**雅思6.5分听力电子讲义**

**主讲：彭新松**

**欢迎使用新东方在线电子教材**



**考试流程：**

**1，8.45-9.0开始听力**

**2，9.30开始阅读**

**3，10.40写作**

**4，当天下午或第二天口语**

**You are going to hear a number of different recordings and you’ll need to answer questions on what you hear.**

**There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.**

**All the recordings will be played once only.**

**Write your answers in the question booklet, at the end of the test, you will be given 10 minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.**

**Now turn to section 1.**

**学习英语的基本方法0.5分/25小时2,考试与技巧0.5-2分3,计划4,机经0.5-2分**

**1,如何习得英语**

**学习英语的5个方面:**

**听,说,读,写,译.**

**其中读和听是基础,而读是最基础的,是习得的主要方法**

**2,四门考试之间的关系**

**听,读---被动**

**说,写---主动**

**听,读---平均分比**

**说,写---高半分**

**听, 说 ---非正式**

**读,写 —正式**

**用合适的材料练习**

**听——只听一遍，技巧建立在熟练的基础上**

**读——可以反复读，技巧感觉更多**

**3,听力的基本要素**

* **SOUNDS-SYLLABLES-**
* **WORDS-PHRASES-SENTENCES-**
* **PARAGRAPHS-PASSAGES**
* **Inferiority complex**
* **On top of/ on end**
* **语音-词汇-语法-记忆-走神**
* **同时,听懂的过程正好是说的逆过程**

**4,解决问题的基本方法**

**1,语音: 1)48个基本音素2)吞音和连读3)口音和语调4)读音规则**

**True/chew-辅音与辅音**

**Ego/eagle-元音与辅音**

**Fool/full-元音与元音**

**First year student**

**Second year student**

* **纠音:学过的配有原声的3-5篇课文/录下自己的声音,与原声反复对比,模仿**

**2,词汇**

**1)内涵connotation和外延 denotation/out/ in/ late/rich**

**2)用法**

**3)同义词/反义词learn/study/research, tolerate/endure/stand/bear**

**4)派生词/method/ methodology/gene/genetically/radiate/radiator**

**In case: - he comes, let me know/ be quiet, - you wake the baby.**

**In any case: we should go home -**

**In case of: - fire, ring the alarm/-floods**

**In the case of: meteorology is vital – sports games**

**In that case: - you may go**

**3,语法:**

**1)句子结构**

**2)代词还原**

**3)动词形式的含义**

**There is no difference but difference of degree between different degree of difference and no difference.**

**Honesty is the germ from which all nobleness proceeds.**

**The conditions of society are such**

**that skills have to be paid for in**

**the same way as goods are paid**

**for at a shop.**

**过去将来完成进行式**

**1,与正在进行动作相反-虚拟**

**2,将来完成进行式在间接引语中的体现**

**If I had not been here, I would have been enjoying the NBA programs at home.**

**He said that he would have been working for NOS for 11 years the following May.**

**快速阅读:每天1-2篇学过的课文(10+遍)/养成抓句子结构的习惯/180+WPM**

**4,记忆**

**听写:单句/边听边写和听完再写/两遍一句**

**第一讲**

**剑五第一套：**

**SECTION 1 Questions 1-10**

**Questions 1-6**

　　Complete the notes below.

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

**Dreamtime travel agency**

**Tour information**

　　Example Answer

　　Holiday name Whale Watch Experience

　　Holiday length 2 days

　　Type of transportation 1 ………………

　　Maximum group size 2 ………………

　　Next tour date 3 ………………

　　Hotel name 4 The ………………

**Questions 5 and 6**

　　Choose **TWO** letters **A-E.**

　　Which **TWO** things are included in the price of the tour?

　　A fishing trip

　　B guided bushwalk

　　C reptile park entry

　　D table tennis

　　E tennis

**Questions 7-10**

　　Complete the sentences below.

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

　　7 The tour costs $ ………………

　　8 Bookings must be made no later than ……………… days in advance.

　　9 A ……………… deposit is required.

　　10 The customer’s reference number is ………………

**讲解：**

1. **Coach迷惑/字数／no more than 2 words and/or a number(s)**

**May (the) 25th 1989**

**省略小品词/加连字符**

1. **up to同义词**
2. **next…Apr 18,Jun 2迷惑信息**
3. **Paris/大写**

**Groucho’s/apostrophe**

**ACCOMMODATION PACKAGE**

1. **Extra $12/不清楚选B，D**
2. **More or less the same**
3. **280?290? 语音/口音 不重复题干信息**
4. **14 or 7?定位Comment:\_\_\_Ns**
5. **20% or 50%定位**
6. **provisional=临时的T or Tango?**

**听力原文**

**SECTION 1**

　　RECEPTIONIST: Good afternoon, Dreamtime Travel. How can I help you?

　　CUSTOMER: Oh hello. I'm interested in the holidays you offer along the coast near here.

　　RECEPTIONIST: Yes. We operate several tours up the coast. Where in particular did you want to go?

　　CUSTOMER: Well, I like the sound of the holiday that mentioned whales. Was it ‘Whale Watching’?

　　RECEPTIONIST: Oh, that's our Whale Watch Experience. It's very popular and it's based in a lovely little town with nice beaches. Example

　　CUSTOMER: Oh right, and how long does it last?

　　RECEPTIONIST: It's two days - that includes four hours' travel time each way from here.

　　CUSTOMER: Good, I don't want to be away any longer than that. So is that by coach?

　　RECEPTIONIST: Actually it's by minibus. We like to keep those tours small and personal so we don't take a whole coachload of people. In fact, we only take up to fifteen people on this tour, although we do run it with just twelve or thirteen. Q1, Q2

　　CUSTOMER: Oh, right. So do you run these tours often?

　　RECEPTIONIST: Well it depends on the time of year. Of course in peak times like the summer holidays we do them every weekend, but at the moment it's usually once a month at most.

　　CUSTOMER: And when is the next one going?

　　RECEPTIONIST: Mmm, let me see. Um, there's one in three weeks' time which is April the 18th, and then we don't have another one until June the 2nd. Q3

　　CUSTOMER: All right, and is April a good time to go?

　　RECEPTIONIST: Pretty good. Though the really good time is later in the year. I have to say though that the whale sighting is only one of the many things offered.

　　CUSTOMER: Really?

　　RECEPTIONIST: Yes. The hotel itself where you stay has great facilities. It's called The Pallisades.

　　CUSTOMER: The Paris what?

　　RECEPTIONIST: No, it's actually The Pallisades, P-A-L-L-I-S-A-D-E-S. It's right on the main beach there. Q4

　　CUSTOMER: Oh, I see.

　　RECEPTIONIST: All of the rooms have nice views and the food is really good there too.

　　CUSTOMER: Oh right.

　　CUSTOMER: And what about the other things? You know, that are included in the price.

　　RECEPTIONIST: Oh, there are lots of things. If you don't want to do the whale watch cruise, your guide will take anyone who is interested either on a bushwalk through the national park near the hotel, and there's no extra charge for that, or on a fishing trip. That's an extra $12 I think. And there's also a reptile park in town - that costs more or less the same. Q5/Q6

　　CUSTOMER: No, I think I'd prefer whales to snakes.

　　RECEPTIONIST: Yeah. And if you just want to relax you are free to sit by the hotel pool or go down the beach. Oh, and they also have tennis courts at the hotel, but you have to pay for those by the hour. But there are table tennis tables downstairs and they're part of the accommodation package. Just speak to your guide. Q5/Q6

　　CUSTOMER: Well that sounds good. So how much is the basic tour price?

　　RECEPTIONIST: At this time of year it's usually around $300 but let me check. Er… oh, it's actually $280. Q7

　　CUSTOMER: And the next tour, are there any places on that one?

　　RECEPTIONIST: How many people is it for?

　　CUSTOMER: There are two of us.

　　RECEPTIONIST: Yes, that should be fine. Can I just mention that we require all bookings to be made at least fourteen days before you travel to avoid cancellations of tours. And if you cancel within seven days of departure you will have to pay 50% of your total booking. Q8

　　CUSTOMER: OK.

　　RECEPTIONIST: And you also need to pay a 20% deposit at the time of booking. Q9

　　CUSTOMER: Can I pay that by credit card?

　　RECEPTIONIST: Yes, you can.

　　CUSTOMER: All right, what I'll do is I'll talk to my partner and get back to you.

　　RECEPTIONIST: Fine. So I'll make a provisional booking, shall I? - two for the Whale Watch Experience. Let me issue you with a customer reference number for when you call back. Do you have a pen?

　　CUSTOMER: Yes.

　　RECEPTIONIST: OK, it's three nine seven, four five, T. That's T for tango. When you call back, ask to speak to the Tour Manager, that's me, Tracy. Q10

　　CUSTOMER: Fine, I will.

**剑五第一套**

**SECTION 2 Questions 11-20**

**Questions 11-19**

　　Complete the table below.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Brand of Cot | Good Points | Problems | Verdict |
| Baby Safe | Easy to  **11** ……………… | ·Did not have any  **12** ………………  ·Babies could trap  their  **13** ………………  in the side bar | **14** ……………… |
| Choice Cots | Easy to  **15** ……………… | ·Side did not drop down  ·Spaces between the bars were  **16** ……………… | **17** ……………… |
| Mother’s Choice | Base of cot could be moved | ·Did not have any  **18** ………………  ·Pictures could be removed easily | **19** ……………… |

**Question 20**

　　Complete the notes below.

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

　　· Metal should not be rusted or bent

　　· Edges of cot should not be **20** ………………

**讲解：**

1. **InstructorQ11-17**

**Move around, about允许写同义词，尽量用原词**

1. **信息密集Brakes**
2. **信息密集/FINGERS**

**不清楚就写复数**

1. **SATISFACTORY单词拼写/ 生词当人名**
2. **SIMPLE=EASY 同义词**
3. **代词还原/绝望走神WIDE**
4. **信息密集/LABELLED 同义词**
5. **Negatives/同义词(Q18-20)WHEELS**
6. **SAFE/BEST 只写一个**
7. **SHARP定语/ 表语信息前置/ 语法**

**听力原文**

**SECTION 2**

　　Hello and welcome to today's ‘Buyer Beware’ programme, where we give you some tips on how to spend your money wisely. Now, in today's show we're looking at beds for children and babies. Let's start by looking at baby cots, that's for children of up to three years old. We tested three different cots all in the budget price range and, as usual, we will feature the good points, the problems and our verdict.

　　The first cot we looked at was by Baby Safe and it had several good points to recommend it. Our testers liked the fact that it had four wheels, so it was easy to move around. The only slight problems with this cot were that it had no brakes, but they didn't think that mattered too much. At first they were a bit concerned about the side bar, because they felt babies could trap their fingers in it, but our testers felt that this was unlikely to happen so they have given this one a verdict of ‘satisfactory’. Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14

　　The next cot was by Choice Cots and this time our testers were pleased to find a cot which is simple to put together - unlike others we looked at. On the minus side, our testers did not like the fact that the side of the cot did not drop down, making it difficult to pick up newborn babies. However, the real problem with this cot was the space between the bars; our testers found they were too wide and a baby could easily trap his head. We felt this was a real safety hazard and so we have labelled this one dangerous, I'm afraid. Q15, Q16, Q17

　　And finally better news for the Mother's Choice cot. This cot was slightly different in that, although the side bar did not drop down, the base could be raised or lowered into two different positions making it safe as well as convenient. The negatives for this one were quite minor; the only niggle everyone had was the fact that it has no wheels and the only other problem anyone could find, was that there were pictures which were simply stuck on and so could easily become detached. The makers have now promised to discontinue this practice. As this cot will then be safe in every way, we have made the Mother's Choice cot our best buy. Congratulations Mother's Choice! Q18, Q19

　　So, what features should you look for in a baby's cot? Well obviously safety is a very important factor as well as comfort and convenience. We recommend that, if you are buying a cot, do make sure that any metal present is not rusted or bent in any way. You should ensure your cot has only rounded or smooth edging without any sharp edges, this is especially important for wooden cots. Q20

　　And now on to beds for toddlers …

**SECTION 3**

　　ANDREW: Excuse me, I was told to come here for advice about, erm, Management Diploma courses?

　　MONICA: You've certainly come to the right place. Hi, my name is Monica.

　　ANDREW: Nice to meet you. My name is Andrew, Andrew Harris.

　　MONICA: So, Andrew, have you seen our diploma course prospectus yet?

　　ANDREW: Yes, I've already looked at it. In fact, I thought the information on course content was really useful, but I'm afraid I'm a bit confused by all the different ways you can do the course: full-time intensive, part-time and so on.

　　MONICA: Well, let's see if I can help. I think each course type has its advantages and disadvantages, so it really depends on you - your own study habits, and your financial circumstances, of course. Are you working at the moment?

　　ANDREW: Yes. I've been working in the administration section of the local hospital for the last three years. And before that I worked in the office of a computer engineering company for two years. So, I've got about five years of relevant work experience. And what I'm hoping to focus on is Personnel Management. Q21

　　MONICA: I see. And are you planning to leave your current job to study, or are you thinking about just taking a year off?

　　ANDREW: I want to know what my options are, really. I don't want to quit my job or anything and my employers are keen for me to get some more qualifications but obviously, it would be better if I could do a course without taking too much time away from work.

　　MONICA: Right, so you don't really want to do the full-time course, then?

　　ANDREW: No, not really. It's also a question of finances. You see, my office have agreed to pay the cost of the course itself, but I would have to take unpaid leave if I want to study full-time and, well, I don't think I could afford to support myself with no salary for a whole year. Q22

　　MONICA: OK. Well, you have two other possibilities: you could either do the part-time course - that would be over two years and you wouldn't have to take any time off work - or you could do what we call a ‘modular’ course. You could do that in eighteen months if you wanted - or longer, it's quite flexible and it would be up to you. Q23

　　ANDREW: Mmm. So what does the part-time course involve?

　　MONICA: For that you would join an evening class and have a lecture twice a week. Then, you'd have to attend a seminar or discussion workshop one weekend a month.

　　ANDREW: What kind of coursework would I have to do?

　　MONICA: Well, it's a mixture. You'd be expected to write an essay each month, which counts towards your final assessment. You have a case study to do by the end of the course, which might involve doing a survey or something like that, and also you need to hand in a short report every four weeks. Q24/Q25, Q24/Q25

　　ANDREW: So, that's quite a lot of work, then, on top of working every day. It sounds like a lot of studying - and really tiring.

　　MONICA: Yes, you certainly wouldn't have much free time!

　　ANDREW: What about the ‘modular' course? What would I have to do for that?

　　MONICA: That's where you get the opportunity to study full-time for short periods. That way you can cover a lot of coursework and attend lectures and seminars during the day. And each module lasts for one term, say, about twelve weeks at a time. There are obvious advantages in this - the main one being that you can study in a much more intensive way, which suits some people much better. Q26, Q27, Q28

　　ANDREW: And how many of these ‘modules’ would I have to do to get the diploma?

　　MONICA: The current programme is two modules - and then you have to choose a topic to work in more depth - but you can base that on your job, and so you don't need to be away from the office, and how long it takes is up to you. The important thing is that you don't have to study and work. You can focus on one thing at a time. Q29, Q30

　　ANDREW: Yes, I can see that. It certainly sounds attractive! It would be more expensive, though. I mean, I'd have to support myself without pay for each module.

　　MONICA: That's true, so that might be a problem for you. Look, why don't you talk this over with your employers and …

**SECTION 4**

　　OK, so we've been looking at the attitudes of various social and cultural groups towards the management of their personal finances - how important they feel it is to save money, and what they save their money for. One aspect that we haven't yet considered is gender. So if we consider gender issues we're basically asking whether men and women have different attitudes towards saving money, and whether they save money for different things.

　　Back in 1928 the British writer George Bernard Shaw wrote in his Intelligent Women's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism that ‘A man is supposed to understand politics, economics and finance and is therefore unwilling to accept essential instruction.’ He also said, ‘A woman, having fewer pretensions, is far more willing to learn’. Now, though these days people might question a lot of the assumptions contained in those statements, recent research does suggest that there are some quite fundamental differences between men and women in their attitudes to economic matters. Q31, Q32

　　Let's look at what men and women actually save for. Research studies of women in North America have found that women are far more likely to save for their children's education and they are also more likely to save up in order to buy a house one day. The same studies have found that men, on the other hand, tend to save for a car, which by the way takes a surprisingly large amount of the household budget in North America. But the other main priority for men when saving money is their retirement. When they're earning, they're far more likely to put money aside for their old age than women are. Q33, Q34

　　Now this is rather disturbing, because in fact the need for women to save for their old age is far greater than for men. Let's consider this for a moment. To start with, it is a fact that throughout the world, women are likely to live many years longer than men, so they need money to support them during this time. Since women are likely to be the ones left without a partner in old age, they may therefore have to pay for nursing care, because they don't have a spouse to look after them. Furthermore the high divorce rates in North America are creating a poverty cycle for women. It is the divorced women who will most often have to look after the children and thus they need more money to look after not just themselves but others. Q35

　　So what can be done about this situation? The population in North America is likely to contain an increasing number of elderly women. The research indicates that at present for women it takes a crisis to make them think about their future financial situation. Q36

　　But of course this is the very worst time for anyone to make important decisions. Women today need to look ahead, think ahead - not wait until they're under pressure. Even women in their early twenties need to think about pensions, for example, and with increasing numbers of women in professional positions there are signs that this is beginning to happen. Then research also suggests that women avoid dealing effectively with their economic situation because of a lack of confidence. The best way for them to overcome this is by getting themselves properly informed so they are less dependent on other people's advice. A number of initiatives have been set up to help them do this. This College, for example, is one of the educational institutions which offers night classes in Money Management, and increasing numbers of women are enrolling on such courses. Here, they can be given advice on different ways of saving. Many women are unwilling to invest in stocks and shares, for instance, but these can be extremely profitable. It is usually advised that at least 70% of a person's savings should be in low-risk investments but for the rest, financial advisors often advise taking some well-informed risks. Initiatives such as this can give women the economic skills and knowledge they need for a comfortable, independent retirement. Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40

　　The increasing proportion of elderly women in the population is likely to have other economic consequences …

**TEST 2**

**SECTION 1**

　　LIBRARIAN: Good morning, North College Library. How can I help you?

　　MAN: I was wondering if it was possible to join the library.

　　LIBRARIAN: Are you a student at North College?

　　MAN: No, I'm not, but someone told me it was possible to join, even if I wasn't.

　　LIBRARIAN: That's right, it is. Are you over 18? That's our minimum joining age. Example

　　MAN: Yes, I am.

　　LIBRARIAN: That's no problem then.

　　MAN: Could you tell me what I have to do to join?

　　LIBRARIAN: Well, you'll need to come in to the library and fill out some forms. You'll also need to bring two passport photos with you. We also need two documents for ID, so a driving licence would be fine. Q1

　　MAN: I've got that and what else? A credit card?

　　LIBRARIAN: No, it needs to have your address on it.

　　MAN: Shall I bring a bank statement, would that do? Q2

　　LIBRARIAN: That'll be fine.

　　MAN: Good. Does it cost anything to join?

　　LIBRARIAN: Well, it's free for students here but otherwise it's ￡125 per year or ￡25 if you've got a current student card from another college. Q3

　　MAN: I was at Westerley College until last year but now I've got a job at Jefferson's steel factory. Er, it's more expensive than I thought. My local library is free.

　　LIBRARIAN: But you'll find they don't have the range of reference books or facilities which we buy for our students. That's why you have to pay to be an external member.

　　MAN: I see. How many books can I borrow?

　　LIBRARIAN: We allow twelve items borrowed at any one time if you're a student, and that includes CDs, DVDs and videos. However, it's only eight items for members of the public. Q4

　　MAN: Fine. And how long can I have them for?

　　LIBRARIAN: Well, you can have both fiction and reference books for four weeks which isn't bad really.

　　MAN: And what happens if I return them late?

　　LIBRARIAN: Like all libraries there's a fine system in place. The minimum fine is ￡1.50 but it can be much higher for some items - up to ￡5 per week. We'll give you a booklet with all the details when you join. You can always renew items if they're not required by anyone else by telephoning or logging on to our website. Q5

　　MAN: What about the computers? Can I use them free of charge?

　　LIBRARIAN: For college students it's free, but for external members like yourself, the first hour is free and then we make a nominal charge of ￡1 per hour thereafter.

　　MAN: Do I have to book in advance for them?

　　LIBRARIAN: Oh, yes, it's advisable. Most people tend to book twenty-four hours in advance although sometimes you can get one with only six hours' notice. However, the earliest you can book a computer is forty-eight hours before you need it, and you can only book one hour at a time. If no-one else has booked the computer out, then you may be able to have another hour if you want. We have a wide range of databases, so the computers are in great demand. Q6

　　MAN: I'm thinking of doing some writing and I might need to access national newspapers. Do you have them on these databases?

　　LIBRARIAN: We do indeed. We've got all the big nationals, The Guardian and The Observer, The Independent and The Times and Sunday Times. We've also got all the local papers and a wide selection of magazines. Q7

　　MAN: Excellent. I assume you have photocopying facilities?

　　LIBRARIAN: Of course. 5p a sheet for both A4 and A3 black-and-white copies and 40p a sheet for colour. You can get a card from the counter here - it doesn't take coins. Q8

　　MAN: OK. Oh by the way, another thing I was wondering about was if you ran any writing classes through the library?

　　LIBRARIAN: We do, but you'll have to speak to John Grantingham about that. He's our resident author. He runs the creative writing classes.

　　MAN: John… Grant…. Could you spell that for me please?

　　LIBRARIAN: Certainly. G - R - A - N - T - I - N - G - H - A - M. Q9

　　MAN: Are the classes here at the library?

　　MAN: Yes - he's here on Thursday evenings, oh no sorry, Friday - he's just changed it. You can contact him by emailing the library.

　　LIBRARIAN: Okay. Right, well that's about all I need to know. Thank you. I'll be along later this week to join. Thanks. Bye.

**SECTION 2**

　　My name's Dan Pearman and I'd like to talk about the work of Pedal Power, a small charity based mainly in the UK. I'll be giving our contact details at the end, if anyone would like to find out more about how to support us.

