

磨耳朵听力训练的是：

1. 上下文逻辑的判断和推理（选词填空时不能随意，不能无脑）；
2. 单复数、数字、时态等细节（填空必考）；
3. 小的音、轻的音（选择题重点难点，就是听小词和转折等能力）；
4. 适应快节奏的语速，应对考场 rap（反复听才能适应，听一遍两遍是没有意义的）

Amanda 亲制，所有需要填写和耳朵识别的内容都是紧扣考点，请大家认真练习，祝大家学习愉快！

做题要求（看清楚，才能做到位）

1. 要尽力理解意思，考虑上下文，考虑语法，考虑拼写；
2. 质大于量，不限制反复的次数，不论反复每句还是每段，只看最后结果，需要尽力接近答案；
3. **红色字**是扩展，写作和口语自行参考。其它生词，包括填空里的词，可以查字典，做完老师会告诉你怎么吸收。
4. 每篇都由老师精选自顶级材料，希望在做听力时大家也可以增长见识，ENJOY! :)

高级听力预备篇

What would **induce** 引起/引诱 _____（要注意语法和逻辑，这里必须填一个以名词为中心词的词组，下面每一空也要尽力思考意思、逻辑、语法）to _____ in Silicon _____ and _____ California's _____ for Toronto's wintry 寒冷的/冬天的 _____？



注意语法和逻辑，需要每空尽力，可以多次听全篇或一部分，一定尽力减少错误。

For Vikram Rangnekar, _____ and _____, the triggers 引发的原因 were the _____ placed on **immigrant** (从别国移入的) 移民 tech _____ holding an H-1B _____ (_____ or _____ discouraged) and _____ to get the _____ card he needed in order to _____. _____ **sentiment** 情绪 under _____ Donald Trump's _____. _____, he thinks he _____ the _____. "I _____ to spend the best years of _____ on a restrictive 约束性的 visa."



People like Mr Rangnekar are part of an exodus 大批离开 of tech workers from _____. _____ as well as _____, they are being pulled in by _____ such as _____, where _____ are _____ to _____ by _____. Canada is _____ that by the time _____ to the _____, its _____ will have _____ some of _____.

The _____ is pretty _____. _____ already _____ in _____, or _____, and **an array of** ("一批") _____ such as Wattpad, a _____ with _____. The city added more _____

_____ in _____ than the San Francisco Bay _____, Seattle and Washington D.C., _____. Ottawa is _____ to Shopify, a _____

_____ (that's _____). Montreal, another AI hotbed 温床, has Element AI, a lab co-founded(共同建立) by Yoshua Bengio, a _____ in _____—and newish 较新的 _____ opened by Facebook and Samsung.

_____ is in the _____ **tier** 等级 of _____ 目的地 _____, says _____ on **venture capital** 风险资本 _____, "The _____ of the _____ Start-Up City", co-authored by Richard Florida, an urbanologist 城市学家. To move up, the _____ has tweaked 改进 both its _____ and _____ immigrant _____ (英美式都可以). _____ for _____ get _____.

注意语法和逻辑, 需要每空尽力, 可以多次听全篇或一部分, 一定尽力减少错误。

_____ are told their _____
will be _____ to work. (看下面)

Amanda 亲制，所有需要填写和耳朵识别的内容都是紧扣考点（包括但不限于里面的词汇、句型、吞音连读等），填完后需回顾一下：

1. 有没有每空尽力或者反复听，不论几遍，尽力听出最重要。
2. 有没有尽力考虑句子的意思和语法，有没有明显的语法错误，如果有，要改。
3. **红色字**是扩展，写作和口语自行参考。其它生词，包括填空里的词，可以查字典，做完老师会告诉你怎么吸收。

尽力做到位了、认真考虑过语法和句意了、感觉自己已经没有能改进的地方了，可以拍照给老师(微信 [ieltsing999](#))打卡了。

剑桥硕士Amanda亲制，
微信[ieltsing999](#)

注意语法和逻辑，需要每空尽力，可以多次听全篇或一部分，一定尽力减少错误。

高级听力一

Leaders: Housing in Britain: Rooms for improvement

How to solve Britain's housing (1)_____?

(2)_____, Britain's politicians are **grappling with** problems of

(3)_____ and **nightmarish** (4)_____. How to manage the departure from the European Union? How to help a **crumbling** health service cope with (5)_____, (6)_____ population?

How to deal with **persistent** (7)_____ **deprivation**? Yet one national **scourge** that holds back (8)_____ politics is (9)_____—politicians

(10)_____ to act. That scourge is the cost of housing.

The (11)_____ prices to earnings in England hit (12)_____, its highest (13)_____ level.

In the (14)_____ house prices (15)_____ by more in Britain than in any other (16)_____ country.

