

耕伟学长的雅思听力加速营

雅思四科

听力应该是最紧张的

因为只能只听一次……

错过了，那就是错过了……

所以

听力可能是最需要我们把平时实力提升到 120%的

这样上了考场，即使紧张，打了八折

还有 96%的实力

这 120%实力的达成

三分靠技巧，七分靠精听

让我们在这里一举拿下

Day1 雅思听力总览

一、 考试内容

1. 篇幅和时间

- 4 个 Part, 40 道题目 (10+10+10+10)
- 语音呈现形式：对话 × 2+独白 × 2
- 涉及领域：生活+学术
- 共计时间：30min (7.5min × 4) (笔考听力有 10min 誊抄答案的时间；机考听力有 2min 检查时间)
- 注意：录音说到【Now turn to Part 1】才能开始看题

2. 文章难度

大幅度低于雅思阅读 (雅思阅读难度：高于四六级和考研)

PETER: Hello?
JAN: Oh hello. My name's Jan. Are you the right person to talk to about the Buckworth Conservation Group?
PETER: Yes, I'm Peter. I'm the secretary.
JAN: Good. I've just moved to this area, and I'm interested in getting involved. I was in a similar group where I used to live. Could you tell me something about your activities, please?

高中阶段没有学过的词：0 个

-- 《剑桥 17-Test1-Part1 原稿》

PART 4

Right, everyone, let's make a start. Over the past few sessions, we've been considering the reasons why some world languages are in decline, and today I'm going to introduce another factor that affects languages, and the speakers of those languages, and that's technology and, in particular, digital technology. In order to illustrate its effect, I'm going to focus on the Icelandic language, which is spoken by around 321,000 people, most of whom live in Iceland – an island in the North Atlantic Ocean.

高中阶段没有学过的词：0 个

-- 《剑桥 17-Test2- Part4 原稿》

但问题是：不仅要认识，还要能听出来啊!!!!

比如：_____;

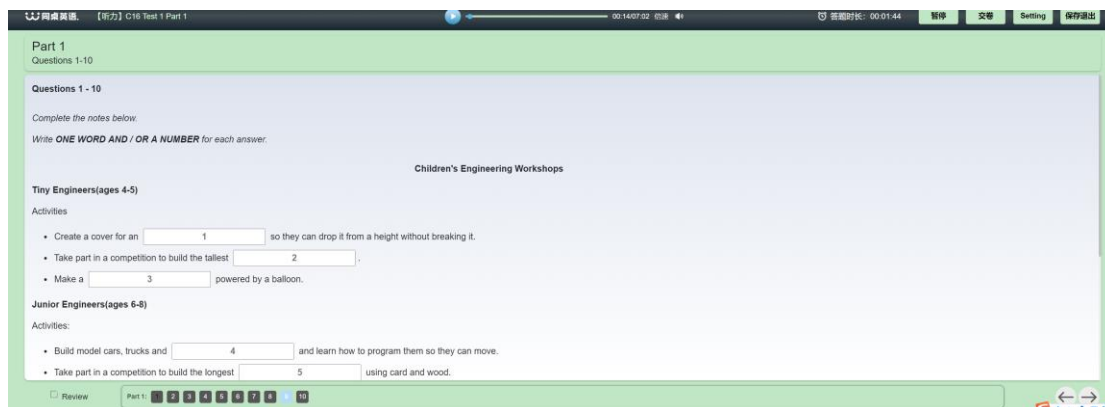
3. 分数

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

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见此水印其他均为倒卖资料不全

4. 机考 vs 笔考

- 笔考最大优势：可以最大限度勾画
- 机考最大优势：几乎无



5. 备考策略

雅思听力需要我们做好两件事情：“找对地方”+“听懂它”

● 熟练运用【做题技巧】（“找对地方”）

此项可以帮助大家把【已有实力】发挥到 100%

* 一个可以略做参考的换算方式：

四级 400 分裸考雅思听力：4 分（充分熟悉做题技巧后：6 分）

四级 500 分裸考雅思听力：5 分（充分熟悉做题技巧后：7 分）

四级 600 分裸考雅思听力：6 分（充分熟悉做题技巧后：8 分）

基本上，做 4 套完整的题目（1 本《剑桥雅思》），就可以比较熟悉做题技巧了。

● 提升【英语硬实力】（“听懂它”）

动作 1：需要先认识这些单词短语句式--高中没学好的语法+四六级没背过的单词，此刻都要一一补回来。

要么：返回去补语法+单词

要么：边做题+边通过精读【听力原稿】补语法单词

要么：在【雅思阅读】中兼顾语法单词的积累

基本上，【吃透】3 本《剑雅》的阅读文章，可以积累近 3000 核心单词，应对雅思阅读

基本足够。听力单词也就完全拿下。

31	contract	合同	力一「思忍」：减少
32	expire	到期	另一个意思：(人) 停止呼吸
33	department	系	
34	inclination	倾向	
35	please the public	取悦大众	
36	distort	歪曲	
37	radical	激进的	
38	altogether	完全	
39	bear little resemblance to	和 XX 不相似	
40	numerous	大量的	
41	studio	工作室	
42	sketch	速写	
43	miner	挖矿工人	
44	commission	委托	
45	signify a dramatic change	标志着重大改变	
46	experimentation	试验	
47	subject matter	(艺术作品的) 对象	
48	dozens of studies	很多研究	
49	clay	粘土	
50	be cast in bronze	以青铜浇筑	
51	be issued	被发表	
52	edition	版本	
53	boost to his income	收入的提高	
54	ambitious project	雄心壮志的项目	
55	scale	规模	
56	demand	要求	
57	critics	评论家	
58	revolutionary	革命性的、激进的	
59	harsh	粗犷的	
60	angular	有棱角的	
61	distinct	明显的	
62	menace	威胁	
63	vary	改变	
64	promote art appreciation	促进艺术欣赏	
65	critical acclaim	评论界的赞赏	

动作 2：把【动作 1】里积累的【视觉内容】，转化成【听觉内容】。

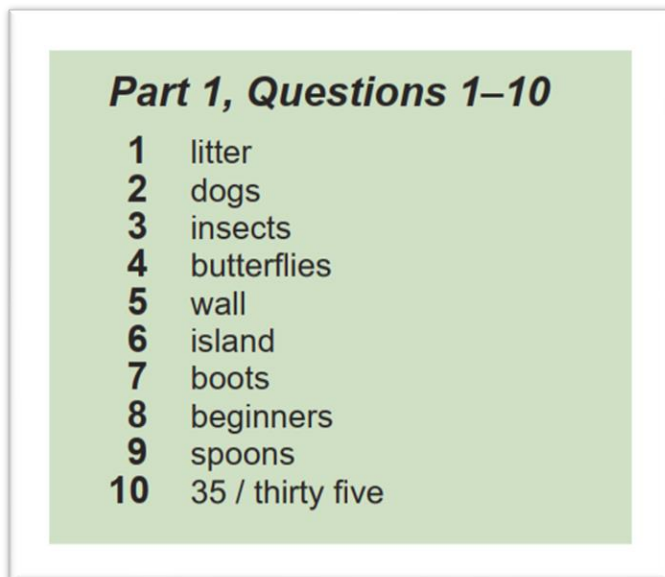
练习方法：全文精听

二、 注意事项

1. 常见的 5 个认知误区

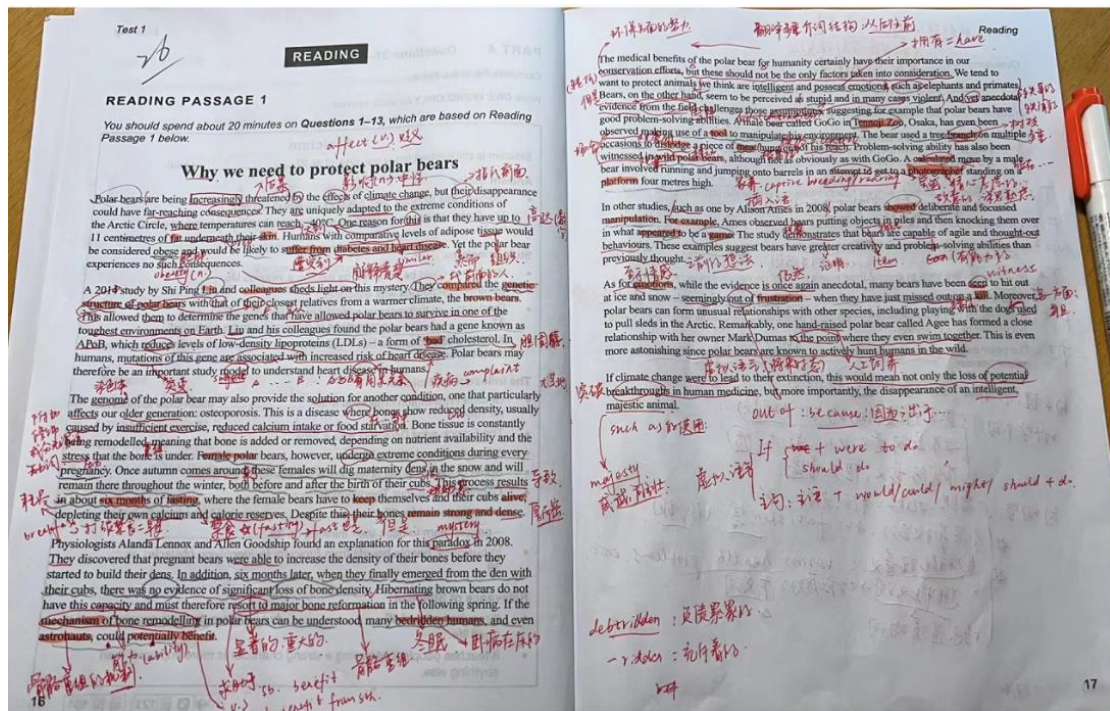
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- 误区 1: 【全文听写】、【影子跟读】练起来？
误区 2: 学习同传翻译的速记法？
误区 3: 听点其他的素材磨耳朵？
误区 4: 倍速播放练习？
误区 5: 只要听出答案词就行 or 精听答案句？



