠久。巴西制作的橡胶主要用于生产球类 (balls)。欧洲人发明了硫化，这一过程使得橡胶更光滑，增加了硬度和弹性 (elastic)。汽车轮胎 (tyres) 的发明进一步促进了橡胶行业的发展。德国 (Germany) 最先发明并应用了合成橡胶。

雅思听力真题 V100529S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：The first ecosystem building in London

题型分析：填空 10

The Gherkin Building

Commissioned by: 31. **law** firm called Foster and Partners

The features of its appearance:

- Its shape is like a 32. **cigar**.
- It can reduce the carbon 33. **footprint** of the city.
- It lets 34. **light** pass through the building, both reducing heating costs and brightening up the workplace.
- One false story claimed that the exterior of the building is partly made of 35. **grass**

Architectural concept:

- links 36. **nature** with the workplace
- relies less on 37. **air-conditioning** for temperature control than other similar buildings.

The features of its interior:

- The atria that let fresh air pass through the interior are known as 38. **lungs**.
- There is a place for entertainment called the 39. **clubroom** at the top of the building.

The future of urban planning and architecture:

- It is likely that the entire 40. **city** will be designed with more similarly eco-friendly buildings in future.
- A new building will be constructed aiming to produce zero waste and remove carbon dioxide from us as much as possible.

快速记忆通道：

瑞士再保险公司大楼，又名 Gherkin 大楼，由 Foster and Partners 法律 (law) 事务所委托修建。该大楼外观状似雪茄 (cigar)，可减少城市碳排放足迹 (footprint)。建筑外部是闪亮的玻璃，大楼光线 (light) 充足，降低了供暖成本，同时提亮了工作空间。有传言称，大楼的外部设计 50% 将换成草 (grass)，以实现可持续性，同时也配得上这个名字 Gherkin “小黄瓜”。后证实仅是愚人节的玩笑而已。

这栋大楼的工作空间与自然 (nature) 相连。跟同类建筑不同的是，该大楼对空调 (air-conditioning) 依赖程度较低。中庭让新鲜空气在内部流通，相当于整栋大楼的肺 (lungs)。大楼中设有娱乐空间，位于建筑顶部，叫做商务会客室 (club room)。在未来，整座城市 (city) 的建筑设计均有可能采用类似的环保设计理念。据悉，马斯达尔城将建一栋全新的大楼，致力于零废弃，并尽量减少二氧化碳排放。

雅思听力真题 V100710S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：讲动物的睡眠和推理人类睡眠问题

题型分析：填空 10

The role of sleep in humans and animals

Importance of sleep in animals

Compared to those with insufficient food, animals with little sleep are more likely to suffer from 31. **attack**.

Sleep is necessary for all animals, whether they are reptile, 32. **mammals** or fish.

Differences in animals' sleep and reasons for their ways of resting

- Dolphins
swim to the surface when sleeping, because they need to 33. **breathe**.
- Birds
stand on 34. **edge** of group have light sleep; but birds which in center of group have deep sleep.
- Horses
do most of their sleeping standing up.
do occasionally take short naps lying down. Lying in one position for a long time could well injure a horse, because their 35. **bones** are delicate.

Potential problems encountering

Dogs have similar sleeping 36. **problems** with human.

Importance of sleep in humans

It helps us to organize our 37. **memories** of the day.

It plays a key role in 38. **learning**.

- e.g. • Because of the similar sleeping pattern to that in humans, 39. **rats** are studied in order to increase our knowledge of human physiology.
- Scientists choose fruit flies, because they reproduce fast, so they can study their 40. **genetic** structure.

快速记忆通道：睡眠对人类和动物的作用

【睡眠对动物的重要性】与食物不足的动物相比，睡眠少的动物更可能遭受攻击 (attack)。对于所有动物来说，睡眠时必要的，不管是爬行动物、哺乳动物 (mammals) 还是鱼类。

【动物睡眠的不同方式以及这样做的原因】

海豚睡觉的时候会游到水面上来，因为它们需要呼吸 (breathe)。站在鸟群边缘 (edge) 的鸟睡眠浅，而处在鸟群中心位的鸟睡得很香。马通常站着睡觉。会偶尔趴着小憩。但长时间趴着不动，马很可能会受伤，因为它们的骨头 (bones) 很脆弱。

研究发现，狗狗跟人类有着相似的睡眠问题 (problems)。睡眠帮助人类整理当天的记忆 (memories)，在获取知识 (learning) 方面起着重要的作用。老鼠 (rats) 与人类的睡眠模式类似，因此被拿来做研究，以提高我们对人类生理机能的了解。科学家选择果蝇，由于它们繁殖快，可用来研究基因 (genetic) 结构。

雅思听力真题 V100821S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：海边红树林

题型分析：填空 10

Function: mangrove can be used to prevent the small island from suffers

31. Prevent **flooding** from the sea

32. Forest has been damaged and local farmers use it as: **firewood**

Existing problems:

33. The land was poisoned by the use of **fertilizer**

34. People dump **trash** onto Mangroves Forest

Improvement:

35. **Sand** was used as a barrier against flood, but it does not work.

36. Seeds are watered by **rain**. (Salty is not right, it only means the living condition. Mangrove's characteristic is its penetration of cell wall is strong, so it can extract water from sea, but it should be watered by rain for the seed plant.)

37. The pots should be put in a **hot house**.

38. The color of the seeds is **grey**.

39. Many young trees were destroyed in a **storm**.

40. Seeds are eaten by the increased **rabbit** population.

快速记忆通道：

红树林可用于防止海边小岛遭受洪水 (flooding) 侵害。目前树林已遭到破坏，被本地农民砍来当柴火 (firewood)。由于长期大量使用化肥 (fertilizer)，土地越发贫瘠。人们往红树林倾倒垃圾 (trash)。为了解决现存的问题，筑起沙土 (sand) 作为屏障阻挡洪水，但没用。由于红树林是一种稀有的木本胎生植物，种子需要雨水 (rain) 的浇灌萌芽长成小苗，然后再拖离母株，坠落于淤泥中发育成长。用于培植红树林幼苗的种植盆应置于高温棚 (hot house) 中。种子的颜色是灰色 (grey) 的。很多小树在风暴 (storm) 中被毁。兔子 (rabbit) 吃这种树的种子，其种群数量持续增加，这对红树林造成威胁。

背景知识：红树林生长在热带、亚热带，陆地与海洋交界的浅滩，是陆地向海洋过度的特殊生态系。其根系发达，能在海水中生长，被称为“海岸卫士”。

雅思听力真题 V100916S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：机器人开发与应用

题型分析：填空 10

31. present days	exploring 32. new facts	other planets
in coming days		Instruments measuring wind vectors and 33. ocean surface
future	Medicine (new robotic tugs move locked medicine trays around)	Control of the 34. traffic (provide up-to-date information about weather, traffic and roadway conditions, involving air traffic management and airspace changes)
	Tiny 35. camera (can be used as a security surveillance tool or)	Surgery could be much faster and 36. efficient

37. It has great **computing** power.
38. The highest sale is **toys** (which is the best seller)
39. They look like **animals**.
40. ... to organize robotic **competitions**

快速记忆通道：

眼下 (present)	探索未知事实(new facts)	其他星球
不久以后		用于测量风矢量和海洋 (ocean) 表面的探测器
未来	医疗 (拖拽式新型机器人可四处移动锁住的药盘架)	管控流量 (traffic) (提供最新的天气信息、车流和路况, 包括航空流量管理和空域调整)
	微型摄像头 (camera) (可用作安全监控工具)	极大地提升手术速度和效率 (efficient)

(新开发的) 机器人计算 (computing) 能力惊人。销量方面, 玩具 (toys) 机器人最畅销。很多机器人是以动物 (animals) 的形象研发的。(世界各地) 组织机器人大赛 (competition) (对机器人技术及其相关学科领域的发展起到了明显的推动作用)。

【涨知识】风矢量 (wind vector) 亦称风向量。天气图上表示风的方向和风速大小的图标。

仿生机器人是指模仿生物、从事生物特点工作的机器人。

雅思听力真题 V101030S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：关于男女在职场中面对竞争时的差异的研究

题型分析：填空 10

31. The influence of competition on **workplace**.
32. Phenomenon: only **2%** top of jobs are women.
33. Women are weaker in three sides: math, science and **engineering**.
34. When men and women's **skill and ability** are equal, they are treated unequally.
35. Women take less **workload** than men do.
- Results show:**
36. Men are more **confident**.
37. Percentage of women who are not willing to take **risks** is 14%
38. Women don't want to take competitive **feedback**.
39. Men **enjoy** challenges more than women do.
40. Finally, the reason why women don't want to take challenges is that they worry about future **salaries** and career **opportunities**.

快速记忆通道：

职场 (workplace) 竞争对男女均有影响。顶尖岗位中女性仅占 2% (2%)。女性在这三面弱势：数学、理科和工科 (engineering)。男女技能水平 (skill and ability) 相同时，他们受到的待遇是不同的。女性的工作量 (workload) 比男性少。研究结果显示，男性更自信 (confident)。不愿承担风险 (risk) 的女性占到 14%。女性不愿意收到竞争性反馈 (feedback)。男性比女性更喜欢 (enjoy) 接受挑战。女性不愿意接受挑战的原因是她们担心薪资 (salaries) 和升迁机会 (opportunities) 受到影响。

雅思听力真题 V101120S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：极限运动的历史

题型分析：填空 10

In ancient history

31. Extreme sports is also known as **lifestyle** sports.

32. Better **equipment** makes it safer.

In the 19th century

33. An extreme sport was created by **company workers** in 19th century.
(organized team game for their workers to boost loyalty.)

34. At the end of the 19th century, other sports had been created like **golf** in higher social class.

In the 21st century

35. Why do not people like **traditional** sports, like team sports, e.g. basketball...

36. Reason 1: There are too many restricted **regulations**.

37. Reason 2: It needs regular **training**.

38. Help them confront **fear**.

In the future

39. Young people think that government should provide them with more **entertainment** sports instead of individual competition.

40. They tend to think that extreme sports are not only a conflict to our authority, but also gives us a sense of **community**.

快速记忆通道：

在古代，极限运动又叫生活方式 (lifestyle) 运动。上乘装备 (equipment) 可提高此项运动的安全性。19 世纪，企业员工 (company workers) 创造了这项运动。当时企业为员工组织团体运动，以提高忠诚度。19 世纪末，上流阶层还发明了像高尔夫 (golf) 这样的运动。21 世纪，人们不喜欢传统 (traditional) 运动，比如篮球这样的团体运动。首先，传统运动有太多规则 (regulations) 限制。其次，传统运动需要定期训练 (training)。而极限运动帮助人们直面恐惧 (fear)。未来，年轻人认为政府应该多提供娱乐性 (entertainment) 运动，而非个人竞技。他们觉得极限运动不但与权威抗衡，还赋予我们一种社区 (community) 意识。

雅思听力真题 V101216S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：Bodiam Castle的历史考古

题型分析：填空 10

31. Year of **450,000** (four hundred fifty thousand)
32. ancient shells are as the evidence of currency in addition to the oyster **shell**,
a single scallop was recovered which is of 19th century date
33. ruling of king of **France**
34. production of **salt** stream
35. economic activities: development in **brick** making industry
36. many Roman **coins** were discovered
37. great **garden** materials were found (these included coins, glassware, pottery, bronze figurines, bricks, tiles)
38. the **architects** concern about evidence for Roman villas and the **window glass** were...
39. The **stone** building represents the ancient cultural and economic significance
40. A **knife handle/helmet** (shaft) made by bronze

快速记忆通道：

雅思听力真题 V110115S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：日本的旧石器时代

题型分析：填空 10

31 Jomon's existence in Japan for **10,000 B.C** (先说陷阱 twelve five thousand BC 左右，因末次冰期结束而开始急剧温暖化)

32 Jomon men got into Japan through: land **bridge** (前日本列岛形成了，远古的大陆先民通过冰川时期形成的陆地，追逐猎物东迁，成为那里最早的 habitants)

33 temperature rise leads to: growth of **forest** and **population** (两个空轮流考)

34 stirred by a period of cyclical **global warming**

35 他们早期靠的 major food, **nuts** and fish

36 拿什么当做武器 as weapons: **arrows** (开始说 spear 长矛，但后来说是 archery arrows 使用弓箭狩猎)

37 生活在 southwest of this places **villages** rounded building(pit with 50 people)

38 准备食物时候用 cookery: pairs of **stones** for preparation food

39 traditions of local **marriage** ceremonies

40 **pottery** is a revolutionary technology 或 crop grown as **rice**

快速记忆通道：

绳文时代是日本石器时代后期，约始于公元前 10000 年。(10,000 B.C.)