　　But first, how the charity began. I got the idea of exporting bicycles to developing countries while I was in Ecuador. I went there in 1993 just after graduating from university. After three years of studying, I wanted adventure. I loved travelling, so I decided to join a voluntary organisation and was sent to Ecuador to carry out land surveys. The project came to an end after five years and when I returned to the UK in 1998, I started planning Pedal Power. Q11

　　Where I lived in Ecuador was a very rural area. My neighbour had the only bicycle in the village, whereas everyone else walked everywhere. My neighbour's business was unusually successful, and for years I couldn't understand why. Then I realised having a bike meant he could get where he wanted to go without much trouble. Other local carpenters could only accept jobs in a three-kilometre radius, so no matter how skilled they were, they could never do as many jobs as my neighbour. Q12

　　At Pedal Power, we collect second-hand bikes in the UK and send them to some of the poorest regions in the world. When we distribute bikes overseas we don't give them away for free. We'd like to, but long term that doesn't really help the local economy. The demand for bikes is enormous, which makes them very expensive locally. So we sell them for 5% of the normal price. But in order to continue operating we need to have a constant supply of bikes which we send out every six months. Q13

　　One example of a town that's received bicycles from Pedal Power is Rivas. It was the first place I sent a full container of bicycles to. Most people there now own a bicycle. The local economy has developed so much, you wouldn't recognise it as the same place. In fact, there are more bikes than on the streets of Amsterdam, if you've ever been there. Q14

　　But Pedal Power still needs your help. You may have read about some of our recent problems in the British media. In August 2000, we simply ran out of money. We had containers of bikes ready to send, but no money to pay the bills. It was a terrible situation. We managed to ensure the bikes went out on time, but the other problems carried on for several months. Q15

　　Fortunately in October 2001 we won an Enterprise Award which helped us enormously. We invested fifteen of the seventy-five-thousand-pound prize money to help secure our future. Winning the award helped raise our profile, and the money enabled us to pay all our shipping costs, which represent our greatest expense. Pedal Power changes lives - when someone gets a bicycle from us, they see a 14% increase in their income. We're currently looking to invest in computers so that our office staff can do an even better job. Because of our work, people in a number of countries now have a better standard of living - so far we've provided 46,000 people with bikes. But we'd like to send more, at least 50,000 by the end of the year. Q16, Q17

　　Now there are many ways in which you can support the work of Pedal Power, not just by taking a bike to a collection in your area. I should also like to say if you do have a bike to donate, it doesn't matter what condition it's in - if we can't repair it, we'll strip it down for spare parts. Of course, to do that we always need tools, which are expensive to buy, so we welcome any that you can give. Also, you could help by contacting the voluntary staff at our offices, they'll be able to suggest activities you could organise to bring in funds for us. People do all kinds of things - including, of course, sponsored bike rides. Also, we're always interested to hear of other places that would benefit from receiving a consignment of bikes, and welcome suggestions from people who've been to developing regions on their travels. We hope that by talking on radio programmes like this, we will be able to raise public awareness, which will lead to government organisations also giving us regular financial support, something that we really need. Q18/19/20

　　If you'd like some more information about where to donate an old bicycle or offer help in other ways please contact us on …

**剑五第一套**

**SECTION 3 Questions 21-30**

**Questions 21-23**

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

　　21 Andrew has worked at the hospital for

　　A two years.

　　B three years.

　　C five years.

　　22 During the course Andrew’s employers will pay

　　A his fees.

　　B his living costs.

　　C his salary.

　　23 The part-time course lasts for

　　A one whole year.

　　B 18 months.

　　C two years.

**Questions 24 and 25**

　　Choose **TWO** letters **A-E**.

　　What **TWO** types of coursework are required **each month** on the part-time course?

　　A a case study

　　B an essay

　　C a survey

　　D a short report

　　E a study diary

**Questions 26-30**

　　Complete the summary below.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Modular Courses**  Students study 26 ………… during each module. A module takes  27 ………… and the work is very 28 ………… .To get a Diploma each  student has to study 29 ………… and then work on 30 …………  in depth. |

**讲解：**

1. **HOSPITAL- 3YEARS**
2. **OFFICE PAY THE COST（FEE） OF THE COURSE ITSELF unpaid leave**
3. **PART-TIME 2 YEARS**
4. **B NOT A OR C**
5. **D-EVERY 4 WEEKS**
6. **FULL-TIME/语音**
7. **信息密集/A TERM 12WEEKS 只写一个**
8. **INTENSIVE extensive**
9. **2 MODULES OR 2 TERMS**
10. **信息密集/信息前置TOPIC**

听力原文

**SECTION 3**

　　TUTOR: First of all I'd just like to say, Cristina and Ibrahim, that I really enjoyed watching your video about student life last week, and I could see that the rest of the group did too. You did really well, and I hope that you got a lot out of it. I'd like to use this tutorial as a feedback session, where you reflect on the experience of doing the project. So Cristina, I was wondering, what did you enjoy most about making the video?

　　CRISTINA: I liked using the camera.

　　TUTOR: Is it the first time you've operated one like that?

　　CRISTINA: Yes, it is.

　　TUTOR: Well the results were very good! Anything else?

　　CRISTINA: I also enjoyed visiting one of the British students we filmed. I'd never been inside a British home before. Q21

　　TUTOR: OK Cristina, thanks. What about you, Ibrahim? What did you enjoy?

　　IBRAHIM: Well for me it was a very good chance to get to know students who are on other courses, because everyone in our group is studying English, and we don't usually have much to do with the rest of the college.

　　TUTOR: Yes, good. Do you think you'll maintain the contact now?

　　IBRAHIM: I hope so. I've invited three of them to have dinner with me next week. Q22

　　TUTOR: Great! If you haven't decided what to make yet I can tell you they'll love trying Arab dishes. And of course, it's good for your English too. Cristina, what did you find? What was the most useful aspect of the project from the point of view of the English practice?

　　CRISTINA: I think, when we were being shown how to edit the film, we had to follow the instructions. And that was very good practice for me. And I also learned some technical words that I hadn't heard before. Q23

　　TUTOR: What about you Ibrahim? What was the most useful for your English?

　　IBRAHIM: It was listening to the British students, because they don't speak as slowly as most of the tutors on our course. I think they speak at natural speed, so it forces me to get used to it. And they use a lot of slang. Q24

　　TUTOR: So you learned some new words which will be useful?

　　IBRAHIM: Yes.

　　TUTOR: Good. I'm glad it helped. Well, we've talked a little bit about enjoyment, and about language practice. Were there any other benefits? What else did you feel you'd learnt from the project? Was it useful in other ways?

　　CRISTINA: Yes, well firstly, I learned how to use a video camera. And also, I think I really learned a lot about working together with other people. I've never done anything with a group before, and we had to find ways of cooperating, erm, and compromising, and sometimes persuading people, when they don't agree with you. Q25, Q26

　　TUTOR: Yes, that is a very useful experience, I know.

　　TUTOR: What about you, Ibrahim?

　　IBRAHIM: Well, I think I learnt a lot about how important editing is. When you're filming you think that everything's going to be interesting, but in fact we cut around half of it in the end, and then it was much better. Q27

　　TUTOR: Good. Well, one last thing I'd like to ask. What mistakes do you think you, as a group that is, made? I mean, to put it another way, if you had to do it all over again, is there anything you'd do differently?

　　CRISTINA: We didn't plan very well. For example, we didn't decide on dates when we'd complete each separate step of the project, and we should have agreed about that in the beginning, because we were always late with everything! Q28

　　TUTOR: Right. Anything else?

　　CRISTINA: I think we should have tried to experiment more with the camera. I mean with angles, and the focus and that kind of thing. Q29

　　TUTOR: So you should have been more ambitious? Do you agree, Ibrahim?

　　IBRAHIM: Not really. In fact, I think we were too ambitious. We were inexperienced, and we didn't have a lot of time, and we tried to do too much, to make a long film. Next time I would make a shorter one and try to get the quality better. Q30

　　TUTOR: Well, that's very interesting. Next semester we will be doing another video project - with a different content, of course - but you'll have an opportunity to put into practice what you've learnt this time. Do you have any ideas about…

**剑五第一套**

**SECTION 4 Questions 31-40**

**Questions 31-35**

　　Complete the sentences below.

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

　　31 According to George Bernard Shaw, men are supposed to understand …………, economics and finance.

　　32 However, women are more prepared to ………… about them.

　　33 Women tend to save for ………… and a house.

　　34 Men tend to save for ………… and for retirement.

　　35 Women who are left alone may have to pay for ………… when they are old.

**Questions 36-40**

　　Complete the summary below.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Saving for the future**  Research indicates that many women only think about their financial future when a 36 ………… occurs. This is the worst time to make decisions. It is best for women to start thinking about pensions when they are in their 37 ………… . A good way for women to develop their 38 ………… in dealing with financial affairs would be to attend classes in 39 ………… . When investing in stocks and shares, it is suggested that women should put a high proportion of their savings in 40 ………… . In such ways, women can have a comfortable, independent retirement. |

**讲解：**

1. **POLITICS/走神**
2. **LEARN-同义词WILLING TO**

**比较级定位**

1. **答案完整**
2. **单数/复数均可**
3. **走神-距离远**
4. **信息前置**
5. **格式o&p**
6. **（同）反义词**
7. **直接定位**
8. **同义词70%=HIGH**

**听力原文**

**SECTION 4**

　　Tonight I'm going to talk to you about that remarkable continent Antarctica - remote, hostile and at present uninhabited on a permanent basis. For early explorers, it was the ultimate survival contest; for researchers like me, it remains a place of great intellectual challenge; while for the modern tourist, it's simply a wilderness of great beauty.

　　First, some facts and figures. Antarctica is a place of extremes - the highest, coldest and windiest continent and over fifty-eight times the size of the UK. The ice-cap contains almost 70% of the world's fresh water and 90% of its ice, but with very low snowfall, most of the continent technically falls unbelievably into the category of ‘desert’! Huge icebergs break off the continent each year, while in winter half the surrounding ocean freezes over, which means its size almost doubles. Q31, Q32

　　Research and exploration has been going on in Antarctica for more than two hundred years, and has involved scientists from many different countries, who work together on research stations. Here science and technical support have been integrated in a very cost-effective way - our Antarctic research programme has several summers-only stations and two all-year-round ones; I was based on one of the all-year-round ones. Q33

　　The research stations are really self-contained communities of about twenty people. There's living and working space, a kitchen with a huge food store, a small hospital and a well-equipped gym to ensure everyone keeps fit in their spare time. The station generates its own electricity and communicates with the outside world using a satellite link. Q34

　　Our station - Zero One - had some special features. It wasn't built on land but on an ice-shelf, hundreds of metres thick. Supplies were brought to us on large sledges from a ship fifteen kilometres away at the ice edge. Q35

　　Living in the Antarctic hasn't always been so comfortable. Snow build-ups caused enormous problems for four previous stations on the same site, which were buried and finally crushed by the weight. Fortunately no-one was hurt, but these buildings became a huge challenge to architects who finally came up with a remarkable solution - the buildings are placed on platforms which can be raised above the changing snow level on legs which are extendable. Q36

　　Food is one of the most important aspects of survival in a polar climate. People living there need to obtain a lot more energy from their food, both to keep warm and to undertake heavy physical work. Maybe you know that an adult in the UK will probably need about 1,700 kilocalories a day on average; someone in Antarctica will need about 3,500 -just over double! This energy is provided by foods which are high in carbohydrate and fat. Q37

　　Rations for fieldwork present an additional problem. They need to provide maximum energy, but they must also be compact and light for easy transport. Special boxes are prepared, each containing enough food for one person for twenty days. You may be familiar with coffee processed by freeze-drying, which preserves the quality of the food product while making a large saving in weight - well, this type of presentation is ideal in our situation. It wasn't available to earlier polar explorers, whose diet was commonly insufficient for their health.

　　I think that being at the cutting edge of science has a special appeal for everyone working in Antarctica, in whatever capacity. As a marine biologist, my own research was fascinating; but it's perhaps climate change research that is the most crucial field of study.

　　Within this general field, surveying changes in the volume and stability of the ice-cap is vital, since these may have profound effects on world sea levels and on ocean currents. A second important area is monitoring the size of the hole in the ozone layer above Antarctica, since this is an indicator of global ultra-violet radiation levels. Thirdly, bubbles in the ice-sheet itself provide an index of pollution because frozen inside them are samples of previous atmospheres over the past 500,000 years, and these provide us with evidence for the effects of such human activities as agriculture and industry. Q38, Q39

　　There are an increasing number of opportunities for young people to work for a period in Antarctica - not only as research assistants in projects like mine, but also in a wide range of junior administrative and technical positions including vacancies for map-makers. I hope that the insights I've provided will encourage you to take up these opportunities in this fascinating continent. Q40

**第二讲**

**词汇注意事项：**

1. **注意记忆单词的内涵和外延 例：out late rich**
2. **不能仅仅关注词汇表，要注意单词的用法**
3. **同义词与反义词的积累**
4. **派生词的积累**

**语法注意事项：**

1. **抓句子结构**
2. **代词换元，需要听力过程中的暂时记忆**

**雅思考试常考题型：**

1. **表格：个人信息表格、横纵轴表格、表格中的完成句子**
2. **完成句子：单句填空、提纲填空、总结填空**
3. **问答**
4. **选择：单选（一般是三选一）、多选**

**雅思考试中的次常考题型**

1. **地图：填字母、写地名**
2. **搭配题：多个题干、多个选项**

**雅思常考的场景：**

1. **survival：住宿、家乡、度假、活动场景**
2. **academic： orientation、library**

**雅思听力评分标准：**

**13-16 4.5-5分**

**17-23 5.5-6分**

**24-30 6.5-7分**

**30-36 7.5-8分**

**每日学习计划：**

**每天听2到4次，每次听30分钟**

**长期计划：**

**用3-4本或以上剑桥题目做练习，熟悉各种题型**

**列出错误清单**

**每天进行听写练习**

**进行预测练习**

**看机经，特别是09-10版本，重点是词组、注解、对题型的描述**

**考前的适应性训练：**

**按照考试时间进行练习，同时注意饮食**

练习：剑四第一套

**Test 1**

**LISTENING**

**SECTION 1 Questions 1-10**

**Questions 1-4**

　　Complete the notes below.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **NOTES ON SOCIAL PROGRAMME**  Example Answer  Number of trips per month: 5  **Visit places which have:**  ● historical interest  ● good 1……………………  ● 2……………………  **Cost:** between ￡5.00 and ￡15.00 per person  **Note:** special trips organised for groups of 3……… people  **Time:** departure - 8.30 a.m. return - 6.00 p.m.  **To reserve a seat:** sign name on the 4……… 3 days in advance |

**Questions 5-10**

　　Complete the table below.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WEEKEND TRIPS** | | | |
| **Place** | **Date** | **Number of seats** | **Optional extra** |
| St Ives | 5……………… | 16 | Hepworth Museum |
| London | 1 6th February | 45 | 6……………… |
| 7………… | 3rdMarch | 18 | S. S. Great Britain |
| Salisbury | 18th March | 50 | Stonehenge |
| Bath | 23rd March | 16 | 8……………… |
| **For further information:**  Read the 9……………… or see Social Assistant：Jane 10 ……………… | | | |

**SECTION 2 Questions 11-20**

**Questions 11-13**

　　Complete the sentences below.

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

**RIVERSIDE INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE**

　　11 Riverside Village was a good place to start an industry because it had water, raw materials and fuels such as ……………… and ……………… .

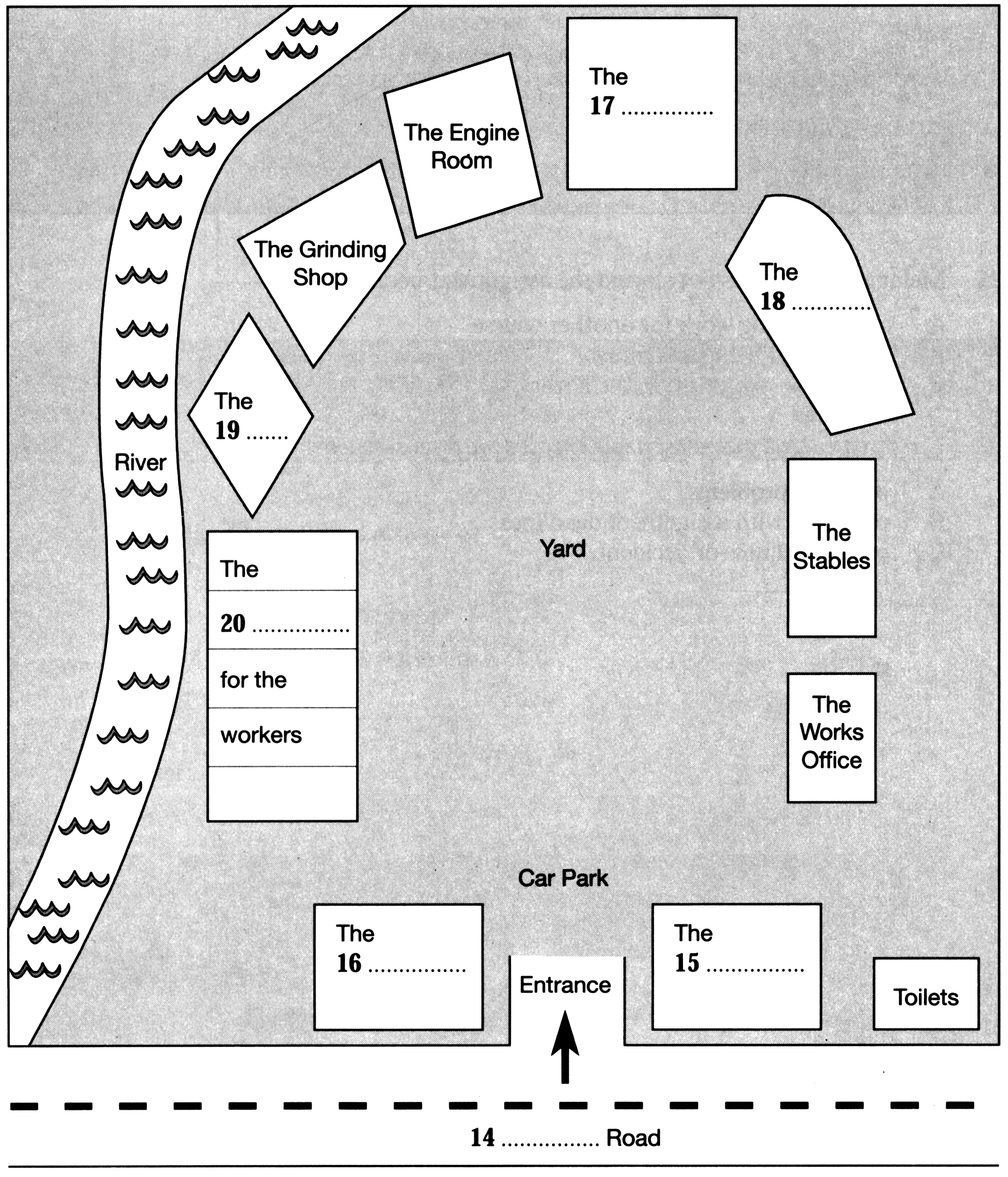
　　12 The metal industry was established at Riverside Village by ……………… who lived in the area.

　　13 There were over ……………… water-powered mills in the area in the eighteenth century.

**Questions 14-20**

　　Label the plan below.

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



**SECTION 3 Questions 21-30**

**Questions 21 and 22**

　　Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

　　Example

　　Melanie could not borrow any books from the library because

　　A the librarian was out.

　　B she didn’t have time to look.

　　C the books had already been borrowed.

　　21 Melanie says she has not started the assignment because

　　A she was doing work for another course.

　　B it was a really big assignment.

　　C she hasn’t spent time in the library.

　　22 The lecturer says that reasonable excuses for extensions are

　　A planning problems.

　　B problems with assignment deadlines.

　　C personal illness or accident.

**Questions 23-27**

　　What recommendations does Dr Johnson make about the journal articles?

　　Choose your answers from the box and write the letters A-G next to questions 23-27.

|  |
| --- |
| A must read  　　B useful  　　C limited value  　　D read first section  　　E read research methods  　　F read conclusion  　　G don’t read |

　　Example Answer

　　Anderson and Hawker: A

　　Jackson: 23 ………………

　　Roberts: 24 ………………

　　Morris: 25 ………………

　　Cooper: 26 ………………

　　Forster: 27 ………………

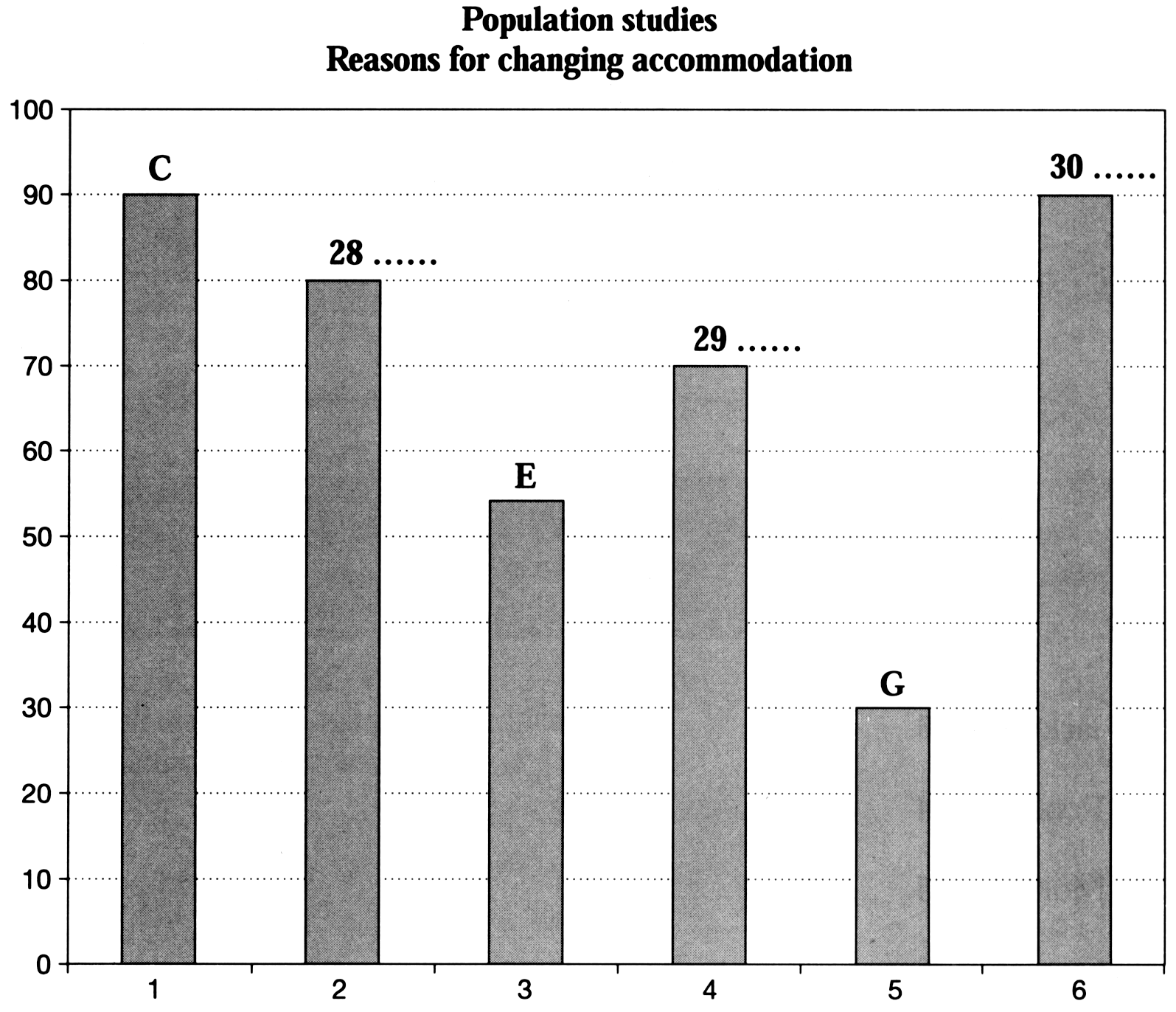
**Questions 28-30**

　　Label the chart below.

　　Choose your answers from the box below and write the letters A-H next to questions 28-30.