2. 【雅思听力】是雅思四科中【备考第二辛苦】的科目

【第一辛苦】：雅思阅读



【第二辛苦】：雅思听力

【意想不到的功利&应试的备考】：雅思写作&口语

三、今日作业

限时 30min 做完《剑桥雅思 16-Test1》的听力 → 了解目前分数（1 个月提 1 分）

- 笔考同学：推荐使用纸质版本《剑桥雅思 15-17》
- 机考同学：推荐使用【新东方模考系统】or【同桌雅思】，但也可以准备【纸质版本】用于精读

新东方模考系统链接：<https://ieltscat.xdf.cn/mock/detail/read/5304361>

同桌雅思模考系统链接：

<https://ielts.itongzhuo.com/business/ielts/student/jumpleltsQuestionList.do?sSubjects=0&type=1>

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Day2：听力题型串讲（上）（《填空题》）

一、《剑雅 16-Test1-听力 Part1&4》精听

二、听力做题步骤（听力方法论总纲）

步骤 1：用尽一切时间，疯狂读题目。

步骤 2：开始听。时刻注意说到哪了。

步骤 3：做出答案。

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【整个过程】：“找对地方”+“听懂它”

步骤 1 注意事项 1：如何【用尽一切时间】，疯狂读题目？

- Part1 听到 “Now turn to Part 1”，就可以开始读了；
- Part1 读完，可以继续往后读，能读到哪里就读到哪里；

步骤 1 注意事项 2：如何【读懂题目】？

- 基础中的基础：阅读基本功（单词量+语法）
- 有可能的话，读两遍
- 心里要给题目标注【关键词】
 - 1) 是否标注在纸上面，不一定；
 - 2) 关键词：名词 > 其他词
- 对于那些不认识的单词，要在心里【模拟其读音】

Forthcoming events

Saturday

- meet at Dunsmore Beach car park
- walk across the sands and reach the 6
- take a picnic
- wear appropriate 7

步骤 2 注意事项 1：如何知道【说到哪了】？

- 靠英语听力硬实力
- 靠做题技巧：听力中有一系列“**逻辑顺序提示词**”，听到它们，也能帮助判断【说到哪了】

三、 雅思听力题型罗列

- 填空题
- 单选题
- 多选题
- 匹配题
- 地图题

四、【Part1 填空题】解题步骤

样题展示：《剑雅 16-Test1-听力 Part1》

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Children's Engineering Workshops

Tiny Engineers (ages 4–5)

Activities

- Create a cover for an 1 so they can drop it from a height without breaking it.
- Take part in a competition to build the tallest 2
- Make a 3 powered by a balloon.

Junior Engineers (ages 6–8)

Activities:

- Build model cars, trucks and 4 and learn how to program them so they can move.
- Take part in a competition to build the longest 5 using card and wood.
- Create a short 6 with special software.
- Build, 7 and program a humanoid robot.

Cost for a five-week block: £50

Held on 8 from 10 am to 11 am

Location

Building 10A, 9 Industrial Estate, Grasford

Plenty of 10 is available.

【整个过程】：“找对地方”+“听懂它”

1. 解题步骤 1：用尽一切时间，疯狂读题目。

【注意 1】：Part1 听到 “Now turn to Part 1”，就可以开始读了；

【注意 2】：Part1 不太需要读两遍题目；可以尽量读快一些，匀出一些时间去读【Part2】；

【注意 3】：仔细理解 “ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER”

【注意 4】：注意空格的词性（尤其是名词前的 an）

【注意 5】：千万不要只关注【空格】，空格【前面的内容】and【后面的内容】同样重要

【注意 6】：在心底里模拟出不认识的单词的发音（特别是【地名】等专有名词）

2. 解题步骤 2：开始听。时刻注意说到哪了。

【注意 1】：听到对应的内容，就用眼神 or 笔标记一下；

【注意 2】：听到之后，不要试图在心里【翻译】，因为没时间；主要还是需要找【点对点】的对应，而不是【整个句子意思的对应】，前者的反应速度才是最快的

【注意 3】：听到的不一定是【原词】，也可能是【同义改写】的表达

【注意 4】：不要盯着【空格】看，空格是需要我们听出来的！关注空格【周围的内容】！

【注意 5】：什么时候该换行了？--除了依靠【听力硬实力】，还可以注意“逻辑顺序提示词”

【逻辑顺序提示词】

- 角色的每一次切换
- 问句&答案
- 举例（for example）
- 表示话题终结的词：Right
- ☆And……
- 表示转折的词：But（也可以理解为是一种“强调”）

SARAH:	Hello. Children's Engineering Workshops.	
FATHER:	Oh hello. I wanted some information about the workshops in the school holidays.	
SARAH:	Sure.	
FATHER:	I have two daughters who are interested. The younger one's Lydia, she's four – do you take children as young as that?	
SARAH:	Yes, our Tiny Engineers workshop is for four to five-year-olds.	
FATHER:	What sorts of activities do they do?	
SARAH:	All sorts. For example, they work together to design a special cover that goes round an egg, so that when it's inside they can drop it from a height and it doesn't break. Well, sometimes it does break but that's part of the fun!	Q1
FATHER:	Right. And Lydia loves building things. Is there any opportunity for her to do that?	
SARAH:	Well, they have a competition to see who can make the highest tower. You'd be amazed how high they can go.	Q2
FATHER:	Right.	
SARAH:	But they're learning all the time as well as having fun. For example, one thing they do is to design and build a car that's attached to a balloon, and the force of the air in that actually powers the car and makes it move along. They go really fast too.	Q3
SARAH:	OK, well, all this sounds perfect.	

FATHER: Now Carly, that's my older daughter, has just had her seventh birthday, so presumably she'd be in a different group?

SARAH: Yes, she'd be in the Junior Engineers. That's for children from six to eight.

FATHER: And do they do the same sorts of activities?

SARAH: Some are the same, but a bit more advanced. So they work out how to build model vehicles, things like cars and trucks, but also how to construct animals using the same sorts of material and technique, and then they learn how they can program them and make them move. Q4

FATHER: So they learn a bit of coding?

SARAH: They do. They pick it up really quickly. We're there to help if they need it, but they learn from one another too.

FATHER: Right. And do they have competitions too?

SARAH: Yes, with the Junior Engineers, it's to use recycled materials like card and wood to build a bridge, and the longest one gets a prize. Q5

FATHER: That sounds fun. I wouldn't mind doing that myself!

SARAH: Then they have something a bit different, which is to think up an idea for a five-minute movie and then film it, using special animation software. You'd be amazed what they come up with. Q6

FATHER: And of course, that's something they can put on their phone and take home to show all their friends.

SARAH: Exactly. And then they also build a robot in the shape of a human, and they decorate it and program it so that it can move its arms and legs. Q7

^^

- 开启新话题：Now
- 表示对对方内容的评价：That sounds fun. (也可以理解为是一种“话题终结”)
- 表示接下来的内容的表达：Then

FATHER: Perfect. So, is it the same price as the Tiny Engineers?

SARAH: It's just a bit more: £50 for the five weeks.

FATHER: And are the classes on a Monday, too?

SARAH: They used to be, but we found it didn't give our staff enough time to clear up after the first workshop, so we moved them to Wednesdays. The classes are held in the morning from ten to eleven. Q8

FATHER: OK. That's better for me actually. And what about the location? Where exactly are the workshops held?

SARAH: They're in building 10A – there's a big sign on the door, you can't miss it, and that's in Fradstone Industrial Estate. Q9

FATHER: Sorry?

SARAH: Fradstone – that's F-R-A-D-S-T-O-N-E.

FATHER: And that's in Grasford, isn't it?

SARAH: Yes, up past the station.

FATHER: And will I have any parking problems there? Q10

SARAH: No, there's always plenty available. So would you like to enrol Lydia and Carly now?

FATHER: OK.

SARAH: So can I have your full name ...

- 表示引出新话题的表达：So,

【步骤 2】是帮助大家找出听力说到哪了，但最终要把答案填出来，还是需要能听懂更多的同义改写)

3. 解题步骤 3：做出答案。

【注意 1】：大小写弄错不扣分；英式拼写美式拼写皆可；**单复数会扣分**（仔细听+语法分析）；

【注意 2】：不会拼的词，可以尝试根据读音来拼写（如：capitalism）

【注意 3】：需要提前准备好的词

- 星期

- 月份

- 国家相关

- 数字相关

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- 星期

Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; Thursday; Friday; Saturday; Sunday

- 月份

January; February; March; April; May; June; July; August; September; October; November; December

日期的写法：May 24/24 May

- 国家相关

Britain; America; Australia; Africa; Japan; Korea

- 数字相关

321,000

1, 321, 000

321, 321, 000

1, 321, 321, 000

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五、【Part4 填空题】解题步骤

样题展示：《剑雅 16-Test1-听力 Part4》

PART 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

Stoicism

Stoicism is still relevant today because of its 31 appeal.