绳文族先民通过大陆桥 (bridge) 进入日本。

气温升高会导致森林 (forest) 繁茂，人口 (population) 增长。

绳文时代遭受了一次周期性全球变暖 (global warming) 的侵扰。

早期主要以坚果 (nuts) 和鱼类为食。

绳文时代以狩猎采集为主，武器是弓箭 (arrows)。

他们生活在村落 (villages) 的西南部，以广场为中心，几家聚居在一起。考古发现葬有 50 人的坑。

他们用石头 (stones) 烹饪食物。

当地有举行结婚 (marriage) 典礼的传统。

制陶 (pottery) 是颠覆性的技术。当时种植的作物大米 (rice)。

备注：

31 题 跟网查资料显示的公元前 12000 有出入。绳文时代 (じょうもんじだい)，是日本石器时代后期，国际学术界公认，绳文时代始于公元前 12000 年，于公元前 300 年正式结束，日本由旧石器时代进入新石器时代。

32 题 根据网查资料强行解释……

雅思听力真题 V110122S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：介绍盐的历史

题型分析：填空 10

31. Salt is essential for **health**.
32. English word '**salary**' is from salt.
33. Animals live in local **forest** during the summer.
34. **Fresh meat** is only available in October.
35. Salt has been used widely. We can tell from the diet of **King** of Sweden.
36. **Beer** consumption is larger because the food was so salty.
37. Salt mainly comes from the ocean and basins in **deserts**.
38. Salt from spring water is more **concentrated** and pure
39. Sweden needs to protect its **shipping** to import Commodity.
40. Salt trade became a nature mean of **transport**.

快速记忆通道：

盐对健康 (health) 很重要。英文单词 salary 即来源于盐-salt 这个词。夏天动物生活在本地的森林 (forest) 里。十月 (October) 才有新鲜的肉吃。因此，盐的应用十分广泛。这一点可从瑞典国王 (King) 的饮食中看出。由于当时食物太咸，啤酒的消费量 (beer) 增加。盐主要来源于大海和沙漠 (desert) 中的盆地。泉水中的盐浓度更高 (concentrated)，更纯净。瑞典需确保盐运 (shipping)，以进口其他商品。食盐的贸易促进了运输的发展。

备注：40 题不是很理解，加了一些我的理解。

雅思听力真题 V110127S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：澳大利亚轮胎回收公司介绍Tire Recycling in Australia

题型分析：填空 10

Background

- Molectric Technologies recycle tires from vehicles. (e.g. cars and trucks)
- In Australia, more than 1.5 million old tires are thrown away each **31. month**

Problem

- synthetic tires can release harmful fumes to the environment
- shredding up whole tires takes a lot of energy
- no incentive for the business due to little **32. profit(s)**

The Molectric Process

- cheaper to run
- cut down energy consumption
- maintenance cost of shredding equipment can be lowered by 30%
- recycling has no limit on the **33. size** of the tire
- 5% of the money they earn has been used for **34. recycling process research**
- Firstly, steel **35. wires** were mechanically pulled off from the tire
- Then, after being sliced into segments, **36. dirt** was chemically removed
- After that, fabric in the tire segments is separated from the rubber
- Later, the rubber is cut up and can be molded with **37. plastic**

Applications

- Rubber products are applied in roads, housing and materials for the **38. floor.**

Patented Molectro Vac Machine

- Used in activated carbon production, **39. water** treatment and air filters
- The carbon produced is applied to make batteries and **40. ink**

快速记忆通道：

背景

Molectric Technologies 回收车辆轮胎，如汽车轮胎和卡车轮胎。在澳大利亚，每个月 (month) 扔掉的旧轮胎超过 150 万个。

问题

合成轮胎向环境中释放有害气体。粉碎整轮胎很费劲。由于利润 (profits) 微薄，商家没有动力回收，

Molectric 做事方法

运营成本低；削减能量消耗；粉碎设备的维护成本降低 30%；回收不限轮胎尺寸 (size)；收入的 5% 用于回收流程研究 (research)；首先，钢丝 (wires) 通过机械的方式从轮胎上脱下来。轮胎被切成段以后，进行化学除尘 (dirt)。然后，轮胎段中的帘布从橡胶中分离出来。再然后，将橡胶切碎，用塑料 (plastic) 压模。

应用

橡胶产品用于公路、住房和地板 (floor) 材料。

Molectric 专利机器 Vac

用于活性炭生产、水 (water) 处理和空气过滤器。

产生的碳用于制作电池和墨水 (ink)。

雅思听力真题 V110312S4 (原题库有+考试原题)

Section 4

场景提示：澳大利亚濒危动物 Extinction of Species

题型分析：填空 10

Recent problems in Australia:

- a species of parrot is under threat due to the production of wind energy
- several species of **31 frog** are at risk because of increased housing
- loss of food source due to pesticides is affecting many animals, especially **32 birds**
- Production of single crops like **33 corn** is harming wildlife

Attitude to endangered animals:

- Can be influenced by the **34 media** (e.g. the panda)
- People are less concerned about smaller animals, e.g. **35 insects**
- Some animals are ignored because they are viewed:
 - a) with **36 fear**
 - b) as our **37 rivals** in terms of food
 - c) with disgust

Reasons for preventing extinction:

- to improve our knowledge of the ecosystem
- the ecosystem needs to be **38 complex** to be stable
- some types of **39 plants** can help to signal environmental problems
- animals can help in medicine, e.g.:
 - a) improved well-being for people from having a pet
 - b) cobwebs help with medical disorders related to **40 blood**

快速记忆通道：

目前澳大利亚的问题

风力发电导致一种鸸鹋处于危险中。住房扩张导致若干青蛙 (frog) 物种受到威胁。由于杀虫剂的使用，很多动物缺少食物来源，比如鸟类 (birds)，受到了影响。像玉米 (corn) 这样的作物单一种植也会影响野生动植物。

对濒危动物的态度

人们关于濒危物种的看法受媒体 (media) 影响，比如熊猫，而对诸如昆虫 (insects) 这样的小型动物没那么担忧。有些动物被忽视可能是因为，人们害怕 (fear) 它们，这些动物与人类争夺食物 (rivals)，或看这些动物觉得恶心。

防止动物灭绝的目的

增进人类对生态系统的了解。

保护生态系统的复杂性 (complex)，让生态系统更稳定。

某些植物 (plants) 有助于预示环境问题。

动物有医学价值，比如养宠物可提高人们的幸福感，蜘蛛网有助于治疗有关血液 (blood) 的医学疾病。

雅思听力真题 V110319S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：IT科技对教育的帮助，一个学校IT学院引入新的模式

题型分析：填空 10

Problems:

31. First of all, using **email** failed to interact with each other.

Qualities of looking for mentor

32. Enjoy **communication** with this new mode.

Advantages:

33: Great **relationship** with local economy

Benefits for teachers:

34. Apply for computer teaching **method**.

35. Improved **confidence** in teaching.

36. **flexible** teaching method

37. Higher quality teaching **materials**

Benefits for students:

38. Solutions to new **problems**

39. Develop **time** management skills

40. The students' supplement of **income**.

快速记忆通道：

当前 IT 学院面临的问题：使用电子邮件 (email) 不利于互动。学生找导师时考虑是否喜欢用新模式沟通 (communication)。新模式跟当地经济有很大关系 (relationship)。对于教师来说，不但可适应计算机教学法 (method)，从而增强对教学的信心 (confidence)，教学方法还可实现灵活多变 (flexible)，教学材料 (materials) 质量也能得到提升。对学生来说，新问题 (problems) 得到解决，培养时间 (time) 管理技能，还能贴补收入 (income)。

雅思听力真题 V110402S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：新西兰珍稀濒危鸟的保护 Fairy tern in New Zealand

题型分析：填空 10

Facts

31. The birds often build their nests along the coastline or next to the **river**.
32. It is difficult to **estimate** the number of birds accurately.
33. In 1984, researchers found that there were only 3 **pairs** of this kind of bird left. (The number of birds plummeted to three pairs in 1984, but intensive conservation efforts were put in place and number increased so that in 1998 the population totaled some 25 to 35 birds with 8 to 10 breeding pairs spread over three breeding sites.)

Influencing Factors

34. Human activities, such as **farming** as well as constructing homes threaten this bird population.
35. **eggs** have been eaten by predators
36. The real natural reason resulted in nest decline: destroyed by **storms**.

Ways of Protection:

37. how to protect: **guard**
(The zoo should recruit a guard to prevent the birds from being poached.)
38. build a **fence** (The organizer could build a fence to prevent the public from getting closer.)
39. catch and breed birds in the **wild**.
40. protection campaign advertised by **media**
(Through protection campaign advertised by media, people will know more about bird protection.)

快速记忆通道：

【事实】白玄鸥常沿海岸线或紧挨河流 (river) 筑巢。现如今很难准确估计 (estimate) 该鸟的数量。1984 年，研究人员发现仅剩 3 对 (pairs) 白玄鸥。

【影响因素】耕作 (farming) 和房屋建设等人类活动对鸟类数量造成了威胁。此外，其它捕食者会吃它们的鸟蛋 (eggs)。鸟巢数量减少的真正原因是遭风暴 (storms) 破坏。

【保护措施】

动物园应该招一个守卫 (guard)，防止鸟蛋被窃。

组织者可以建一个围栏 (fence)，防止大众靠近。

设法搭救野外 (wild) 出生的鸟类。

在媒体 (media) 上宣传保护活动，让人们了解鸟类保护。

雅思听力真题 V110416S4 (考试原题)

Section 4

场景提示：肥胖饮食的调查

题型分析：填空 10

The Influence of Children on Adult Diet

Background

Obesity-mainly caused by bad eating habits and lack of exercise

National survey conclusions:

- food consumption rose between 1971 and 2000
- Americans in general eat above the recommended amounts
- the age group that eat most fat is 31. teenager

Family members living together show 32. similar levels of fat in their diet.

Aims of present study: to show whether children affect adult diet.

Methods & Procedures

Who?

- Adults aged 17-65 with children under 17
- Other variables: age, education, race, 33. income and whether born overseas
- 34. surveys held at Mobile Examination Centres

Results

Adults living with children are more likely to:

- eat more fat
- eat convenience food
- 35. drink milk

Reasons

- Parents have little 36. **time**
- Children's preference for certain foods
- Inconvenience of making separate meals

Limitations of study

The study did not consider the effects of:

the 37. **number** of children in each family

the 38. **relationship** between the adults and children

Influence may decrease with 39. **age**

Conclusions and recommendations

More research needed into above areas

Research needed into how our 40. **friends** affect our diet.

快速记忆通道：

儿童对成年人饮食的影响

研究背景

肥胖主要是不良饮食习惯和缺乏运动导致的。全国调查显示，1971 年到 2000 年之间，食品消费持续上涨。美国人总体上食物消耗量超过推荐量。脂肪摄入量最高的年龄组是青少年 (teenager)。住在一起的家庭成员饮食中脂肪水平相似 (similar)。当前研究旨在揭秘儿童是否影响成人饮食。

研究方法和步骤

研究对象：17-65 岁的成年人，孩子 17 岁以下。

其他变量：年龄、教育、种族、收入 (income) 以及是否生于海外。

研究地点：调研 (surveys) 在移动测试中心进行。

研究结果

跟孩子住在一起的成年人更容易有以下饮食习惯：吃更多脂肪，吃方便食品，喝牛奶 (drink milk)。

原因

父母没时间 (time)。孩子爱吃某些食物。分餐不方便。

研究局限性

该研究未考虑以下因素的影响：

每个家庭中孩子的数量 (number)

成人与孩子的关系 (relationship)

随着孩子年龄 (age) 增长，他们对成人的影响可能会减少。

结论和建议

鉴于以上局限性，建议开展更多研究。

此外还需研究朋友 (friends) 如何影响我们的饮食

雅思听力真题 V110528S4 (题库原有)

Section 4

场景提示：茶树油 tea tree oil

题型分析：匹配 5+填空 5

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------|---|
| 31. Aborigines | G | A. brought tea tree oil into Australia in 1770 |
| 32. Dutch explorer | C | B. challenged the benefit of tea tree oil |
| 33. Sir Hugh Palliser | B | C. reported the special eating habit in Australia |
| 34. Captain James Cook | F | D. listed plant species |
| 35. Dr. Arthur Penfold | E | E. studied the tea tree oil |
| | | F. saw Australian Aborigines drink |
| | | G. used tea tree for medical treatment |

The Process of Tea Tree Oil Extraction

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

快速记忆通道：

土著人将茶树用于医疗 (G)

荷兰探险家记述了澳大利亚特殊的饮食习惯 (C)

军官 Hugh Paliser 亲身试验了茶树油的功效 (B)

詹姆斯·库克船长亲眼见到澳大利亚土著用茶树叶泡水喝 (F)

Arthur Penfold 博士研究茶树油 (E)

茶树油提取过程

茶树在冬天 (winter) 存储油脂，累积有用物质。将茶树的叶子和茎 (stems) 放入容器进行蒸馏。油蒸汽上升到容器的盖子 (lid) 上。根据重力 (gravity) 原则，浓缩的蒸汽往下走。水分会经过通往地面 (ground) 的管子出去。

雅思听力真题 V110827S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：澳洲鳄鱼研究 Study on Australia Crocodiles

题型分析：填空 10

Background

Type of crocodile studied: crocodiles found in salt water

Location of study: Northern Territory, Australia

Significance of study: unique because it was the first time a 31. **satellite** had been used to track crocodiles.