Home ownership has (17)_____ more than a decade, after rising for most of the past century. In London housing is **outlandishly** (18)_____: before the **Brexit** (19)_____ tumbling, it was (20)_____ in the world for (21)_____. The cost of housing has **knock-on** (22)_____ economy.

(23)_____ to the suburbs, cities become less **dynamic**. Workers waste time on **marathon**, **energy-sapping commutes**. People from the regions (24)_____ to cities where they (25)_____ work.

(26)_____ to build. **It is perhaps no coincidence that** (27)_____ coincided with **stagnant** (28)_____. All this has **fostered** (29)_____ **Britons** over the age of

(30)_____, (31)_____, own (32)_____ of the housing wealth (33)_____. Youngsters with rich parents can buy their first house thanks to the (34)_____. Everyone else must **resign** themselves (35)_____ for life, or to continuing to pay off their **mortgage** (36)_____ retirement.

注意语法和逻辑，需要每空尽力，可以多次听全篇或一部分，一定尽力减少错误。



高级听力(二) Special Report

A special report on 1. _____ **longevity** 长寿.

Rock 2. _____. The other gig 现场演出 economy.

Rockers are no different from the rest of us: they, too, need to 3. _____ **decent** 良好的 standard of living in retirement. Previous generations could 4. _____ their **pensions** 养老金, but 5. _____ **disruption** 破坏 6. _____ **revenues** 收入, so 7. _____ get back on the road. That 8. _____ new 9. _____.

Rock stars have always been 10. _____ **assets** 资产; one study suggests

11. _____ likely to die 12. _____ same age.

13. _____ revenues from 14. _____ important, the **potential** 潜在的 15. _____ have **ballooned** 增长.

16. _____ the performers are a bunch of 17. _____ who may not always have treated their bodies as **tempos** 拍子.

This is where **financiers** 金融家/金融工作者 come in 18. _____ who depend on mature **rockers** 摇滚歌手 for their income are more likely to **insure** 保险 against the risk 19. _____, says Jonathan Thomas, a Lloyd's **underwriter** 保险业者. He 20. _____ grow as 21. _____ get older. Film **studios** 工作室 22. _____ for mature stars.

Disney 迪士尼 must 23. _____ to 24. _____ Carrie Fisher, who died at the age of 25. _____ before 26. _____ "Star Wars" films she was **contracted** 签合同 for, **triggering** 引发 a **claim** 保险索赔 which 27. _____.

高级听力(三)

Britain Tax:

Let me tell you how it would be

英国税收:去向何处

1. _____, taxes are likely to go up. To finance the many costly promises in its **manifesto** 宣言 the Labour Party 工党 would need to increase taxes significantly. 2. _____ a **steep** 急剧升或降的 rise in **corporation tax** 企业所得税 3. _____ tax for those earning 4. _____ a year. The Liberal Democrats 5. _____ band 6. _____.

The Conservatives (英国)保守党, by contrast, like to **portray** 描绘 themselves as 7. _____. On the **campaign** 活动 trail Theresa May has 8. _____ "**instinct** 本能".

But she has 9. _____ higher taxes, in contrast to her party's promise in 2015 not to increase income tax, VAT or national insurance contributions (a **payroll** 工资单 tax which Philip Hammond, the **chancellor** 大臣 of the exchequer 英国财政部, is 10. _____ to raise).

Regardless of the parties' manifestos, 11. _____ makes one thing clear: whoever wins 12. _____ and whatever promises 13. _____, in the coming years the tax burden is likely to rise to its 14. _____ level in decades.

When the Conservatives came to power in **coalition** 联合 with the Lib Dems 15. _____, the government was 16. _____ deficit 17. _____.

As ministers went about reducing the **deficit** 赤字/亏损 in the parliament 18. _____, most of the adjustment was 19. _____ by cuts to public spending rather than by 20. _____. A number of departments, such as health, education and international development, have been largely 21. _____ the **axe** 斧. 22. _____, such as work-and-pensions and transport, saw real terms cuts off 23. _____. Real spending on public services has 24. _____,

the 25. _____. This brought the budget deficit down to 26. _____ GDP 27. _____.

注意语法和逻辑, 需要每空尽力, 可以多次听全篇或一部分, 一定尽力减少错误。

高级听力(四)

Britain Further Education: 1._____

The government 2._____dire state of vocational 职业的 training. **Budget** 预算 cuts are never pleasant. 3._____past few years 4._____ **particularly** 尤其地 hard, says Gerry McDonald, the chief executive of New City College in 5._____. His institution is

6._____ have 7._____in the past year partly to cut costs. From 8._____, it will serve 9._____
(10._____) and 11._____ (mainly part-time) .