Ancient Stoics

- Stoicism was founded over 2,000 years ago in Greece.
- The Stoics' ideas are surprisingly well known, despite not being intended for 32

Stoic principles

- Happiness could be achieved by leading a virtuous life.
- Controlling emotions was essential.
- Epictetus said that external events cannot be controlled but the 33 people make in response can be controlled.
- A Stoic is someone who has a different view on experiences which others would consider as 34

The influence of Stoicism

- George Washington organised a 35 about Cato to motivate his men.
- The French artist Delacroix was a Stoic.
- Adam Smith's ideas on 36 were influenced by Stoicism.
- Some of today's political leaders are inspired by the Stoics.
- Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT)
 - the treatment for 37 is based on ideas from Stoicism
 - people learn to base their thinking on 38
- In business, people benefit from Stoicism by identifying obstacles as 39

Relevance of Stoicism

- It requires a lot of 40 but Stoicism can help people to lead a good life.
- It teaches people that having a strong character is more important than anything else.

→ p. 121 p. 101 15

【整个过程】：“找对地方”+“听懂它”

但 Part4 的文稿难度远高于 Part1，略低于雅思阅读

1. 解题步骤 1：用尽一切时间，疯狂读题目。

【注意 1】：理想情况是：在 Part4 开始之前，已经读完了【四分之一】左右的题目了

【注意 2】：注意空格的词性（尤其是名词前的 an）

【注意 3】：千万不要只关注【空格】，空格【前面的内容】and【后面的内容】同样重要

【注意 4】：在心底里模拟出不认识的单词的发音（特别是【人名】等专有名词）

【注意 5】：Part4 的稿子有点类似【雅思阅读文章】，其题目和答案的对应也遵循类似的【同义改写】原则，所以在读题的时候，可以猜想答案可能以什么方式出现（这一要求很高，备考前期无须强求）

如：题目为【spoon made of _____】，原文为【wooden spoon】

2. 解题步骤 2：开始听。时刻注意说到哪了。

【注意 1】：听到对应的内容，就用眼神 or 笔标记一下；

【注意 2】：听到之后，不要试图在心里【翻译】，因为没时间；主要还是需要找【点对点】的对应，而不是【整个句子意思的对应】，前者的反应速度才是最快的

【注意 3】：听到的不一定是【原词】，也可能是【同义改写】的表达（Part4 尤其如此）

【注意 4】：不要盯着【空格】看，空格是需要我们听出来的！关注空格【周围的内容】！

【注意 5】：什么时候该换行了？--除了依靠【听力硬实力】，还可以注意“逻辑顺序提示词”

【逻辑顺序提示词】

- **【听力原稿中自然段间的停顿】**，可能对应了**【题目里最大的要点之间的空隙】**
- **【听力原稿中的句子和句子之间】**也会略微有**【停顿】**，可能对应了题目里的**【小点换行】**（但不能纯粹靠**【停顿】**来断句，而是要靠**【语法】**）
- 引出核心案例的词：**Specifically**（在本文中引出了核心探讨对象 Stoicism）
- 引出让学者们感到惊奇的内容的词：**Amazingly**（和阅读中的 amazingly、surprising、remarkably 同理）

.....

Ancient philosophy is not just about talking or lecturing, or even reading long, dense books. In fact, it is something people have used throughout history – to solve their problems and to achieve their greatest triumphs.

Specifically, I am referring to Stoicism, which, in my opinion, is the most practical of all philosophies and therefore the most appealing. Stoicism was founded in Ancient Greece by Zeno of Citium in the early 3rd century BC, but was practised by the likes of Epictetus, Cato,

Q31

10'

Audioscripts

Seneca and Marcus Aurelius. Amazingly, we still have access to these ideas, despite the fact that the most famous Stoics never wrote anything down for publication. Cato definitely didn't. Marcus Aurelius never intended his *Meditations* to be anything but personal. Seneca's letters were, well, letters and Epictetus' thoughts come to us by way of a note-taking student.

Q32

Stoic principles were based on the idea that its followers could have an unshakable happiness in this life and the key to achieving this was virtue. The road to virtue, in turn, lay in understanding that destructive emotions, like anger and jealousy, are under our conscious control – they don't have to control us, because we can learn to control them. In the words of Epictetus: "external events I cannot control, but the choices I make with regard to them, I do control".

Q33

The modern day philosopher and writer Nassim Nicholas Taleb defines a Stoic as someone who has a different perspective on experiences which most of us would see as wholly negative; a Stoic "transforms fear into caution, pain into transformation, mistakes into initiation and desire into undertaking". Using this definition as a model, we can see that throughout the centuries Stoicism has been practised in more recent history by kings, presidents, artists, writers and entrepreneurs.

Q34

激活
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The founding fathers of the United States were inspired by the philosophy. George Washington was introduced to Stoicism by his neighbours at age seventeen, and later, put on a play based on the life of Cato to inspire his men. Thomas Jefferson kept a copy of Seneca beside his bed. Q35

Writers and artists have also been inspired by the stoics. Eugène Delacroix, the renowned French Romantic artist (known best for his painting *Liberty Leading the People*) was an ardent Stoic, referring to it as his "consoling religion".

The economist Adam Smith's theories on capitalism were significantly influenced by the Stoicism that he studied as a schoolboy, under a teacher who had translated Marcus Aurelius' works. Q36

Today's political leaders are no different, with many finding their inspiration from the ancient texts. Former US president Bill Clinton rereads Marcus Aurelius every single year, and many have compared former President Obama's calm leadership style to that of Cato. Wen Jiabao, the former prime minister of China, claims that *Meditations* is one of two books he travels with and that he has read it more than one hundred times over the course of his life.

Stoicism had a profound influence on Albert Ellis, who invented Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, which is used to help people manage their problems by changing the way that they think and behave. It's most commonly used to treat depression. The idea is that we can take control of our lives by challenging the irrational beliefs that create our faulty thinking, symptoms and behaviours by using logic instead. Q37 Q38

Stoicism has also become popular in the world of business. Stoic principles can build the resilience and state of mind required to overcome setbacks because Stoics teach turning obstacles into opportunity. A lesson every business entrepreneur needs to learn. Q39

I would argue that studying Stoicism is as relevant today as it was 2,000 years ago, thanks to its brilliant insights into how to lead a good life. At the very root of the thinking, there is a very Q40

102

Test 1

simple way of living – control what you can and accept what you can't. This is not as easy as it sounds and will require considerable practice – it can take a lifetime to master. The Stoics also believed the most important foundation for a good and happy life is not money, fame, power or pleasure, but having a disciplined and principled character – something which seems to resonate with many people today

【步骤 2】是帮助大家找出听力说到哪了，但最终要把答案填出来，还是需要能听懂更多的同义改写)

3. 解题步骤 3：做出答案。

【注意 1】：大小写弄错不扣分；英式拼写美式拼写皆可；单复数会扣分（仔细听+语法分析）；

【注意 2】：不会拼的词，可以尝试根据读音来拼写（如：capitalism）

【注意 3】：Part4 的文字难度最高（略低于【雅思阅读第一篇】），也是【听力+阅读能力】结合最紧密的一个部分

六、 今日听力心得

【心得 1】

【填空题】占听力所有题型的 50%，一定要拿下

【心得 2】

所谓的【做题技巧】：无非就是【读题策略】+【定位技巧】。

但真正要【听懂+作对】，还是需要坚实的【听力基础】（听力基础 = 词看着都认识 + 能听出来）

【心得 3】

不要死盯着【空格】和【空格前】，有可能会先听到【空格后面的内容】。

【同学自己的其他心得】

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七、 今日作业

1. 消化今日方法论
2. 学习《剑雅 16-Test1-第 1 篇+第 4 篇》精听视频，批注生词+语法点。截图/拍照。换取【福利资料】。

（【福利资料】包括：【正文+题目重难点单词整理】+【考点单词测试题+音频】）

3. 利用【单词测试】，进行自我复习。

特别注意：

听力不同于阅读，阅读的复习只需要【在视觉层面进行】就行；而听力需要【视觉复习（记住单词）】+【听觉复习（听出来单词）】，所以大家还需要额外进行【自己的、个性化地听力复习+检测】，听【我的音频】and/or 利用各种 APP 进行【全文精听】。

Day3：听力题型串讲（中）（《单选题、多选题、匹配题》）

一、《剑雅 16-Test1-听力 Part2&3》精听（除开 Part2 的【地图题】部分）

二、听力做题步骤（听力方法论总纲）

步骤 1：用尽一切时间，疯狂读题目。

步骤 2：开始听。时刻注意说到哪了。

步骤 3：做出答案。

【整个过程】：“找对地方”+“听懂它”

三、【单选题】解题步骤

样题展示：《剑雅 16-Test1-Part2》

PART 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–14

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

11 Stevenson's was founded in

- A 1923.
- B 1924.
- C 1926.

12 Originally, Stevenson's manufactured goods for

- A the healthcare industry.
- B the automotive industry.
- C the machine tools industry.

13 What does the speaker say about the company premises?

- A The company has recently moved.
- B The company has no plans to move.
- C The company is going to move shortly.

14 The programme for the work experience group includes

- A time to do research.
- B meetings with a teacher.
- C talks by staff.

1. 解题步骤 1：用尽一切时间，疯狂读题目。

【注意 1】：理想情况是：在选择题开始之前，已经读完了【二分之一】左右的题目了

【注意 2】：如果有可能，每道题读 2 遍

【注意 3】：【题干】比【选项】更重要

【注意 4】：对于字数较多的选项，需要抓住其【关键词】（纵向比较各选项）

14 Parents are asked to

- A help their children to decide in advance which serving point to use.
- B make sure their children have enough money for food.
- C advise their children on healthy food to eat.