Previous studies

In the past, it was done with 32. **radio**.

It is a stressful method and also unreliable due to the loss of the 33. **signals**.

Reasons for study

The management of crocodiles by the government may not be effective

Research questions

- How far can crocodiles travel?
- How easily can crocodiles 34. **navigate**

Challenge

Crocodiles are difficult to observe because they avoid 35. **people** followed.

Details of study

- Number of crocodiles involved: three
- Method: crocodiles were measured and tagged then relocated using a 36. **helicopter**
- Monitoring: scientists got data from a transmitter located on the crocodile's 37. **head**

Results of study

Each crocodile

- First stayed at the site for a few weeks, moving in a random way
- Then took the most **38. direct** route way home

Conclusions

- A change in policy is needed
- When travelling long distances, crocodiles may use
 - Their own senses and the position of the **39. sun**.
 - A similar system to **40. birds**.

快速记忆通道：

【背景】这项研究的对象是在咸水中生活的鳄鱼，研究地点位于澳大利亚北部疆土。该研究独一无二，首次使用卫星 (satellite) 追踪鳄鱼。

【此前的研究】过去用无线电 (radio) 追踪鳄鱼。这种方法应用起来较为繁重，且不可靠，经常没信号 (signals)。

【开展该研究的原因】政府关于鳄鱼的管理未必有效。该研究针对的问题：

1. 鳄鱼可以游多远？2. 鳄鱼导航 (navigate) 的方式有多轻松？

【挑战】鳄鱼难于观察，它们怕人 (people) 跟随。

【详细信息】

鳄鱼数量：三只。

研究方法：测量鳄鱼各项数据，标记，然后用直升机 (helicopter) 放置到另一位置。

监控方式：科学家通过位于鳄鱼头部 (head) 的发射器获取数据。

【研究结果】每只鳄鱼先在一个地方逗留几周，随机移动。然后取最直接 (direct) 的路径回家。

【结论】

关于鳄鱼管理的相关政策需要改变。

出远门时，鳄鱼会利用自己的感觉官能和太阳 (sun) 的位置 (来导航)。鳄鱼的导航系统跟鸟类 (birds) 相似。

雅思听力真题 V110915S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：人类模仿生物进行仿生设计Biomimicry

题型分析：填空 10

History:

In the past, arctic people copied 31. **hunting** skills from polar bears.

Spider:

Dragline silk is much stronger than 32. **steel**

More resilient than synthetic fiber but finer than human 33. **hair**.

Applications:

Biodegradable artificial silk is used to create environmentally friendly equipment for 34. **fishing**.

It is used as a medical solution for repairing 35. **sports** injuries.

Medical stitches using silk can causes less 36. **pain**.

Owl:

Can solve the problem: 37. **noise** of a high-speed train can be reduced.

Other uses include on planes and skating 38. **boots** used in Olympics.

Kingfisher:

It can solve the problem of train vibration at the end of a 39. **tunnel**.

Shape of the beak reduces the loss of 40. **energy**

快速记忆通道：

历史

过去，北极人模仿北极熊的捕猎 (hunting) 技能。

蜘蛛

牵引丝强度超过钢丝 (steel)，弹性强过合成纤维，比人的头发 (hair) 还纤细。

应用

可人工降解的人造丝用于生产环保的钓鱼 (fishing) 设备。此外，作为医疗手段用于修复运动 (sports) 损伤。用蜘蛛丝缝针可以减少疼痛 (pain)。

猫头鹰

人类工程师根据猫头鹰翅膀上的羽毛分布改良高速列车设计，从而减少了噪音 (noise)。此外，还用于设计航空器以及奥运会职业选手的溜冰鞋 (boots)。

翠鸟

可降低列车通过隧道 (tunnel) 尽头时产生的震动。日本新干线的工程师仿翠鸟鸟嘴的形状对子弹车头重新改造之后，减少了能量 (energy) 损耗，噪音水平也显著下降。

雅思听力真题 V111201S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：印度IT公司管理模式讲座Case study on LCP technologies

题型分析：填空 10

Introduction

- an Indian software company specialized in outsourcing
- one of the largest companies with over 10,000 employees
- Manjeet Khana mainly aims to create a more **31. democratic** workplace.

System for rating and grading staff

- in LCP, all staff including the CEO are graded
- grades are displayed on the **32. website** of internal staff
- initially managers tended to object such an idea of **33. transparency**
- a more open culture and better communication is created at workplace
- Khana's motto is **34. employee first**

Benefits of the managing style

- the high staff turn over solved
- increased job satisfaction has led to the growth on **35. income** by 32% in the past two years
- this philosophy signals that a **36. solution** can be from any part of the company
- grades are not used to decide about **37. promotion**

Features of the managing style

- answering emails personally
- setting up an online forum for complaints, each of which is called a **38. ticket**
- any complaint can be posted, e.g. air conditioning, food, or **39. vacation entitlement**
- a **40. ban** on anonymous complaints was introduced.

快速记忆通道：

简介 LCP Technologies 是一家致力于外包服务的印度软件公司，员工超过 10,000。Manjeet Khana 想创建一个更民主 (democratic) 的工作场所。

员工评级系统

在 LCP，所有员工包括 CEO 都要打分。评分显示在内部员工网站 (website)。最初，经理们反对这种透明 (transparency) 理念。公司在这种理念下建立了更加开放的文化和更顺畅的沟通模式。Khana 的格言是员工至上 (employee first)。

管理风格优势

解决了人员流动率高的问题。员工满意度提高，过去两年获得 32% 的收入 (income) 增长。这种管理哲学意味着问题的解决方案 (solution) 有可能来自公司的任何层面。评分不会直接影响晋升 (promotion)。

管理风格特点

亲自回复邮件。开网络论坛供员工投诉，这种吐槽帖叫奖券 (ticket)，这么说为了避免投诉的负面形象。员工或经历都可以投诉，所有内容都能发。比如空调故障，餐厅东西不好吃，休假权益 (vacation entitlement) 问题等。禁止 (ban) 发表匿名投诉，以便追踪投诉人对后续采取措施的满意度。

雅思听力真题 V111203S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：棉花种植的负面影响

题型分析：填空 10

Water can be applied in

31. Water waste in the sustainable planting **process**

32. The water is mainly used for **irrigation**. (为了种棉花, 20%-50%的费用都花在了灌溉上面)

2nd part: Problem of using water

33. Labour cost: workers and **machines**

34. Irrigation: soil becomes high-salty because of **chemical contaminants**.

(也许只有其中一个是答案词, 另外一个为题干信息)

(Dye or de-color process bring lots of toxic chemicals)

3rd part: Problem of health risks on farmers:

Lack of awareness (Workers have poor reading ability and cannot understand the instructions, and thus are ignorant of the risks of fertilizers)

35. Farmers are without **protective clothing**. (因为什么原因致病)

Times	Fashion style	Problems	
White times	Creative because it stands for innocence and 36. freedom	Difficult to 37. clean the machines.	Fabric need more 38. energy to maintain the colour.
Color Powders	Designers inspired by 39. nature		As the clothing for 40. sports
Green times	Water it by the 40. rain (另一个可能答案).	Labor-consuming	Addition of equipment for cleaning the machine

快速记忆通道：棉花种植的负面影响

棉花的可持续种植过程 (process) 中耗费大量水, 这些水资源主要用于灌溉 (irrigation)。

棉花种植用水增加了劳力成本, 即工人和机器 (machines) 的费用。染色和去色过程中产生大量有毒化学物质, 这些化学污染物 (chemical contaminants) 导致土壤盐化。

有些农民不识字, 看不懂说明书, 忽略了化肥对身体的危害。由于缺乏健康意识, 这些农民在施肥和喷洒农药时, 没穿防护服 (protective clothing)。

时期	流行风格	问题	其他
白色时期	富有创造性, 代表纯真和自由 (freedom)	机器很难清洗 (clean)	需要花额外的精力 (energy) 防止布料掉色
彩色粉末	设计师的灵感来源于自然 (nature)		用于运动 (sports) 装
绿色时期	用雨水 (rain) 浇灌	耗费劳力	需使用额外设备来清洗机器

雅思听力真题 V120204S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：塑料的发明者，塑料的历史和应用

题型分析：填空 10

31. Cellulose: get from **cotton** in strong acid32. Plastic is commonly found on product such as detergent bottles, **milk** jugs (dairy product bottles)33. the first artificial fabric is also known as artificial **silk**.

(Cellulose was also to produce cloth. While the men who developed celluloid were interested in replacing ivory, those who developed the new fibers were interested in replacing another expensive material, silk)

34. First plastic which was made in a **laboratory**.35. Occupant: a **chemist**, named Alexander Parkes developed the first plastic.36. Cellulose is not like real plastic because it will get **hard** when melt in heat.

(The output of the process hardened into a hard, ivory-like material that could be molded when heated.)

37. It decomposes by **light**.

(Research has been done on biodegradable plastics that break down with exposure to sunlight.)

38. It will produce toxic **gases** into the atmosphere when burned.

(In some cases, burning it could release toxic fumes. Also, the manufacturing of plastics often created large quantities of chemical pollutants.)

39. One kind of chandeliers were made up from the recycled **pens**.40. Natural rubber **wood** no longer had a stranglehold on rubber supplies.

(Japanese use it in sustainable cars primary synthetic rubber for the manufacture of tires.)

快速记忆通道：

纤维素来自经过强酸处理的棉花 (cotton)。塑料常见于洗涤剂瓶、牛奶 (milk) 壶等产品。最早的人造织物是人造丝绸 (silk)。最早的塑料是在实验室 (laboratory) 中做出来的，发明人是英国化学家 (chemist) Alexander Parkes。

纤维素（类塑料）跟真的塑料不一样，遇热熔化时会变硬 (hard)。遇光 (light) 则会分解。燃烧时会产生有毒气体 (gases)，进入大气。有一种枝形吊灯是由用过的笔做成的 (pens)。自然橡木 (wood) 不再垄断橡胶供应。

雅思听力真题 V120209S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：垃圾站/废墟研究 Midden

题型分析：填空 10

Maori Middens

General information

Midden: rubbish dump

Studying middens in New Zealand reveals information contains:

Food scraps (mainly seashells)

31. A broken **axe**

32. Some hooks made of **bone**.

33. If you want to study a midden, you need to get a **permit**.

Research Findings

Middens can be found on the beach, but erosion is important.