**Population studies**

**Reasons for changing accommodation**



|  |
| --- |
| **Possible reasons**  　　A uncooperative landlord  　　B environment  　　C space  　　D noisy neighbours  　　E near city  　　F work location  　　G transport  　　H rent |

**SECTION 4 Questions 31-40**

　　Complete the notes below.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **THE URBAN LANDSCAPE**  　　Two areas of focus:  　　● the effect of vegetation on the urban climate  　　● ways of planning our 31 ……………… better  　　Large-scale impact of trees:  　　● they can make cities more or less 32 ………………  　　● in summer they can make cities cooler  　　● they can make inland cities more 33 ………………  　　Local impact of trees:  　　● they can make local areas  　　- more 34 ………………  　　- cooler  　　- more humid  　　- less windy  　　- less 35 ………………  　　Comparing trees and buildings  　　Temperature regulation:  　　● trees evaporate water through their 36 ………………  　　● building surfaces may reach high temperatures  　　Wind force:  　　● tall buildings cause more wind at 37 ……………… level  　　● trees 38 ……………… the wind force  　　Noise:  　　● trees have a small effect on traffic noise  　　● 39 ……………… frequency noise passes through trees  　　Important points to consider:  　　● trees require a lot of sunlight, water and 40 ……………… to grow |

**听力原文**

**SECTION 1**

　　MAN: Good morning.

　　WOMAN: Good morning. How can I help you?

　　MAN: I understand that the school organises... umm, trips to different...

　　WOMAN: Yes, we run five every month: three during weekends and two Wednesday afternoon trips. Example

　　MAN: What sort of places?

　　WOMAN: Well, obviously it varies, but always places of historical interest and also which offer a variety of shopping, because our students always ask about that... and then we go for ones where we know there are guided tours, because this gives a good focus for the visit. Q1 Q2

　　MAN: Do you travel far?

　　WOMAN: Well, we’re lucky here, obviously, because we’re able to say that all our visits are less than three hours drive.

　　MAN: How much do they cost?

　　WOMAN: Again it varies - between five and fifteen pounds a head, depending on distance.

　　MAN: Ah ha...

　　WOMAN: Oh, and we do offer to arrange special trips if, you know, there are more than twelve people. Q3

　　MAN: Oh right, I’ll keep that in mind. And what are the times normally?

　　WOMAN: We try to keep it pretty fixed so that, that students get to know the pattern. We leave at eight-thirty a.m. and return at six p.m. We figure it’s best to keep the day fairly short. MAN: Oh yes. And how do we reserve a place?

　　WOMAN: You sign your name on the notice board. Do you know where it is? Q4

　　MAN: Ah ha. I saw it this morning.

　　WOMAN: And we do ask that you sign up three days in advance so we know we’ve got enough people interested to run it, and we can cancel if necessary, with full refund of course.

　　MAN: That’s fine, thanks.

　　MAN: And what visits are planned for this term?

　　WOMAN: Right, well I’m afraid the schedule hasn’t been printed out yet, but we have confirmed the dates and planned the optional extra visits which you can also book in advance if you want to.

　　MAN: Oh that’s all right. If you can just give some idea of the weekend ones so I can, you know, work out when to see friends, etcetera.

　　WOMAN: Oh sure. Well, the first one is St Ives. That’s on the thirteenth of February and we’ll have only sixteen places available ‘cos we’re going by minibus. And that’s a day in town with the optional extra of visiting the Hepworth Museum. Q5

　　MAN: Oh right... yeah... that sounds good.

　　WOMAN: Then there’s a London trip on the sixteenth of February and we’ll be taking a medium-sized coach so there’ll be forty-five places on that, and, let’s see, the optional extra is the Tower of London. Q6

　　MAN: Oh, I’ve already been there.

　　WOMAN: After that there’s Bristol on the third of March. Q7

　　MAN: Where?

　　WOMAN: Bristol... B-R-I-S-T-O-L.

　　MAN: OK...

　　WOMAN: That’s in a different minibus with eighteen places available, oh, and the optional extra is a visit to the S.S. Great Britain.

　　MAN: OK...

　　WOMAN: We’re going to Salisbury on the eighteenth of March and that’s always a popular one because the optional extra is Stonehenge, so we’re taking the large coach with fifty seats...

　　MAN: Oh good.

　　WOMAN: And then the last one is to Bath on the twenty-third of March.

　　MAN: Oh yes. Is Bath the Roman city?

　　WOMAN: Yes, that’s right, and that’s in the sixteen-seater minibus.

　　MAN: And where’s the optional visit?

　　WOMAN: It’s to the American Museum - well worth a visit. Q8

　　MAN: OK, well that’s great, thanks for all that...

　　WOMAN: My pleasure. By the way, if you want more information about any of the trips, have a look in the student newspaper. Q9

　　MAN: OK.

　　WOMAN: Or, have a word with my assistant; her name is Jane Yentob - that’s Y-E-N-T-O-B. Q10

　　MAN: Right, I’ve got that. Thank you very much for all your help.

　　WOMAN: You’re very welcome. I hope you enjoy the trips.

**SECTION 2**

　　Good afternoon everybody and welcome to Riverside Industrial Village. To start your visit I’m just going to give you a brief account of the history of the museum before letting you roam about on your own. I won’t keep you long. OK?

　　Now, from where we’re standing you’ve got a good view of the river over there. And it was because of this fast-flowing water that this site was a natural place for manufacturing works. The water and the availability of raw materials in the area, like minerals and iron ore, and also the abundance of local fuels, like coal and firewood, all made this site suitable for industry from a very early time. Q11

　　Water was the main source of power for the early industries and some of the water wheels were first established in the twelfth century, would you believe? At that time, local craftsmen first built an iron forge just behind the village here, on the bend in the river. By the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the region’s rivers supported more than a hundred and sixty water mills - and many of these continued to operate well into the nineteenth century. But then the steam engine was invented and then the railways came and the centres of industry were able to move away from the rivers and the countryside and into the towns. So, industrial villages like this one became very rare. Q12 Q13

　　So that’s the history for you. If you’d like any more information, you can ask me some questions, or you can read further in our excellent guide book.

　　Now I’m going to give you a plan of the site and I’d just like to point out where everything is and then you can take a look at everything for yourself.

　　I’ve already pointed out the river which is on the left. And of course, running along the bottom is Woodside Road, got it? OK. Now we’re standing at the entrance, see it at the bottom, and immediately to our right is the Ticket Office. You won’t need that because you’ve got your group booking, but just past it are the toilets -always good to know where they are. In front of us is the car park, as you can see, and to the left, by the entry gate is the Gift Shop. That’s where you can get copies of the guide, like this one here. Q14 Q15 Q16

　　Now, beyond the car park all the buildings are arranged in a half circle with a yard in the middle. The big, stone building at the top is the main Workshop. That’s where the furnace is and where all the metal was smelted and the tools were cast, as you’ll be able to see. Now, in the top right-hand comer, that building with bigger windows is the Showroom, where samples of all the tools that were made through the ages are on display. In the top left corner is the Grinding Shop, where the tools were sharpened and finished. And on one side of that you can see the Engine Room and on the other is the Café, which isn’t an antique, you’ll be pleased to know, though they do serve very nice old-fashioned teas. Q17 Q18 Q19

　　The row of buildings you can see on the left are the cottages. These were built for the workers towards the end of the eighteenth century and they’re still furnished from that period so you can get a good idea of ordinary people’s living conditions. Across the yard from them, you can see the stables where the horses were kept for transporting the products. And the separate building in front of them is the Works Office and that still has some of the old accounts on display. Q20

　　Right, if anyone wants a guided tour then I’m starting at the Engine Room. If you’d like to come along, this way please, ladies and gentlemen.

**SECTION 3**

　　MELANIE: Excuse me, Dr Johnson. May I speak to you for a minute?

　　DR JOHNSON: Sure. Come in.

　　MELANIE: I’m Melanie Griffin. I’m taking your course in Population Studies.

　　DR JOHNSON: Right. Well, Melanie, how can I help you?

　　MELANIE: I’m... having a bit of trouble with the second assignment, and it’s due in twelve days.

　　DR JOHNSON: What sort of trouble are you having? Is the assignment question a problem?

　　MELANIE: Well, that’s part of the problem. I’m also having - been having - trouble getting hold of the books. I’ve been to the library several times, and all the books are out.

　　DR JOHNSON: Sounds like you should have started borrowing books a bit earlier.

　　MELANIE: Well, I had a really big assignment due in for another course, and I’ve been spending all my time on that, and I thought... Q21

　　DR JOHNSON: ... You might get an extension of time to finish your assignment for me?

　　MELANIE: If that’s possible, but I don’t know...

　　DR JOHNSON: Well, yes, it is possible, but extensions are normally given only for medical or compassionate reasons, otherwise it’s really a question of organising your study, and we don’t like giving extensions to students who simply didn’t plan their work properly. What did you get for your first assignment? Q22

　　MELANIE: I got eighty-seven per cent.

　　DR JOHNSON: Mmm, yes, you did very well indeed, so obviously you can produce good work.

　　MELANIE: I don’t think I’ll need too much extra time, as long as I can get hold of some of the important references.

　　DR JOHNSON: Well, since you did so well in your first assignment, I’m prepared to give you an extra two weeks for this one, so that’ll mean you’ll need to submit it about a month from now.

　　MELANIE: Thank you.

　　DR JOHNSON: Now, what about the reading materials? Have you checked out the journal articles in the list?

　　MELANIE: Umm, no, not yet, there were about twenty of them, and I wasn’t sure which ones would be most useful or important.

　　DR JOHNSON: Well, they’re all useful, but I don’t expect anyone to read them all, because a number of them deal with the same issues. Let me give you some suggestions. The article by Anderson and Hawker is really worth reading.

　　MELANIE: Right, I’ll read that one.

　　DR JOHNSON: You should also read the article by Jackson, but just look at the part on the research methodology - how they did it. Q23

　　MELANIE: OK... Jackson, got that...

　　DR JOHNSON: And if you have time, the one by Roberts says very relevant things, although it’s not essential.

　　MELANIE: So, OK, if it’s useful. I’ll try and read that one... Q24

　　DR JOHNSON: NOw, the one by Morris. I wouldn’t bother with that at this stage, if I were you.

　　MELANIE: OK, I won’t bother with Morris. Oh, now, someone told me the article by Cooper is important. Q25

　　DR JOHNSON: Well, yes, in a way, but just look at the last part, where he discusses the research results. And lastly, there’s Forster - I can’t think why I included that one. It’s not bad and could be of some help, but not that much. Q26 Q27

　　DR JOHNSON: Now, let’s deal with the assignment question. What’s the problem there?

　　MELANIE: It’s the graph on page two.

　　DR JOHNSON: What seems to be the problem? It’s just the bar graph showing reasons why people change where they live.

　　MELANIE: Well, I’ve got a photocopy but the reasons at the bottom are missing.

　　DR JOHNSON: Ah, OK. Look at the first bar on the graph - now that indicates the number of people who move because they want more space.

　　MELANIE: Oh I see... bar one. OK... Now what about the next bar?

　　DR JOHNSON: Bar two is to do with the people living nearby disturbing them, so they chose to move away to somewhere quieter. Now let’s look at bar number three... another reason people change their place of living is because they want to be closer to the city. Q28

　　MELANIE: OK. Proximity to the city is an issue...

　　DR JOHNSON: Now... bar number four refers to problems when the owner of the property won’t help fix things that go wrong. In other words, the owner is not helpful and so the tenants move out. Q29

　　MELANIE: OK... Now what about bar five?

　　DR JOHNSON: Bar five is about those people who move because they need a bus or train to get them into the city or to go to work.

　　MELANIE: OK... And bar six?

　　DR JOHNSON: Bar number six is interesting. That reason was given quite a lot - people moving because they wanted to be in a more attractive neighbourhood. Q30

　　MELANIE: Oh, yes, thank you very much.

**SECTION 4**

　　Good day, ladies and gentlemen. I have been asked today to talk to you about the urban landscape. There are two major areas that I will focus on in my talk: how vegetation can have a significant effect on urban climate, and how we can better plan our cities using trees to provide a more comfortable environment for us to live in.

　　Trees can have a significant impact on our cities. They can make a city, as a whole, a bit less windy or a bit more windy, if that’s what you want. They can make it a bit cooler if it’s a hot summer day in an Australian city, or they can make it a bit more humid if it’s a dry inland city. On the local scale - that is, in particular areas within the city - trees can make the local area more shady, cooler, more humid and much less windy. In fact trees and planting of various kinds can be used to make city streets actually less dangerous in particular areas. How do trees do all that, you ask? Q32 Q33 Q34 Q35

　　Well, the main difference between a tree and a building is a tree has got an internal mechanism to keep the temperature regulated. It evaporates water through its leaves and that means that the temperature of the leaves is never very far from our own body temperature. The temperature of a building surface on a hot sunny day can easily be twenty degrees more than our temperature. Trees, on the other hand, remain cooler than buildings because they sweat. This means that they can humidify the air and cool it - a property which can be exploited to improve the local climate. Q36

　　Trees can also help break the force of winds. The reason that high buildings make it windier at ground level is that, as the wind goes higher and higher, it goes faster and faster. When the wind hits the building, it has to go somewhere. Some of it goes over the top and some goes around the sides of the building, forcing those high level winds down to ground level. That doesn’t happen when you have trees. Trees filter the wind and considerably reduce it. preventing those very large strong gusts that you so often find around tall buildings. Q37 Q38

　　Another problem in built-up areas is that traffic noise is intensified by tall buildings. By planting a belt of trees at the side of the road, you can make things a little quieter, but much of the vehicle noise still goes through the trees. Trees can also help reduce the amount of noise in the surroundings, although the effect is not as large as people like to think. Low- frequency noise, in particular, just goes through the trees as though they aren’t there. Q39

　　Although trees can significantly improve the local climate, they do however take up a lot of space. There are root systems to consider and branches blocking windows and so on. It may therefore be difficult to fit trees into the local landscape. There is not a great deal you can do if you have what we call a street canyon - a whole set of high-rises enclosed in a narrow street. Trees need water to grow. They also need some sunlight to grow and you need room to put them. If you have the chance of knocking buildings down and replacing them, then suddenly you can start looking at different ways to design the streets and to introduce... (fade out) Q40

**第三讲**

剑四第二套题

**SECTION 1 Questions 1-10**

**Questions 1-5**

　　Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

　　Example

　　How long has Sally been waiting?

　　A five minutes

　　B twenty minutes

　　C thirty minutes

　　1 What does Peter want to drink?

　　A tea

　　B coffee

　　C a cold drink

　　2 What caused Peter problems at the bank?

　　A The exchange rate was down.

　　B He was late.

　　C The computers weren’t working.

　　3 Who did Peter talk to at the bank?

　　A an old friend

　　B an American man

　　C a German man

　　4 Henry gave Peter a map of

　　A the city.

　　B the bus routes.

　　C the train system.

　　5 What do Peter and Sally decide to order?

　　A food and drinks

　　B just food

　　C just drinks

**Questions 6-8**

　　Complete the notes below using words from the box.

|  |
| --- |
| Art Gallery  Cathedral  Castle  Gardens  Markets |

　　Tourist attractions open all day: 6 ………… and Gardens

　　Tourist attractions NOT open on Mondays: 7 ………… and Castle

　　Tourist attractions which have free entry: 8 ………… and Markets

**Questions 9 and 10**

　　Complete the sentences below.

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

　　9 The first place Peter and Sally will visit is the …………

　　10 At the Cathedral, Peter really wants to …………

**SECTION 2 Questions 11-20**

**Questions 11-20**

　　Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

　　11 The Counselling Service may contact tutors if

　　A they are too slow in marking assignments.

　　B they give students a lot of work.

　　C they don’t inform students about their progress.

　　12 Stress may be caused by

　　A new teachers.

　　B time pressure.

　　C unfamiliar subject matter.

　　13 International students may find stress difficult to handle because

　　A they lack support from family and friends.

　　B they don’t have time to make new friends.

　　C they find it difficult to socialise.

　　14 A personal crisis may be caused by

　　A studying for too long overseas.

　　B business problems in the student’s own country.

　　C disruptions to personal relationships.

　　15 Students may lose self-esteem if

　　A they have to change courses.

　　B they don’t complete a course.

　　C their family puts too much pressure on them.

　　16 Students should consult Glenda Roberts if

　　A their general health is poor.

　　B their diet is too strict.

　　C they can’t eat the local food.

　　17 Students in financial difficulties can receive

　　A assistance to buy books.

　　B a loan to pay their course fees.

　　C a no-interest loan to cover study expenses.

　　18 Loans are also available to students who

　　A can’t pay their rent.

　　B need to buy furniture.

　　C can’t cover their living expenses.

　　19 The number of students counselled by the service last year was

　　A 214.

　　B 240.

　　C 2,600.

　　20 The speaker thinks the Counselling Service

　　A has been effective in spite of staff shortages.

　　B is under-used by students.

　　C has suffered badly because of staff cuts.

**讲解：**

**1, 同义词CHILLED=COLD**

**2，DOWN=WERE NOT WORKING**

**3， NY=AM同义词，GERMANY TOMORROW迷惑信息**

**4 ROUTES=SYSTEM**

**5，常识原则NOSH**

**6-8， 选词填空题：**

**1）读题不读选项2）简写答案3）非正常顺序的题号/迷惑信息**

**9， 信息密集**

**10，多重答案/只写一个**

**选择题**

1. **扫描题干，划核心词**
2. **听时综合扫描选项**
3. **听时注意：所听即所得（核心词）/顺序原则（核心词）/生词原则（机经）**
4. **检查时注意：同义相斥（相似=错）/相反、关选项（相反的一个对）/常识原则（感觉）**

**Ex: What is Fiona’s opinion on Martin’s tutorial topic?**

**A inappropriate**

**B dull**

**C fascinating**

**D interesting**

**How does Mark feel teaching this class?**

**A boring**

**B depressing**

**C tiring**

**D stimulating**

**Linda got an extension to**

**Afinish her assignment**

**B study**

**C do more research**

**D go on holiday**

**11，同义词定位CHASE UP= CONTACT**

**12，CREEP UP ON YOU=STRESS**

**www.Imdb.com**

**13，信息密集/同义相斥**

**14，常识原则CHAPLAIN**

**15，常识原则**

**16，信息前置/所听即所得tertiary**

**17//18，思维方式/所听即所得**

**19，相反选项**

**20，常识原则/积极乐观**

**听力原文**

**SECTION 1**

　　SALLY: Oh, Peter, there you are. You’ve been ages. What kept you so long?

　　PETER: I’m sorry I’m so late, Sally. Have you been waiting long?

　　SALLY: Oh, half an hour. But it doesn’t matter. I’ve had a coffee and I’ve been reading this guidebook for tourists. Sit down. You look very hot and tired. What would you like to drink? Example

　　PETER: I’d love a really chilled mineral water or something. Will you have another coffee? Q1

　　SALLY: Yes, I will. The waitress will be back in a moment. Why were you so late? Did something happen?

　　PETER: Yes. You know I went to the bank to cash some travellers cheques? Well, the exchange rate was looking healthy, but when I went to the teller, they told me the computer system was temporarily down, so they couldn’t do any transactions. They said the problem would be fixed in a few minutes, so I waited. And then I started talking to another guy in the bank, and I forgot the time. Q2

　　SALLY: Oh, really? Someone you met in the bank? Does he work there?

　　PETER: NO, he was a tourist, from New York. His name’s Henry, and he’s been here for a week, but he’s moving on to Germany tomorrow. He’s an architect, and he’s spending four weeks travelling around Europe. Q3

　　SALLY: Just like us!

　　PETER: Yeah, just like us. He told me the names of some places where we should eat. Great food, and not too expensive, he said. Oh, and he also gave me this map of the bus system. He said he didn’t need it any more. Q4

　　SALLY: That’s useful. Pity he’s moving on tomorrow. Ah, here’s the waitress. Let’s order.

　　Do you want anything to eat, or shall we just have a drink?

　　PETER: Well, I’m hungry, and we’ve got a lot of sightseeing to do, so let’s just have a snack and a drink. Q5

　　SALLY: Sounds good to me!

　　PETER: Well, let’s decide what we’ll see today. I guess the best place to start is the Cathedral, and then the Castle. What are the opening times for those two?

　　SALLY: Well, according to this guidebook, the Cathedral is only open from nine-thirty in the morning until midday. No, hang on. That’s the Cathedral Museum. The Cathedral itself is open morning and afternoon. The Castle is just open from one to five, so we can’t go there until after lunch. I really want to spend some time in the Art Gallery, because they’ve got this wonderful painting by Rembrandt that I’ve always wanted to see. Q6

　　PETER: What else should we see?

　　SALLY: Well, the guidebook says the Botanical Gardens are worth spending some time in, and they’re open all day, from eight to six, so we can go there any time. I’d like to go to the Markets near the river too, but... oh... no, wait, that’s only in the mornings, too.

　　PETER: AS well as today and tomorrow, we can see some other places on Monday, you know. But I don’t think the Markets will be open then; they only open on Thursdays, so we’ve missed them for this week. Maybe we should go to the Cathedral today because it’s Sunday tomorrow, and even though it’s open every day it might be more difficult to get in tomorrow because of the church services. Q7

　　SALLY: That’s true, but the Art Gallery isn’t open on Sundays at all, so we’ll have to go there today. The Castle’s open every day except Mondays, so we’re OK there, and the Gardens of course only close at night.

　　PETER: Are all these places free or do we have to pay to go in? What does the guidebook say?

　　SALLY: I think there’s a charge for all of them except the Botanical Gardens. Oh, and the Markets, of course you don’t pay to go in. Q8

　　PETER: OK, well, it looks like our plan is this: we’ll go to see the painting you like first, the Rembrandt, then have lunch and go on to the Castle after that, and then the Cathedral. Q9

　　SALLY: OK. It says here that the roof of the Cathedral is really beautiful.

　　PETER: IS that right? What I really want to do at the Cathedral is climb the tower. The view is supposed to be spectacular. Q10

　　SALLY: OK, well, that’ll be more than enough for today. Then, tomorrow, let’s go to the Botanical Gardens and have a picnic. I want to sit by the river and watch the swans. This city’s famous for them.