12._____ **redundancies** 冗余/多余 have "become a way of life", Mr McDonald sighs. Since 13._____, 14._____
soared 激增. Universities have been given the right to 15._____by **levying** 征收 16._____.

17._____such increase in cash 18._____education, the mostly vocational 19._____.

20._____Philip Hammond, the chancellor, turned his attention to the **sector** 部门/行业. After announcing 21._____for new 22._____, a **controversial** 有争议的 23._____the prime minister, he promised a big **injection** 注入 of cash for 24._____a shake-up of the 25._____way in which it is organised. 26._____colleges will get an additional 27._____a year, 28._____

in 29._____vocational-education 30._____.

31._____further education. In 32._____, it placed 33._____member countries of the 34._____of the **proportion** 比例 of 35._____who finished education with a vocational 36._____. 37._____productivity growth has **stalled** 停止, and why 38._____are less **literate** 会识字的 and **numerate** 识数的 than their **peers** 同龄人/社会地位相同的人 in other rich countries.

注意语法和逻辑，需要每空尽力，可以多次听全篇或一部分，一定尽力减少错误。



高级听力(五)

考前3-5天准考证带名字 可抹掉姓 领预测，微信拍照或截图发来

United States

1. _____

Higher minimum wages may force 2. _____ business. With 3. _____ Washington, the **federal** minimum wage 4. _____.

5. _____.
Little wonder: 6. _____ and counties 7. _____ their minimum wages 8. _____, according to the National Employment Law Project, 9. _____. 10. _____ have for years pushed politicians to **guarantee** minimum 11. _____, more than 12. _____ the federal minimum of 13. _____, 14. _____.

A new 15. _____ by Dara Lee Luca of Mathematica Policy Research and Michael Luca of Harvard Business School looks at the impact of higher minimum wages from

16. _____. Traditionally, scholars have focused on whether or not minimum wages 17. _____. But the Lucas asked something else:

18. _____. In particular, they looked at the restaurant industry--

19. _____ food-- in the San Francisco Bay Area, which contains 20. _____ cities and 23. _____ that have changed their minimum wages 24. _____.

United States Minimum Wages: Leaving a bad taste

1. _____ from Yelp, a
2. _____ **millennials** 千禧一代. The
Lucas found that a restaurant has,
3. _____,
4. _____ seems
to 5. _____ eatery **简便饮食店/小饭馆**
at least, on its Yelp.
8. _____ coveted 9. _____ ;
but less impressive **给人以深刻印象的** joints are suddenly
more likely to close.
Restaurants 10. _____ more likely
11. _____ when the minimum wage
12. _____ (The 13. _____ also show
14. _____ —in other words,
a 15. _____ less to worry about than
16. _____ fare).
The result can be spun 17. _____ . 18. _____ say
19. _____ is 20. _____ higher minimum
wages 21. _____, the implication **可能的结果/影响** of the
new paper is 22. _____.
So long as one minimum-wage worker 23. _____,
a 24. _____ will be able to find a new job 25. _____
grub **食物**. If those scholars are wrong, 26. _____
what sceptics **持怀疑态度的人** 27. _____: that
higher minimum wages, 28. _____ viability **生存能力**
力 of some firms, dent **消减** 29. _____.
That should be 30. _____.



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高级听力(七)

Economics focus

1. _____?

Poor countries 2. _____ **emigrate** 移民 (移出) . When 3. _____, they tend to 4. _____ compete for jobs 5. _____, dishwashers 6. _____. When people in developing countries worry about migration, 7. _____ **prospect** 前景 of their best and brightest decamping to Silicon 8. _____. 9. _____ the kind of workers 10. _____ **immigration** 移民 11. _____ **privilege** 给予..特权; 特免 (此处为动词) 12. _____. 13. _____ found that well-educated people from developing countries 14. _____ emigrate. 15. _____, 16. _____ of highly educated Cape Verdeans 17. _____. A big 18. _____ carried out 19. _____ asked about family members 20. _____ abroad. It found that nearly 21. _____ emigrants had 22. _____ education, compared with 23. _____ of all Indians over 24. _____. This "brain drain" 25. _____ in poor countries. 26. _____ their economies, depriving them of 27. _____ who 28. _____ at their universities, worked in their hospitals 29. _____. 30. _____. Several 31. _____ reckon that the brain-drain 32. _____ account for the effects of **remittances** 汇款, for the 33. _____, and for the 34. _____ that being able to migrate 35. _____ **pastures** 牧场, induces people to get more education. 36. _____ are taken into account, an **exodus** 大批的离去 of highly skilled people 37. _____ to the countries they leave. 38. _____ as far apart as Ghana, Fiji, India and Romania have found support 39. _____.