34. It is hard to find a midden where a **road** is being built.

35. It can offer information on the **migration** pattern of those Maoris.

Dietary Habit

36. Early Maori ate **birds** (very fatty)

Later Maori ate fish (not fatty)

More Findings

37. Shell middens can be found close to the beaches and **lakes**.

38. Middens can be found in the south island, but are very **rare**.

39. European middens contained **glass** objects.

40. Large European middens were found in the places where **soldiers** stayed.

快速记忆通道：

Midden 来自丹麦语，意思是垃圾堆，古人处理废弃物的地方。通常含食物残渣，主要是贝壳类，所以也叫贝丘。出乎意料地是，某考古遗址竟发现一把坏掉的斧头 (axe)。考古学家还发现了由骨头 (bone) 做成的鱼钩。如果你想研究 Midden，需要取得许可 (permit)。

研究发现，新西兰海岸边也有 Midden，但腐蚀严重。一般来说 Midden 会被掩埋起来，所以在修路 (road) 的地方很难发现 Midden。通过测算 Midden 的年龄，考古学家可了解毛利人的迁徙 (migration) 模式。饮食习惯方面，早期毛利人吃鸟类 (birds)，含有丰富的蛋白质和脂肪。后因食物来源短缺，毛利人转而吃鱼，脂肪含量相对较低。

研究人员还发现，在靠近海滩和湖泊 (lake) 的地方有贝壳垃圾堆。新西兰南岛也有 Midden，但很少 (rare)。欧洲早期的 Midden 含玻璃 (glass) 物品。在士兵 (soldiers) 驻扎的地方发现了大型的欧洲 Midden。

雅思听力真题 V120218S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：荷兰的立体房屋cubic houses

题型分析：填空 10

31. As a function of **village**

(His design represents a village within a city)

32. Each cubic building's shape like a **tree**

(The concept behind these houses is that he tries to create a forest by each cube representing an abstract tree; therefore the whole village becomes a forest.)

33. On the top of **bridge** in central city

(The city of Rotterdam asked him to design housing on top of a pedestrian bridge and he decided to use the cubic houses idea.)

34. He met the problem of **finance**.35. Inside the house...three pillars made of **concrete**.

(The structure of the pole consists of three concrete pillars that have concrete block filling the space in between. As for the cube, the basic structure is concrete floor with concrete pillars. On top of this structure is something similar to a typical wood frame structure with wood stud framing and rock wool insulation. To protect the wooden frame and the insulation from exposure to the elements, they are covered with cement/wood fiberboards. To give the cube a nice appearance, zinc panels were used and complemented by double-glazed windows.)

36. One building between ... and **school** of architecture.**The houses contain three floors:**37. The lower level and top level are **triangle**-shaped

Entrance is on the ground floor.

The living room is on the 1st floor and with an open kitchen.

The medium level has 2 bedrooms and a bathroom.

38-39.

Top floor is sometimes used as a study(business) **hall** or a small **garden**.

(The cubes are tilted and sit on hexagon-shaped pole structure. The cubes contain the living areas, which are split into three levels. The triangle-shaped business.)

40. Advantage: a convenient **location** and reasonable price yet with good facilities.**快速记忆通道：**

荷兰的立体房屋，如同城市中的村庄 (village)。每个立体房屋像一棵树 (tree)，这些乡村小屋作为一个整体，构成了一片森林。当 Rotterdam 市请他设计市中心行人天桥 (bridge) 上的小屋时，他决定采用立体房屋的想法。尽管他遇到了财务 (finance) 困难，最终顺利完成。

房屋内部有三根实心柱，内部由混凝土 (concrete) 块填充。非住宅用途的立体房屋用于办公室、学校 (school)、商店和餐厅。这种方形房屋倾斜 45 度，架在六边形的柱子上。采用三层式设计，底层和顶层是三角形 (triangle)。一层设有客厅和开放式厨房，二层设有 2 间卧室和一个浴室，顶层用作书房 (会客厅) (hall) 或小型花园 (garden)。优点：位置 (location) 优越，价格合理，设施完备。

背景：主结构是混凝土制成的地板和柱子。主结构之上是典型木框架 (木立筋框架和铁梨木保温层)。为了防止木框架和隔离层因长期暴露在自然环境下退化，其上添加了水泥和木纤维板。为了让立体房屋外形美观，使用了锌板和双层玻璃窗。

雅思听力真题 V121013S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：户外广告对人们消费的影响

题型分析：填空 10

The important factor to consider

31. The **distance** customers must travel affects the probability that they will buy the product.

Methods of communication

32. Advertising slogans are easier to remember if there is a **sound** played with them.

33. Mandy's Candy Store appeals to people's sense of **chocolate** to draw in customers.

34. To an advertising campaign for digital products, it is **flexibility** that is extremely important.

Effect on your product sales

35. The customer **reaction** after he or she experiences the ad is most important.

Marketing strategies

36. On international flights, it is wise for advertisements to be displayed in the common **languages** of most passengers.

37. Very few young people buy **newspaper**.

38. The UNESCO website would be a good place to advertise for companies aiming to improve the **environment**.

39. One good location to place ads for sunscreen is the **swimming pool**.

40. A good scene for a water purification commercial would be **national parks**.

快速记忆通道：

户外广告投放要考虑的一个重要因素是，消费者出行距离 (distance) 会影响是否有可能购买该产品。广告标语如果配上声音 (sound) 会更好记。Mandy 家的糖果店借助人们对巧克力 (chocolate) 的偏爱吸引顾客。对于数码产品的广告营销，最重要的是灵活性 (flexibility)。顾客体验完广告的反应是最重要的。用大多数乘客能接受的语言 (languages) 在国际航班上投放广告是一个明智的选择。现在很少有年轻人买报纸 (newspaper) 来读。对于致力于改善环境 (environment) 的公司来说，在 UNESCO 网站上做广告是个不错的主意。适合投放防晒霜广告的地方是游泳池 (swimming pool)。如果投放净水器广告，适合选国家公园 (national parks)。

备注：UNESCO 联合国教科文组织的简写；联合国教育，科学及文化组织。

雅思听力真题 V121020S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：气候与建筑 Climate and Architecture

题型分析：填空 10

- Cases and examples are from practice conducted in **31. cities** as well as rural areas.

Acid rain

- The chemicals have devastating effects on the architecture.
- The government try to reduce the negative effects.
- Funds have been received from a **32. bank**.
- **33. skyscrapers** experience lower levels of acid in damaging pollutants.
- In recent years, Alter Project focuses on the buildings made of **34. stone**.

Pollution

- One of the main sources of pollution is from the construction industry.
- **35. recycled glass** is used to reduce pollution in Sky Tower.
- Construction is affected by the increased **36. rainfall** in winter.
- Humidity affects the **37. wooden** buildings whose grain can be condensed by moisture from the air.

Building & Technology

- Ground conditions can be a problem when the density of the **38. soil** is wrong.
- Architects can now monitor the **39. movement** of buildings.
- The government should make **40. guidelines** for the architects.

快速记忆通道：气候与建筑

案例来源于在城市 (cities) 和农村进行的实践。

酸雨

酸雨中的化学成分对建筑极具破坏作用。自 20 世纪 70 年代以来，政府一直在努力减少酸雨的负面影响，成效不错。私人机构也在积极募集资金。近期收到一家银行 (bank) 的巨额捐款。相对而言，因海拔高的地方有害污染物中酸含量较低，因此摩天大楼 (skyscrapers) 受酸雨的侵害程度较低。近年来，Alter Project 对酸雨进行了深入研究，聚焦其对石 (stone) 建筑的影响。砖石建筑易受酸雨腐蚀，这些珍贵的历史文化建筑亟待保护。

污染

污染的主要来源之一是建筑业。为了减少玻璃制造过程中产生的污染，新西兰天空塔的窗户采用回收玻璃 (recycled glass)。

冬天多雨 (rainfall)，对建筑施工有不良影响。湿度基本上不影响钢结构或石建筑，但木质纹理受潮会变形，严重影响木 (wooden) 建筑。

建筑与技术

如果土壤 (soil) 密度不适宜，地基会有问题。建筑师目前可监测建筑物移动 (movement)。近期政府应就建筑师出台明确的指导方针 (guidelines)。

雅思听力真题 V121108S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：科技未来50年的发展

题型分析：填空 10

31. Computer science has become as important as human using **fire**.
32. Computer has been seen as **intelligent**.
33. Human's psychology is more practical and **varied**.
34. More **women** are involved in the research.
35. Future researches also focus on human's **gene** in order to cure major illness.
36. Help old people reduce effects of disease and improve the **quality of life**.
37. **physical changes**
38. been affected by a **particular disease**
39. The destruction in East Asian leads to the decline of **wildlife/animals**.
40. People need to look after the **planet**.

快速记忆通道：

计算机对于当代人类的重要性，就如同火 (fire) 对于史前人类。计算机被认为是智能 (intelligent) 工具。人类的心理更贴合现实，更多变 (varied)。很多女性 (women) 参与到相关研究中。为了治愈重大疾病，未来研究重点会放在人类基因 (gene) 上。帮助老年人减少疾病带来的副作用，改善生活质量 (quality of life)。科技的发展可延缓人随着年龄增长而发生的身体变化 (physical changes)。科技发展也有不利影响，比如有人患特殊的疾病 (particular disease)。东亚环境破坏导致野生动物 (wildlife/animals) 数量下降。人们需要保护地球 (planet)。

备注：

37 和 38 题原文信息量太少了，这里硬拗的...

雅思听力真题 V121206S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：美洲霸王蝶的冬眠和迁徙

题型分析：填空 10

Hibernation:

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

Migration:

- Some monarch butterflies stay in **35. North America** in winter.
- To avoid cold temperature, they migrate to the south in large groups.
- The survival skill can help them last for up to **36. 6 months** during a long journey.
- Monarch butterflies fly in the daytime and stay in **37. trees** during night.
- Researchers found out that they orient by flying along the **38. rivers**.
- They also follow the direction of the **39. sun** for navigational aid.
- Recently the annual arrival of the monarchs can be a good interest to **40. tourists** in the region.

快速记忆通道：

美洲霸王蝶

冬眠

蝴蝶在其生命周期中采用不同的冬眠方式。一种叫 Banded Hairstreak 的条纹小灰蝶以卵 (egg) 越冬。Dapple White 这种蝴蝶从幼虫阶段开始积蓄能量 (energy)。冬眠状态下新陈代谢变慢，这就帮它们解决了寒冬所带来的一些问题。蝴蝶的血液里会产生一种物质，相当于防冻剂 (anti-freezing)。霸王蝶的天敌很少，因为这些天敌只能在温暖的气候条件下存活。(背景知识：每年 10 月底到来年 3 月初，上亿只霸王蝶从美国东北部和加拿大南部来到墨西哥中部然后再飞回美国跟加拿大。)

迁徙

部分霸王蝶冬天不迁徙而是呆在北美 (North America)。为了避免寒冷的气候，霸王蝶成群迁徙到南方过冬。在漫长的迁徙过程中，自身具备的生存技能可以让它们存活六个月 (6 months) 以上。霸王蝶白天飞行，晚上呆在树上 (trees)。研究人员发现，霸王蝶通过沿着河流 (rivers) 飞行来确定方向。此外，它们依靠太阳 (sun) 的方向辅助定位。近些年霸王蝶迁徙堪称吸引了众多游客 (tourists) 的一大亮点。

雅思听力真题 V121208S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：广告符号历史 Graphical Symbol

题型分析：填空 10

'Graphical symbol'

- includes the logographs in Egyptian hieroglyphic writing and ancient Chinese pictograms
- found in Africa, the Americas and Oceania
- still has something to do with 31. **commercial** use today

Ancient graphic writing systems

- Researchers obtain a wide range of 32. **knowledge** about past civilizations.
- Rosetta Stone was found in 1799 when members of Napoleon's expedition got to Egypt.
- Frenchman Jean Francois Champollion determined the phonetic values of the symbols in 1822.
- In those symbols, 33. **lines** are used to depict various meanings.

Camera obscura

- 34. **photography** helps people understand history better.
- Some charities will 35. **advertise** many endangered species.
- A camera was tied to one 36. **foot** of a bird.

More 37. **objects** will be included in the future with the development of photography.

Companies would like to invest a lot to advertise in 38. **newspapers**.

Designing appealing 39. **packaging** is used as a way of effective branding.