**SECTION 2**

　　So the counselling services we offer deal with any problems arising from your studies, or in your life outside the university. Let’s take academic counselling. If you’re confused about subjects or how to combine them in your degree, then we can advise you and discuss the career you are aiming for, so that you can see it all in context. We can also chase up your tutor if you’re not getting proper feedback on how you are getting on in your subject. Q11

　　Besides help with academic problems, you may also need personal counselling: if you think you’re already under stress, well, just wait till classes begin next week. You’ll have to start adjusting to teaching and learning methods that may be unfamiliar to you, as well as the mounting pressure as the deadline for that first assignment creeps up on you. And of course, you have to cope with all this without your usual social network - you know, the social contacts. family and friends you could normally rely on for help. All of this causes anxiety. Studying overseas can trigger a personal crisis - you may have left a lot of what you might call ‘unfinished business’ back in your own country, or you may have interrupted personal relationships or even sometimes have broken them off to come overseas, and so the student often feels lonely, unhappy, unmotivated and unable to concentrate on studying. Or there may be other things bothering you. Our resident chaplain can offer you spiritual guidance if that’s what you want, or we can put you in touch with community groups that can provide you with social contacts and friendship. Q12 Q13 Q14

　　What about exam stress? It affects nearly everyone to some extent, but especially overseas students like yourselves. There may be a huge amount of family pressure on you to succeed, and if you fail a subject or drop out of a course because it’s too difficult then your self-esteem can suffer. But it’s not the end of the world if you don’t pass an exam - I had to resit First Year Anthropology, so I can certainly offer you a sympathetic ear! Anyway, exam failure can lead to worrying changes in the way you normally behave. You may also be off your food, or you may have dietary problems because the local food is not to your liking and upsets you, and this can affect your health and studies. Glenda Roberts is our dietician in the Health Service and we can put you on to her. Q15 Q16

　　And we all have money problems, don’t we? But remember, full-time students can get a low-interest loan of up to six hundred dollars to buy books and for similar study-related expenses. That’s right, and you can get double that amount if you can’t afford an item of equipment you need for your course - a musical instrument, for example. And it doesn’t stop there. When you move into a flat, starting-up expenses, including furniture for it, can be covered by a loan through the Welfare Service - see Jill Freeman for details. Q17 Q18

　　Can we help you? Well, last academic year, in spite of staff cuts, we counselled two hundred and forty international students for a total of twenty-six hundred hours counselling, and, finally we won all but just one of the twelve appeals that we launched on behalf of students. Not too bad for an understaffed service, don’t you think? That’s all from me. Thank you. Q19 Q20

**第四讲**

**练习：剑四第二套题**

**SECTION 3 Questions 21-30**

　　Questions 21-24

　　Complete the notes below.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **DETAILS OF ASSIGNMENT**  　　Part 1 Essay  　　Title: ‘Assess the two main methods of 21 ………… in social science research’  　　Number of words: 22 …………  　　Part 2 Small-scale study  　　Choose one method.  　　Gather data from at least 23 ………… subjects.  　　Part 3 Report on study  　　Number of words: 24 ………… |

**Questions 25 and 26**

　　Choose **TWO** letters A-E.

　　What **TWO** disadvantages of the questionnaire form of data collection do the students discuss?

　　A The data is sometimes invalid.

　　B Too few people may respond.

　　C It is less likely to reveal the unexpected.

　　D It can only be used with literate populations.

　　E There is a delay between the distribution and return of questionnaires.

**Questions 27-30**

　　Complete the table below.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AUTHOR** | **TITLE** | **PUBLISHER** | **YEAR OF PUBLICATION** |
| 27…… | ‘Sample Surveys in Social Science Research’ |  |  |
| Bell | 28…… | 29…… |  |
| Wilson | ‘Interviews That Work’ | Oxford  University  Press | 30…… |

**SECTION 4 Questions 31-40**

**Questions 31 and 32**

　　Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

　　31 Corporate crime is generally committed

　　A against individuals.

　　B by groups.

　　C for companies.

　　32 Corporate crime does NOT include

　　A employees stealing from their company.

　　B unintentional crime by employees.

　　C fraud resulting from company policy.

**Questions 33-38**

　　Complete the notes below.

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

|  |
| --- |
| Corporate crime has been ignored by:  　　a) the 33 ………… e.g. films  　　b) 34 …………  　　Reasons:  　　a) often more complex, and needing 35 …………  　　b) less human interest than conventional crime  　　c) victims often 36 …………  　　Effects:  　　a) Economic costs  　　● may appear unimportant to 37 …………  　　● can make large 38 ………… for company  　　● cause more losses to individuals than conventional crimes  　　b) Social costs  　　● make people lose trust in business world  　　● affect poorer people most |

**Questions 39 and 40**

　　Choose **TWO** letters A-F.

　　The oil tanker explosion was an example of a crime which

　　A was no-one’s fault.

　　B was not a corporate crime.

　　C was intentional.

　　D was caused by indifference.

　　E had tragic results.

　　F made a large profit for the company.

**讲解：**

**21//24，信息密集（21同义词WAYS=METHODS）重复信息/语音**

**25//26，同义词（DRAWBACK= DISADVANTAGE）RESPOND RATE/否定词/LOW/FEW/ LIMITED/LESS**

**27，先单词后字母**

**28//29，信息密集**

**30，语音1988/不放弃，不抛弃**

**SECTION4**

**PREOCCUPATION出神，全神贯注的事情**

**31，重复信息=重要RATHER THAN**

**32，派生词/否定词EMBEZZLEMENT盗用，侵吞；FRAUD欺诈，欺骗**

**33//34，信息密集/重复信息**

**35，同义词NEEDING= WITHOUT= WANTING=LACK OF**

**36，预测：词性/重复**

**37//38，信息超密集/同义词定位**

**UNIMPORTANT=INSIGNIFICANT**

**LARGE=MASSIVE**

**UNDERMINE挖墙脚**

**39//40，信息超密集/常识原则**

**People are what they see and ask why, I dream those never were and ask why not.**

**Know something of everything and know everything of something.**

We are frequentaly？？ confronted with the statement about the alarming rate of the development of modern technology. Some pepole？？？？？ Hold？？？ that the widespread use of modern technology has play？ an important role in people’s daily life, which makes their life more better？？？？？？. In my opinion,although there are some points in both sides, it is obvious that compared with drawback, the rise of modern technology can brings？？？？ people a lot of benefits.

In recent years, from my point of view,it seems that the living standard of human society has been substantially improved,which has been posed by increased the development of modern technology. One of the main function of modern technology is uesful to promote effeciency of working. It provides some handy tools for people from world to live better life. For instance, with the advent of modern vehicle in people’s life, it reduces much time for human to finish their daily routine. Meanwile, the popularity of computerisation instead of some of people’s works, which makes them have much time to cope with others. Apart from people’s working, technology gives some ways about recreational activities for modern people to relax themselves in their leisure time. For example,comupter game internet browsing digital photography and so on. It meets higher demand on standards of living by people.

From what has been discussed, one understands that the technology has tremendous impacts on people’s daily live for a long time. With the rise of modern technology , it gives people more convenient life.

**听力原文**

**SECTION 3**

　　ROSA: Oh, there you are, good. Sorry I’m a bit late - there was a long queue. So, have you worked out how to deal with this assignment then?

　　MICK: Not yet, we’ve only been here a couple of minutes ourselves.

　　ROSA: Can you just remind me what the task is exactly?

　　PETE: Well, there are two, no, three, parts to it: first, we’ve got to write an essay about ways of collecting data. Then...

　　ROSA: What’s the title of the essay exactly?

　　MICK: I’ve got it here: Assess the two main methods of collecting data in social science research’. Q21

　　ROSA: And how much do we need to write?

　　MICK: Fifteen hundred words. That’s for the essay. Then, for the second part of the assignment, we have to choose one method of data collection, and ‘carry out a small-scale study, making appropriate use of the method chosen to gather data from at least five subjects’. Q22 Q23

　　ROSA: And then we have to write a report on the study?

　　PETE: That’s right, of three to four thousand words. Q24

　　ROSA: Did you get as far as discussing which form of data collection we should go for -questionnaire or interview, isn’t it?

　　MICK: Yeah, I think we should use a questionnaire. It’ll be so much less time-consuming than organising interviews, I reckon. Once we’ve agreed on the wording of it, we only have to send it out and wait for the responses.

　　ROSA: Yes, I think it probably would be quicker. But what did that article he gave us last week say about the quality of data from questionnaires?

　　MICK: I’m pretty sure it recommended questionnaires as a source of ‘highly reliable data’. As long as you design the questionnaire properly in the first place, the data will be fine.

　　ROSA: No, I’m sure it talked about drawbacks as well, didn’t it? Something about the response rate and the problems you get if it’s too low. Q25

　　MCK: Yeah, but we only need data from five subjects anyway.

　　ROSA: I suppose SO. Another drawback I remember it mentioned was that questionnaire data tends not to reveal anything unexpected, because it is limited to the questions fixed in advance by the researcher. Q26

　　MICK: Come on, Rosa. This is only a practice. It’s not meant to be real research, is it?

　　ROSA: Well, I’m not sure about that.

　　ROSA: Maybe I’d better go through the article again, just to be sure. Can you remember what it was called?

　　MICK: ‘Sample Surveys in Social Science Research’, I think. By Mehta. Q27

　　ROSA: M-E-H-T-A ?

　　MICK: Yeah. And he also recommended a more recent book, called ‘Survey Research’, by Bell, I think. It’s in that series published by London University. Q28 Q29

　　PETE: And if we tried to use interviews instead, I saw a book in the departmental library that’ll be helpful: it’s called ‘Interviews That Work’, by Wilson, published in Oxford in nineteen eighty-eight. Q30

　　ROSA: Right. I’ve got a tutorial now. Can we meet up again later this week? What about Friday morning?

　　PETE: Suits me. Eleven o’clock?

　　ROSA: Fine.

　　MICK: Before Friday, I think we should all look through the reading list.

**SECTION 4**

　　So far, in these lectures, we’ve been looking at crimes like robbery and murder - both from a historical viewpoint and also in contemporary society - and we’ve seen that the preoccupation in Western society with crime and with lawlessness is part of a long and continuous tradition, rather than something which is new and unique to modern society.

　　But over the past seventy years or so, there has been a massive increase in one type of crime, which is what’s known as ‘corporate crime’. Corporate crime is crime which, as the name suggests, is connected with companies, with business organisations. It includes illegal acts of either individuals or a group within the company, but what is important is that these acts are normally in accordance with the goals of the company - they’re for the good of the company rather than the individual. It’s been defined as, quote, ‘crime which is committed for the corporate organisation’ - the company - ‘not against it’, unquote. Q31

　　So crimes like theft by employees - things like embezzlement or fraud against one’s actual employer are excluded according to this definition. The employees may be involved but they’re acting in the first place for the company - they may not even realise they’re committing a crime or they may realise but they feel it’s excusable because it’s policy, or because otherwise they may lose their jobs. So here, really, we’re talking about the links between power and crime. Q32

　　Now, this is one area that much less is generally known about than conventional or traditional crime. It has been relatively ignored by the mass media - for example, it tends to be under-reported in comparison with conventional crime in news broadcasts, and in crime serials and films and so on - they very rarely deal with corporate crime. And it also tends to be ignored in academic circles - there’s been far more research on conventional crime and far more data is available. Q33 Q34

　　There are several reasons for this lack of interest in corporate crime, compared with other types of crime. It’s often very complex, whereas with conventional crime nt’s usually possible to follow what’s going on without specialist knowledge. As well as this, whereas conventional crime usually has a lot of human interest, corporate crime often has much less. The third reason, and possibly the most significant one, is that very often the victims are unaware - they think their misfortune is an accident or that it’s the fault of no-one in particular. They’re unaware that they’ve been victims of a crime. Q35 Q36

　　So, when we look at the effects of corporate crime we may find it’s very difficult to assess the costs. But these costs can be very considerable in both their economic and social aspects.

　　Let’s look at the economic costs first. For example, if a company is producing fruit juice and it dilutes its product so that it’s just a little below the concentration it should be, many millions of people may be paying a small amount extra for their carton of orange juice. Now small amounts like this may seem insignificant for individual customers - too small to worry about - but for the company this deception might result in massive illegal profit. However, all studies of corporate crime agree that the individuals are in fact deprived of far more money by such crime than they are by conventional crime like robbery and theft. Q37 Q38

　　In addition to this, we have to consider the social costs of corporate crime and these are again very difficult to assess, but they are considerable. They’re important because they can undermine the faith of the public in the business world and also, more importantly, because the main group of people they affect are, in fact, not the richer sections of society but the poorer - so here companies are robbing the poor to benefit the rich.

　　There are two more points to do with corporate crime that I’d like to illustrate with reference to a specific event which occurred several years ago. This was an explosion of a large oil tanker which caused the loss of more than fifty lives of the crew. It was an explosion which never should have happened and a subsequent inquiry laid the blame not on anyone who had actually been on the tanker at the time, but on the owners of the tanker. They had deliberately decided not to carry out necessary repair work on the tanker as it was due to be sold, and it was this lack of repair work which was directly responsible for the explosion.

　　Now this illustrates two points to do with corporate crime. First of all, that it does not have to be intentional. The owners of the tanker certainly did not intend it to explode. But very serious consequences can result from people or organisations not considering the possible results of their actions seriously enough. The main crime here was indifference to the human results rather than actual intention to harm anyone. but that didn’t make the results any less tragic. Q39 & Q40

　　And this leads me to my second point - that corporate crime can have very severe consequences. It’s not just a matter of companies making bigger profits than they should do, but of events which may affect the lives of innocent people, and yet very often companies, because they say they didn’t intend to harm anyone, can avoid taking responsibility for the results of their actions. And that has been a very dangerous loophole in the law.

　　A further example of corporate crime was... (fade out)

**练习：剑四第三套**

**SECTION 1 Questions 1-10**

**Questions 1-4**

　　Complete the form below.

　　Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** for each answer

|  |
| --- |
| **Accommodation Request Form**  　　Example Answer  　　Name: Sara Lim…………  　　Age: 23  　　Length of time in Australia:  　　Present address: Flat 1, 539, 2………… Road Canterbury 2036  　　Present course: 3 ………… English  　　Accommodation required from: 4………… 7th September |

**难点：1、信息修正（注意否定词、转折词和表示修改的词）表示否定的词：no, not及所有带有否定前缀的词；表示转折的词：but, however, on the other hand, whereas, of course等；表示修改的词：change, amendment等。**

**2、速度陷阱（速度练习、预测练习）3、计算问题（加减计算、单位计算和时间计算）**

**加减计算 30th May to 5th June-2=5**

**2.5million ×0.75=2.25million**

**单位计算：fortnight, decade, dozen, score.**

**时间计算：60进位**

**4、地名的拼写 常见地名：Ottawa, Vancouver, Montréal, Calgary, Toronto; Canberra, Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Adelaide; London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh; Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles (L. A.), Phoenix.**

**建议熟记英、美、澳、加、新（新西兰）五国大城市的名称。**

**常用词：North Road, Beanham Street, Fountain Boulevard, Spring Court, Upland Road. 看机经。**

**1. Length of time in Australia: 1.5y2. Forest Road/Forrest Road3. Academic English4. Thursday**

**Questions 5-7**

　　Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

　　5 Sara requires a

　　A single room.

　　B twin room.

　　C triple room.

　　6 She would prefer to live with a

　　A family.

　　B single person.

　　C couple.

　　7 She would like to live in a

　　A flat.

　　B house.

　　C studio apartment.

**Questions 8-10**

　　Complete the sentences below.

　　Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** for each answer.

8 The ………… will be $320.

Answer: deposit 押金；存钱$500 deposit/ 20% depositwithdraw 取钱overdraw 透支

9 She needs to pay the rent by cash or cheque on a ………… basis.

Answer: monthlymounthly, weekly, daily, seasonly, yearly, annually, biannually, biennially.

10 She needs to pay her part of the ………… bill.

Answer: phonegas/water/Hydro billhonour system

**讲解：**

**Section 1**

**1,单位换算YEAR/MONTH/WEEK/ FORTNIGHT/DECADE/DOZEN/SCORE**

**2，无拼写地名/吞音**

**Regent’s park/ Biggins St**

**3，预测/迷惑信息**

**4，预测**

**5，SHARE/TWIN**

**6，SINGLE/ALONE**

**7，重复信息**

**8，DEPOSIT的两种可能／premium**

**9，MONTHLY/WEEKLY/DAILY/ SEASONLY/YEARLY/ANNUALLY/BIANNUALLY/ biennially**

**10，HONOUR SYSTEM Hydro-bill**

听力原文

**SECTION 1**

　　LYNDA: Sara, I’ve heard that you want to move into a homestay family. Is that correct?

　　SARA: Yes, that’s right. I’ve been staying with my aunt and now my cousin is arriving from Singapore and my aunt needs the room for him.

　　LYNDA: Oh, that’s bad luck. Well, I’ll need to get some particulars first. Sara, what’s your full name?

　　SARA: Sara Lim, and that’s Sara without the ‘h’ at the end. Example

　　LYNDA: Mmm. How old are you, Sara?

　　SARA: Twenty-three, only just. It was my birthday on the twenty-first of August.

　　LYNDA: Happy birthday for yesterday. How long have you been in Australia?

　　SARA: A year in Adelaide and six months in Sydney. I prefer Sydney, I’ve got more friends here. Q1

　　LYNDA: What’s your address at your aunt’s house?

　　SARA: Flat one, five three nine Forest Road, Canterbury. And the post code is two, o, three, six. Q2

　　LYNDA: OK. What are you studying now?

　　SARA: I was studying General English in Adelaide and now I’m doing Academic English, because I’m trying to get into Medicine next year. Q3

　　LYNDA: That sounds good, but it’ll take you a long time. When would you like to move out from your aunt’s?

　　SARA: My cousin arrives on Friday morning, so I’d better be out on Thursday. Q4

　　LYNDA: What, the seventh of September?

　　SARA: Yes, that’s right.

　　LYNDA: That doesn’t leave us much time. Right, OK. I need to know what kind of accommodation you’d like, so I can get you something suitable.

　　SARA: Can I share a room with someone else? I’ve been alone in my room at my aunt’s and I’ve always shared with my sister and I like that. Q5

　　LYNDA: Yes, fine. That’ll save you money too. Would you like to live with a family or do you think that a single person would be better for you? I have lots of very nice single people on my books. Q6

　　SARA: DO you have any women living alone, retired women?

　　LYNDA: Yes, I have quite a few whose children have grown up and left home. In fact, I have some really lovely retired ladies, living by themselves, who just love the company of students. Most of them live in flats, but that’s not a problem for you, is it? Q7

　　SARA: Not at all. I’m used to that. My aunt lives in a flat too, remember. I’m not used to a big house with a garden, swimming pool, pets and all that.

　　LYNDA: OK, fine. I know quite a bit about what you want now. I should let you know that your rent will be a hundred and sixty dollars per week. You’ll have to pay me three hundred and twenty dollars as a deposit before you move in. The deposit is as insurance, in case you break something. You’ll need to pay monthly to me, by cash or cheque, I don’t mind. You don’t need to pay for gas, electricity or water, but you will need to pay your proportion of the phone bill. Most families do that on an honour system, but you’ll have to wait and see. Q8 Q9 Q10

　　SARA: Mmm.

　　LYNDA: Have you got any more questions for me?

　　SARA: When will you know where I can go?

　　LYNDA: I’ll work on it now, so come and see me tomorrow and I should have some news for you then.

　　SARA: Thanks a lot.

　　IYNDA: Goodbye. See you tomorrow - after lunch would be better for me.

　　SARA: OK, see you then. Bye.

**第五讲**

**练习：剑四第三套**

**SECTION 2 Questions 11-20**

**Questions 11-14**

　　Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

　　11 When is this year’s festival being held?

　　A 1-13 January

　　B 5-17 January

　　C 25-31 January

　　12 What will the reviewer concentrate on today?

　　A theatre

　　B dance

　　C exhibitions

　　13 How many circuses are there in the festival?

　　A one

　　B two

　　C several

　　14 Where does Circus Romano perform?

　　A in a theatre

　　B in a tent

　　C in a stadium

**Questions 15-20**

　　Complete the notes below.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Where** | **Type of performance** | **Highlights** | **Type of audience** |
| **Circus**  **Romano** |  | Clowns and acrobats | Music and  15 ………… | 16 ………… |
| **Circus**  **Electrica** | 17 ………… | Dancers and magicians | Aerial displays | 18 ………… |
| **Mekong**  **Water**  **Puppets** | 19 ………… | Puppets | Seeing the puppeteers at the end | 20 ………… |

**SECTION 3 Questions 21-30**

**Questions 21-25**

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

　　21 The man wants information on courses for

　　A people going back to college.

　　B postgraduate students.

　　C business executives.

　　22 The ‘Study for Success' seminar lasts for

　　A one day.

　　B two days.

　　C three days.

　　23 In the seminar the work on writing aims to improve

　　A confidence.

　　B speed.

　　C clarity.

　　24 Reading sessions help students to read

　　A analytically.

　　B as fast as possible.

　　C thoroughly.

　　25 The seminar tries to

　　A prepare learners physically.

　　B encourage interest in learning.

　　C develop literacy skills.

**Questions 26-30**

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

　　26 A key component of the course is learning how to

　　A use time effectively.

　　B stay healthy.

　　C select appropriate materials.

　　27 Students who want to do the ‘Study for Success’ seminar should

　　A register with the Faculty Office.

　　B contact their Course Convenor.

　　C reserve a place in advance.

　　28 The ‘Learning Skills for University Study’ course takes place on

　　A Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

　　B Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

　　C Monday, Thursday and Friday.

　　29 A feature of this course is

　　A a physical training component.

　　B advice on coping with stress.

　　C a detailed weekly planner.

　　30 The man chooses the ‘Study for Success' seminar because

　　A he is over forty.

　　B he wants to start at the beginning.

　　C he seeks to revise his skills.

**SECTION 4 Questions 31-40**

**Questions 31 and 32**

　　Complete the notes below.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **New Union Building**  Procedures to establish student opinion:  ● students were asked to give written suggestions on the building's design  ● these points informed the design of a 31 …………  (there were 32 ………… respondents)  ● results collated and report produced by Union Committee |

**Questions 33-37**

　　Complete the table below.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CHOICE OF SITE** | | | |
|  | **Site One** | **Site Two** | **Site Three** |
| **Location** | City centre near Faculty of  33 ………… | Outskirts near park | Out of town near the  34 …………………… |
| **Advantages and / or disadvantages** | Problems with  35 …………  and  ………… | Close to  36 ………… | Access to living quarters. Larger site, so more  37 ………… |

**Question 38**

　　Choose **TWO** letters **A-G.**

　　Which **TWO** facilities did the students request in the new Union building?

**A**  a library

**B**  a games room

**C**  a student health centre

**D**  a mini fitness centre

**E**  a large swimming pool

**F**  a travel agency

**G**  a lecture theatre

**Question 39**

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

　　Which argument was used **AGAINST** having a drama theatre?

**A** It would be expensive and no students would use it.

**B** It would be a poor use of resources because only a minority would use it.

**C** It could not accommodate large productions of plays.

**Question 40**

　　Choose **TWO** letters **A-E**.

　　Which **TWO** security measures have been requested?

**A**  closed-circuit TV

**B**  show Union Card on entering the building

**C**  show Union Card when asked

**D**  spot searches of bags

**E**  permanent Security Office on site

**讲解：**

**11，迷惑信息**

**12，定位/派生词/theatrical**

**13，信息密集/迷惑信息/转折词/代词还原**

**14，词汇Marquee/本义/否定**

**15/16，信息密集**

**17，大写**

**17 Studio Theatre/Theatereg. meter/metre, neighbour/neighbor英美用词不同：garbage can= dustbin; shopping mall= shopping centre.尽量用原词，英美拼写尽量统一。**

**18，迷惑信息YOUNGPERFORMER**

**19，大写**

**20，顺序原则**

**湄公河 Mekong River流经国家：中国、缅甸、老挝、泰国、柬埔寨和越南。缅甸 Myanmar (Burma)老挝 Laos泰国 Tailand柬埔寨 Cambodia越南 Vietam**

**SECTION3**

**21，同义词**

**22，定位**

**23，派生词CLEAR/CLEARLY/ CLARITY**

**24，信息密集/常识原则**

**25，迷惑信息/常识原则**

**26，定位/词汇procrastination**

**27，同义词BOOK/RESERVE**

**28，CONSECUTIVE 连续，连贯（几天，几次）/CONTINUOUS连续不断的（电影，演出，飞行）/CONTINUAL不断，连续，频繁，反复的（牙疼，吵架）**

**29，COPE WITH**

**30，信息密集/同义词BASICS/ BEGINNING**

**SECTION4**

**31/32，信息超级密集/词汇**

**33-36，信息密集**

**37，答案写法/主词**

**38，迷惑信息**

**39，同义词ELITIST/MINORITY， WASTE/POOR USE**

**40，相反选项/常识原则**

听力原文

**SECTION 2**

　　GEOFFREY: Good evening, and in this week’s edition of ‘Focus on the Arts’, Jane Hemmington is going to fill us in on what’s in store for us at this year’s Summer Festival. Over to you, Jane.