注意语法和逻辑, 需要每空尽力, 可以多次听全篇或一部分, 一定尽力减少错误。

微信 [ieltsting9](#) 剑桥大学硕士 出国留学考试十年教龄
高级听力(八)

1. _____.
remittances. 2. _____ remitted a total
3. _____, according to the World Bank.
In Lebanon, Lesotho, Nepal, Tajikistan 4. _____,
remittances are 5. _____. 6. _____ migrant
7. _____ of what 8. _____.
A study of Romanian 9. _____ to America 10. _____
earned almost 11. _____ a year 12. _____ than
13. _____ in his native land, a huge premium for
someone from a country 14. _____.
(at 15. _____). It is true that many skilled migrants
16. _____ educated 17. _____ (often
cash-strapped 手头拮据的) 18. _____. Some argue that poor
19. _____ should 20. _____ how much they spend on
higher education. 21. _____, for example, often debate
whether their 22. _____ should continue to **subsidise** 补贴
the 23. _____ (IITS), 24. _____
schools, when large numbers of IIT 25. _____
Silicon 26. _____. 27. _____ study of
remittances sent home by Ghanaian migrants 28. _____ that
29. _____ they transfer enough over 30. _____
to cover 31. _____. The study
finds that once remittances are taken into account, the cost of
education 32. _____ figure to make
it a losing **proposition** 事情 for Ghana. 33. _____
in which the departure of some skilled people 34. _____.
Some emigrants 35. _____.
(注意此句意思, 使用了虚拟语气, 不熟悉的同学百度一下).

36. _____ unemployment rates among young
people with 37. _____ Morocco and
Tunisia are 38. _____ among the poorly
educated, perhaps because 39. _____.
Migration may lead to a more 40. _____ of people's
41. _____ and 42. _____. 43. _____ of this
improved match then flow back to 44. _____
most directly **via** 通过 remittances.

注意语法和逻辑, 需要每空尽力, 可以多次听全篇或一部分, 一定尽力减少错误。



高级听力(九)

1. _____

2. _____ recognition is not just another 3. _____. It will change society. The 4. _____ is 5. _____. The astonishing 6. _____ helps people recognise each other 7. _____. 8. _____ send 9. _____, whether through an involuntary 10. _____ artifice 11. _____. 12. _____, in the office and 13. _____ as well as 14. _____ and 15. _____, reading faces, 16. _____, hostility, 17. _____ deceit. 18. _____ dissimulate. 19. _____ is rapidly catching up with the human ability to read faces. In 20. _____ facial recognition is used by 21. _____ to 22. _____ worshippers' 23. _____; in 24. _____, by 25. _____ to 26. _____ shoplifters. This year Welsh police used it 27. _____. In 28. _____, it verifies 29. _____ of ride-hailing drivers, 30. _____ to 31. _____ and 32. _____ pay for things with a smile. Apple's new iPhone is expected 33. _____ the homescreen. 34. _____, such applications might seem incremental. Some breakthroughs, such as 35. _____ or 36. _____ obviously 37. _____; 38. _____ encode them. Although faces are peculiar 39. _____, 40. _____, so technology does not, 41. _____, intrude on 42. _____. 43. _____ the ability to 44. _____ images of faces cheaply, quickly 45. _____ one day to bring about fundamental changes 46. _____ privacy, 47. _____.

微信 [ieltsting9](#) 剑桥大学硕士 出国留学考试十年教龄
高级听力(十)

The 1. _____ of emigration 2. _____
who choose to stay, by 3. _____ incentive
4. _____ .

A study of Cape Verdeans 5. _____ in
young people's perceived 6. _____
Another study looks at Fiji. 7. _____ 政变
8. _____ was seen by Fijians 9. _____
permanently 10. _____ country by
11. _____ .

This set off a wave of emigration. 12. _____ Fiji
became more likely to go to university 13. _____
dimmed, in part because 14. _____ , 15. _____ and

16 _____, 17. _____ Fijians, put more
18. _____ .

19 _____, the skill levels of
20. _____ Fijian population soared. Migrants 21. _____
home country directly. 22. _____ recent book about the Indian
diaspora(某一民族)大移居, Devesh Kapur of the University of
Pennsylvania argues that Indians in Silicon 23. _____
for India's 24. _____ venture-capital 25. _____. He also argues
26. _____ helped Indian 27. _____ break into the
American market by vouching 28. _____. 29. _____ ,
migrants may return home, 30. _____

(虚拟语气). The study of Romanian migrants found 31. _____
(基本靠猜, 应该没学过, 但听音不难写) earned 32. _____
similar people 33. _____. Letting educated
people 34. _____ option. (后面的
不需要听)

注意语法和逻辑, 需要每空尽力, 可以多次听全篇或一部分, 一定尽力减少错误。