Graphic writing systems are of great importance in the subject of

40. **math(s)/mathematics**

快速记忆通道：

图形符号

包括埃及象形文字和中国象形文字中的语标。非洲、美洲和大洋洲也有。这类图形符号至今仍用于商业 (commercial) 用途。

古代图形书写系统

通过研究基于图形的古代书写系统，研究人员获取了大量关于逝去文明的知识 (knowledge)。1799 年，拿破仑探险队成员到达埃及，发现了罗塞塔石碑。法国人让·弗朗索瓦·商博良 Jean Francois Champollion 于 1822 年破解了表音符号的含义。在碑文的符号中，线条 (lines) 用于表达多种意思。

暗箱

19 世纪摄影术诞生。有了摄影 (photography)，研究人员可以把照片拼凑在一起，更好地了解历史。此外，动物慈善机构越来越多地利用摄影作品宣传 (advertise)，呼吁保护濒危动物。最近有个活动十分亮眼，工作人员将摄像机绑在一只鸟的脚上 (foot)，用于拍摄自然栖息地中动物的照片。

随着摄影技术的发展，未来可能会用到更多物品 (object)。公司尝到宣传的甜头，愿意花大价钱在报纸 (newspapers) 上做广告。为了提高品牌知名度和影响力，公司投了大量时间和金钱做品牌包装 (packaging)。图形书写系统对数学 (math(s)/mathematics) 这门学科来说非常重要。

雅思听力真题 V130223S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：西方音乐发展史的起因以及对文化和语言的影响

题型分析：填空 10

31. In 19th and 20th century, American people work in **factories**.

32. culture influenced by different **immigration**

(出现“melting pot”of the world)

33. different music but the common **language**

34. song spread from **churches**

35. 音乐发展成 goods or services: creating new **jobs**

(e.g. Publishers; a major industry; it resulted in new jobs)

36. performers (artists) were firstly separated from **audience**

37. 此时 **middle** class began to be interested in music

(最开始 begin to low class, then popular in middle class)

38. develop a system for **classical** music

39. business man realized that the **quality** of the sales is the most important.

40. with all sorts of music spreading around, **youth** culture evolved step by step.

快速记忆通道：

19 世纪、20 世纪，美国人在工厂 (factories) 工作。当时文化受各国移民 (immigration) 影响，成为世界种族大熔炉。人们用同一语言 (language) 作出了各种各样的音乐。歌曲从教堂 (churches) 传开。

音乐渐渐发展成商品或服务，为当时的社会创造了新的工作 (jobs) 机会，比如发行人。表演者和艺术家首次跟观众 (audience) 隔开。起初音乐始于底层，随后中产 (middle) 阶级开始对音乐感兴趣。音乐渐渐在这个阶层流行起来，形成了古典 (classical) 音乐体系。商人意识到音乐产品质量 (quality) 是最重要的。随着各种音乐纷纷传播开来，青年 (youth) 文化逐步演变而来。

雅思听力真题 V130314S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：介绍三种穴居动物

题型分析：填空 10

31. Troglophile like the **entrance** twilight and transition zones of caves
32. sense hairs and better sense of **smell** than their surface-dwelling counterparts
28. Some Troglophile to find **water** in the area
29. The second animal is a cave lover named bats, which lived in caves during the day of **winter** for hibernation
30. And they always like dry and **dark** environment
31. And these animals always stay in cave because other animals will eat their **eggs**
32. There are still some other kinds of animals, which are colorless and **blind**.
33. Meanwhile, some cave **fish** will have reduced eyes.
34. These species always rely on cave **soil**.
35. These animals are in danger, they are affected by **disease**.

雅思听力真题 V130518S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：可持续发展的研究 Lecture on Sustainable Development Solutions

题型分析：填空 10

Myth 1: definition of sustainability

The term was defined in the UNWC report in 1987.

Main target: analysis of the **31. confusion** related to sustainability

Sustainable development aims to satisfy the needs of all **32. generations**.

Myth 2: sustainability and environment

No mention of **33. environment**

Allow poor countries to have the same right to access natural **34. resources** as rich ones

Myth 3 sustainable vs green

Products marketed as green represent the lack of technology, e.g. electric cars etc.

35. nuclear is also used by some people for lobbying public in the name of sustainability.

The biggest problem for sustainability is **36. population** expansion.

In the future, more battery exchange stations will be built on **37. roads**.

Myth 4 agriculture

Agriculture occupies **38. 3 quarters** of the world's water.

Misunderstanding of producing energy from planting **39. corn**.

To solve the problem of water consumption, people might need to change their **40. diet**.

快速记忆通道：关于可持续发展的研究报告

迷思 1：可持续发展的定义

1987 年发布的 UNWC 报告第一次阐述了可持续发展的概念。该报告的主要目的是研究关于可持续性的困惑 (confusion)。根据报告中的描述，可持续性发展旨在满足当代人的需求，又不损害后代人 (generations) 需求。

迷思 2：可持续发展与环境

可持续发展的定义中未提及环境 (environment) 保护。可持续发展让贫穷国家与富有国家享有平等的合理利用自然资源 (resources) 的权利。

迷思 3：可持续发展与环保

投入市场的环保产品技术含量低，比如说电动车。有人借可持续发展之名，用核能 (nuclear) 游说大众。可持续发展面临的最大问题是人口膨胀。未来路边 (roads) 会建更多充电桩。

迷思 4：可持续发展与农业

农业用水占世界水资源消耗的 $\frac{3}{4}$ (3 quarters)。中国北部正经历因大规模种植而导致的水资源短缺。当时农民一窝蜂种植玉米 (corn)，寄希望于用玉米来制备一种可持续发展的绿色生物能源——燃料乙醇。为了解决水资源问题，人们可能需要改变自己的饮食 (diet)。

雅思听力真题 V130615S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：介绍阳光诱导打喷嚏的现象 Photic Sneeze Reflex

题型分析：填空 10

Symptom:

31. Faster **breathing** rate

Watery eyes

32. **Common** phenomenon among world's population.33. During sneezing, **tears** were made in eyes.

Description:

34. Photoc sneeze reflex is an **uncontrolled** physical reaction.35. Sneeze reflex is described as **hurricane** due to high speed.

Research of old and present:

36. Aristotle wrote that the light leads the sneeze instead of the **heat** of the fire.

37. The trigeminal nerves which are responsible for sneezing, which end in human

face.

One Specific Case:

38. It is a potential threat to the **pilots**.39. Symptom is released by the **intensity** of light.40. Effect fades after some **time**.

听力原文：

什么是 photic sneeze reflex 呢？它的名字也叫“sun sneezing”。它是一种我们无法控制的打喷嚏现象，这种现象的产生是由于视觉刺激而导致控制打喷嚏的神经兴奋。比如看到强光或者向眼周注射药剂，这些都能导致打喷嚏现象产生。这个现象影响了有这种反应的人大约占 18%-35%，因种族，性别而异，并非表现出家族遗传。对飞行员，司机来讲这可是个大麻烦。

快速记忆通道：

强光喷嚏反射

症状

呼吸 (breathing) 速率加快，双眼充盈泪水。世界人群中这种现象很普遍 (common)。打喷嚏时，眼中有泪 (tears)。

描述

强光喷嚏反射是一种不受控制的 (uncontrolled) 生理反应。喷嚏反射以其高速被称为飓风 (hurricane)。

过往研究

亚里士多德在他的著作中写道，强光导致喷嚏，火焰的热量 (heat) 却不会。人们面部 (face) 的三叉神经将刺激信号传到大脑，引发喷嚏。

案例

强光喷嚏反射对飞行员 (pilots) 是一个潜在的威胁。太阳光的强度 (intensity) 会引发症状。过一段时间 (time) 效应会消退。

雅思听力真题 V130622S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：介绍心理交流试验研究-从众心理 Conformity

题型分析：填空 10

Line in the cards experiment

31. Line in two cards, find out the lines in same/equal **length**.
32. Attendants intentionally give **wrong** answers.
33. Even **intelligent** people conform to it.
34. Observe the lights' **movement**.
35. Researchers develop/create a **website** for the experiment.
36. People have good **reasons** for the communications with others.
37. People tend to **copy** each other's behavior inside the dark room.
38. Express their **fear** of being laughed at the 4th scenario in waiting room.
39. A room filled with **smoke**.
40. People did not believe it was an **emergency**.

快速记忆通道：

卡片实验中向受试者展示两张卡片，要求找出与标准线长度 (length) 相等的那条。其中一些受试者故意给出错误 (wrong) 答案，这时有部分受试者会听从错误判断，甚至有些聪明 (intelligent) 人也选择从众。在另外一个实验中，观察光点的移动 (movement)。研究人员为实验建了一个网站 (website)。人们可以 (reasons) 跟别人交流。在小黑屋里，人们倾向于模仿 (copy) 彼此的行为。当被安排进入一个满是烟雾 (smoke) 的房间时，实验合作者很镇定，而真正被试者即便内心恐惧 (fear) 也不敢表达，他们怕被别人嘲笑。他们不相信发生紧急情况 (emergency)。

备注：38 题是我自己 yy 出来的翻译，查了好多背景知识也没看到类似的试验，如果大家谁知道这个背景知识欢迎来私信我

雅思听力真题 V130713S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：种子银行seed hunter

题型分析：填空 10

31. Orthodox seeds are able to grow in **dry** areas.
32. Less than half of plants now can be considered as **modern** seeds.
33. Seed banks may solve the problem of **hunger** in the world.
34. Hunters are depicted as seed **pirates** in the mass media.
35. It is a rumor that seed hunters will **sell** the seeds
36. **Scientists** can acquire seeds from a Norwegian seed banks.
37. The problem is due to lack of **information** and maps.
38. Seed bank can preserve seeds of **corn** for crop diversity.
39. Several attempts failed because of lack of help from **governments** and agencies.
40. Future research of scientists would focus on **food**.

快速记忆通道：

正常型种子能在干燥 (dry) 地区生长。如今不足 50% 的植物是现代 (modern) 的种子。种子银行有望解决世界范围内的饥饿 (hunger) 问题。大众传媒把种子猎人刻画成种子海盗 (pirates) 的形象。谣传他们卖 (sell) 种子赚钱，事实上并不是。科学家 (Scientists) 可从一家挪威种子银行获取种子。这家种子银行致力于收集用于科学研究的种子，但由于缺乏必要的信息 (information) 和地图，失败了。建立种子银行的一大目的是保护作物多样性，比如可保存玉米 (corn) 种子。但有些努力失败了，原因是缺乏政府 (governments) 和机构的帮助。未来科学家的研究可能会聚焦在食物 (food) 上。

背景知识：种子银行是专门保存植物物种（包括种子、花粉、孢子）的仓库，好像储存货币那样，在正常情况下进行封存，一旦需要的时候就把种子提取出来。

雅思听力真题 V130718S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：音乐教育对不同人的不同功效

题型分析：填空 10

31. The general idea of music education is **negative**. In fact, it should be flexible.
32. You can listen to music in many places, such as a shop and a **gallery**.
33. People in **prison** can benefit a lot from musician.
34. Children can learn language by **singing** engineer
(这里的 engineer 有点诡异，大家可以先忽略，以后我遇到原题再补充).
35. It is not necessary for people to have **talent**.
36. Teachers teach music as a **link** with children.
37. Children's **math** ability and contribution.
38. Students who were required to learn to play music turned out to be better in math than **peers**. (这里我有改写，机经原来回忆是：学校让学生学习 music recorder in group 发现这个孩子 better in peers)
39. Music activities can promote children's **patience** and concentration.
40. Disabled people learn **drum** before other instruments.
(When choosing instruments, the best one is ... at first.)

快速记忆通道：

音乐教育的出发点是负面的 (negative)。实际上，音乐教育应该是灵活多样的。人们可以在很多地方听到音乐，比如说商店和展览馆 (gallery)。即便是监狱 (prison) 里的人也能从音乐中获益良多。孩子可以通过唱歌 (singing) 学习语言。人们不一定要有音乐天赋 (talent) (才能欣赏音乐)。老师常常将音乐作为与孩子链接 (link) 的一个手段。孩子的数学 (math) 能力在某种程度上与音乐相关。某学校让一组学生学音乐，后来发现这些孩子比同龄人 (peers) 数学能力更好。音乐活动可以提升孩子的耐心 (patience) 和专注力。对于残疾人来说，如果要选择一种乐器学习，最好一开始学习打鼓 (drum)，然后再接触其他乐器。

补丁：2020年7月18号大陆考场同学反馈38+39题答案应该是 **teamwork** 跟 **concentration**

需经更多同学确认再修改最终答案

雅思听力真题 V130824S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：藏红花的各种用途（燃料，香水，药用，洗浴等）

题型分析：填空 10

31. Number of 50 grams: **14,000**.
32. Method of preservation: by **drying** it
33. to sell it as **powder**
34. Diet: **rice** (and is widely used in cooking in many countries)
35. Used to treat **eye** problems
36. In a rats experiment, avoid **light** damage. (Early studies show that saffron may protect the eyes from the direct effects of bright light and retinal stress apart.)
37. Then in ancient Greek, it was used as **perfume** for women when bathing.
38. Applied in the field of **cosmetics**.
39. Dye for **clothes**.
40. Persian **carpets** are made.