【注意 5】：在心底里模拟出不认识的单词的发音（特别是【人名】等专有名词）

2. 解题步骤 2：开始听。时刻注意说到哪了。

【注意 1】：听到对应的内容，就用眼神 or 笔标记一下；

【注意 2】：听到之后，不要试图在心里【翻译】，因为没时间；主要还是需要找【点对点】的对应，而不是【整个句子意思的对应】，前者的反应速度才是最快的

【注意 3】：听到的不一定是【原词】，也可能是【同义改写】的表达

【注意 4】：音频会在【小题之间】稍微停顿一下，注意【定位】&【断舍离】。

【注意 5】：三个选项对应的内容一定都会出现，但出现的顺序【不一定】

3. 解题步骤 3：做出答案。

【注意 1】：【原词】以及【同义改写表达】不能作为【正确选项】or【迷惑选项】的判断标准（作为辅助判断标准也不行!!!）

【注意 2】：注意【although】【but】【however】【used to be】【过去 XXX】等逻辑提示词对于选项的影响

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PART 2

Good morning, everyone, and welcome to Stevenson's, one of the country's major manufacturers of metal goods. Thank you for choosing us for your two weeks of work experience. My name is Julia Simmons, and since the beginning of this year I've been the managing director.

Stevenson's is quite an old company. Like me, the founder, Ronald Stevenson, went into the steel industry when he left school – that was in 1923. He set up this company when he finished his apprenticeship, in 1926, although he actually started making plans two years earlier, in 1924. He was a very determined young man! Q11

Stevenson's long-term plan was to manufacture components for the machine tools industry – although in fact that never came about – and for the automotive industry, that is, cars and lorries. However, there was a delay of five years before that happened, because shortly before the company went into production, Stevenson was given the opportunity to make goods for hospitals and other players in the healthcare industry, so that's what we did for the first five years. Q12

Over the years, we've expanded the premises considerably – we were lucky that the site is big enough, so moving to a new location has never been necessary. However, the layout is far from ideal for modern machinery and production methods, so we intend to carry out major refurbishment of this site over the next five years. Q13

I'd better give you some idea of what you'll be doing during your two weeks with us, so you know what to expect. Most mornings you'll have a presentation from one of the managers, to learn about their department, starting this morning with research and development. And you'll all spend some time in each department, observing what's going on and talking to people – as long as you don't stop them from doing their work altogether! In the past, a teacher from your school has come in at the end of each week to find out how the group were getting on, but your school isn't able to arrange that this year. Q14

注意：【单选题】的阅读量很大，必须接受【边听+边读+边选】造成的【听力无法全神贯注】的现实。所以：【提升英文硬实力】的重要性凸显了出来！

四、【多选题】解题步骤

样题展示：《剑雅 16-Test1-Part3》

PART 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21 and 22

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** parts of the introductory stage to their art projects do Jess and Tom agree were useful?

- A the Bird Park visit
- B the workshop sessions
- C the Natural History Museum visit
- D the projects done in previous years
- E the handouts with research sources

Questions 23 and 24

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

In which **TWO** ways do both Jess and Tom decide to change their proposals?

- A by giving a rationale for their action plans
- B by being less specific about the outcome
- C by adding a video diary presentation
- D by providing a timeline and a mind map
- E by making their notes more evaluative

解题步骤：同【单选题】。

【注意 1】：如果是双人对话，注意题干中【agree】【both】等词和【原文的照应】

PART 3

JESS: How are you getting on with your art project, Tom?
TOM: OK. Like, they gave us the theme of birds to base our project on, and I'm not really all that interested in wildlife. But I'm starting to get into it. I've pretty well finished the introductory stage.
JESS: So have I. When they gave us all those handouts with details of books and websites to look at, I was really put off, but the more I read, the more interested I got. Q21/Q22
TOM: Me too. I found I could research so many different aspects of birds in art – colour, movement, texture. So I was looking forward to the Bird Park visit.
JESS: What a letdown! It poured with rain and we hardly saw a single bird. Much less use than the trip to the Natural History Museum. Q21/Q22
TOM: Yeah, I liked all the stuff about evolution there. The workshop sessions with Dr Fletcher were good too, especially the brainstorming sessions.
JESS: I missed those because I was ill. I wish we could've seen the projects last year's students did.
TOM: Mm. I suppose they want us to do our own thing, not copy.
JESS: Have you drafted your proposal yet?
TOM: Yes, but I haven't handed it in. I need to amend some parts. I've realised the notes from my research are almost all just descriptions, I haven't actually evaluated anything. So I'll have to fix that. Q23/Q24
JESS: Oh, I didn't know we had to do that. I'll have to look at that too. Did you do a timeline for the project?
TOM: Yes, and a mind map.
JESS: Yeah, so did I. I quite enjoyed that. But it was hard having to explain the basis for my decisions in my action plan.

100

Test 1

TOM: What?
JESS: You know, give a rationale.
TOM: I didn't realise we had to do that. OK, I can add it now. And I've done the video diary presentation, and worked out what I want my outcome to be in the project.
JESS: Someone told me it's best not to be too precise about your actual outcome at this stage, so you have more scope to explore your ideas later on. So I'm going to go back to my proposal to make it a bit more vague. Q23/Q24
TOM: Really? OK, I'll change that too then.

注意：能和题目中【agree】、【both】对应的表达：

- Me too
- Yeah
- I..... + too

不能对应的表达：

- Mm.....

注意：【多选题】的阅读量、音频中信息密集、关键信息咬得很紧，更需要提升【英语听力硬实力】

五、【匹配题】解题步骤

样题展示：《剑雅 16-Test1-Part3》

Questions 25–30

Which personal meaning do the students decide to give to each of the following pictures?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 25–30.

Personal meanings	
A	a childhood memory
B	hope for the future
C	fast movement
D	a potential threat
E	the power of colour
F	the continuity of life
G	protection of nature
H	a confused attitude to nature

Pictures

25	Falcon (Landseer)	.....
26	Fish hawk (Audubon)	.....
27	Kingfisher (van Gogh)	.....
28	Portrait of William Wells	.....
29	Vairumati (Gauguin)	.....
30	Portrait of Giovanni de Medici	.....

1. 解题步骤 1：用尽一切时间，疯狂读题目。

【注意 1】：理想情况是：在匹配题开始之前，已经读完了【二分之一】左右的题目了

【注意 2】：如果有可能，每道题和选项读 2 遍

【注意 3】：在心底里模拟出不认识的单词的发音（特别是【人名】等专有名词）

【注意 4】：【匹配题选项】和【听力原文】的对应也遵循类似的【阅读的同义改写】原则，所以在读题的时候，可以猜想答案可能以什么方式出现（这一要求很高，备考前期无须强求）

如：选项为【fast movement】，猜想原文可能是【rapid movement】（同义词改写）

选项为【a childhood memory】，猜想原文可能是【说话者的一段个人经历】（上下义词改写）

2. 解题步骤 2：开始听。时刻注意说到哪了。

【注意 1】：听到对应的内容，就用眼神 or 笔标记一下；

【注意 2】：听到之后，不要试图在心里【翻译】，因为没时间；主要还是需要找【点对点】的对应，而不是【整个句子意思的对应】，前者的反应速度才是最快的

【注意 3】：听到的不一定是【原词】，也可能是【同义改写】的表达

【注意 4】：听的时候，先根据【题目内容】定位，再转向【选项】

【注意 5】：选项太多比较碍眼，确定某一个之后可以划掉（机考的话直接拖进对应框格）

【注意 6】：选项太多，听得时候势必会因为看选项而分散听的精力，所以【匹配题】相当考验【听力硬实力】

3. 解题步骤 3：做出答案。

【注意 1】：【原词】以及【同义改写表达】不能作为【正确选项】or【迷惑选项】的判断标准（作为辅助判断标准也不行!!!）

【注意 2】：注意对答案可能是原文的【同义词替换】，也可能是【凝练概括】。（同义词替换：fast-rapid；凝练概括：childhood memory）

TOM: One part of the project I'm unsure about is where we choose some paintings of birds and say what they mean to us. Like, I chose a painting of a falcon by Landseer. I like it because the bird's standing there with his head turned to one side, but he seems to be staring straight at you. But I can't just say it's a bit scary, can I?

JESS: You could talk about the possible danger suggested by the bird's look. Q25

TOM: Oh, OK.

JESS: There's a picture of a fish hawk by Audubon I like. It's swooping over the water with a fish in its talons, and with great black wings which take up most of the picture.

TOM: So you could discuss it in relation to predators and food chains?

JESS: Well actually I think I'll concentrate on the impression of rapid motion it gives. Q26

TOM: Right.

JESS: Do you know that picture of a kingfisher by van Gogh – it's perching on a reed growing near a stream.

TOM: Yes it's got these beautiful blue and red and black shades.

JESS: Mm hm. I've actually chosen it because I saw a real kingfisher once when I was little. I was out walking with my grandfather, and I've never forgotten it. Q27

TOM: So we can use a personal link?

JESS: Sure.

TOM: OK. There's a portrait called William Wells, I can't remember the artist but it's a middle-aged man who's just shot a bird. And his expression, and the way he's holding the bird in his hand suggests he's not sure about what he's done. To me it's about how ambiguous people are in the way they exploit the natural world. Q28

JESS: Interesting. There's Gauguin's picture Vairumati. He did it in Tahiti. It's a woman with a white bird behind her that is eating a lizard, and what I'm interested in is what idea this bird refers to. Apparently, it's a reference to the never-ending cycle of existence. Q29

TOM: Wow. I chose a portrait of a little boy, Giovanni de Medici. He's holding a tiny bird in one fist. I like the way he's holding it carefully so he doesn't hurt it. Q30

JESS: Ah right.