　　JANE: Thank you, Geoffrey. This year, the Summer Festival is the biggest we’ve ever seen, so there should be something for everybody. This is the third year they’ve run it and the timing’s slightly different: for the last couple of years it’s been around the fifth to seventeenth, but this year they wanted to allow everyone enough time to recover from the first of January celebrations and they’ve put it at the end of the month. Q11

　　The programme has sensational theatre, dance and also a large number of art exhibitions, but the thing the Festival is most famous for is its great street music. For today’s report though, Geoffrey, I’m looking at some of the theatrical events that you might like to see; in particular, at this year’s theme - circuses. Q12

　　I’m going to tell you about two circus performances, but there are plenty of others in the programme. I’ve chosen these because they represent distinct movements within circus performance. The first is the Circus Romano from Italy. As this is a travelling circus, it follows a long tradition by performing in a marquee - which is really like a canvas portable building, usually put up in a green space or car park, rather than in a theatre or stadium. Q13 Q14

　　In spite of this, Circus Romano isn’t at all like the traditional circuses I grew up with. There are no animals -just very talented clowning and acrobatic routines. The show has a lot of very funny moments, especially at the beginning, but the best part is the music and lighting. They’re magical. At forty-five dollars it’s very expensive anyway - it’s really for adult tastes. In fact, much of it would be wasted on children - so I suggest you leave them at home. Q15 Q16

　　The second circus performance is Circus Electrica at the Studio Theatre. The purists are suggesting that this isn’t a circus at all. It’s a showcase for skills in dance and magic, rather than the usual ones you expect in a circus. With only six performers it’s a small production, which suits the venue well -the Studio only seats about two hundred people. For my money it’s the aerial displays which are outstanding as well as the magical tricks - features which are missing from Circus Romano. An interesting feature of the show is that the performers are so young - the youngest is only fourteen. But it’s still well worth seeing: a good one for the whole family. Q17 Q18

　　And finally, as it’s summer, you may wish to see some of the Festival performances that are being presented outdoors. Like the famous Mekong Water Puppet Troupe, performing in the City Gardens this week. Now, water puppetry is amazing! It’s large puppets on long sticks, controlled by puppeteers standing waist deep in the lake. The puppets do comedy routines and there is some terrific formation dancing. This is a fantastic show and the best moment comes at the end - seeing the puppeteers. When the troupe walks up out of the water, you get this amazing feeling. It’s really hard to believe that what you’ve been watching is lifeless wood and cloth. As an adult, I had a great time, but I did note that other older people in the audience weren’t quite as taken with it as I was. It’s a must for young children though, and that’s the audience it’s really aimed at. Q19 Q20

　　Well, that’s all I’ve time for today, but I’ll be back next week with more news of what’s worth seeing and what it’s best to miss.

**SECTION 3**

　　OFFICER: Hello. Er, I’m Dawn Matthews.

　　STUDENT: Yes, hello. I’ve been referred to you because I’m enquiring about the refresher courses that you run. I’d like to find out a bit more about them.

　　OFFICER:OK. Well, we run quite a few different short courses for students who are either returning to study or studying part-time. Um, tell me about your situation. Q21

　　STUDENT: Well, I think that I really need some help in preparing for the coming semester, especially to build up my confidence a bit and help me study effectively because, you see, I’ve been out in the work-force for nearly twelve years now, so it really is a long time since I was last a student.

　　OFFICER: Yes, it can seem like a long time, can’t it? Um, well, let me start by telling you what courses we have that might suit you. Are you an undergraduate or a postgraduate? Arts or Sciences?

　　STUDENT: Undergraduate, and I’m in the Business faculty.

　　OFFICER: Right then. First of all, there’s our intensive ‘Study for Success’ seminar on the first and second of February. It’s aimed at students like you who are uncertain about what to expect at college, and looks at a fairly wide range of approaches to university learning, to motivate you to begin your study and build on your own learning strategies. Q22

　　STUDENT: Mm, that sounds good. What are some of the strategies that are presented?

　　OFFICER: Well, we try to cover all aspects of study. Some of the strategies in writing, for example, would be improving your planning for writing, organising your thinking and building some techniques to help you write more clearly. With reading, there’ll be sessions aimed at getting into the habit of analysing material as you read it, and tips to help you record and remember what you have read. It really is very important to begin reading confidently right from the beginning. Q23 Q24

　　STUDENT: Mm.

　　OFFICER: There’s also advice on how to get the most from your lectures and practice in

　　giving confident presentations, as well as how to prepare for exams.

　　STUDENT: What about the motivational side of things?

　　OFFICER: Ah. Well, there’s a range of motivational exercises that we do to help the students feel positive and enthusiastic about their study. The process of learning and exploring a subject can lead to a whole new way of looking at the world, and the study skills and techniques that you build up can be applied in all sorts of different ways. Q25

　　STUDENT: Actually, I... I’m very excited about the whole thing of taking up studying again but, you know, I’m a little nervous about whether I’ll manage to get everything done. I suppose it’s the same for all mature students?

　　OFFICER: Of course it is. Two of the key components of the course are time management and overcoming procrastination. People discover that, once they learn to plan their days, all the work can be accomplished and there’ll still be time for leisure. Q26

　　STUDENT: IS there an enrolment fee?

　　OFFICER: Well, er, oh, just a minute, let’s see... Ah, the cost is thirty pounds, which includes all course materials and morning tea. You have to arrange your own lunch.

　　STUDENT: That wouldn’t be a problem. I already make sandwiches for my three kids and my wife and myself every day. I won’t have to change my routine.

　　OFFICER: No. Now, I need to tell you that this is a very popular course and it’s essential that you book well ahead of time. In fact, the Course Convenor tells me that there are only five places left. Q27

　　STUDENT: What other course might be good for me?

　　OFFICER: There is one other that you could benefit from. It’s simply called ‘Learning Skills for University Study’ and is on three consecutive mornings starting on a Monday, from nine to twelve, and costs twenty-five pounds. This is aimed at upgrading the study skills most school-leavers have and help them cope with the increased demands of university study. It focuses mainly on making students more responsible for their own success. Q28

　　STUDENT: What sort of things are covered in this course?

　　OFFICER: Well, basically it’s more advanced thinking, note-taking, reading and writing strategies, but also some input about stress management. Q29

　　STUDENT: I think I’d be better off starting from the basics and looking at all the strategies, don’t you? Q30

　　OFFICER: Yes, from what you’ve told me, I think that’s more in line with your situation.

　　STUDENT: Alright then, um, can I book a place on the ‘Study for Success’ seminar course now?

　　OFFICER: Yes. Let me just get out a registration form and take down your details.

**SECTION 4**

　　We’re very grateful that the Committee has agreed that a representative for the Students’ Union can present students’ suggestions about the design for the proposed new Union building. We appreciate that some of our ideas may not be feasible in the circumstances, but we do feel that it is important that the ultimate beneficiaries of the facilities should have some say in its design.

　　If I could start by briefly explaining what steps were taken to find out student opinion and how we have arrived at conclusions. Firstly, a meeting was held in the current Union for our SU Committee to explain the options. Then we invited all students to submit written suggestions for the design, placing cards in a suggestion box. These suggestions then provided the basis for the design of a questionnaire, which was completed by approximately two thousand of the College students over a period of three weeks. Finally, the SU Committee collated the results and drew up a report. If I can just hand around a copy of that report. This presentation is essentially a summary and discussion of the key points of this report. Q31, Q32

　　So, in broad terms, the consensus was as follows. Firstly, regarding the crucial matter of the site, we presented the three options that you have proposed. One: in the city centre, near the Faculty of Education: two: on the outskirts of the city, near the park, and three: out of town, near the halls of residence. We asked students to cite reasons for and against these sites and, and there was remarkable agreement on all three. Site One was unpopular because of traffic and parking problems. Site Two had a number of supporters, mainly because it was close to most lecture rooms. And Site Three, out of town, near the halls of residence, was clearly the most popular because of access from living quarters. It was clear that the Union was mainly to be used after lectures. It was also felt that the larger site would allow more room for a choice of facilities. Q33 Q34 Q35 Q36 Q37

　　Our second area of interest was obviously the facilities: there was minimal interest in having a library on the premises, but one option seemed to be a reading room instead -more useful. We would like the current table games room to be replaced with a small gym. And, if possible, a small swimming pool - not, of course, Olympic-sized! There was a large number of respondents in favour of a travel agent’s and insurance centre. We also request that there be the offices of the Student Counselling Centre, moving this from the Refectory. There was, however, much disagreement about whether to build a drama theatre. Just over forty per cent of the respondents were in favour, but a largish minority were strongly against it, claiming that it is elitist and a waste of funds. Essentially the jury is out on that. Q38 Q39

　　Finally, given the number of unfortunate incidents in the current Union over the past few months, a strong point was repeatedly made about security. The recommendations would be at least video surveillance and security personnel who would check Student Union cards on request. We doubt if it would be feasible to have a check at reception of all people coming in. Q40

　　Well, this is the summary of the views of the student population. As I say, fuller details are given in our report but I’m happy to take any questions if you have them... (fade out)

雅思听力补充材料Text 1题目及原文

**TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes**

**NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40**

|  |
| --- |
| **Instructions**  　　You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.  　　There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.  　　All the recordings will be played ONCE only.  　　The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the Listening question booklet.  　　At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.  　　Now turn to Section 1 on page 2. |

**Section 1 Questions 1-9**

　　Questions 1-6

　　Complete the table comparing the two towns. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Albany | Watford |
| Distance from | Example |  |
| nearest city | 150miles | 17miles |
| Population | (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 80-90 000 |
| Advantages | friendly, relaxed | good entertainment |
|  | slow pace of life |  |
| Disadvantage | (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | no jobs | crime |
| Main industry | (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | electronics |
|  |  | light engineering |
| Climate | wet and windy | (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Main attractions | beautiful beaches | (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

　　Questions 7-9

　　Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

　　7. What does Gordon like about where he is living now?

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　8. When does Maureen think she might go back to Albany?

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　9. How long is Gordon's new contract?

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section 2 Questions 10-19**

**Questions 10-12**

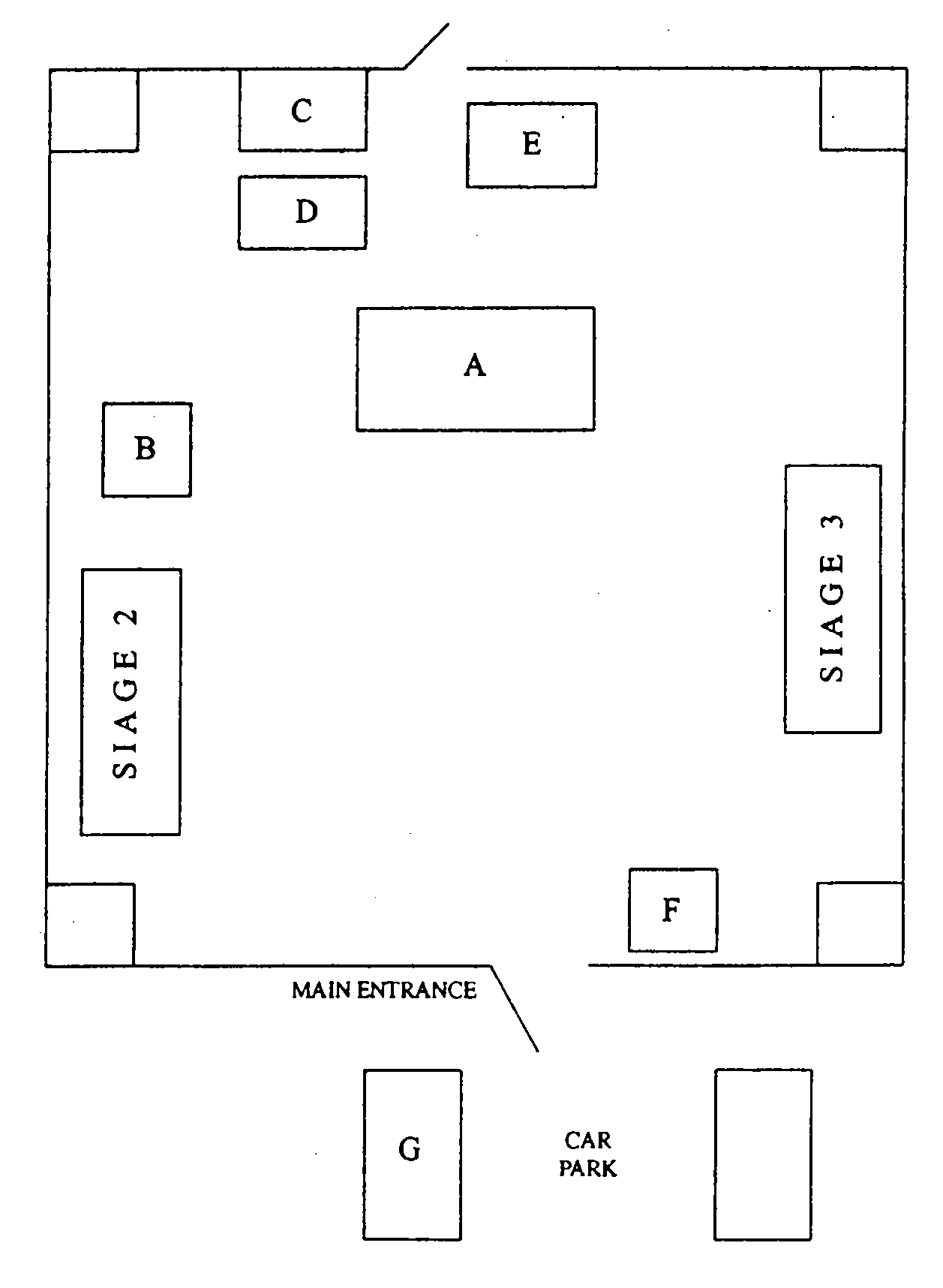
　　Listen to the directions and match the places in questions 10-12 to the appropriate letters A-G on the map.

|  |
| --- |
| Example: main stage Answer ……A…… |

　　10. first aid post ……

　　11. public telephones ……

　　12. security post ……



**Questions 13-14**

　　Complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

　　13. If you want to be readmitted to the stadium, you must ……

　　14. There won't be a festival next year, if there are ……

**Questions 15-19**

　　Complete the table with information about the festival program. Write NO MORE

　　THAN THREE WORDS OR NUMBERS for each answer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type of act | Stage | Time |
| Brazilian Drum | Drum band | Example | 7.00 |
| Band |  | 3 |  |
| Claude and Jacques | Mime artists | 3 | 8.00 |
| Great Grapefruit | (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 2 | 7.00 |
| Crossed Wires | Jazz fusion | 1 | (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Tom Cobble | Comedian | 1 | 10.30 |
| Flying Barito Brothers | Acrobats | (17)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 9.00 |
| Winston Smiles | Reggae singer | 3 | (18)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Great Mysteron | Magic and illusion | 2 | 9.30 |
| Blue Grass Ben | (19)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 2 | 12.00 |
| The Proffets | Music group | 1 | 12.00 |

**Section 3 Questions 20-29**

**Questions 20-22**

　　Circle the correct answer A-D.

　　20. What does Frank have to do next?

　　A get the results of the survey back

　　B draw the results of the survey

　　C make some conclusions

　　D collect more information

　　21. What is Theresa's market research project on?

　　A violence on television

　　B transportation in the city

　　C the history of transportation

　　D bureaucracy in the city

　　22. What did the results of Frank's survey show?

　　A everyone thinks there is too much violence on TV

　　B most people think there is too much violence on TV

　　C there is no real agreement on the amount of violence

　　D there is a problem with the survey

**Questions 23-25**

　　Complete the summary. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

|  |
| --- |
| Summary  　　Children might see the heroes of violent films as(23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so most people think that violent programs should only be shown after 10.00p.m.  　　However, there is a (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who feel that violent films should be banned. Although news broadcasts are violent, people felt they shouldn't be banned as they are(25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |

**Questions 26-29**

　　Write the answer using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR NUMBERS.

　　26. How many questionnaires did Frank get back? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

　　27. Theresa says Frank's survey doesn't represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

　　28. Where is Theresa going to interview her respondents?

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

　　29. The best type of questions are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Section 4 Questions 33-40**

**Questions 30-35**

　　Complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN ONE NUMBER OR THREE WORDS for each answer.

|  |
| --- |
| Quality Control |
| Example:  　　Quality control is more than an inspection of the finished product |
| Finished product inspection  　　The main disadvantage of finished product inspection is that it cannot make  　　(30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Quality control as a continuous process  　　Manufactures usually consider quality control to be an ongoing process.  　　The advantages are: (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　 (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　It is easier to detect faults on components.  　　Raw material inspection  　　There is no point in processing defective raw materials.  　　Eightyseven per cent of large firms and(33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of small firms have a standard raw material inspection procedure.  　　It is also useful to inspect incoming components.  　　What are we testing for?  　　Although the testing for an expensive car and a child's toy is very different in both cases the main priority is(34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  　　Function testing answers the question: Does the product do what it's supposed to?  　　Formal defects investigation  　　Usually used by hightech industries.  　　Euvironmental impact report  　　Testing must assess the impact of both the product itself and (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |

**Questions 36-37**

　　Circle the correct letter A-C for each questions.

　　36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of companies have standards in line with the Standards Association of Australia.

　　A 87%

　　B 80%

　　C 65%

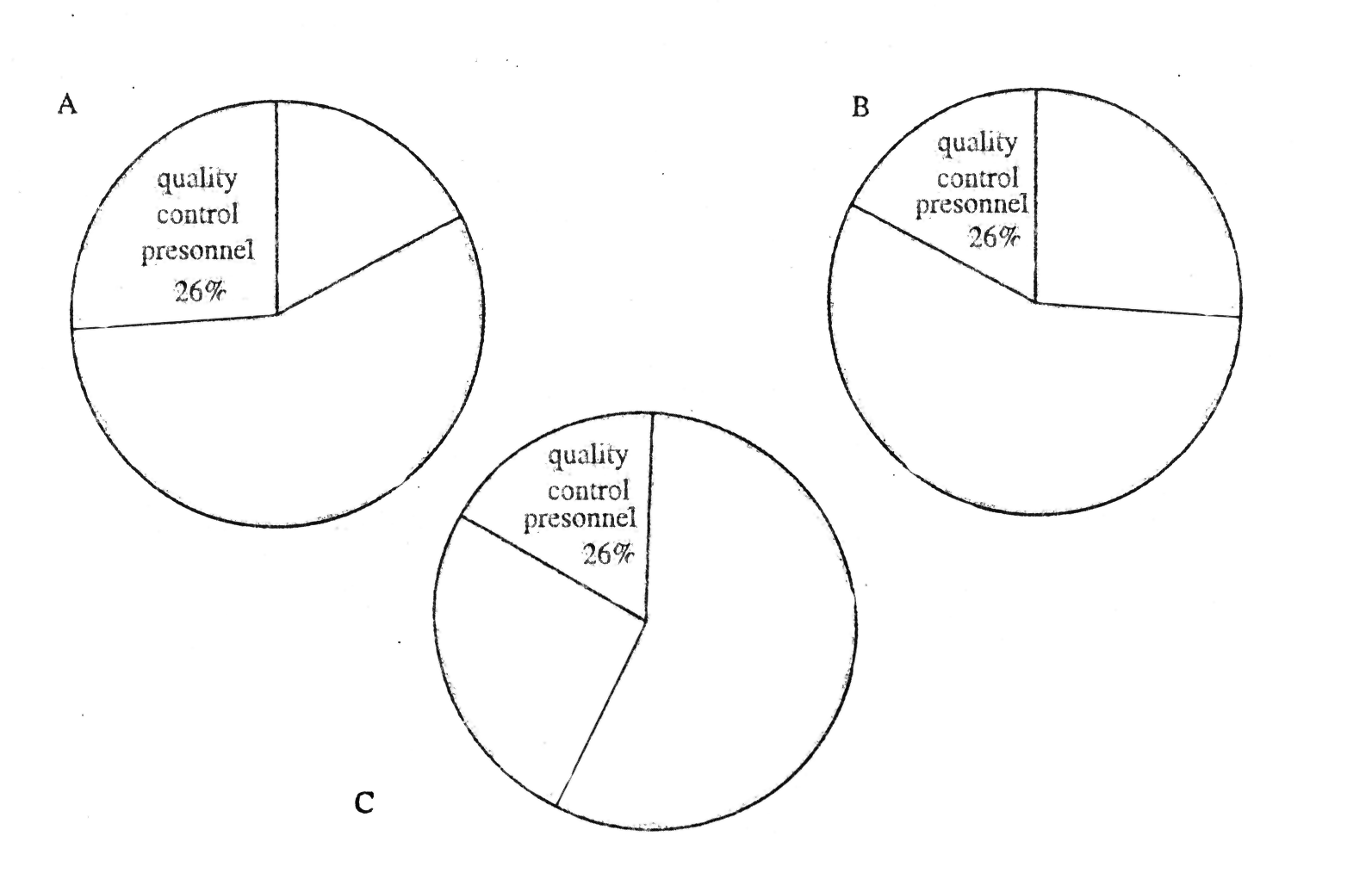
　　37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of companies have quality control regulations which apply international standards.

　　A 22%

　　B 23%

　　C 65%

　　38. Which of the following pie charts best represents the level of the people responsible for quality control?



Top management 18%

Top management 26%

Top

management 18%

Middle management 56%

Middle management 56%

Middle managem-ent 56%

B

**Questions 39-40**

　　Name TWO of the effects of releasing low quality products

　　Circle TWO letters A-E.

　　A danger of lawsuits B loss of customer goodwill

　　C wasted production time D compensation costs

　　E bankruptcy

Listening Test 1  
The question booklet for this test is at the end of the Listening section. You may photocopy this booklet. In Section I you will hear two people talking about the towns where they grew up. First, you will have some time to look at questions 1 to 9.  
20 seconds  
You will see that there is an example which has been done for you. On this occasion only, the conversation relating to this will be played first.  
Maureen：Time goes so quickly-I can't believe that I will have been here for five years on Saturday.  
Gordon：That's a long time. Where did you live before that?  
Maureen：I lived in a small town, about 150 miles from Perth, on the southwest coast of Australia, called Albany.  
Gordon：When you say 'small', how small do you mean?  
Maureen：Oh around 12 000 people.  
Gordon：What is it like growing up somewhere that small?