快速记忆通道：

50g 藏红花约含 14000 (14,000) 根花丝。保存方法是将其干燥 (drying)。以粉末形式售卖 (sell)。在很多国家，用藏红花做米饭 (rice) 食用。藏红花有药用价值，对眼睛 (eyes) 有治疗效果。早期的一项老鼠实验表明，藏红花可防止强光 (light) 对眼睛造成的伤害。在古希腊，女性沐浴时用藏红花香薰 (perfume)。此外，藏红花还可用于医美 (cosmetics) 行业。作为天然植物染料，藏红花可以给衣服 (clothes) 染色。波斯地毯 (carpets) 会用到藏红花染色。

雅思听力真题 V130912S4(原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：讲述蜗牛等腹足动物 Introduction of gastropods

题型分析：填空 10

Survey of Gastropods

- organisms without a backbone
- are commonly called snails or slugs (without a shell)

Evolution

- the mineral composition of its body fluids is close to that of the **31. sea**
- fossilized remains founded in rocks date back 500 million years ago

Physical features

- all developed a foot for swimming or walking
- snail shells are different in form, but most of which coil to the **32. right**.
- some snails have ribs, spines, and even **33. hair** on their shells.

Feeding habits

- fed on plants and animals, e.g. the shield slugs prey on **34. worms**

Predators

- birds, frogs, flies and human
- brought into Britain as a food source in **35. 1st century**
- for self protection, gastropods have evolved some unique **36. defenses**

Habitats

- The environment that is most dangerous for them is **37. dry** climate.
- most gastropods species like to live in old **38. forests** and swamp.
- while a few live beneath the **39. ground** (e.g. blind snails)
- indicator of the quality of **40. environment** standards

快速记忆通道：

腹足动物：是一种没有脊柱的生物，常见的是蜗牛或蛞蝓。

进化

腹足动物身体的矿物成分跟海水 (sea) 接近。岩石中发现的化石距今 5 亿年。

身体特征

长脚，会游泳、走路。蜗牛壳形态各异，多是右旋的 (right)。有的蜗牛壳上有肋骨、椎骨，甚至会长绒毛 (hair)。

捕食习惯

它们吃植物和动物，比如 shield slugs 吃蠕虫 (worms)。

天敌

鸟类、青蛙和人类。于 1 世纪 (1st century) 作为食材引入英国。为了自我保护，腹足动物演化出了一些独特的防御手段 (defenses)。

栖息地

对它们来说，最危险的环境是干燥的 (dry) 气候。大多数腹足动物喜欢居住在古老的森林 (forests) 和沼泽中。但有一部分生活在地 (ground) 底下，比如 blind snails。是否有蜗牛出没可作为评估环境 (environment) 标准的参照。

雅思听力真题 V131012S4(原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：英国连锁超市的发展 Chain Stores in the UK

题型分析：填空 10

Initial expansion

- The company expanded by opening more **31. petrol stations** in order to gain more market share in England.
- They could raise capital by reducing the quantity of branches in southern **32. Scotland**.

Consultation

- They closed the **33. head office** of the convenience stores in Oxford.
- Over 200 staff had to be transferred and **34. retrained**.
- A new brand image was established to concentrate on selling **35. fresh food**.

The Future way

- A **36. manager** was assigned to hold each discussion.
- Retail stores should be flexible in developing **37. strategies** of making profits
- Changes should be brought into **38. stages** so that the staff can become accustomed to the new rules.

Conclusion

- Keep **39. open-minded** about the expansion plans they choose.
- Companies have saved costs by changing the **40. organizational** structure of department stores.

快速记忆通道：关于英国连锁超市的发展研究**前期扩张**

Telsa 利用开加油站 (petrol stations) 的策略进行扩张，提升了公司在英格兰的市场份额。他们发现可通过减少其在苏格兰 (Scotland) 分公司的数量来增加企业盈利。

咨询阶段

咨询顾问评估完公司财务状况后，建议 Telsa 关闭位于牛津的便利店总部 (head office)。200+ 员工调动到其他门店，接受再培训 (retrained)。他们意识到可以通过卖新鲜食物 (fresh food) 来建立新的品牌形象。

未来模式

公司指定每位经理 (manager) 召开员工会谈，以此收集组织内各层级人员的反馈。零售店应该在开拓盈利策略 (strategies) 方面有自主性。公司未来的变化应该分阶段 (stages) 实施，这样员工可以逐步适应新规定。

结语

选择扩张策略时要保持开放 (open-minded)。公司已通过改变百货商店的组织 (organizational) 架构节省成本。

雅思听力真题 V140315S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：垂直农业的介绍

题型分析：填空 10

31. People learned to build shelter and **irrigation**.
32. Planting crops and transporting crops need **oil**.
33. Advantage: increased **food** availability.
34. Proper **temperature** is also a must.
35. Disadvantage: losses of wildlife **habitat**.
36. loss of nutrient in the **soil** degradation.
37. Declined in **disease**.
38. Great erosion was caused by **floods**.
39. **Solar** energy is unreliable.
40. Plant need certain **humidity**.

快速记忆通道：垂直农业

人类在发展过程中渐渐学会建造住所，灌溉 (irrigation) 土地。但作物的种植和运输都需要油 (oil)。随着地球资源被人类开发，人们开始寻求农业发展新的突破口。垂直农业以其无限的发展空间与生长优势，是改变当前资源匮乏及环境污染及人力投入过大传统模式的替代农作方式。

垂直农业的优势是提供更多的食物 (food)。这种农作方式的必要条件是适宜的温度 (temperature)。

(传统农业的) 劣势是导致野生动物栖息地 (habitat) 遭到破坏。(由于过度种植，) 土壤 (soil) 失去营养成分，导致退化。垂直农业降低了作物染病 (disease) 的可能性。传统农作过程中，洪水 (floods) 导致土地大规模腐蚀。(垂直农业在室内种植，巧妙地避开了这个问题。) 但需要注意的是，太阳 (solar) 能不可靠 (需要人工照明)。植物生长需确保一定的湿度 (humidity) (温湿度监控很重要)。

背景知识：垂直农业与室外种植相比有很多优势。在拥有健全环境控制系统的室内种植粮食作物有如下优势：提高水肥利用率；在食物消费地种植食物，节省了从外地运输所需的燃料；在室内种植对地点、气温、湿度、土壤成分等作物生长所需基本要素的选择具有灵活性；不必担心遭遇恶劣的气候条件，如干旱、洪水、疫情等。

雅思听力真题 V140412S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：海豚智商讲座

题型分析：填空 10

Point 1: not highly intelligent

31. their way of not escaping, such as being trapped in fishing **net** used for catching tunas, leading to unnecessary injury or death
32. Small brain animals such as pigeons and **rats** can do.
33. Pigeons are **aware** of themselves.
34. For some behaviors, people wrongly thought it was a **smile**.

(They don't have facial muscles.)

Point 2: highly intelligent

35. Imitate the keepers' **walking** and copy the manner.
36. One female dolphin hides a **newspaper**.
37. According to the behaviors from the past centuries, dolphins have been seen as **social** animals. (e.g. help wounded companions breathe the surface of the water)
38. Each produces a unique sound like the **whistle**.
39. ...touch and stroke each other to make up after a **fight**
40. Pigeons are trained to conditional responses and **instinctive** reactions

快速记忆通道：

在科学界，海豚是否高智商，是一个争论不休的话题。

有些科学家认为海豚没那么聪明。首先，被捕金枪鱼的网 (net) 捕到的海豚，甚至都不会想到通过跳跃逃跑，眼睁睁困在里面，无辜受伤，甚至死亡。相比之下，小脑比重的动物，比如鸽子和老鼠 (rats) 会逃跑。其次，鸽子有自我意识 (aware)。而对于海豚某些行为，人们误会了，以为是微笑 (smile)。但实际上它们没有面部肌肉。

另一派则认为海豚是高智商动物。它们会模仿饲养员走路 (walking) 的样子和举止。曾经有一个雌性海豚把报纸藏了起来。根据过去几百年来行为研究，海豚一直被视为社交 (social) 动物。比如说，它们会帮助受伤的同伴到水面呼吸。现在已知的每个海豚都有属于自己的像口哨一样的声音。打完一架 (fight)，通过碰触、轻抚对方来达成和解。鸽子受训后形成条件反射，产生本能 (instinctive) 反应。



雅思听力真题 V140510S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：水产养殖Aquaculture-fish farming industry

题型分析：填空 10

Fish Farming

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

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

Problems facing the local fishermen:

- lack of land on the 35. **coast**
- lack of 36. **young** fish

Initiatives taken by the government:

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

快速记忆通道：水产养殖

本地渔民担心转基因鱼类跑 (escape) 到海里 (被同类吃掉或威胁野生鱼类生存)。他们偏向于养殖具有某些特性的鱼类, 如营养价值很高的金枪鱼 (tuna)。为了解决养殖鱼逃跑的问题, 渔民造了一些笼子来抵御风暴 (storms)。他们使用强度很高 (strong) 的网撑住笼子的圆柱形框架。

本地渔民面临两个问题。首先, 海岸边 (coast) 缺少可用于该养殖鱼生产系统的陆地。其次, 缺少用于培育养殖鱼品种的幼 (young) 鱼。

面对以上问题, 政府发出以下倡议。首先, 鼓励渔民支持 (support) 本地渔业。其次, 帮助渔民卖海藻和生蚝。海藻可用于制作化妆品 (cosmetics)。而生蚝是一种极受欢迎的海鲜, 配上鱼子酱和香槟, 是世界上顶级奢侈的食物之一。可供应本地服务 (hospitality) 业, 商业价值极高。此外, 政府鼓励水产养殖、娱乐业和船运业 (shipping), 以此来拯救当地渔业。

雅思听力真题 V140710S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：住在非洲西南部的非洲企鹅 African Penguin

题型分析：填空 10

31. control the **temperature** of their body (因为生活在非洲，所以需要控制体温)
32. restrict **movement** area in land
33. live in the **holes** of trees
34. eat tree **roots**
35. They can't fly because of their heavy weight of **bones**.
36. lose their **weight** in winter
37. Seals and **sharks** are their predators.
38. molt **feathers**
39. Seagulls eat penguin **eggs**.
40. Maintain the **diversity** of gene is important.

快速记忆通道：

非洲企鹅住在非洲西南岸，需要控制体温 (temperature)。它们在陆地上活动 (movement) 范围有限。有的企鹅生活在树洞 (holes) 里，吃树根 (roots)。非洲企鹅不会飞，原因是骨头 (bones) 太重了。冬天来临时，体重 (weight) 会损失，必须通过消耗体内的脂肪储备生存下来。非洲企鹅的天敌是海豹和鲨鱼 (sharks)。每年这些企鹅会换羽 (feathers)。海鸥吃企鹅蛋 (eggs)。捕取鸟蛋使得非洲企鹅被列为易危物种，维持基因多样性 (diversity) 非常重要。

雅思听力真题 V140920S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：城市迁徙的发展 Arguments for and against urban migration

题型分析：填空 10

Cities now:

Account for 3% of the planet's land areas

Consume more 31. **carbon** than the countryside

Advantages for moving into the city:

Advantages for moving into the city:good for some 32. **agriculture** to recoverrural areas rely more on 33. **cars**另外一个版本 poor 33. **transport/transportation** in the countrysideClean energy: recycling of methane gas produced from 34. **rubbish****For women:**

More likely to have late marriages

Have better chances of getting 35. **promotion(s)** at work**The drawbacks of moving into the city:**Possible to lose 36. **culture** because it is difficult to maintain previous lifestyleHigher rates of 37. **crime** in the city than in the countryPoor quality of 38. **air** in the city**Economic reasons:**Increase economy because of 39. **consumption**另一个版本 increased 39. **welfare** in population results in increase in energy consumption.People find the heavy 40. **traffic** stressful.

快速记忆通道：

雅思听力真题 V140927S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：有关信任研究 Economic view to trust

题型分析：填空 10

Write ONLY ONE WORD in each question below.