五、 今日听力心得

【心得 1】

【选择题】和【匹配题】需要阅读的内容很多，所以更需要挪出 Part1 的时间去阅读。

【心得 2】

【选择题】和【匹配题】很需要兼顾【看选项】和【听力】，所以更需要提升【听力硬实力】。

【心得 3】

【原词】和【同义改写】不是【正误答案】的判断标准，【听懂】才是王道。

【心得 4】

如果是【双人对话】，那【二人的台词】中可能隐藏着【比正确答案更简单的提示词】。

【同学自己的其他心得】

六、 今日作业

1. 消化今日方法论
2. 学习《剑雅 16-Test1-第 2 篇+第 3 篇》精听视频，批注生词+语法点。
3. 利用【单词测试】，进行自我复习。

特别注意：

听力不同于阅读，阅读的复习只需要【在视觉层面进行】就行；而听力需要【视觉复习（记住单词）】+【听觉复习（听出来单词）】，所以大家还需要额外进行【自己的、个性化地听力复习+检测】，听【我的音频】and/or 利用各种 APP 进行【全文精听】。

Day4：听力题型串讲（下）（《地图题》）

一、《剑雅 16-Test1-听力 Part2》【地图题部分】精听

二、听力做题步骤（听力方法论总纲）

步骤 1：用尽一切时间，疯狂读题目。

步骤 2：开始听。时刻注意说到哪了。

步骤 3：做出答案。

【整个过程】：“找对地方”+“听懂它”

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三、【Part1 填空题】解题步骤

样题展示：《剑雅 16-Test1-听力 Part2》

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Questions 15–20

Label the map below.

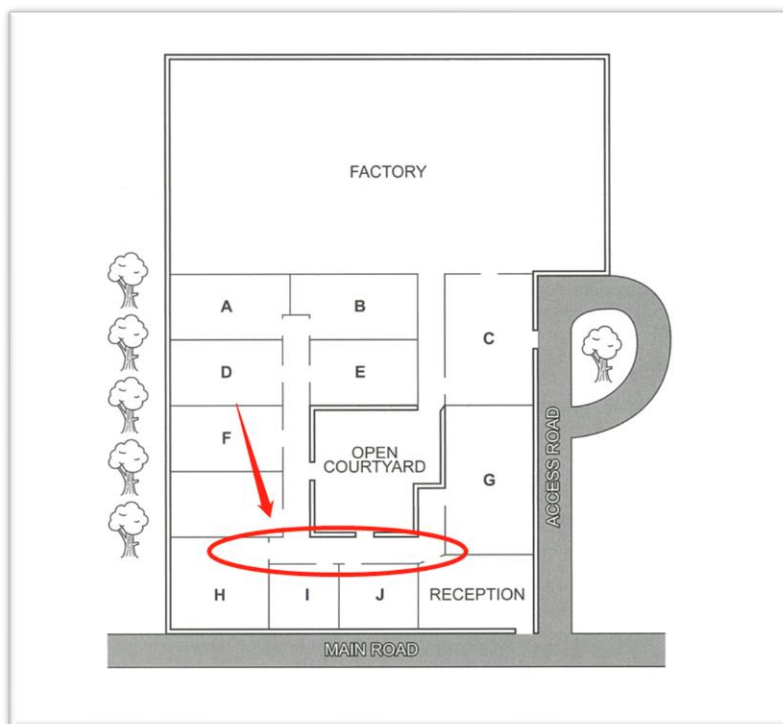
Write the correct letter, A–J, next to Questions 15–20.

Plan of Stevenson's site

15 coffee room
16 warehouse
17 staff canteen
18 meeting room
19 human resources
20 boardroom

【整个过程】：“找对地方”+“听懂它”

* 【地图题】是大家觉得相当有难度的一种题型，其实是因为……



如何表达：【接待处的左边有一个走廊，如果顺着走到头，那个门就是咖啡厅的门。咖啡厅的一边是主路，另外一边是一些树】

“走廊”？“顺着走”？

走廊：corridor /^lkɒrɪdɔ:(r)/

顺着走：go along

There's a corridor running left from here, and if you go along that, the door facing you at the end is the entrance to the coffee room. This looks out onto the main road on one side, and some trees on the other.

所以：提升【地图题】正确率的关键是：积累起【相当数量】的【题图题专属表达】：【专有地点名词】+【方位名词】+【移动行为名词】

1. 解题步骤 1：用尽一切时间，疯狂读题目。

【注意 1】：理想情况是：在地图题开始之前，已经读完了【二分之一】左右的题目了

【注意 2】：先读题目中涉及到的【地点类名词】，在心底里模拟出不认识的单词的发音

【注意 3】：看清楚图里的【图例】(road; trees; corridors)

【注意 4】：如果不熟悉【东西南北】，可以在图里标注一下

2. 解题步骤 2：开始听。时刻注意说到哪了。

【注意 1】：听到对应的内容，就用眼神 or 笔标记一下（机考：也可以用手指着屏幕）；

【注意 2】：听到之后，不要试图在心里【翻译】，因为没时间；主要还是需要找【点对点】的对应，而不是【整个句子意思的对应】，前者的反应速度才是最快的

【注意 3】：听的时候，先根据【题目内容】定位，再转向【选项】

【注意 4】：【评价性的内容】不用管，记住【方位】就行

【注意 5】：录音会在【每一个地点之间】稍微停一下

3. 解题步骤 3：做出答案。

OK, now I'll briefly help you to orientate yourselves around the site. As you can see, we're in the reception area, which we try to make attractive and welcoming to visitors. There's a

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Audioscripts

corridor running left from here, and if you go along that, the door facing you at the end is the entrance to the coffee room. This looks out onto the main road on one side, and some trees on the other, and that'll be where you meet each morning. Q15

The factory is the very big room on the far side of the site. Next to it is the warehouse, which can be accessed by lorries going up the road to the turning area at the end. You can get to the warehouse by crossing to the far side of the courtyard, and then the door is on your right. Q16

Somewhere you'll be keen to find is the staff canteen. This is right next to reception. I can confidently say that the food's very good, but the view isn't. The windows on one side look onto a corridor and courtyard, which aren't very attractive at all, and on the other onto the access road, which isn't much better. Q17

You'll be using the meeting room quite often, and you'll find it by walking along the corridor to the left of the courtyard, and continuing along it to the end. The meeting room is the last one on the right, and I'm afraid there's no natural daylight in the room. Q18

Then you'll need to know where some of the offices are. The human resources department is at the front of this building, so you head to the left along the corridor from reception, and it's the second room you come to. It looks out onto the main road. Q19

And finally, the boardroom, where you'll be meeting sometimes. That has quite a pleasant view, as it looks out on to the trees. Go along the corridor past the courtyard, right to the end. The boardroom is on the left, next to the factory. Q20

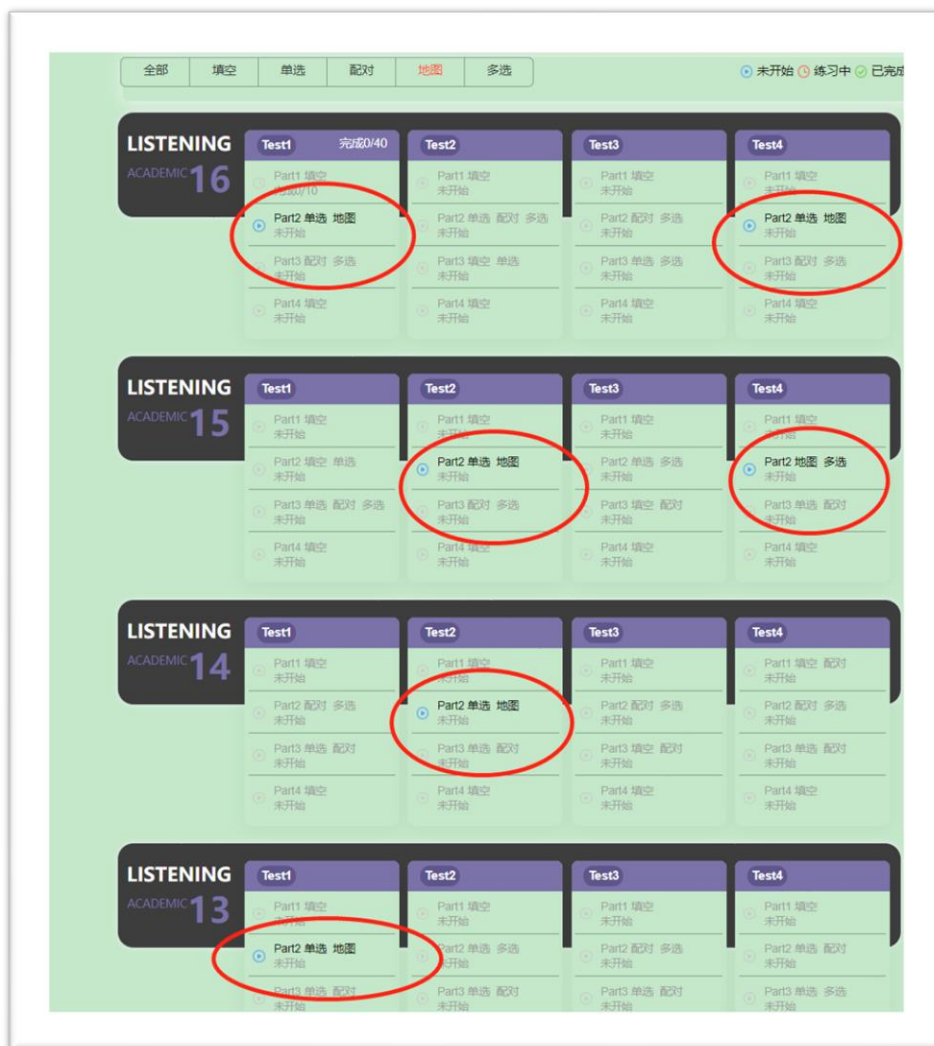
OK, now are there any questions before we ...