Now we shall begin. You should answer the questions as you listen because you will not hear the recording a second time. First, you have another chance to look at questions 1 to 3.  
10 seconds  
Listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 3.  
Maureen：Time goes so quickly-I can't believe that I will have been here for five years on Saturday.  
Gordon：That's a long time. Where did you live before that?  
Maureen：I lived in a small town, about 150 miles from Perth, on the southwest coast of Australia, called Albany.  
Gordon：When you say 'small', how small do you mean?  
Maureen：Oh around 12 000 people.  
Gordon：What is it like growing up somewhere that small?  
Maureen：Well, it has its advantages. People tend to be much more friendly in small towns. You seem to get to know more people. The pace of life is much slower. Everyone seems to have more time to talk, and generally the life style is much more relaxed. On the other hand, small-town life can be pretty boring. Obviously, you haven't got the same range of entertainments available as in the city, and unless you want to go into farming you have to move elsewhere to look for a job.  
Gordon：So farming is the main industry then?  
Maureen：Well, actually, no. There is a lot of sheep and cattle farming and more recently a lot of people have started to grow potatoes. However, the town was first established as a whaling base and although there isn't any whaling today, most people are still employed by the fishing industry.  
Gordon：What's the weather like?  
Maureen：In summer you get some fairly nice days, but it gets very windy. In winter, I guess the average temperature is about 15 degrees Celsius, and it gets really windy and it's very, very wet.  
Gordon：Sounds lovely, I can see why you are here.  
Maureen：Oh come on, it's not all that bad. It's got a beautiful coastline, and beautiful beaches. You can drive for about 45 minutes and you will come to absolutely deserted white beaches. You can be the only person swimming there.  
Gordon：With that wind, I'm not surprised!  
Maureen：Don't be like that, we do get some good days. Anyway, where do you come from?  
Maureen goes on to ask Gordon about his home town.   
Look at questions 4 to 9.  
20 seconds  
Write the answers to questions 4 to 9  
Gordon：I come from a town called Watford, about 17 miles from the centre of London. Maureen：Is it a big town?  
Gordon：Not really, It has a population of around 80,000-90,000 but the whole area is built up so it is hard to say where Watford finishes and the other towns begin. Maureen：Did you enjoy living there?  
Gordon：Well, being so close to London has advantages. You get the latest films and music. There is always something going on and there is such a wide variety of different people and cultures that it is difficult to get bored. Of course all this has its downside-the cost of living is so expensive and most people can't really afford to go out very often. So although the entertainment is available you've really got to have a lot of money to enjoy it. Another problem is like most big cities there is a lot of crime and there are areas of London that are very dangerous.  
Maureen：What are the main industries in Watford?  
Gordon：Well, of course a lot of people commute into London but there is also a lot of local industry. Before desktop publishing, Watford used to be the centre of the printing industry in Britain. Also, there used to be a big factory manufacturing helicopter engines but that closed down about two years ago. Nowadays, I suppose the biggest industries are electronics and light engineering.   
Maureen：I suppose that it gets a lot of snow being in England?  
Gordon：Not really. It usually snows once a year and it rarely lasts for more than two or three days. The weather is mainly cold and wet. Sometimes you get a light rain that lasts for weeks.  
Maureen：It's a bit like Albany there. Is there anything you particularly miss about living there?  
Gordon：Near my parents' house there is a large park. Must be about 10 square miles in size and it has a canal and a river running through the middle of it. Some good walks, you can go fishing and there are good sports facilities. Sometimes I miss that.  
Maureen：Would you like to go back?  
Gordon：I don't know, I'm quite happy here at the moment. I like the weather. It's great to get up in the morning and know that it is going to be sunny. What about you?  
Maureen：Probably, but not for a long time yet. At the moment I enjoy the excitement of the city. My work and most of my friends are here and it is nice to know that there are so many facilities available. However, I think that Albany might be a good place to retire. It's safe and it's easy to make friends there.  
Gordon：Yeah I'm going to be here for a while too. I have just signed a new contract for my job which means that I'll be living here for at least another five years.

That is the end of Section 1. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

Turn to Section 2 on page 3 of your question booklet. [pause］ Section 2.You will hear a presenter giving information about the site of an art and music festival. Look at questions 10 to 14 and the map.  
20 seconds  
As you listen write the appropriate letter from the map next to the facilities stated in questions 10 to 12 and write down the answers for questions 13 and 14.

Good Afternoon, I'd just like to make a few announcements before the first performances begin at this year's Hetherington Art and Music Festival.  
Firstly, a short guide to some of the more important places on the site. There are three stages. Stage 1 is the main stage and is where I am speaking from now.   
Stages 2 and 3 are opposite each other to the left and right of the main stage. The first aid post is located directly behind me and to the northeast of the main stage. The organiser's office is next to the rear entrance and this is where lost children can be reunited with their parents. In front of this office you will find ten public telephones. These telephones can only be used to telephone out; they will not receive incoming calls. Toilets are to be found in all four corners of the stadium site. If you lose anything you should make a report at the security post next to stage 2. Remember to visit the souvenir stalls in the car park in front of the main entrance to the stadium.  
If you want to leave the stadium for any reason, please remember to keep your ticket with you, as you will not be readmitted without it. While on this subject, to make exit and re-entry simpler, could everyone leaving the site use the main entrance at the other side of the car park leading to Gladstone Road. This is to allow performers easy access to the site through the rear gate behind the main stage. Most importantly, when leaving the area of the stadium try to keep as quiet as possible so as not to disturb our neighbours. We have already been warned that we will not be given permission to hold the festival next year if there are complaints from local residents.

Now the presenter goes on to explain the evening's schedule. Look at the entertainment program and questions 15 to 19.  
20 Seconds  
Answer questions 15 to 19 to complete the table.  
Now that I've got the official announcements out of the way, I'd like to tell you about tonight's program. The Brazilian Drum Band will be appearing on stage 3 at 7.00. This is the first time that they have performed outside South America, so their show is not to be missed. This will be followed by Claude and Jacques, the French mime artists, at around 8.00. During the performance Claude and Jacques will be introducing special guests from the fields of music and dance.

Meanwhile, on stage 2, there is a modern ballet from Great Grapefruit Incorporated, illustrating women's role in world peace. This will begin at 7.00 and last for roughly 2 hours. Stage 1 begins at 9.00 with the jazz fusion band, Crossed Wires, whose performance tonight is the last date on their world tour. Stage 1 continues with a regular guest at these festivals, comedian Tom Cobble. His show begins at 10.30.  
After Claude and Jacques at 9.00 on stage 3, there will be a performance by the Flying Barito Brothers who are acrobats with the Albanian State Circus. The Flying Barito Brothers' fire-eating trapeze act is unique. No other performer has managed to equal their grand finale. From 11.15 we are happy to present Winston Smiles and the Kingston Beat who will be playing authentic Jamaican reggae until the end of the official program at 1.30.  
Over on stage 2, the Great Mysteron will be presenting his show of magic illusion and mystery at 9.30 During the show he will be chained and thrown into a sealed aquarium from which he will try to escape. If everything goes to plan the act will finish at 11.30 and the stage will be ready for the country and western music of Blue Grass Ben and the Cattlemen at 12.00. This act will be the last on stage 2 tonight.  
After Tom Cobble on stage 1, we have tonight's main attraction The Proffets, who will be performing in public tonight for the first time since they broke up 5 years ago. The news is that they are back and they will be presenting a show including both old favourites and songs from their new album, which is to be released in September. They are expected on stage at midnight. After the official program has ended there will be a number of side shows taking place around the site.

Turn to Section 3 on page 5 of your question booklet.   
［pause］  
Section 3.

You will hear two students discussing a survey they have to write as an assignment. Look at questions 20-25.  
30 seconds  
Now listen and complete questions 20 to 25.  
Theresa: How is your market research project going, Frank?   
Frank: Very well actually, Theresa. I have just got the results of the survey back and so now I have got to draw some conclusions from the information I've collected.  
Theresa: That's good. I'm still writing my questionnaire. In fact I'm starting to panic as the project deadline is in two weeks and I don't seem to be making any progress at all.  
Frank: What is your topic?  
Theresa: Forms of transportation in the city. What about you?  
Frank: I've been finding out about people's attitudes to the amount of violence on television.  
Theresa: That's interesting. What do your results show?  
Frank: Well, as I said I haven't finished writing my conclusions yet, but it seems most people think there is a problem. Unfortunately, there is no real agreement on the action that needs to be taken. Nearly everyone surveyed said that there was too much violence on TV. A lot of people complained that American police serials and Chinese Kung Fu films were particularly violent. The main objection seems to be that although a lot of people get shot, stabbed, decapitated and so on, the films never show the consequences of this violence. Although people die and get horribly injured, nobody seems to suffer or live with the injuries. Any children watching might take the heroes of these programs as role models and copy their behaviour.  
Theresa: So what did most people suggest should be done?  
Frank: A lot of people are concerned about how these films affect children. They are particularly worried that children will try to behave like the stars. The survey shows that violent programs should only be broadcast after 10.00 p.m. when most children are already in bed. There is also a significant minority of people who feel that violent films should be banned altogether.  
Theresa: How did people feel about the violence on news broadcasts?  
Frank: Most of the responses I have looked at have felt that violence on news broadcasts is more acceptable as it's real. Although it is unpleasant, it is important to keep in touch with reality. Still, many people thought that it would be better to restrict violent scenes to late evening.  
Frank and Theresa discuss the methods they are using to conduct their surveys.

Look at questions 26 to 29.  
30 seconds  
Listen and complete questions 26 to 29  
Theresa: Your survey sounds very good. How many people filled it in?  
Frank: I gave out 120 copies and I got 70 back.  
Theresa: That's a very high rate of return. Who did you give your questionnaires to?  
Frank: I gave a copy to every student in my hall of residence and a few friends from other colleges.  
Theresa: Don't you think that this will influence your results?  
Frank: How do you mean?  
Theresa: The people in your hall of residence will all be about the same age. They are all students, most of them studying similar subjects and from similar backgrounds. Therefore it is likely that they will have similar opinions. Your results represent student opinion not public opinion.  
Frank: So how are you going to do your research?  
Theresa: I'm going to interview my respondents in the shopping mall. What I'll do is ask people if they have five minutes to spare to answer a few questions. If they agree I will ask them some multiple choice questions and tick off their answers on my sheet. That way I can select people of all ages and attitudes, so my sample should be reasonably representative.   
Frank: Isn't it very difficult to ask meaningful questions using a multiple choice?  
Theresa: Yes, it is, I suppose your survey has the advantage of more detailed information. However, in most cases people won't bother to give answers that require too much effort on their part. The secret to writing a successful survey is to write simple multiple choice questions that target the information you are looking for. Therefore, it is better to write a lot of short specific questions than longer general ones.  
Frank: So that's why it is taking you so long to write.  
Theresa: Yeah, but I hope I will be ready to start interviewing at the weekend.

Now turn to Section 4 of your booklet.   
(Pause)  
Section 4.

You will hear a lecturer giving a lecture on quality control. Read a summary of the lecture made by a student and look at questions 30-35.  
That is the end of Section 3. You now have half a minute to check your answers.  
30 seconds

Now listen to the lecture and answer questions 30-35.

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. Today's topic in our series of lectures on the stages of the production process is quality control. Some people believe that an effective quality control system amounts to an inspection of the finished product. This morning I intend to prove to you why those people are mistaken.  
The main drawback with a finished product inspection is that it is 'an after the act'operation. No amount of inspection can make bad work good. For this reason most large-scale manufacturers consider quality control to be an ongoing process. The advantages of this are considerable. It cuts wastage, it saves time, as no hours are lost on work done on already defective items, and perhaps most importantly it is easier to detect a fault, when the product is still at the component stage.  
So when should quality control begin? Well, usually with the raw materials. If the materials are of sub-standard quality, there is no point in processing them. More to the point, sub-standard materials can be returned to the company at no cost to the manufacturer. Although these benefits seem obvious, you might be surprised to know that only 87 per cent of large firms and 62 per cent of small firms have a standard raw material inspection procedure. For the same reasons it is a good idea to test components brought in from another company.  
In many manufacturing processes it is useful to carry out some form of quality control on products while they are still being manufactured. It is often easier to check individual components before assembly takes place. Equally, it may be valuable to test components by their function. I suppose the bottom line is that every product and every company has its own requirements and the quality control program should be arranged accordingly.   
The next question that needs to be asked is 'What are we testing for?'? Again this depends on the product. An expensive car has different requirements from a cheap plastic toy. However, in both cases the most vital testing is for safety.  
An increasingly common reason for testing these days is environmental impact. As the public becomes more and more concerned about green issues, it is becoming more and more important to measure a product's effect on the environment. This testing must assess the impact of both the product itself and the manufacturing process.

Questions 36 to 40 Before the final part of the lecture, look at questions 36 to 40.  
30 seconds   
Answer question 36 to 40 according to the information given in the lecture.  
This brings me to my next point-standards. Of course standards imposed vary greatly from country to country and industry to industry. However, 87 per cent of all companies in Australia do have written quality controls set out; 80 per cent of these are developed within the firm. These standards are nearly always based on guidelines set out by one of the major control boards. 65 per cent of these companies have adopted standards in line with SAA (Standards Association of Australia), while a further 22 per cent use standards set up by individual trade or industry associations. Only 23 per cent of firms have a set of standards which adhere to international requirements. This 23 per cent represents some of Australia's major exporters.  
So, who is responsible for quality control? Well again there is no one answer. Companies place different levels of importance on quality control. A recent survey tried to find out who usually takes charge of the quality control function. It was discovered that 18 per cent of top management were directly responsible. While 56 per cent of middle management and 26 per cent of quality control personnel oversaw this function within their company. It seems that most manufacturing industries see quality control as a middle management task.  
The final thing I want to do this morning is to consider the effect of releasing undetected low-quality items. The manufacturer stands to lose a great deal: through direct loss of custom through possible further loss of custom and goodwill when 'word gets around'that the quality standard is unreliable through the cost of dealing with and compensating the customer who has complained through the need to maintain higher replacement stocks and a large repair force.  
In conclusion, quality control is a vital part of the manufacturing process, helping to ensure that Australian products remain competitive in the market place.

That is the end of the Listening test. You will now have half a minute to check your answers.

**Ielts听力4 TEST II表格+判断/图画/多选/表格+多选/搭配**

**Pressed, yet not crushed; perplexed, but never in despair.**

**---Holy Bible**

**雅思听力补充材料Text 1**

**Section1 Question1—61 缺数字2 缺disadvantage，形容词或名词性词组，同Q4。3 缺产业，名词。5 天气，形容词。6 名词性信息**

**Section1 Question1—31 twelve thousand 注意语音音变。2 注意语音重叠问题。 多重答案问题。3 并列信息一般选最后一个。**

**Section1 Question4—66 有从属关系的信息，一般选总信息。4 不能重复题干中的任何已知信息，包括同义词。5 cold and wet/ rainy**

**雅思听力补充材料Text 2**

**Listening Test 2**

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

|  |
| --- |
| **Instructions**  　　You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.  　　There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work,  　　All the recordings will be played ONCE only.  　　The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.  　　At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.  　　Now turn to Section I on page 2. |

**Section 1 Questions 1-11**

　　Questions 1-3

　　Circle the correct answer.

　　1. Claudia and Toshio decide to go to...

　　A the coast. B the desert.

　　C Sydney. D the mountains.

　　2. Toshio doesn't like...

　　A setting up tents. B sleeping outdoors.

　　C campfires. D cooking outdoors.

　　3. Claudia doesn't like youth hostels because...

　　A she dislikes meeting people. B there's no privacy.

　　C the beds are uncomfortable. D the kitchens are unfamiliar.

**Questions 4- 7**

　　Tick ( √) if the information is correct, or write down the necessary changes (NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS)

　　Who will join Claudia and Toshio?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question | Name  Peter | Will join | Going to...  Hong Kong |
| (4) | Maria |  |  |
|  | Gyorg | Example√ |  |
| (5) | David Wong |  |  |
| (6) | Walter Wong |  |  |
| (7) | Jennifer |  |  |
|  | Michael Sullivan |  | Stay home |

**Questions 8-11**

　　Complete the form below by filling in the blanks.

　　How does Toshio fill out the form?

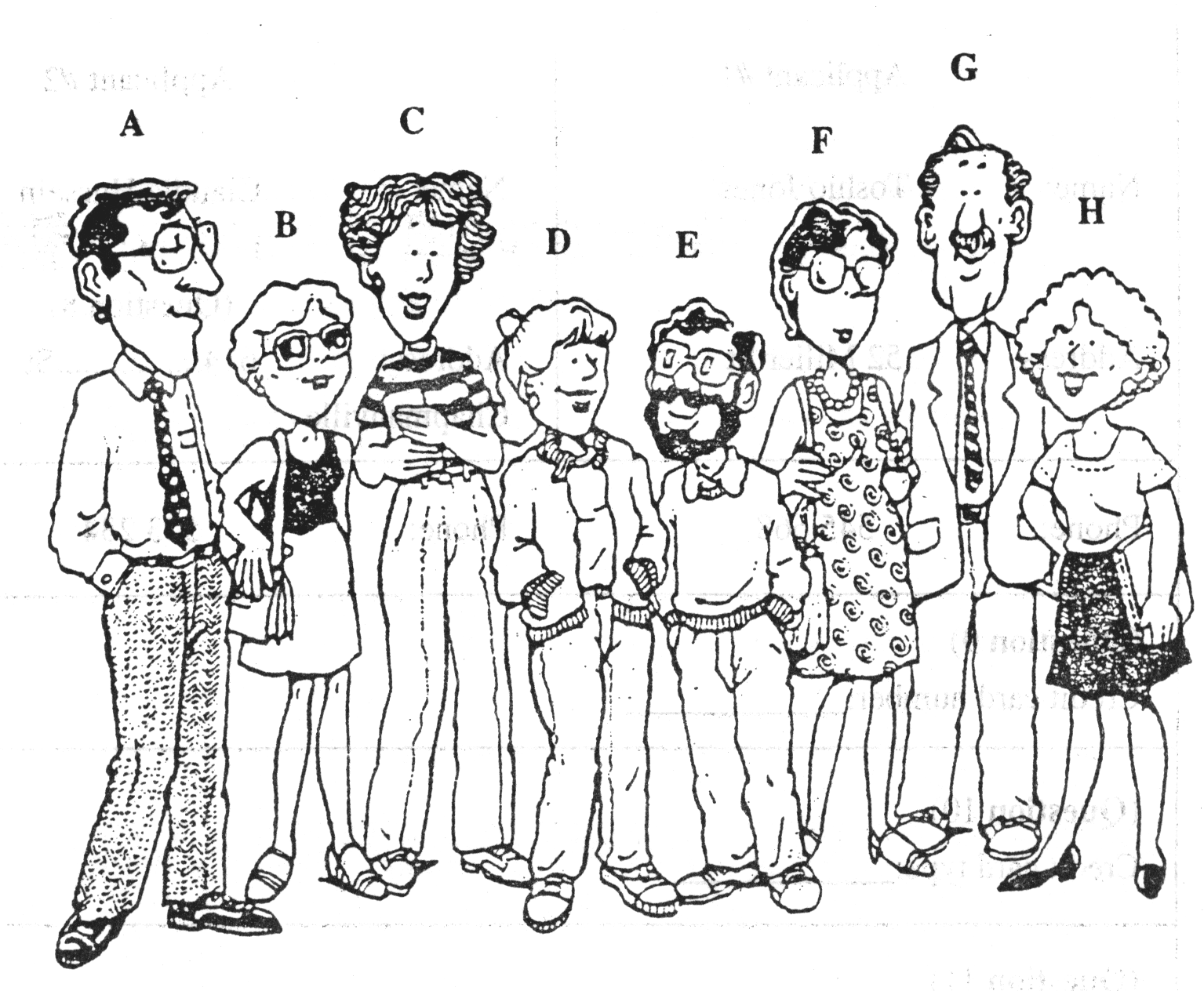
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sunnystones Holiday Rental Agency  Rental Application Form | |
| Applicant ＃1  　　Name： Toshio Jones  　　Address： 52 Miller St | Applicant ＃2  　　Name Claudia Husssein  　　 (Question 8)  　　Address： 614…………St  　　Chapmanville |
| Phone： 545 668 Phone： 543 234 | |
| (Question 9)  　　Credit card number： \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |
| (Question 10)  　　Credit card type:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |
| (Question 11)  　　Deposit amount：＄:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |

**Section 2 Questions 12-21**

　　Questions 12 and 13

　　Choose the letters corresponding to the correct people.

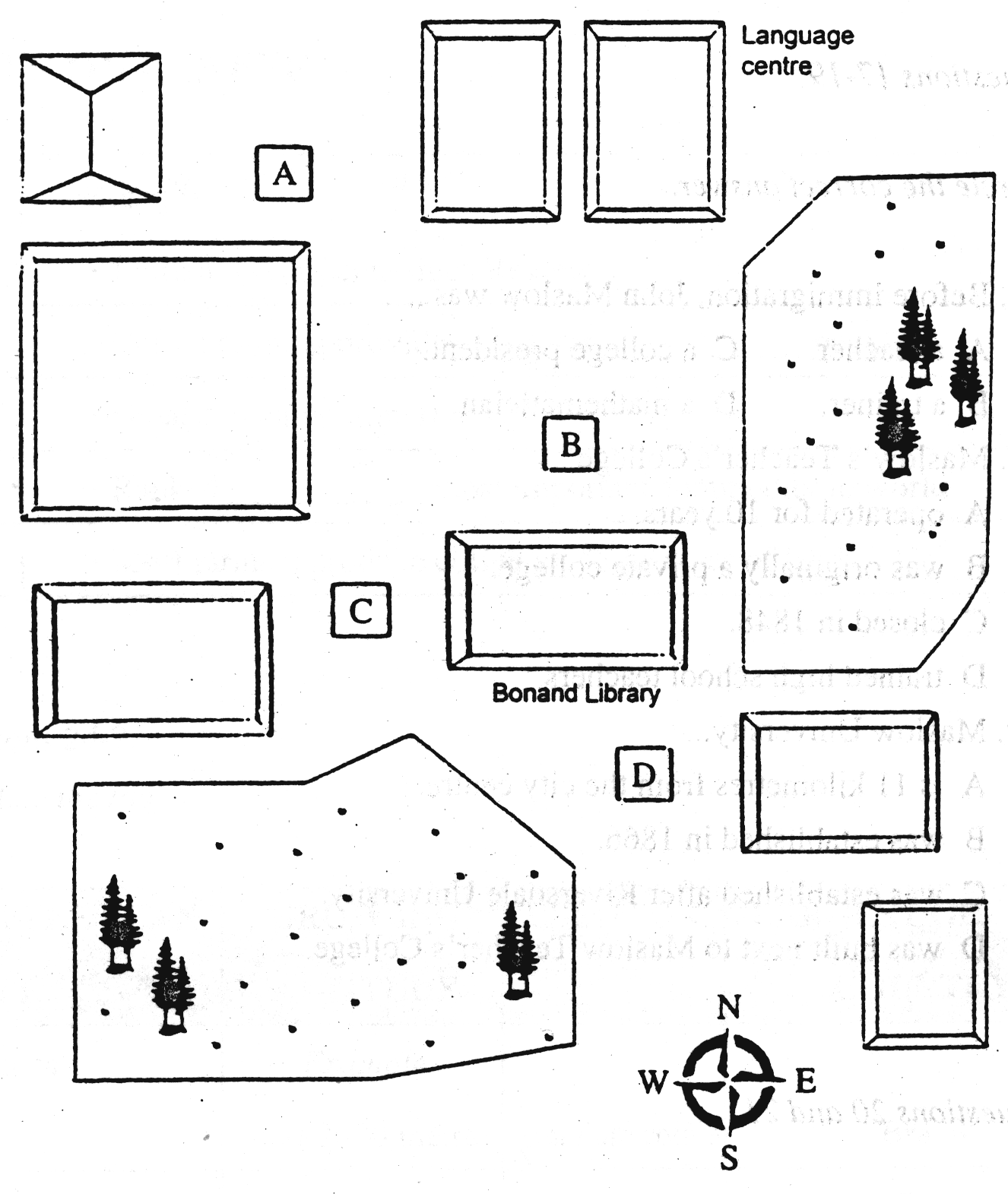
　　12. Which person is Bruce Chandler? 13. Which person is Donna Wilcox?