"Don't trust stranger"

31. Alternatively, our trust can rely on **kindness**
32. The understanding of trust can help us reduce **poverty**
33. Trust involves a **risk**, so it is conditional
34. People would worry that they would be **hurt**

How to measure trust

35. Reaction affected by whether paying attention to peoples' **face(s)**
36. In animal test, the oxytocin level may raise, if **interaction** occurs

Experiment Procedures

Two subjects do not talk to each other at the whole time.

Subject 1 send some money to subject 2

37. Then, subject 2 have no **obligation** to return the money

Results

38. The subject 1 would have no **expectation** to receive the money back.
- However, in most cases, the 2nd subject do return the money
39. When return money, it shows **higher** level of oxytocin
 40. Oxytocin in subjects has been seen as a social **glue**.

快速记忆通道：

“不要相信陌生人”：我们的信任靠彼此之间的善意 (kindness)。对信任的理解可以帮助我们减少贫困 (poverty)。信任有风险 (risk)，所以它是有条件的。人们会担心自己受伤 (hurt)。

如何测量信任度：受试者的反应受到是否关注人们面部 (faces) 的影响。在动物测试中，如果发生互动 (interaction)，催产素水平会上升。

实验步骤：两名受试者全程不跟对方说话。受试者 1 给受试者 2 一些钱。受试者 2 没有义务 (obligation) 退回。

实验结果：受试者 1 没有抱着收回钱的期待 (expectation)。然而，大多数情况下，另一名受试者会把钱退回来。退钱的时候，受试者的催产素水平升高。受试者的催产素水平被看作是社交粘合剂。

雅思听力真题 V141113S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：地下建筑—日本博物馆(我猜是Miho Museum)

题型分析：填空 10

31. Base in the mountains or close to **subways**
32. Inspirations comes from a Chinese **story**.
33. After buying the tickets, tourists come to the museum by **tunnel** and by
bridge
34. After entering the building, you can notice the interior mall **roof**
35. Visitors feel like they are **outside** because lots of lights
36. Less danger of **fire**.
37. Can have a reduction in the **noise** of traffic.
38. People don't feel have enough **space**.
39. People are not used to shopping in a **basement**.
40. Less affected by weather, but mainly suffered from **flooding**.

快速记忆通道：

日本的地下建筑多建在山上或靠近地铁(subway)的位置。其中颇具盛名的是 Miho 博物馆，由美籍华人建筑师贝聿铭设计，他的灵感来源于一个中国故事(story)。游客购票后，需穿过隧道(tunnel)和斜拉桥，才能到达博物馆。进入建筑主体后，游客注意到，内部采用的是玻璃屋顶(roof)。由于大量的灯光设计，游客有种仍在室外的(outside)错觉。得益于设计独特，该建筑火灾(fire)风险低。并采用降噪处理，交通噪声(noise)小。对于地下建筑，人们常常觉得空间(space)不足。很多人不习惯在地下(basement)购物。这些地下建筑受天气影响小，主要容易受洪水(flooding)侵扰。

雅思听力真题 V141206S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：纳米科技应用介绍

题型分析：填空 10

Atoms and Molecules

31. Development in Nanotechnology is because of a new type of **microscope**.

32. People worry about Nanotechnology products are **unnatural**.

Food and Household

33. We get iron from **diet**.

34. Nanotechnology can reduce the cost of **chocolate**.

35. Increase the **flavor** of food.

Agriculture

36. Increase the efficiency of **fertilizer** in the soil

Health and Medicine

37. It helps **weight** loss program.

38. Nanotube can conduct **drugs** into veins.

39. The most popular material **silver** is used to kill bacteria.

Cosmetics

40. Protect skin against the **sun** and help improve the ability against aging.

快速记忆通道：

纳米技术的发展源于新型显微镜 (microscope)。人们担心纳米产品不是天然的 (unnatural)。我们从饮食中 (diet) 获取铁元素，而纳米铁则用作食物脱氧剂。纳米技术可降低巧克力 (chocolate) 成本。此外，可增加食物的风味 (flavor)。在农业上，纳米技术可提高土壤中化肥 (fertilizer) 的效用。在健康医疗领域，纳米技术帮助健身的人们减重 (weight)。纳米导管可以让药物 (drugs) 进入血管。最受欢迎的材料纳米银 (silver) 用于杀菌。在美容领域，纳米技术用于保护皮肤远离太阳 (sun) 造成的伤害，提升皮肤抗衰老能力。

雅思听力真题 V150312S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：红海胆 The Red Sea Urchins

题型分析：填空 10

Physical Features:

Feeds on 31. **plants**.

Covered in 32. **spines** that protect it.

Economic Value:

Once Regarded to be a 33. **pest**

34. **Asia** is a important market for exporting Urchins from California.

Scientists are concerned about the 35. **decline** in urchin population due to overhunting.

Life cycle research:

No evidence of 36. **aging**

Maximum of life span: up to 37. **200** years old.

After 22 years old, it grows 38. **0.1** cm per year.

It is still able to 39. **breed** when it is old.

The growth sea urchin is unconnected to 40. **ocean conditions** and other external factors.

快速记忆通道：

红海胆

物理特征：

以海生植物 (plants) 为食。胆壳表面有尖刺 (spines)，保护自己不受侵犯。

经济价值：

人们一度认为海胆是害兽 (pest)。加利福尼亚出口的红海胆很大一部分销往亚洲 (Asia)。科学家担心对红海胆过度捕捞导致其数量下降 (decline)。

生命周期研究：

(红海胆是地球上寿命最长的动物之一，能够存活 100 多年，并且保持健康状况，)毫无衰老 (aging) 的迹象。它的寿命最长可达两百 (200) 年以上。(年轻的红海胆生长速度相当快。)当它 22 岁以后，以每年 0.1 (0.1) cm 的速度缓慢生长。即便年龄很大的红海胆，依然可以繁殖 (breed)。(在海胆界，没有所谓的更年期。)红海胆的生长跟海洋条件 (ocean conditions) 和其他外部因素无关。(对于成年的红海胆来说，它们的生长始终相当稳定。海胆是个简单的物种，尺寸越大，年龄就越大。)

雅思听力真题 V150314S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：澳大利亚文学研究

题型分析：填空 10

Australia literature: past vs present

Early works by Aboriginals:

31. Landscape is described like a **character** by aboriginal people.

32. Narratives were transmitted by speech and **song**.

33. Stories require variation and accurate **structures**.

34. Theme of *Bulletin* in 1888: **friendship**.

New era of literature:

35. Works of media flourished because of development of **publishing** industry.

36. Australian writers specifically focused on the beauty and **danger** of life.

37. Peter Carey made Australian **identity** as a quote of beautiful lies.

38. **Realism** of Australian experience is facing difficulties by other authors.

Grunge literature:

39. It described the poor **youth** with experience of frustration.

40. Nevil Shute's film was inspired by the **coast**.

快速记忆通道：

澳大利亚的土著居民把风景当作人物 (character) 一样描述。叙述是通过演说和唱歌 (song) 来传达的。故事需要变化和精确的结构 (structures)。作品 *Bulletin in 1888* 的主题是友谊 (friendship)。

新时代文学：由于出版 (publishing) 业的发展，媒体作品繁荣。澳大利亚作家特别关注生活在此的美好和危险 (danger)。小说家 Peter Carey 的作品把澳大利亚特色 (identity) 塑造成了美丽谎言的代名词。说到现实主义 (realism)，在澳大利亚生活的其它作者遇到了重重困难。

垃圾文学：这个时期，文学作品描述没钱的年轻人 (youth) 对生活的不满。Nevil Shute 的电影灵感来源于海岸 (coast)。

雅思听力真题 V150411S4=V50241S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：入侵植物调查

题型分析：填空 10

31. Some species take over a **garden**.
32. Mainly came to the land by birds and **humans**.
33. Original place: **Europe** native
34. Economic problem: affect commodity industry like **timber**
35. Biological control such as **insects**
36. 1975, seeds invaded USA from **Russia**
37. and yellow **flower**
38. **migration**
39. flowers are eaten by **birds**
40. **digestive** problem

快速记忆通道：

占领花园 (garden) 的入侵物种主要是通过鸟类和人类来到这片土地。这些入侵物种的来源地是欧洲本土。入侵植物对当时的商品经济造成了影响，如木材业 (timber)。此外，对诸如昆虫 (insects) 等生物病虫防治也有一定影响。1975 年，某种子从俄罗斯侵入美国，它开的是一种黄色的花 (flower)。该种子借由移民 (migration) 途径进入美国境内。它开出的花被鸟类吸食，引起消化 (digestive) 问题。

雅思听力真题 V150618S4

Section 4

场景提示：古代食物

题型分析：填空 10

31. Diet was influenced by geographical and **social** factors.

Direct evidence:

32. undigested food left in **stomach**

33. food sticking to **pots**

34. **prepared** and eaten food

Indirect evidence:

35. **knife** used for cooking

36. The amount of food people tend to **consume**

37. chemical **signature**

38. **teeth** that showed some values

39. **prevalent** food was hard to find

40. under an extreme **climate**, some food residue may be left.

快速记忆通道：

饮食受地域和社会 (social) 因素影响。

直接证据：

胃 (stomach) 里残留未消化的食物

黏在罐子 (pots) 上的食物

事先做好的 (prepared) 和吃了的食物

间接证据：

用于烹饪的刀 (knife)

人们消耗 (consume) 的食物总量

化学特征 (signature)

有一些价值的牙齿 (teeth)

流行的 (prevalent) 食物难找

极端气候 (climate) 条件下，有些食物会留下残渣。

雅思听力真题 V150808S4

Section 4

场景提示：电视，体育，媒体，时尚的结合新研究

题型分析：填空 6+客观题 4

31-36 填空题

31. Involve a large **population**
32. Increasing **participation**
33. It is important to know it is a **long-term** trend
34. Freedom entry to **movie clubs**
35. Technological improvement on **new materials**
36. Close to the **fashion**

37-40 客观题

37. **A** satellite TV can be promotional to uncommon sports
38. **C** knowledge from the books may be restricted
39. **B** newspaper do not respect to sport players' privacy
40. **D** show sports actions from different angles

快速记忆通道：

（该研究）覆盖人群（population）庞大。越来越多人参与（participation）。要知道研究的是长期（long-term）趋势。
（研究人员）自由出入电影俱乐部（movie clubs）。该研究还包含新材料（new materials）的技术革新，紧跟时尚（fashion）。

卫星电视可用于推广小众运动（A）

人们从书本上获得的知识是有限的（C）

报纸不尊重运动员的隐私（B）

（数字电视）从不同角度展现运动的动作（D）

雅思听力真题 V151024S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：可可粉应用的历史介绍

题型分析：填空 10

31. 16th century: Be used as **money**. (Girolamo Benzoni, in his "History of the New World" noted "They call the fruit cacauate and use it for ...")
32. 17th century: Be processed as **liquid** chocolate.
33. 18th century: Americans added **sugar** into chocolate.
34. 19th century: Researchers found it has impact on peoples' **mood**.
35. Top chocolate export country was **Italy**.
36. **solid** in chocolate bar
37. **shops** or factories
38. and choose Africa because the **labour** cost is low
39. It's important for local **economy** in Africa.
40. Choose the site which is near the **coast** area for goods.

快速记忆通道：

意大利历史学家 Girolamo Benzoni 在 16 世纪出版的《新大陆的历史》一书中提到一种果实 cacauate, 当时被用作钱 (money)。17 世纪这种果实被加工为液体 (liquid) 巧克力。18 世纪, 美国人在巧克力中加入糖 (sugar)。19 世纪, 研究人员发现巧克力会影响人的心情 (mood)。最大的巧克力出口国是意大利 (Italy)。多以固体 (solid) 巧克力棒形式在商店 (shops) 或工厂出售。生产地选在非洲, 因为那里劳动力 (labour) 廉价。巧克力对非洲当地经济 (economy) 非常重要。一般选择靠近海岸 (coast) 的地方作为巧克力工厂, 这样有利于货物运输。

雅思听力真题 V160130S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：二氧化碳排放 Application of Carbon Dioxide

题型分析：填空 10

Method to process Carbon Dioxide (CO2)

-CO2 can be buried under the ground, but it is an 31. **expensive** process

Applications of CO2 in different countries

- In Netherlands, it has been successfully applied to grow 32. **flowers**.
- In America, one company managed to use it to make 33. **plastics**.
- while some other companies also applied it to produce 34. **medicines**.
- In China, it has been utilized in the 35. **metal** working processes and soft drinking factories.

Main cause of CO2

- The cement industry even caused more CO2 than 36. **airline** business
- In cement production process, high 37. **temperature** was required.