五、 今日听力心得

【心得 1】

【地图题】难，不是因为【题型特殊】，而是在于【对应英文表达】我们尤其欠缺，可以通

过【专项训练】迅速获得，也可通过细水长流地积累（【**建议背下来**】）。



挖空训练：

OK, now I'll briefly help you to orientate yourselves around the site. As you can see, we're in the reception area, which we try to make attractive and welcoming to visitors. There's a corridor [redacted] from here, and if you [redacted], the door [redacted] is the entrance to the coffee room. This [redacted] the main road on one side, and some trees on the other, and that'll be where you meet each morning.

The factory is the very big room on the [redacted] of the site. Next to it is the warehouse, which can be [redacted] by lorries [redacted] the road to the [redacted] at the end. You can [redacted] the warehouse by [redacted] to the [redacted] of the courtyard, and then the door is [redacted].

Somewhere you'll be keen to find is the staff canteen. This is [] next to reception. I can confidently say that the food's very good, but the view isn't. The windows on one side look [] a corridor and courtyard, which aren't very attractive at all, and on the other [] the access road, which isn't much better.

You'll be using the meeting room quite often, and you'll find it by walking [] the corridor to the [] of the courtyard, and continuing [] it to the []. The meeting room is the last one [], and I'm afraid there's no natural daylight in the room.

Then you'll need to know where some of the offices are. The human resources department is at the [] of this building, so you [] to the left [] the corridor [] reception, and it's the second room you come to. It looks [] the main road.

And finally, the boardroom, where you'll be meeting sometimes. That has quite a pleasant view, as it looks out [] the trees. Go [] the corridor [] the courtyard, [] to the end. The boardroom is on the left, [] the factory.

OK, now are there any questions before we ...

原文

OK, now I'll briefly help you to orientate yourselves around the site. As you can see, we're in the reception area, which we try to make attractive and welcoming to visitors. There's a corridor **running left** from here, and if you **go along that**, the door **facing you at the end** is the entrance to the coffee room. This **looks out onto** the main road on one side, and some trees on the other, and that'll be where you meet each morning.

The factory is the very big room on the **far side** of the site. Next to it is the warehouse, which can be **accessed** by lorries **going up** the road to the **turning area** at the end. You can **get to** the warehouse by **crossing** to the **far side** of the courtyard, and then the door is **on your right**.

Somewhere you'll be keen to find is the staff canteen. This is **right** next to reception. I can confidently say that the food's very good, but the view isn't. The windows on one side look **onto** a corridor and courtyard, which aren't very attractive at all, and on the other **onto** the access road, which isn't much better.

You'll be using the meeting room quite often, and you'll find it by walking **along** the corridor to the **left** of the courtyard, and continuing **along** it to the **end**. The meeting room is the last one **on the right**, and I'm afraid there's no natural daylight in the room.

Then you'll need to know where some of the offices are. The human resources department is at the **front** of this building, so you **head** to the left **along** the corridor **from** reception, and it's the second room you come to. It looks **out onto** the main road.

And finally, the boardroom, where you'll be meeting sometimes. That has quite a pleasant view, as it looks out **on to** the trees. Go **along** the corridor **past** the courtyard, **right** to the end. The boardroom is on the left, **next to** the factory.

OK, now are there any questions before we ...

【同学自己的其他心得】

六、 所谓的“听力方法论”总结

方法论 1：读题技巧

- 疯狂往后读，挪出 Part1 的时间给后面的部分
- 重要的部分【读 2 遍】（如：选择题读两遍）
- 选择题【题干】比【选项】更重要
- 选择题的【选项】通过抓取【不同选项的关键词】来快速获得重点
- 不认识的单词不要怕，在心里【模拟其发音】
- 千万不要只关注【空格】，空格【前面的内容】and【后面的内容】同样重要

方法论 2：定位技巧

- 如果是双人对话，那【角色的切换】是最基本的【逻辑顺序提示】；如果是【单人演讲】，那【较长的停顿】可能是有效的【逻辑顺序提示】
- 【双人对话的 Part1 填空题】有一系列【逻辑顺序提示词】，听出它们，可能让我们知道【什么时候该换行、换点】了。不需要记下来，但需要在反复的练习中去【熟悉它们的存在】

- 所有会【影响逻辑走向的词（although、but、however 等）】都需要注意，很有可能它们会对我们【刚刚听到并笃定正确的内容进行取反】

☆方法论 3：技巧之外的硬实力

- 保证自己【看着能认识】这些单词：【听力文稿精读】or【阅读文稿精读】
- 保证自己【能听出来】这些单词：【全文精听】

七、 今日作业

1. 消化今日方法论
2. 学习《剑雅 16-Test1-第 2 篇地图题》精听视频，批注生词+语法点。
3. 利用【单词测试】，进行自我复习。

特别注意：

听力不同于阅读，阅读的复习只需要【在视觉层面进行】就行；而听力需要【视觉复习（记住单词）】+【听觉复习（听出来单词）】，所以大家还需要额外进行【自己的、个性化地听力复习+检测】，听【我的音频】and/or 利用各种 APP 进行【全文精听】。

八、 接下来每两天的学习/训练步骤

所用材料：《剑桥雅思 15-17》

平均每天用时：2.5-3 小时

步骤 1：做题（30min）

一次性做 1 套题目。【原速播放】即可。

机考的同学建议【一开始就上机模拟】。

步骤 2：对答案+思考错题原因（30min）

错因分析：

- 没找到定位？（预读题目的效率不高？定位词错过？）
- 没听懂？（单词量不够？单词量够了，但没听出来？）

注意：那些做的时候就是【连猜带懵而作对】的题目最好做一下标记，这些题目也是需要反思的。

步骤 3：学习【原文精听视频】（120min）

边看视频，边【精听】，边在原文中批注【单词、短语】的意思 + 【语法点】。

对于视频里没有讲到的【单词】，可以通过有道词典中的【简明词典+柯林斯词典】学习。

对于视频里没有讲到的【语法点】，可以在【百度 or 知乎】里搜索。

步骤 4：学习【题目精讲视频】（60min）

需要重点体会【我在做题时候的技巧】与同学自己做题时的差异。逐步缩小这种差异。

步骤 5：将【精读批注版的原文】截图/拍照，换取【补充资料】（1min）

步骤 6：积累语言表达+做题心得，完成补充资料中的【单词测试】（60min）

测试这一步很重要。虽然大家每天【精听】已经很辛苦了，但是精听相当于【第一次学习单词】，研究表明，【初次学习的内容】通常需要【3 次或以上】才能比较牢固地记住。

所以，除了我安排的【每日测试】，同学还应该自己安排定期的自我测试。

【吸收完成标志】：当天能够听懂所有内容+三天后还能够听懂所有内容

听力营【28 天课表安排】

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Day1	雅思听力总览
Day2	听力题型串讲（上） （《剑雅16-Test1-第1&4篇》）
Day3	听力题型串讲（中） （《剑雅16-Test1-第2&3篇》）
Day4	听力题型串讲（下） （《剑雅16-Test1-第2&3篇》）
Day5+Day6	《剑雅16-Test2》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day7+Day8	《剑雅16-Test3》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day9+Day10	《剑雅16-Test4》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day11	单词测试+方法论复习
Day12+Day13	《剑雅15-Test1》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day14+Day15	《剑雅15-Test2》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day16+Day17	《剑雅15-Test3》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day18+Day19	《剑雅15-Test4》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day20	单词测试+方法论复习 听力总结
以下8天大家自行安排 建议在考前进行	
Day21-22	《剑雅17-Test1》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day23-24	《剑雅17-Test2》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day25-26	《剑雅17-Test3》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day27-28	《剑雅17-Test4》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目

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附录 1：《剑雅 16-Test4-2》地图题挖空训练

挖空训练：

CHAIRPERSON: So next on the agenda is 'Proposals for improvements to the recreation ground'. Councillor Thornton again.

COUNCILLOR THORNTON: Well, since we managed to extend the recreation ground, we've spent some time talking to local people about how it could be made a more attractive and useful space. If you have a look at the map up on the screen, you can see the river [] north, and the Community Hall [] the entrance [] the road. At present, cars can park between the Community Hall and that line of trees [] the east, but this is quite dangerous for pedestrians so we're suggesting a new car park on the [] side of the Community Hall, [] next to it.

We also have a new location for the cricket pitch. As we've now purchased additional space [] the east of the recreation ground, [] the trees, we plan to move it away from its current location, which is rather near the road, into this new area [] the line of trees. This means there's less danger of stray balls hitting cars or pedestrians.

We've got plans for a children's playground which will be [] a footpath from the Community Hall and will be [] the river. We'd originally thought of having it [] the road, but we think this will be a more attractive location.

The skateboard ramp is very popular with both younger and older children - we had considered moving this [] the river, but in the end we decided to have it in the southeast corner near the road. The pavilion is very well used at present by both football players and cricketers. It will stay where it is now - [] the left of the line of trees and near to the river - [] for both the football and cricket pitches. And finally, we'll be getting a new notice board for local information, and that will be [] people's right as they go from the road [] the recreation ground.

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原文:

CHAIRPERSON: So next on the agenda is 'Proposals for improvements to the recreation ground'. Councillor Thornton again.

COUNCILLOR THORNTON: Well, since we managed to extend the recreation ground, we've spent some time talking to local people about how it could be made a more attractive and useful space. If you have a look at the map up on the screen, you can see the river up in the north, and the Community Hall near the entrance from the road. At present, cars can park between the Community Hall and that line of trees to the east, but this is quite dangerous for pedestrians so we're suggesting a new car park on the opposite side of the Community Hall, right next to it. We also have a new location for the cricket pitch. As we've now purchased additional space to the east of the recreation ground, beyond the trees, we plan to move it away from its current location, which is rather near the road, into this new area beyond the line of trees. This means there's less danger of stray balls hitting cars or pedestrians.