**Question 14**

　　Circle the letter A-D indicating the location of the speaker.

　　14. Where is Jennifer Davis (the speaker)?



　　Questions 15 and 16

　　Write a NUMBER for each answer.

　　15. The Maslow University campus has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buildings,

　　16. The buildings are on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hectares of land.

　　Questions 17-19

　　Circle the correct answer.

　　17. Before immigration, John Maslow was...

　　A a teacher. C a college president.

　　B a trainer. D a mathematician.

　　18. Maslow' s Teacher's College...

　　A operated for 10 years.

　　B was originally a private college.

　　C closed in 1848.

　　D trained high school teachers.

　　19. Maslow University...

　　A is 11 kilometres from the city centre.

　　B was established in 1866.

　　C was established after Riversdale University.

　　D was built next to Maslow Teacher's College.

　　Questions 20 and 21.

　　Circle TWO correct letters.

　　20-21. Riversdale University normally beats Maslow University at...

　　A basketball.

　　B women's swimming.

　　C soccer.

　　D track and field.

　　E baseball.

　　F men's swimming.

　　G football.

**Section 3 Questions 22-33**

　　Questions 22 and 23

　　Complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS or NUMBERS for each answer.

　　NOTES ON COFFEE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Example  　　·Journal：Food Economics Review |
| 22． | Coffee farming provides work for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people |
|  | ·Great economic importance |
| 23． | ·Ranked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most important commodity in world |
|  | ·Most farmers produce coffee on 45 hectares of land |

　　Questions 24-27

　　Complete the table.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| COFFEE BEAN TYPE | GROW ING ALTITUDE | USED FOR | LARGEST GROWER COUNTRY |
| Arabica | Example 600-2000 metres | premium coffee | Brazil |
| Robusta | (24)…… | (25)…… | (27)…… |
| Liberica | below1200 metres | (26)…… |  |

　　Questions 28-30

　　Tick (√) the relevant box for each country.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Style of coffe preferred | | |
| Brazil | (28)  Instant coffee | (29)Espresso coffee | (30)  Brewed coffee |
| France |  |  |  |
| Germany |  |  |  |
| Italy |  |  |  |
| Japan |  |  |  |
| Norway |  |  | √ Example |
| Sweden |  |  | √ Example |
| USA |  |  |  |
| UK |  |  |  |

　　Questions 31-33

　　Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

　　31. The ICO was established by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

　　32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ destroyed the 1975 Brazil coffee crop. Circle the correct answer.

　　33. Because of the Brazil, coffee crop failure...

　　A the ICO had to supply the world coffee market.

　　B prices rose, then fell.

　　C prices remained high.

　　D premium coffee became unavailable.

**Section 4 Questions 34-41**

　　Questions 34 and 35

　　Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

　　What is the main interest in a meeting...

　　34. for the meeting leader?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　35. for the facilitator? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　Questions 36-41

　　Complete the table below by writing the appropriate letter AE in each blank box.

　　Link each task below to the appropriate global responsibility.

**Facilitator's global responsibilitites**

|  |
| --- |
| ' Blueprinting' = A  　　' Prointegrafion' = B  　　' Focusing' = C  　　' Prompting' = D  　　'Friction management' = E |

　　Tasks

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| writing an agenda | Example A |
| defining technical terms | (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| maintaining harmony | (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| getting to know participants | (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| guiding discussion | (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| promoting agreement | (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| encouraging everyone participation | (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Section1**

**1, 迷惑信息/重复信息=重要信息, 顺序原则**

**2, 迷惑信息/区分细节**

**3, 迷惑信息/原文总结;其它选项总结？-------（剑四P36，Q17，C选项=A+B）**

**4-7, (表格+判断T／F，A／I／N，判断改错:肯定词，否定词/专有名词/数字/表格题思路-----重读) INSTRUCTOR Q?-?乱序/EX的位置**

**8, 字母/先单词后字母spot-on quadruple**

**10, 数字反应慢/信息密集/单词Express**

**Section2**

**13, 一词多义top/吞音dark skirt**

**Identical/aeronautics/**

**INSTITUTE/COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY先读题，再读图**

**15-16, 信息密集**

**18常识原则:问部分答整体---错/问整体答部分---对**

**19题干定位/代词还原 104880931**

**20-21定位(多选题:题目要求有明确数字/选项顺序可能与原文不符/答案写法)outdo, outdone by**

**Squash壁球**

**Cricket板球KIT**

**Hockey曲棍球**

**Rugby橄榄球(英)aerobics**

**Section3**

**表格+多选:横轴核心词, 纵轴内在规律, 避开陷阱 stitch /cappuccino/repulsive/turn**

**22,信息前置;**

**26,吞音blended;**

**27,读音规则;**

**28-30,乱序;**

**31-32; 同义词定位Indonesia Outsold by out-do**

**搭配题注意事项：**

**1, 利用题干与选项的比例关系猜cai/检查答案**

**A,B,C**

**1,A2,A,3C,4 C,5,6**

**2,划核心词(长,复杂)**

**3, 判断展开顺序**

**A messy**

**B boring**

**C difficult**

**D much equipment**

**E long**

**F easy**

**G noisy**

**H dangerous**

**Sec 4 同义词**

**Concern ONESELF with= main interest**

**Creating=writing**

**Learning about =getting to know**

**Clarifying=defining**

**Supervising, steering=guiding**

**Involved=participation/ Peaceful atmosphere= harmony**

**The notion of getting the group to focus on what they agree on rather than what they disagree on is vital.**

**It’s really a tough question. Maybe I have talked about this topic with my friends before, sometime, somewhere, but I can’t remember when and where. And maybe I have read an article before in a newspaper or magazine sometime, somewhere, neither can I remember when and where. It’s really a good question. I think we can talk about it in several aspects. The most important one, I mean the initial one should be like this.**

**听力原文：**

Section 1  
ANNOUNCER: Listening Section 1. In a moment, you are going to hear a conversation between Claudia and Toshio, who are two overseas students in Australia. They are discussing plans to take a holiday after their studies finish. Before you listen, look at Questions 1 to 7. Note the examples that have been done for you.  
［15 seconds］  
As you listen to the first part of the conversation, answer Questions 1 to 7.  
TOSHIO: Well, Claudia, our first semester at university is almost over. I can't wait for the holidays.  
CLAUDIA: Me, too, Toshio! Why don't we go away somewhere far away and forget about lectures and essays and all that hard work.  
 TOSHIO: Sounds good to me. Now, how long will we have before we have to be back here on campus for the next semester?  
CLAUDLA: We've got about six weeks, I think.  
TOSHIO: How about if we go to the coast? It would be great to do some swimming and surfing.  
CLAUDIA: The coast would be good. But let's look at our other options. There's the mountains. They're nice and cool at this time of year. And we can do some bush walking. There's also the desert, which I really enjoyed last year.  
TOSHIO: What about going to Sydney? I've never been there and they say it's a great city to visit. Lots of thing to do there, I've heard.  
CLAUDIA: I agree Sydney would be good but there are too many tourists there at this time of year. And I'd rather get away from buildings and cars. There are enough of those around here. I vote for the mountains.  
TOSHIO: All right, then, let's do that. Now we have to decide where we're going to stay and how we're going to get there. Any suggestions?  
CLAUDIA: Well, for places to stay, there are the usual places: motels, hotels, youth hostels. We could go camping, too.  
TOSHIO: I'm afraid I'm not a very good camper, Claudia. I tend to feel a bit frightened sleeping outdoors. And the hassle of building fires and all the insects, and...  
CLAUDIA: All right, all right. Well forget about camping. Although I must admit it would've been my first choice. So what should we do?  
TOSHIO: Well, since neither of us has a lot of money, I don't think a hotel or motel would be possible. How about a youth hostel?  
CLAUDIA: I'd rather not go a youth hostel, Toshio. They're certainly cheap, but you never get to be alone in those places; there's always a stranger in the next bed, and I hate sharing kitchens with people I don't know. No, I think we should find a small holiday house to rent. And if we get a few more friends to join us, it will be really cheap.  
TOSHIO: I think your idea's spot on. But, who should we ask along? How about Peter? Do you think he'd want to join us?  
CLAUDIA: I was just talking to him this morning and he said he was flying home to Hong Kong for a visit.  
TOSHIO: Oh. Well, what about Maria and her boyfriend Gyorg? Oh, and David Wong might be interested. And his brother Walter is studying here, too. We can ask him.  
CLAUDIA: Hang on, not so fast, please. I'm writing a list of people to ring. Let me think. We could ask Jennifer, too. I don't think she has any plans. And Michael Sullivan, perhaps, too. I think I'll just ring them all now.  
ANNOUNCER: After ringing their friends, Claudia returns to speak to Toshio.  
CLAUDIA: Well, I talked to everyone we thought of. A few of them are quite keen, actually.   
TOSHIO: Tell me, what did they say?  
CLAUDIA: Well, Jennifer can't make it. She's already booked a flight to Queens land. She says she's going to meet her boyfriend up there. I also talked to David Wong. He says he'll come. He says he's really looking forward to getting off campus, too.  
TOSHIO: His brother is going overseas. In fact, he's not even coming back next term. It seems he's transferred to a university in Canada. Er, I then called Maria's house. Her boyfriend, Gyorg, answered. I told him our plans and he asked Maria. They both want to join us.  
TOSHIO: Good. They'll be fun to be with. Now, what about Michael Sullivan? Did you talk to him?  
CLAUDIA: Yes. But he said he'd rather spend his holiday at home. He's not interested in going anywhere! Can you imagine?  
ANNOUNCER: Later, Toshio and Claudia are talking while Toshio fills out a holiday house rental form. Now look at Questions 8 to 11.  
(Pause)  
As the conversation continues, answer Questions 8 to 11.  
TOSHIO: The form asks for home addresses. I've put mine, 52 Miller Street, but let me see if I've got yours right. It's 614 Valentine Street, isn't it?  
CLAUDIA: You've got the street number right, but not the street name. It's 614 Ballantyne Street. That's B-A double L-A-N-T-Y-N-E.  
TOSHIO: Ok. We're paying by credit card. Is that all right?  
CLAUDIA: That's fine.  
TOSHIO: Have you got a Visa card or a Master card? And I need to know the number, of course.  
CLAUDIA: Sure. It's 7743 2129. But it's not a visa or Master card. It's an American Express card.  
TOSHIO: So, let me just repeat that. It's 7743 2129. American Express. Right?  
CLAUDIA: That's right.  
TOSHIO: One more thing we have to write down that's the deposit we're paying to reserve the holiday house. It says it should be at least 10 per cent of the rental cost.  
CLAUDIA: Let's just figure that out now. Er, We're paying $350 a week, right?  
TOSHIO: Right. And we're planning to stay there for five weeks. So the deposit's , what, shall we say $225?  
CLAUDIA: No, that can't be right. I'd say it's less than that. In fact, about $50 less than that. It should be $175.  
TOSHIO: Hmm. I guess you're right. Okay, that's what I'll put down.  
ANNOUNCER: That is the end of Section 1. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

Section 2  
ANNOUNCER: Listening Section 2. In a moment, you are going to hear an orientation talk given to new overseas students at Maslow University. The talk is being given by Ms Jennifer Davis. Before you listen, look at Questions 12 to 14.  
(Pause)  
As you listen to the first part of the talk, answer Questions 12 to 14.  
JENNIFER DAVIS: Hello, my name's Jennifer Davis. I'm the Student officer here at Maslow University, and I'd first of all like to welcome you all to this orientation talk. I'll be talking to you about the campus and a little of its history, and then I'll be introducing you to some of the facilities available to all Maslow University students and, in particular, overseas students.   
First, let me just point out to you two people who you will definitely need to know. They are Bruce Chandler, who is the coordinator of the Overseas Student Office. Actually, you can see Bruce in that group of people over there. Bruce is the short man with the beard and glasses. Hi, Bruce! Bruce will be speaking to you later.  
The other person you'll be meeting is Donna Wilcox. Now, Donna's in charge of the Student Union Activities office. In fact, Donna's just over there, too. She's the one with the white top and dark skirt. Hi there, Donna! She'll be speaking to you today, later, too.  
Now, I want to congratulate you all for getting to this talk on time. I say this because I know the campus can be a bit confusing for people when they first get here. In fact, I'd just like to spend a few minutes pointing out some of the landmarks that can be seen from here. Let's see. If you look just behind me, you'll see a large four storey brick building. That's the Borland Library, named after harold Brorland, who was the first Chancellor of Maslow University. Just ahead of me are two buildings that look like identical twins. In fact, they serve very different purposes. One of them is the University Language Centre. That's the one on my right. The other one-the one on my left-is the Aeronautics Building. Now, to the east of us, you'll see no building at all--just trees and flowers and a huge grassy area. That's the Maslow Gardens, which were part of the original design of the campus. And finally to the west of where I'm standing, we can see the largest building on campus. Seventeen storeys of steel and glass construction. I'll give you one guess what that is (laughs) That's right. It's the University Administration Building.  
ANNOUNCER: Now look at Questions 15 to 21.  
(Pause)  
As the talk continues, answer Questions 15 to 21.  
JENNIFER DAVIS: Obviously, the buildings we can see from here aren't the only ones on campus. In fact, there are a total of 70 buildings of various sizes and purposes scattered over some 13 hectares of land. Later, I'll be giving out maps to you, and we'll also be giving you a tour after lunch.  
Next, let me give you a little history about Maslow University. The University was not orginally a university at all. John Herbert Maslow came to this country from Scotland in 1822 at the age of 33. He had trained and worked as a maths teacher before immigrating and when he go there, he found that there were lots of people wanting education, but not nearly enough people to teach them. So he set up a teacher's college on this very site in 1825. The students of the college spent an average of two years here before they went out to find work in primary schools and high schools being set up around the state. Around 3200 students graduated from Maslow Teacher's College in its first ten years of operation. And I should mention that though John Maslow set up the college, it was always strictly a public institution, always the property of the state government.  
Now, even though John Maslow died in 1848, the Teacher's College continued to run in much the same way until 1868. Around that time, the state government had plans to establish two new universities. In 1866, Riversdale University was established on a site about 11 kilometres northwest of the city centre. The government wanted the second university to be a bit closer to town, so they choose to convert Maslow Teacher's College into Maslow University. That happened two years after they opened Riversdale University. As you know, Maslow is southeast of the city centre, but it's only 1.5 kilometres away.  
You may be interested to know that there's always been an intense rivalry between Maslow University and Riversdale University. They're always trying to outdo each other academically and, also importantly, in sport. Now, with sport, it all depends on what game we're talking about. I don't think anyone in either university would argue that Maslow has the better basketball team and the better soccer team. In fact, Maslow has beaten Riversdale in both sports for about ten years running. But Riversdale University has its strengths, too. Riversdale's football team has always defeated Maslow's, and in women's swimming, too, though not in men's swimming though not in men's swimming-Riversdale tends to come out on top. When it comes to baseball, well, both universities have a poor record, and the same goes for track and field. Incidentally, the sport teams here at Maslow are always looking for new members, in particular those with a strong background in sport.  
Now, let's move on to the facilities in the Student Union...(fade out)

Section 3  
ANNOUNCER: Listening Section 3. In a moment, you are going to hear a conversation between Teresa and Bob, two economics students. They are having a cup of coffee between lectures. Before you listen, look at Questions 22 to 33. Note the examples that have been done for you.  
(Pause)  
As you listen to the conversation, answer Questions 22 to 33.  
TERESA: Mmm. This is yummy coffee, Bob. How's yours?  
BOB: It's excellent. You know, Teresa, I just read an article about coffee last night. It was in that journal that Professor Clark recommended to us.  
TERESA: Which one was that? Oh, I think I know. Food Economics Review.   
Isn't that it?  
BOB: That's the one. Anyway, in the article there were all kinds of interesting things about coffee that I'd never known before.  
TERESA: Yeah? Like what?  
BOB: Well, did you know that over 30 million people earn their living from some aspect of coffee farming?  
TERESA: That's a lot of people. Coffee obviously has a lot of importance economically.  
BOB: Absolutely. In fact, its the second most valuable commodity in the world after oil.  
TERESA: Wow! Well, if it's that big, it's probably produced and controlled by a few large companies, just like with oil.  
BOB: Well, this article said otherwise. It said that most coffee's grown by farmers with only 4 or 5 hectares of land. And coffee's usually all they produce.   
TERESA: So who produces the most coffee? I mean which country?   
BOB: It depends on what type of coffee bean you're talking about.   
TERESA: Oh, of course. Each country's coffee has a different flavour. My favourite's Jamaican.  
BOB: What you're talking about isn't type; it's just regional variation. What I'm talking about is the coffee bean itself. One common type of coffee bean is called Robusta. It's grown at altitudes of below 600 metres.  
TERESA: Is that what we're drinking now?  
BOB: Probably not. The coffee we're drinking is premium quality. Robusta is usually used to make instant coffee.  
TERESA: Yuck!  
BOB: Anyway, the premium coffee- like the stuff we're drinking now-is from a type of bean called Arabica. They grow it higher up, at between 600 and 2000 metres.  
TERESA: So those are the two types of coffee, are they?  
BOB: Actually, there's one more, called Liberica. It's grown below 1200 metres.

But apparently, it's not produced in very large quantities. It's used in blended coffees.  
TERESA: Listen Bob. I'm still waiting for an answer to my question: who grows the most coffee?  
BOB: Now that I've explained the types, Teresa, I can tell you. For the Arabica type, it's Brazil followed by Columbia.  
TERESA: So Latin America's the biggest producer.  
BOB: Only for Arabica coffee. But it's also grown in large quantities in Africa,  
too. In fact, the number three Arabica producer is Kenya.  
TERESA: What about the other type, er, Robusta?  
BOB: The biggest producer of Robusta is Uganda. But the second largest is in Asia. That's Indonesia. In fact, Indonesia is the fourth largest producer of coffee, in general, in the world.   
TERESA: So, tell me, Bob. Did the article talk about how people like their coffee?   
BOB: Yes, it did: in terms of preferred styles of coffee in different countries.  
The article divided these styles into instant coffee, espresso coffee and brewed coffee. It seems European countries tend to drink more brewed coffee. Countries like Sweden and Norway, for example. It's the same for the Germans. But strangely enough in the UK, instant coffee is king. Perhaps they like the convenience of instant.   
TERESA: What about the Italians? I suppose espresso would be what they prefer. BOB: That's right. And while espresso's popular across the border in France, too, it's still outsold by brewed. In the US, people drink more cups of instant than anything else. But, interestingly enough, in Japan, brewed coffee is the number one.  
TERESA: What about the producing countries?  
BOB: Well, you're never going to believe this, Teresa, but Brazilians, for example, who grow all those beautiful premium beans, actually prefer instant. It's even more expensive than brewed!  
TERESA: Is there any sort of large world body that watches over all the buying and selling of coffee? Like they've got for oil?  
BOB: There is. It's called the International Coffee Organization -the ICO. It was actually set up by the United Nations in 1963 to try to stabilize the world   
coffee market. There's something like over 100 countries that belong to it, both producing countries and consuming countries.  
TERESA: So how does it work?  
BOB: It's pretty complex from what I could gather from the article. But basically, the ICO reckons that by controlling the amount of coffee that's available on the world market, they can keep prices from going too low or too high.  
TERESA: That sounds reasonable. Does it work?  
BOB: Usually, but sometimes it doesn't. Back in 1975, Brazil produced almost no coffee at all because the coffee plants were killed before harvest by freezing weather.  
TERESA: Which meant that there was a demand but not much supply.  
BOB: Exactly. Especially with Brazil being such a large producer. Anyway, as you'd expect, prices shot through the roof. The ICO couldn't do anything to help.   
TERESA: So people paid a premium for coffee, then.  
BOB: Well, no, actually. The prices went so high for half a year or so that millions of people no longer bought coffee. They couldn't afford to. So you know what happened next?  
TERESA: What? No, let me guess. Er. if nobody's buying coffee, the price had to come down, am I right?  
BOB: Exactly right. The whole market collapsed, as a matter of fact, and coffee became cheaper than it had been for the previous 25 years. Unbelievable but true  
TERESA: Shall we order another cup?  
ANNOUNCER: That is the end of Section 3. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

Section 4  
ANNOUNCER: Listening Section 4. In a moment, you are going to hear a talk given by Katherine Blakely, who is a lecturer in Management Studies. She will be discussing aspects of business meetings. Before you listen, look at Questions 34 to 41. Note the example that has been done for you.  
(Pause)  
As you listen to the talk, answer Questions 34 to 41.  
KATHERINE BLAKELY: Hello, everyone. My name's Katherine Blakely. I'm Associate Professor of Management Studies here on campus. Today is the second in our series of talks on aspects of holding business meetings. Last week we talked about the most effective ways of leading meetings, and the advantages and disadvantages of different leadership styles.  
　Today, in this second talk of the series, I'd like to discuss the role of the facilitator in a meeting. For those of you who aren't aware, businesses and organizations in the past 20 years or so have turned to this idea of a facilitator. A facilitator is a person in the organization who's chosen to ensure that meetings are carried out efficiently. The facilitator works together with a meeting leader, but their roles are quite different. The meeting leader concerns himself or herself with the content of the meeting; by content, I mean, of course, what the meeting's for. The facilitator, on the other hand, is more concerned with the process of the meeting. This notion of process includes the rules for the meeting and making sure everyone has a chance to participate.  
　Ok. I next want to outline what are commonly known as the five global responsibilities of a facilitator. This is to give you a better idea of just what a facilitator does and why they're so important to meetings. One global responsibility is labelled 'blueprinting'. Blueprinting a meeting involves creating an agenda and clarifying rules for the meeting. Much of this work is done together with the meeting leader. Blueprinting also means learning about each of the participants and what their goals and interests are with regard to the topic of the meeting. It also involves printing and photocopying documents for the meeting and assembling equipment such as visual aids.   
A second global responsibility is what we call 'pro-integration'. Pro-integration happens during the actual meeting. For this, the facilitator must listen carefully to what the participants are saying, then clarify any unfamiliar terms or phrases spoken by the participants. He or she then summarises what was said to ensure everybody at the meeting both fully understands and is fully understood.  
Global responsibility number three is what I term 'focusing'. This is basically seeing that everyone keeps to the task at hand, not wandering off onto other topics. It's all too easy for discussion in a meeting to get off track. Here, the facilitator supervises the discussion, making sure all comments are relevant to the task. Focusing also involves knowing in which direction the meeting should be going, and making sure it goes there. We can compare the facilitator's role here to that of a bus driver, steering the group where they need to go.   
This brings us to 'prompting', which is our fourth global responsibility. Not everyone at a meeting may feel confident enough to talk, and we must remember that just because they're quiet, it doesn't mean that they've got nothing to contribute. So a facilitator might prompt people, that is, ask people questions or use other activities to get members involved. The task of 'prompting' also means making sure that participants who tend to dominate allow the quieter members a chance to speak. After all, there's nothing more boring than having one or two people dominate a meeting.  
When participants get into disputes or arguments with each other, then it's time for the facilitator to take on the role of 'friction manager'. This is the fifth global responsibility of the facilitator, and the last on our list. Friction management means handling conflicts in a positive and constructive manner. During meetings when members may have very different points of view, emotions can run high and people may begin to act negatively toward one another, getting into arguments or what have you. A good facilitator knows that this kind of negative behaviour serves no purpose at business meetings. Its effects are not constructive. So he or she then has to use his or her skills to return the group to a peaceful atmosphere, and maintain that atmosphere. There are various skills involved in friction management which I won't go into here, but basically, the notion of getting the group to focus on what they agree on -rather than what they disagree on -is vital.  
ANNOUNCER: That is the end of Section 4. You now have half a minute to check your answers.  
Pause  
That is the end of Listening Test 1.  
At the end of the real test, you will have ten minutes to transfer your answers to a listening answer sheet.