Solution

- Many companies in the world are experimenting with better ways of cement production
- Researchers doubt the 38. **strength** of the new type of cement
- Captured carbon are likely to supply enough power for all 39. **cities**.

Future

- hope to apply captured carbon to produce 40. **fuel**

快速记忆通道：二氧化碳的处理方法

处理二氧化碳的方法

二氧化碳可掩埋于地下，但处理成本很高 (expensive)。

其他国家二氧化碳的处理方法

在荷兰，二氧化碳变废为宝，用于种植花卉 (flowers)。

在美国，一家公司成功将二氧化碳用于制作塑料 (plastics)。

还有一些公司将二氧化碳用于制药 (medicines)。

在中国，二氧化碳用于金属 (metal) 制作和软饮制作。

二氧化碳的主要来源

水泥工业甚至比航空 (airline) 业产生了更多的二氧化碳。水泥制作过程中，需经高温 (temperature) 处理。

解决方案

世界上很多公司正在摸索更好的水泥生产方式。研究人员质疑新型水泥的强度 (strength)。捕获的二氧化碳或可供应所有城市 (cities) 需要的电力。

未来

希望将捕获的二氧化碳用于生产燃料 (fuel)。

雅思听力真题 V161008S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：海豚

题型分析：填空 10

The research on two types of dolphins will take place in a certain area
The reason why the research will be there:

Advantages:

31. The sea water there is **clean**
32. **Hunting** is prohibited in this area.

Disadvantages:

33. The severe **weather** which changes a lot makes it hard for the study.

Aims:

34. These two types of dolphins are similar in many aspects and the research can be done to figure out how they are **related** to each other.
35. It helps to find out their favorite **environment/habitat** for living.
36. **human** activities can contribute to population declines

Ways of doing the research:

37. **colors** of fins
38. To find out the **population** of these certain dolphins

Other factors and future development:

39. water **pollution** increased chemicals which can have devastating indirect effects on dolphins and interfere with their mating and reproduction
40. whether **noise** can be a factor for dolphins' activities (Will it cause beaching for example) is to be studied in the future.

快速记忆通道：

关于两种海豚的研究会在一个特定的地点进行。选在那里的原因如下：

优势：那里的海水很干净 (clean)，而且禁止狩猎 (hunting)。

劣势：天气 (weather) 恶劣，变化多端，为研究增加了难度。

目的：这两种海豚很多方面都很相似。该研究旨在弄清楚彼此之间的关联 (related)。此外，有助于了解他们生活的环境 (栖息地) (environment/habitat)。人类 (human) 活动可能是导致海豚数量下降的一个因素。

研究方法：

通过鱼鳍的颜色 (colors)。

弄清楚这些特定海豚的数量 (population)。

其他因素以及日后发展

水污染 (pollution) 导致化学品含量增加，这些化学品会间接地对海豚产生毁灭性的影响，扰乱海豚的交配和繁殖行为。

噪音 (noise) 是否会影响海豚活动 (比如，会不会导致海豚搁浅)，这一点有待将来研究。

雅思听力真题 V161013S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：教授讲解新西兰的紫维菊(Echinacea)

题型分析：填空 10

Benefit:

- 31. Improve your **immune** system.
- 32. Prevent people from **flu**.
- 33. Be effective particularly for **children**.

History:

- 34. The **flowers** of the Echinacea are used by North American Experiment done by B (name) and H (name)
- 35. **climate** of the area
- 36. **sand** in the soil

Future crop plan:

- 37. **Irrigation** system
- 38. Destroy **weeds**
- 39. Dry **roots** of dead plants

Future business plan:

- 40. Use the bottle with sign on to show it is **organic**

快速记忆通道：

紫维菊对免疫 (immune) 系统大有帮助益，能预防流感 (flu)。对孩子 (children) 尤为有效。紫维菊原产美国中部，其花朵 (flowers) 最初被北美人所使用，B 和 H 曾用该菊科植物做过实验。该地区气候 (climate) 适合维菊生长，不择土壤，有沙子 (sand) 的土壤中亦可生长。关于未来种植计划，重点关注这几方面：灌溉 (irrigation) 系统、除草 (weeds) 以及腐殖质，即已死植物的干根 (roots) 经微生物分解而形成的有机物质。至于未来商业计划，可使用带有机 (organic)

标示的瓶子。

【背景知识】Echinacea 是菊目、菊科，多年生草本植物。原产美国中部地区，耐寒性较好，喜光耐干旱。具有良好的园林和药用价值。

雅思听力真题 V161029S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：介绍知名导演讨论电影问题

题型分析：填空 10

31. Most of the former films are entertainment, but they are lack of **depth**.32. Impose negative **emotion** on some audience.33. Rely too much on the famous **actors**.**Impact and techniques**34. Applying techniques of **light** to cause feelings.35. When compared with facial details, modern films pay much more attention on **words**.36. People will understand the **purpose** of director through plots.37. The director expresses his theme as drama as **myth**.38. Films which are full of **dreams** will inspire the audience.**Comment for a film called the Wild Rose**39. Works of this director all underline the **family** relationship.40. People will learn to **accept** all the life offers.**快速记忆通道：**

以前的电影多数是娱乐性的，缺乏深度 (depth)。有些电影带给观众的是负面的情感 (emotion)。事实上，很多电影过分依赖知名演员 (actors)。

以上对电影行业造成了一定影响，同时催生了技术创新。电影业开始运用灯光 (light) 来渲染情绪。与面部表情相比，现代电影更注重台词 (words)。观者通过情节理解导演所传达的意图 (purpose)。有些导演运用神话传说 (myth) 作为戏剧原型。（这句是按自己理解翻译的。）

关于梦想 (dreams) 的电影会激发观众，触动他们的心。关于电影野玫瑰 *Wild Rose*，这部作品的导演着眼于家庭 (family) 关系。看完这部电影，人们会学着接受 (accept) 所有生命所赋予的东西。

雅思听力真题 V170107S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：家庭的化学防腐处理

题型分析：填空 10

31. Using chemicals may affect **ozone** layer
32. Methyl bromide reduce the **colour** of painting.
33. Protect the food and being kept in a sealed **bag**.
34. If it was applied in more humid countries, it will be more **expensive**.
35. Exposure time: it can be used as long as **14 days**.
36. Sealed environment with **nitrogen**.
37. A scientist had successfully preserved a **wooden sculpture**.
38. A chemical is from some skins of **frogs**.
39. like natural occurring pesticide to kill **bacteria**
40. Not effective in **moisture**.

快速记忆通道：

化学品的使用对臭氧 (ozone) 层有影响。溴甲烷能使画颜色 (colour) 变浅。将食物放在密封袋 (bag) 里保存。如果在更潮湿的国家这样做，就会很贵 (expensive)。曝露时间最长 14 天 (14 days)。采用氮气 (nitrogen) 密封。一位科学家成功保存了一尊木质雕塑 (wooden sculpture)。有一种化学品来自青蛙 (frogs) 的皮肤。纯天然杀虫剂，用于杀死细菌 (bacteria)。该化学品在潮湿 (moisture) 环境下不起作用。

雅思听力真题 V170422S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：非洲青蛙 The African clawed frog (*Xenopus laevis*)

题型分析：填空 10

Description:

Skin is **31.** smooth and can vary in **colour**.

Skin is coated with a slippery film for **32.** **protection**.

Males are **33.** **half** the size of females.

Habitat

Native to Africa

Live in fresh water-prefer water that is **34.** **still**.

Can survive high levels of **35.** **salt** in water.

Cannot survive if there is any metal in the water.

In drought conditions, may live in **36.** **mud** for up to a year.

Diet

Eat living or dead water creatures.

Find food using their sense of **37.** **smell**, their fingers, and their lateral lines.

Take food into their mouths using front legs and a **38.** **pump** system.

Other information

Now popular as a pet in the US

In some US states they are identified as a **39.** **pest** used in laboratories for developmental research.

Mucus from the skin has **40.** **antibiotic** properties.

快速记忆通道：

非洲爪蛙简介

爪蛙，也叫非洲爪蛙，这种青蛙皮肤光滑，有多种颜色 (color)。皮肤表面有一层滑滑的薄膜，起保护 (protection) 作用。这种非洲爪蛙，雄性的尺寸是雌性的一半 (half)。

栖息地

爪蛙原产于非洲，是非洲南部的一种水栖蛙类。在淡水中生活，喜欢栖息在不流动 (still) 的水中。可在高盐度 (salt) 的水中存活。如果水里有金属，则不能存活。在干旱条件下，最多能在泥 (mud) 里存活一年。

饮食

爪蛙以水生物为食，活的、死的都吃。通过嗅觉 (smell)、爪子上的指头和侧线觅食。它们伸出前肢，通过输送 (pump) 系统，将食物送入口中。

其他信息

现在流行在美国作为宠物。目前很多州都有这种青蛙。有些州认为它是一种害兽 (pest)。在实验室里，这种青蛙被用于发展研究。爪蛙皮肤分泌的黏液有抗菌作用 (antibiotic)。

雅思听力真题 V170429S4 (原题库有)

Section 4

场景提示：艺术家风景人物画像 Artists in 4 different historical periods

题型分析：填空 10

31. In 1500s, a Frenchman painted landscape and **portraits**
32. They discovered the remains of a **castle**.
33. Another thing could include the reputation of their **family**
34. This photograph style was thought to be the **symbolism** of the process.
35. Most his artwork was stolen and **prints**...
36. 缺失名称 was thought to be a well-known **poet**.
37. One thing to be popular with photographers was emphasis on **focus** and other related skills.
38. For food and livestock, these artists began to concentrate on **farming** technology
39. Economy has been affected by several ways and the most important one is the **quality** of these masterpiece.
40. One way of making progress is to show **methods** of reproduction

快速记忆通道：

16 世纪，法国人主要画风景画和肖像画 (portraits)。他们发现有一幅画的是一个城堡 (castle) 的遗迹。画作的另一题材是人物，通常是名门望族 (family)。这种照片风格被认为是某种象征主义 (symbolism)。某位艺术家的大部分作品被偷，少部分版画 (prints) (被收藏)。有一位知名的诗人 (poet) 也为艺术发展作出了贡献。摄影师常常强调焦点 (focus) 和其他相关技巧。对于食物和家畜主题，艺术家开始聚焦在农业 (farming) 技术上。当时经济遭到冲击，最明显的表现是杰作质量 (quality) (下降)。进步的方式之一是呈现复制 (佳作) 的方法 (methods)。



雅思听力真题 V170708S4

Section 4

场景提示：钱包的历史History of bags and purses

题型分析：填空 10

BC

Oldest bag preserved in ancient Egypt

14th and 15th Century

Purses emerged to carry 31. **coins**

16th century and 17th Century

Priests used decorated purses to symbolize their 32. **status**All bags and purses were attached to the 33. **belt**.Women kept bags under their 34. **skirt(s)**

Medieval age

Purses were associated with 35. **marriage**.Under poor hygiene condition, bags were full of 36. **spices** to avoid bad smell.Purses were used to package 37. **gifts**, such as money or perfume.

1930s-1990s

New materials such as plastic and 38. **zippers** were introduced.1960s bags witnessed an age of 39. **feminism**.

1980s-1990s

It was very popular that bags used for 40. **sports** to fit certain purpose of shoes.

快速记忆通道：

公元前

现存最古老的手提包来自古埃及。

14 世纪和 15 世纪

钱包开始出现，专门用来装硬币 (coins)。当时衣服上没有口袋，于是钱包被系到腰上，渐渐成为裙带的一部分。

16 世纪和 17 世纪

牧师经常带着钱包，上面的装饰通常是由贵金属精心制作而成，象征地位 (status) 尊贵。这时钱包都是有带子 (belt) 的。女性的衣服很大，裙子 (skirts) 下方很容易藏一两个袋子或口袋。

中世纪

钱包不止用来装硬币，还跟婚姻 (marriage) 密切相关。当时卫生条件差，手提袋里装香料 (spices)，以此掩盖异味。钱包有很多功能，可以用来包装礼物 (gifts)，比如钱或香水。

20 世纪 30 年代到 60 年代

引入塑料和拉链 (zippers) 等新材料。60 年代的手提包见证了女权主义 (feminism) 的开端。

20 世纪 80 年代到 90 年代

80 年代消费崛起，运动 (sports) 包搭配运动鞋，风靡一时。