We've got plans for a children's playground which will be accessible by a footpath from the Community Hall and will be alongside the river. We'd originally thought of having it close to the road, but we think this will be a more attractive location.

The skateboard ramp is very popular with both younger and older children - we had considered moving this up towards the river, but in the end we decided to have it in the southeast corner near the road. The pavilion is very well used at present by both football players and cricketers. It will stay where it is now - to the left of the line of trees and near to the river - handy for both the football and cricket pitches. And finally, we'll be getting a new notice board for local information, and that will be directly on people's right as they go from the road into the recreation ground.

附录 2：《剑雅 15-Test2-2》地图题挖空训练

挖空训练：

OK, let me tell you about some of the changes that have been made - and some things that have been retained. If you look at this map, you'll see the familiar [] of the park, with the river [] the northern [], and a gate [] each of the other three walls. The statue of Diane Gosforth has been moved: it used to be close to the south gate, but it's now [] to the north of the lily pond almost in the centre of the park, which makes it much more visible.

There's a new area of wooden sculptures, which are [] the river [], where the path from the east gate [] [] .

There are two areas that are particularly intended for children, The playground has been enlarged and improved, and that's between the river and the path that [] from the pond [] the river.

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

There have been tennis courts in the park for many years, and they've been doubled, from four to eight. They're still in the south-west corner of the park, where [] [] in the path.

Something else I'd like to mention is the new fitness area. This is [] next to the lily pond on the same [] as the west gate.

Now, as you're all gardeners, I'm sure you'll like to hear about the plants that have been chosen for the park.

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见此水印其他均为倒卖资料不全

原文：

OK, let me tell you about some of the changes that have been made - and some things that have been retained. If you look at this map, you'll see the familiar outline of the park, with the river forming the northern boundary, and a gate in each of the other three walls. The statue of Diane Gosforth has been moved: it used to be close to the south gate, but it's now immediately to the north of the lily pond almost in the centre of the park, which makes it much more visible.

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

There are two areas that are particularly intended for children, The playground has been enlarged and improved, and that's between the river and the path that leads from the pond to the river.

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

There have been tennis courts in the park for many years, and they've been doubled, from four to eight. They're still in the south-west corner of the park, where there's a right-angle bend in the path.

Something else I'd like to mention is the new fitness area. This is right next to the lily pond on the same side as the west gate.

Now, as you're all gardeners, I'm sure you'll like to hear about the plants that have been chosen for the park.

附录 3：《剑雅 15-Test4-2》地图题挖空训练

挖空训练：

As chair of the town council subcommittee on park facilities, I'd like to bring you up to date on some of the changes that have been made recently to the Croft Valley Park. So if you could just take a look at the map I handed out, let's begin with a [REDACTED]. So the basic [REDACTED] of the park hasn't changed - it still [REDACTED] two gates, north and south, and a lake in the middle.

The cafe continues to serve an assortment of drinks and snacks and is still in the same place, looking [REDACTED] the lake and next to the old museum.

We're hoping to change the location of the toilets, and bring them [REDACTED] to the centre of the park as they're a bit [REDACTED] at present, near the adventure playground, [REDACTED] the corner of your map.

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

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

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

We've also introduced a new area for wild flowers, to attract bees and butterflies. It's [REDACTED] in the path that [REDACTED] the east side of the lake, just south of the adventure playground.

原文：

As chair of the town council subcommittee on park facilities, I'd like to bring you up to date on some of the changes that have been made recently to the Croft Valley Park. So if you could just take a look at the map I handed out, let's begin with a **general overview**. So the basic **arrangement** of the park hasn't changed - it still **has** two gates, north and south, and a lake in the middle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

附录 4：《剑雅 14-Test2-2》地图题挖空训练

题目

Questions 16–20

Label the plan below.

Write the correct letter, A–H, next to Questions 16–20.

Branley Castle

16 Starting point for walking the walls

17 Bow and arrow display

18 Hunting birds display

19 Traditional dancing

20 Shop

挖空训练：

Now if you can take a look at your [] you'll see Branley Castle has four towers, [] by a high wall, with the river [] two sides.

Don't miss seeing the Great Hall. That's near the river in the main tower, the biggest one, which was extended and redesigned in the eighteenth century.

If you want to get a good view of the whole castle, you can walk [] the walls. The starting point's quite near the main entrance - walk [] the path until you [] the south gate, and it's just there. Don't go on to the north gate- there's no way [] there.

There'll shortly be a show in which you can see archers displaying their skill with a bow and arrow. The quickest way to get there is to [] the first left after the main entrance and follow the path [] the bridge, then you'll see it in front of you [].

If you like animals there's also a display of hunting birds - falcons and eagles and so on. If you go [] the main entrance [] the south gate, but turn right before you get there instead of [] it, you'll see it on your right [] the first tower.

At 3 pm there's a short performance of traditional dancing on the outdoor stage. That's [] at the other side of the castle from the entrance, and [] the bridge. It's about ten minutes' walk [].

And finally the shop. It's actually [] one of the towers, but the way [] is from the outside. Just take the first left after the main entrance, go [] the path and take []. It's got some lovely gifts and souvenirs.

Right, so we're just arriving ...

原文：

Now if you can take a look at your plans you'll see Branley Castle has four towers, **joined together** by a high wall, with the river **on** two sides.

Don't miss seeing the Great Hall. That's near the river in the main tower, the biggest one, which was extended and redesigned in the eighteenth century.

If you want to get a good view of the whole castle, you can walk **around** the walls. The starting point's quite near the main entrance - walk **straight down** the path until you **get to** the south gate, and it's just there. Don't go on to the north gate- there's no way **up from** there.

There'll shortly be a show in which you can see archers displaying their skill with a bow and arrow. The quickest way to get there is to take the first left after the main entrance and follow the path past the bridge, then you'll see it in front of you at the end.

If you like animals there's also a display of hunting birds - falcons and eagles and so on. If you go from the main entrance in the direction of the south gate, but turn right before you get there instead of going through it, you'll see it on your right past the first tower.

At 3 pm there's a short performance of traditional dancing on the outdoor stage. That's right at the other side of the castle from the entrance, and over the bridge. It's about ten minutes' walk or so.

And finally the shop. It's actually inside one of the towers, but the way in is from the outside. Just take the first left after the main entrance, go down the path and take the first right. It's got some lovely gifts and souvenirs.

Right, so we're just arriving ...

附录 5：《剑雅 13-Test1-2》地图题挖空训练

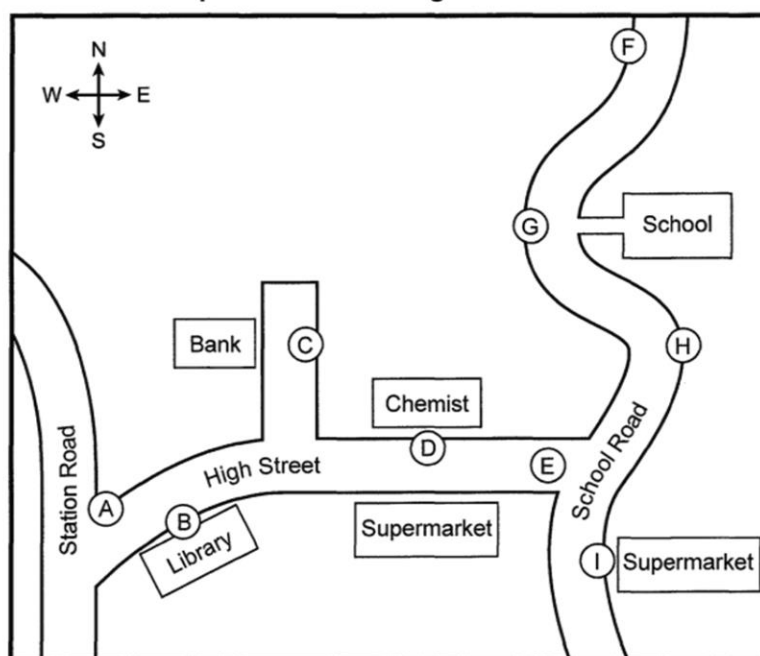
题目

Questions 14–20

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, A–I, next to Questions 14–20.

Proposed traffic changes in Granford



- 14 New traffic lights
- 15 Pedestrian crossing
- 16 Parking allowed
- 17 New 'No Parking' sign
- 18 New disabled parking spaces
- 19 Widened pavement
- 20 Lorry loading/unloading restrictions

12

挖空训练：

OK, so this [] shows a map of the central area of Granford, with the High Street in the middle and School Road on the right. Now, we already have a set of traffic lights in the High Street [] Station Road, but we're planning to have another set at the other [], at the School Road junction, to regulate the flow of traffic [] the High Street.

We've decided we definitely need a pedestrian crossing. We considered putting this on School Road, just outside the school, but in the end we decided that could lead to a lot of traffic congestion so we decided to locate it on the High Street [] the road in front of the supermarket. That's a very busy area, so it should help things there.

We're proposing some changes to parking. At present, parking isn't allowed on the High Street outside the library, but we're going to change that and allow parking there, but not [] the other end of the High Street near School Road.

There'll be a new 'No Parking' sign on School Road, just [] the entrance to the school, forbidding parking for 25 metres. This should improve visibility for drivers and pedestrians, especially on the [] just [] the north of the school.

As far as disabled drivers are concerned, at present they have parking outside the supermarket, but lorries also use those spaces, so we've got two new disabled parking spaces on the [] up [] the bank. It's not ideal, but probably better than the present arrangement.