**完成句子的注意事项：**

1. **扫描题干并且划核心词，注意空格前后的信息**
2. **判断所需句子成分**
3. **三种可能：核心词不变，核心词变成了同义词，题干的结构有了变化**
4. **注意简写答案，两种简写方式：首字母简写，主要辅音字母的简写**
5. **检查答案的词性**

**第六讲**

**Listening Test 3**

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

|  |
| --- |
| **Instructions**  　　You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.  　　There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.  　　All the recordings will be played ONCE only.  　　The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the Listening question booklet.  　　At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.  　　Now turn to Section 1 on page 2. |

**Section 1 Questions 1-12**

　　Questions 1-8

　　Listen to the conversation between a student, Angela Tung, and Bob Wills, who is the student adviser at a language school. Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN

　　THREE WORDS OR NUMBERS for each answer.

|  |
| --- |
| **REQUEST FOR SPECIAL LEAVE**  　　Name: Angela Tung  　　Example Student number: Tamworth,2340  　　Address: (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tamworth, 2340  　　Telephone number: 8106745  　　Course: (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Teacher's name: (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Student visa expiry date: (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　I wish to request leave in Term: (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Dates of leave: (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Number of working days missed: (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

　　Questions 9-12

　　Circle the appropriate letter A-D

　　9. Why does Angela want to take leave?

　　A to visit her aunt and uncle

　　B to see the National Gallery

　　C to see the Southern Highlands

　　D to study more writing

　　10. Where is Angela going?

　　A Tamworth

　　B Brisbane

　　C Armidale

　　D Sydney

　　11. Who is going with Angela?

　　A her uncle

　　B her mother

　　C her aunt

　　D her father

　　12. When will Angela go home to her own country?

　　A in five years

　　B in twelve months

　　C in two months

　　D when her mother goes home

**Section 2 Questions 13-24**

　　Questions 13-18

　　Complete the calendar while you listen to the tape. Use words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once.

|  |
| --- |
| cleaner garbage filters stove  　　dry cleaner charity gardener paper  　　lift library electricity water |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
| May  17 | 18 | 19  (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | June  25  (17)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29  (14)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 30 |
| 31  (18)\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 6 |

**Questions 19-24**

　　Circle the appropriate letter A-D

　　19. Where has Martha gone?

　　A London

　　B Sydney

　　C New York

　　D Paris

　　20. Why is Martha away from home?

　　A She's visiting friends

　　B She's at a conference

　　C She's on business

　　D She's setting up a business

　　21. Who will Martha meet while she's away?

　　A an old school friend

　　B a friend of her mother's

　　C an old university friend

　　D an old teacher

　　22. What has Martha left for John?

　　A a letter

　　B a meal

　　C a book

　　D a bill

　　23. Who does Martha want John to telephone?

　　A the optometrist

　　B the telephone company

　　C the doctor

　　D the dentist

　　24. What is the code for Martha's alarm system?

　　A enter 2190

　　B 2190 enter

　　C 9120 enter

　　D enter 9120

**Section 3 Questions 25-36**

　　Questions 25-29

　　Complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR NUMBERS for each answer.

|  |
| --- |
| **LANGUAGE SCHOOL ENROLMENT FORM**  　　Name of Applicant: vijay Paresh  　　Telephone number: 909 2467  　　Language to be learned: (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Location of class: (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Time of class: (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Name of class: (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  　　Date of commencement of class: (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

　　Questions 30-32

　　Circle the appropriate letters A-D.

　　30. Anne is

　　A Vijay's friend

　　B Denise's friend

　　C Vijay's boss

　　D Denise's boss.

　　31. When Anne speaks she

　　A congratulates Denise

　　B ignores Denise

　　C criticises Denise

　　D praises Denise.

　　32. When Denise replies she

　　A laughs at Anne

　　B sympathises with Anne

　　C argues with Anne

　　D apologises to Anne.

　　Questions 33-36

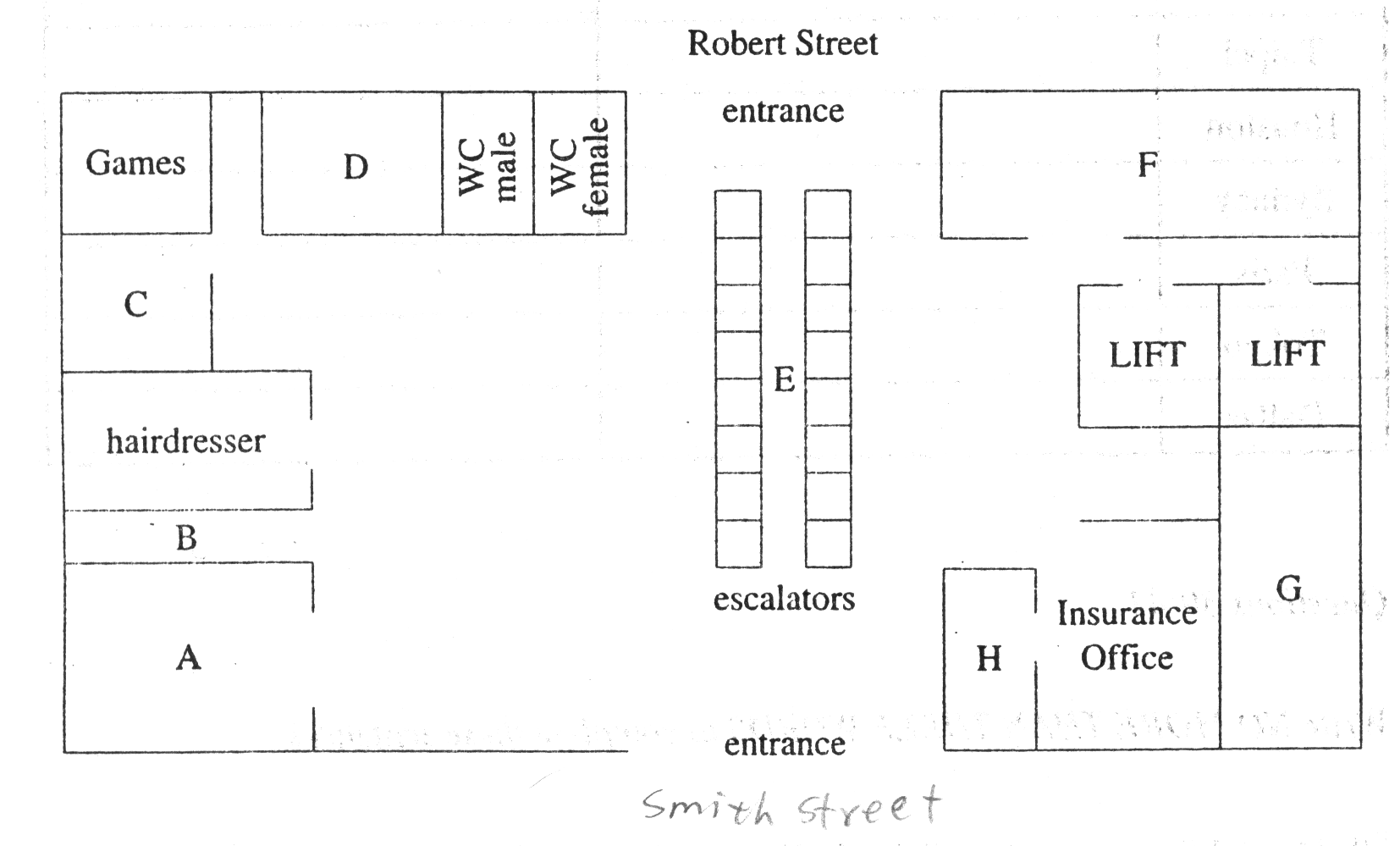
　　Listen to the directions and match the places in questions 33-36 to the appropriate letter A-H on the plan.

　　33. Reception area, admissions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　34. Fees office\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　35. Book and stationery supply\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　36. Travel agency\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**Section 4 Questions 37-41**

　　Questions 37-38

　　Look at questions 37-38 below and study the grid. Tick all the relevant boxes in each column.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CITY | 37.Cities with old-structure problems | 38.Cities with good public transport |
| Los Angeles |  |  |
| London |  |  |
| Bankok |  |  |
| Hong Kong |  |  |
| New York |  |  |
| Taipei |  |  |
| Houston |  |  |
| Sydney |  |  |
| Paris |  |  |
| Tokyo |  |  |
| Dallas |  |  |

　　Questions 39-41

　　Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS to complete these sentences.

　　39. The public transport available in Houston is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

　　40. To reduce peak hour traffic jams, people can travel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　41. Vehicles carrying more than one passenger can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ielts听力5**

**1,TEST Ⅲ个人信息表格/选词填空/推理题/图例题**

**2,总结3机经**

**选词填空题**

**1,读题不读选项**

**2,注意非正常顺序的题号=按照题号顺序出现答案**

**3简写答案Nothing subjects to determinism has free will.**

**推理题**

**1,选择题的形式,原文没有答案**

**2,题干中有: MAYBE, BECAUSE, FEEL, EXPECT或其同义词**

**3,目标信息: IDENTITY,RELATIONSHIP,LOCATION**

**4,若无时间,最后推**

**SECTION1**

**1,答案完整**

**2-3,大写**

**4,6,7,时间:月份可以写缩写,日期写基数词**

**5,8,不要重复题干中的已知信息maternal/paternal/in law**

**11,在问答题中注意答案要用第三人称**

**SECTION2**

**13-15, 题目要求中”MORE THAN ONCE”**

**18,定位**

**19-20,信息密集**

**22,近音选项/听上下文**

**25,语言**

**26,28,大写element-ary**

**33-36,读题**

**37,补充选项**

**38,定位**

**39,核心词**

**40-41,信息密集**

**听力原文**

Section 1  
Listen to the conversation between Bob Wills, who is a foreign student adviser at a language school, and Angela Tung, who is a student, and complete the form. Write no more than three words or numbers for each answer.  
Look at questions 1 to 8 on the form now.  
Now we shall begin. You should answer the questions as you listen because you will not hear the recording second time.

First, you have another chance to look at questions 1 to 8.  
Telephone rings  
Bob: Hello. Foreign Student Adviser's office. This is Bob Wills speaking. Can I help you?  
Angela: It's Angela Tung here, Bob. I'd like to make a request for special leave. Can I do that over the phone?  
Bob: Hello, Angela. You can make that request by phone-but I'll have to fill the form out. Let me get the special leave form. Okay. Here it is. Hm. Tell me your student number, please.  
Angela: It's H for Harry 5712.  
Bob: H5712. Okay. What's your address, Angela?  
Angela: I live at 10 Bridge Street, Tamworth.  
Bob: 10 Bridge Street, Tamworth. And your phone number?  
Angela: The telephone number's 810 6745.  
Bob: Thanks. What course are you doing?  
Angela: I'm in the writing class.  
Bob: Writing. Who's your teacher this term?  
Angela: Mrs. Green-she spells her name like the colour.  
Bob: Thanks. Hmm. When does your student visa expire?  
Angela: Let me look. July 15.  
Bob: July 15. Okay. Which term do you want to take leave?  
Angela: Do you want dates?  
Bob: first, I have to write a term number. When do you want to take leave? Angela: In term one.  
Bob: Okay. Term one. Now can you tell me what are the exact dates?  
Angela: I'd like to be away May 31 to June 4.  
Bob: Okay. I've got that. You'll miss four working days between May 31 and June 4. Is that right?  
Angela: Only three. I'll be away over a weekend. I'll be back at my classes on June 5, so that's three days away.

Narrator: Look at questions 9 to 12.  
Now listen to more of the conversation between Angela and Bob, and answer questions 9 to 12.  
Bob: Why do you want to take leave, Angela?  
Angela: I'm going to visit my aunt May. She's my mother's sister. She and her husband are my guardians while I'm here.  
Bob: Where do they live?  
Angela: About fifty kilometres from here, near Armidale.  
Bob: Do you have to take so long if they live nearby?  
Angela: My mother is coming with me. She's come for a holiday, so she wants to have some time with May, and I want to spend some time with my mother, too. Bob: Aren't you going home soon?  
Angela: I've applied to extend my time here. I expect to go home in twelve months.  
Narrator: That is the end of Section 1. You now have some time to check your answers. Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2  
You are going to hear a tape recording of instructions and advice which a woman called Martha has left for her friend John, who is coming to stay at her house and take care of it whicle she is away. First, look at questions 13 to 18.

As you listen to the first part of the talk, answer questions 13 to 18.  
Martha: Hello, John. Welcome to the house. I'm really pleased that you can be here to look after my house while I'm away.  
Here are some things you need to know about the house. Important stuff like when the garbage is collected. In fact, let's start with the garbage, which is collected on Friday. Just write Garbage on the calendar on the days they take it away. Put it out on Friday every week, that'll be Friday 22nd, Friday 29th and Friday 5th. It's a really good service. The trucks are quiet and the service is efficient. The bin would be put outside of the house empty. It's a good idea to put it away quickly. This street can be quite windy. I once watched my next-door neighbour chase her bin the whole length of the street. Every time she nearly caught up with it, it got away again. The waste paper will be collected this Tuesday, that's Tuesday 19th. There's a plastic box full of paper in the front room: please put it out on Tuesday. The truck will come during the day. If you don't mind collecting old newspapers and other paper and putting them in the box I'll put it out when I come home-the paper people only come monthly. I have some things to give to charity in a box in the front room. Would you put it out on Monday the 25th please? It's a box of old clothes and some bed linen which I've collected, plus a few other bits and pieces. Be careful when you pick it up, because it's heavier than you might expect. The charity truck will come by during the day on the last Monday of the month. If you want to use the library, you'll find it on Darling Street. I've left my borrower's card near the telephone. It has a very good local reference section if you want to find out more about this city. I'm sorry to say we don't have a cleaner. Oh, yes! Filters! Please would you change the filters on the washing machine on the last day of the month, which is Sunday the 31st. We find that the machine works much better if we change the filters regularly. The gas company reads the meter outside the house, so don't worry about that. I think that's all the information about our calendar of events.

Narrator: Now look at questions 19 to 24. Circle the correct answer.  
Martha: Well, John, I'm trying to think what else I should be telling you. As you know, I'm going to a conference in London. I hope to have a little time to look around. It's a great city! I do hope I manage to get to at least some of the theatres and museums. I'm looking forward to all the things I have to do at the conference, too. I'm giving a paper on Tuesday the 26th and there are a couple of really exciting events planned later in the conference program. I hope to meet up with an old teacher of mine at the conference. She taught English Literature at my old high school and we've kept in touch through letters over the years. She teaches now at the University of Durham, and I'm really looking forward to seeing her again. By the way, I expect you're hungry after your trip. I've left a meal in the refrigerator for you. I hope you like cheese and onion pie.  
Would you do me a favour please? I haven't had time to cancel an appointment. It was made a long time ago and I forgot about it until this morning. It's with my dentist, for a check-up on Thursday the 28th. Could you please call the dentist on 816 2525 and cancel the appointment for me? Thanks a lot, John. One last thing. When you leave the house, make sure the windows and doors are shut, and set the burglar alarm. The alarm code number is 9\_1\_2\_0 enter. Have fun! I'll see you when I get back. This is your friend Martha, saying goodbye.  
Narrator: That is the end of Section 2. You will now have some time to check your answers. Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3  
In this section you will hear a discussion between a college receptionist, Denise, and a student named Vijay about learning a language. In the first part of the discussion they are talking about the course Vijay will study. First look at Questions 25 to 29. Note the examples that have been done for you.   
Using no more than three words or numbers, complete the table.

Denise: Hello. May I help you?  
Vijay: Hello. is this the right place for me to register to study foreign languages?  
Denise: Yes, it is. May I have your name please?  
Vijay: Vijay. My family name is Paresh.  
Denise: Vijay Paresh. Okay. Do you have a telephone number?  
Vijay: Yeh. 909 2467.  
Denise: Thank you. Now, which language would you like to learn? We offer French, Italian, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, Portugese…  
Vijay: Ah. I'd like to learn Spanish, please.  
Denise: Okay. Our classes are conducted in lots of different places. We have classrooms in the city and here in this building...  
Vijay: What's this building called?  
Denise: This is Building A.  
Vijay: I work near here, so it'd be best to study in Building A.  
Denise: What time do you want to come to lessons? They go on for three hours, and they start at 10.00 am, 4.00 pm and 6.00 pm.  
Vijay: I wish I could come to the daytime lessons, but I can't, so 6.00 pm please.  
Denise: That's our most popular time, of course. Umm. Have you ever studied Spanish before?  
Vijay: No, I haven't.  
Denise: We describe our classes by level and number. Your class is called Elementary One.  
Vijay: Okay. When will classes start?  
Denise Elementary One begins-ah-just a minute-ah-it begins on August 10. Vijay: Great! Now what else do I have to do?

Narrator: Now look at questions 30 to 32.  
Choose the appropriate letters A to D and write them in boxes 30 to 32 on your answer sheet. Listen carefully to the conversation between Denise and Vijay and Anne.  
Denise: Well, let's see. First, you have to go to...  
Anne: May I have a minute please Denise?  
Denise: Of course, Anne. Excuse me for a minute. Please, Vijay.  
Anne: Did you file those forms for me last night?  
Denise: Ah. No. They're still on my desk.  
Anne: Oh, Denise, that's simply not good enough!  
Denise: I'm really sorry, Anne. It won't happen again.   
Anne: All right Denise. Go back to your customer. But please be more careful in future.

Narrator: Now listen to the directions and match the places in questions 33 to 36 to the appropriate letters A to H on the plan.  
Denise: I'm sorry Vijay. What were you saying?  
Vijay: I wanted to know what else I had to do.  
Denise: Oh, of course. Please go to the building on the other side of Smith Street. I want you to go to the reception area first. It's just inside the floor on the left as you enter from Smith Street. Give them this form.   
Vijay: Okay. Do I pay my fees there?  
Denise: No, but the fees office is in the same building. Go past the escalators and you'll see a games shop. It's in the corner. The fees office is between the games shop and the toilets.  
Vijay: Thanks. Er. Where can I buy books?  
Denise: The bookshop is opposite the lifts. It's right next to the entrance from Robert Street.  
Vijay: Your offices are spread out!  
Denise: Not as badly as they used to be. By the way, we offer very competitive overseas travel rates to our students.  
Vijay: Oh, I'd like to look into that.  
Denise: Of course. The travel agency is at the Smith Street end of the building, in the corner next to the insurance office.  
Vijay: Thank you very much. Bye.  
Narrator: This is the end of Section 3. You will now have some time to check your answers. Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4  
You will hear an extract from a lecture on traffic management. Listen to what the speaker says, and answer questions 37 to 41. First you have some time to look at the questions. Now listen carefully and answer questions 37 and 38. Tick all the relevant boxes in each column.  
Tom Fisher: Good afternoon. I'm Tom Fisher, and I'll be lecturing you on traffic management this term. Before we go any further, I thought you should look at the sort of problems we've inherited-and inherited, or received as a legacy for those before us, is just the word for our situation. Many of our major cities were built long before the car was thought of, and the road system evolved from the goat tracks followed by the early inhabitants. These we can refer to as old-structure problems, and you can take the expression old-structure to refer to problems which were in place before we saw the need to build efficient road systems.  
Old-structure problems are easily demonstrated in London, New York, Sydney and Paris. Let's look at each city in turn. London has a most confusing road system, which is forgivable because it's a very old city. I'll talk more about the ring roads later. New York is laid out on a grid which makes it easier to find your way around, but it's an enormous city and the sheer pressure of numbers strangles the roads. Sydney has narrow streets in the centre of the city, and the new road works are not keeping up. Paris has wide streets, but it's still the victim of old-structure problems, like Rome and Edinburgh. Tokyo is another city with old-structure problems compounded by a huge population, like New York. Cities which do not have these old-structure problems are Houston, Los Angeles and Dallas. The thing which saves some of these cities is an effective public transport system, usually below ground. London has an old but effective underground train system known as the tube, and a comprehensive bus and train system above ground. Hong Kong has cheap, swift and effective public transport in the form of Mass Transit Railway, buses and ferries. Paris has the Metro underground railway which carries tens of thousands of people daily, and a large bus system. New York has a comprehensive underground train system, but many people feel that it's dangerous to ride on it-there have been some nasty attacks. However, the trains themselves are efficient, so we have to call it a good system. Sydney has a good public transport system, but only part of it is underground.

Narrator: Now answer questions 39 to 41. Write no more than three words for each answer.  
Tom: Notably absent from this discussion of cities with good public transport are the cities I nominated previously as not having old-structure problems: Houston, Los Angeles and Dallas. Let's start with Dallas, a very wealthy city in Texas which has grown up in an era when cars were considered to be essential to move about. It has an excellent road system, as does Houston, another new city with wise city leaders who insisted on good roads. However, the public transport system in both Houston and Dallas is extremely poor. As a result, travel in Dallas and Houston is easy except for peak hour, when a twenty-minute run can expand to more than an hour in traffic jams. Los Angeles suffers from chronic highway blockages, despite efforts to encourage people to use public transport.  
Cities with good road systems and no old-structure problems can use other methods to reduce the number of vehicles traveling together at peak hour. Flexi-time is one good method: offices open and close at different times so people are traveling to and from work at different times. Vehicles carrying more than one person can use special priority lanes which means they can travel more quickly. There are even systems to make peak hour car use more expensive, with electronic chips recording the presence of a vehicle in a given high traffic area at a given time. So, what can we do? The rest of this course will be devoted to looking at the conflicting demands of road users, and relating the use of the private car to other aspects of the economy. Over the next three weeks we'll be discussing this in more detail...  
Narrator: That is the end of Section 4. You now have some time to check your answers.  
That is the end of Listening Practice Test 1.

**Test Ⅲ分数计算**

**做对的个数-SEC IV错误个数-1=现在考试应得个数**

**例:28-3-1=24个**

**II总结**

**表格题:乱序**

**完成句子:答案词性/不重复**

**问答题: 人称／间接引语/**

**答非所问**

**选择:题干为主选项为**

**辅/边听边做不要滞后**

**读题基本套路**

**缺主语/宾语: 谓语//定语**

**缺状zhuang语:主语//谓语**

**缺谓语: 主语/状/zhuang语**

**缺定语: 主语/宾语//谓语**