We also plan to widen the pavement on School Road. We think we can manage to get an extra half-metre on the [] just before you get to the school, [] the same side of the road.

Finally, we've introduced new restrictions on loading and unloading for the supermarket, so lorries will only be allowed to stop there before 8 am. That's the supermarket on School Road -we [] the [] arrangements with the High Street supermarket

OK. So that's about it. Now, would anyone ...

原文：

OK, so this **slide** shows a map of the central area of Granford, with the High Street in the middle and School Road on the right. Now, we already have a set of traffic lights in the High Street **at the junction with** Station Road, but we're planning to have another set at the other **end**, at the School Road junction, to

regulate the flow of traffic **along** the High Street.

We've decided we definitely need a pedestrian crossing. We considered putting this on School Road, just outside the school, but in the end we decided that could lead to a lot of traffic congestion so we decided to locate it on the High Street **crossing** the road in front of the supermarket. That's a very busy area, so it should help things there.

We're proposing some changes to parking. At present, parking isn't allowed on the High Street outside the library, but we're going to change that and allow parking there, but not **at** the other end of the High Street near School Road.

There'll be a new 'No Parking' sign on School Road, just **by** the entrance to the school, forbidding parking for 25 metres. This should improve visibility for drivers and pedestrians, especially on the **bend** just **to** the north of the school.

As far as disabled drivers are concerned, at present they have parking outside the supermarket, but lorries also use those spaces, so we've got two new disabled parking spaces on the **side road** up **towards** the bank. It's not ideal, but probably better than the present arrangement.

We also plan to widen the pavement on School Road. We think we can manage to get an extra half-metre on the **bend** just before you get to the school, **on** the same side of the road.

Finally, we've introduced new restrictions on loading and unloading for the supermarket, so lorries will only be allowed to stop there before 8 am. That's the supermarket on School Road -we **kept to** the **existing** arrangements with the High Street supermarket

OK. So that's about it. Now, would anyone ...

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附录 6：《剑雅 12-Test8-2》地图题挖空训练

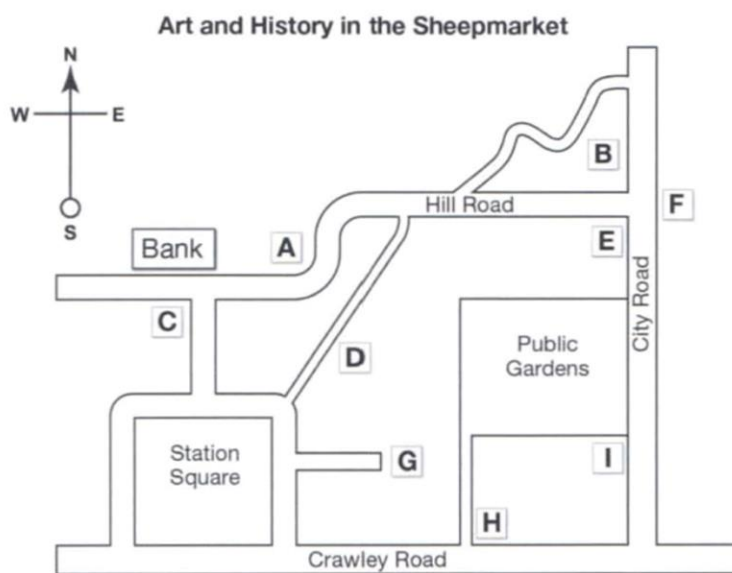
题目

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见此水印其他均为倒卖资料不全

Questions 15–20

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, A–I, next to Questions 15–20.



- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------|
| 15 | The Reynolds House | ..... |
| 16 | The Thumb | ..... |
| 17 | The Museum | ..... |
| 18 | The Contemporary Art Gallery | ..... |
| 19 | The Warner Gallery | ..... |
| 20 | Nucleus | ..... |

挖空训练：

The Sheepmarket is one of the main centres for art and history in the whole of the country.

If you look at our map, you'll see some of the main [] there. Most visitors start from Crawley Road, at the [] of the map. The Reynolds House is one of the oldest houses in the city, and is open to the public. It's on the north side of Crawley Road next to the footpath that [] the public gardens.

The area's particularly interesting for its unusual sculptures. 'the Thumb' is just what its name suggests, but it's about 10 metres high. You'll see it on Hill Road, [] the road [] the Bank.

The Museum's got a particularly fine collection of New Zealand landscapes. It's on the east side of the Sheepmarket, on City Road. It's on [] side of the road from the public gardens, [] facing the [] with Hill Road.

The Contemporary Art Gallery is on a [] road that [] Station Square, not far from the public gardens. The road [] at the gallery - it doesn't go anywhere else. That's open every day except Mondays.

The Warner Gallery specialises in 19th-century art it's on City Road, near the [] with Crawley Road, on the same side of the road as the public gardens. It's open on weekdays from 9 to 5, and entry is free.

Finally, if you're interested in purchasing high-quality artwork, the place to go is Nucleus. You need to go from Crawley Road [] Station Square and east [] Hill Road until you [] a small [] road []. Go up there and it's on your right - if you get to City Road you've gone too far.

原文：

The Sheepmarket is one of the main centres for art and history in the whole of the country.

If you look at our map, you'll see some of the main **attractions** there. Most visitors start from Crawley Road, at the **bottom** of the map. The Reynolds House is one of the oldest houses in the city, and is open to the public. It's on the north side of Crawley Road next to the footpath that **leads to** the public gardens.

The area's particularly interesting for its unusual sculptures. 'the Thumb' is just what its name suggests, but it's about 10 metres high. You'll see it on Hill Road, **across** the road **from** the Bank.

The Museum's got a particularly fine collection of New Zealand landscapes. It's on the east side of the Sheepmarket, on City Road. It's on the other side of the road from the public gardens, immediately facing the junction with Hill Road.

The Contemporary Art Gallery is on a little road that leads off Station Square, not far from the public gardens. The road ends at the gallery - it doesn't go anywhere else. That's open every day except Mondays.

The Warner Gallery specialises in 19th-century art it's on City Road, near the junction with Crawley Road, on the same side of the road as the public gardens. It's open on weekdays from 9 to 5, and entry is free.

Finally, if you're interested in purchasing high-quality artwork, the place to go is Nucleus. You need to go from Crawley Road up through Station Square and east along Hill Road until you get to a small winding road turning off. Go up there and it's on your right - if you get to City Road you've gone too far.

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Day20：听力营总结

一、 怎样能够拿到雅思听力高分？

找得到+听得懂

1. 如何“找得到”

- 主要根据【逻辑顺序提示词】，知道什么时候换点、换行、换题
- 如果能够完全听懂，也就自然“找得到”

2. 如何“听得懂”

- 词汇量，词汇量，词汇量!!!
 $/^1kæpɪtəlaɪzəm/$ $/ɪmedɪ^1teɪf(ə)n/$ $/^1pɒdkɑːst/$
- 明白雅思阅读的“同义改写套路”
主被动；wood spoon → spoon made out of wood；relief from anxiety → less anxiety

3. 听力方法论 vs 阅读方法论

- 同义改写的套路几乎一致
- 对词汇量的要求是共性
- 听力的技巧没有阅读多

二、 听力营我们已经完成了什么？

1. 题型熟悉：

8 次

2. 单词量积累：

1600 个

3. 如果已经充分消化，还觉得不够：

还有《剑桥雅思 17》

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见此水印其他均为倒卖资料不全

三、 还需要做什么？

步骤 1：模考

限时 30min 做完《剑桥雅思 17-Test1》的 3 篇听力 → 了解目前分数

- 笔考同学：推荐使用纸质版本
- 机考同学：推荐使用【新东方模考系统】or【同桌雅思】

新东方模考系统链接：<https://ieltscat.xdf.cn/mock/detail/read/5304361>

同桌雅思模考系统链接：

<https://ielts.itongzhuo.com/business/ielts/student/jumpleltsQuestionList.do?sSubjects=0&type=1>

步骤 2：分析

- 如果分数理想：Yeah!!!!
- 如果分数不理想：
 - 是之前的《剑雅 15&16》还没消化好？
 - 是基础本来比较弱，《剑雅 15&16》还不足以补上之前的坑？

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见此水印其他均为倒卖资料不全

步骤 3：继续补坑

Day1	雅思听力总览
Day2	听力题型串讲（上） （《剑雅16-Test1-第1&4篇》）
Day3	听力题型串讲（中） （《剑雅16-Test1-第2&3篇》）
Day4	听力题型串讲（下） （《剑雅16-Test1-第2&3篇》）
Day5+Day6	《剑雅16-Test2》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day7+Day8	《剑雅16-Test3》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day9+Day10	《剑雅16-Test4》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day11	单词测试+方法论复习
Day12+Day13	《剑雅15-Test1》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day14+Day15	《剑雅15-Test2》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day16+Day17	《剑雅15-Test3》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day18+Day19	《剑雅15-Test4》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day20	单词测试+方法论复习 听力总结
以下8天大家自行安排 建议在考前进行	
Day21-22	《剑雅17-Test1》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day23-24	《剑雅17-Test2》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day25-26	《剑雅17-Test3》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目
Day27-28	《剑雅17-Test4》 精练+精听原文+精讲题目

四、 雅思听力与其他

1. 与横向的雅思三科
2. 与纵向的英文学习

也许大多数同学的过往 20 天
都过得很辛苦
但如果因为这 20 天的付出
能够让大家取得一个理想的雅思听力分数
甚至造福其他几个科目
进而拿到好成绩、申到好学校、进到好项目、好公司
那也许
过去这 20 天的辛苦
甚至能积极地辐射到未来 20 年的路
Good luck, fellows~

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