





IELTS LISTENING

- 全面总结核心考点和技巧,教你抓住关键词
- 分析场景内容,总结听力机经●熟悉题型,提高关注力和反应力

每天 3 小时浸泡式场景、词汇、技巧 巧用机经拿分点,轻松突破听力8.0

學 中国 信 紀 去 数 社 | 四家一類的版社



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前 言 Foreword

本书针对雅思听力的特点,通过对近年雅思听力考试的密切关注和深入分析,对雅思听力考试的核心考点和技巧进行全面的总结。

我们把这些核心考点和技巧安排在**9**天的学习中,每天针对一个部分进行针 对性的解读和练习:

Day 1 基本信息考点与简单表格题

对基本信息考点的讲解,旨在培养考生听题的反应速度与快速记录能力, 并讲解简单表格题的特点和解题方法。

Day 2 发音指南与复杂表格题

详细解读发音规则,帮助大家扫清雅思听力中发音带来的障碍。同时讲解复杂表格题的解题方法与技巧。

Day 3 出题原则与段落填空题

深入剖析雅思听力考试的出题原则,带领考生看清题目背后的出题动机, 更好地掌握解题方法。同时讲解段落填空题的题型技巧。

Day 4 训练方法与单项选择题

介绍高效提升听力的方法,帮助考生在听力训练中做到事半功倍。同时讲解单项选择题的解题方法。

Day 5 常见陷阱与多项选择题

分析雅思听力中的各种常见陷阱,帮助考生识别易错点,提高准确率。同时学习多项选择的解题步骤和技巧。

Day 6 生活场景(1)与配对题、Day 7 生活场景(2)与简答题

讲解雅思听力高频的生活场景,并介绍配对题及简单题的解题方法和 技巧。



Day 8 校园学习场景(1)与完成句子题、Day 9 校园学习场景(2)与地图题

讲解雅思听力高频的校园学习场景,并介绍完成句子题和地图题的解题方法、步骤和技巧。

不难看出,9天各版块的内容既相对独立,又互相关联,考生通过对考点的 熟悉和各题型解题方法的掌握来把握考试技巧,通过对语音规则的了解和听力 提升方法的掌握来加强听力能力,通过对场景内容的拓展来更好地理解语言环 境和背景,相信经过多管齐下的强化练习,雅思听力高分志在必得!

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Day 1

基本信息考点与简单表格题



本章旨在通过对基本信息考点的讲解,培养考生听题的反应速度与快速记录能力,并讲解简单表格题的特点和解题方法。

一、基本信息考点

(一)简单数字

数字是每次雅思听力必考的考点,但也是众多考生最为头疼的"顽疾"。 究其原因,是因为考生对这些英文表述不够熟悉。尤其是在考试中,语速比较快,录音也只放一遍,稍有差池,就会导致失分。所以,考生如果能准确、快速地捕捉到数字信息,就等于拿到了听力过关的"救命稻草"。

数字考点可以出现在雅思听力的各个Section中,特别是Section 1中,此处考点特别密集。其出现的形式可以是电话号码、地址、公交车号码等。那么,在本讲及接下来的几讲中,我们就来解决这些雅思听力中最简单的题目,并全面分析可能出现的各种情况。

常见数字表述

5 160056389

① 005563479 (double "0", double five, six three four seven, nine)

② 12345000 (one two three four five thousand)

③ 657666 (six five seven, triple six)

440780955648 (the area code is forty four, then the number is zero seven

eight zero nine double five six four eight) (one six hundred, five six three eight nine)

6 4793 (four thousand seven hundred and ninety three)

上述几组数字中,我们能看到一些数字的常用表达方法。

例②中12345000这个数字中的后半部分是作为整体来表述的, five thousand这个数字在记录时只需按照听到的说法写下5000就可以了。

例③中是常见的double"两个"、triple"三个"的说法,比如double

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six "两个6",triple three "三个3";有时也会出现quadruple的说法,表示 "四个",较少见。

例④中的数字为电话号码,一个完整的电话号码是由这几部分组成的:

country code + area code + telephone number

所以在听电话号码时,如果有国家号和区号一定不要遗漏。听电话号码时还要注意快速记录,在录音中第一次听到时就应记录下来,因为说话人经常会对所提到的电话号码进行修正。

例⑤中, 出现两个0, 可念hundred。

例⑥中的数字较为常见,是按照数字的一般说法进行表述的,虽然比较简单,但在考试中出错率比较高,其主要原因在于考生的反应与快速记录能力不够,这就要求考生提高对这类数字的敏感度,千万不能顾此失彼。

"零"的多种读法

我们要注意,零可以读作: zero, nought, oh, nil(多用于经济领域), nothing等。

拓展知识:

- Zero is called "nil" in soccer and rugby. (足球和橄榄球比赛中)
- Zero is called "nothing" in baseball. (棒球比赛中)
- Zero is called "love" in badminton. (羽毛球比赛中)
- Zero is called "nothing/no wins/zero" in sumo. (相扑比赛中)
- Zero is called "duck" in cricket. (板球比赛中)

中英对应

由于英语和汉语读数字方法的不同,考生听音时不能及时反映出实际数字,这在日常生活和考试中都会造成一定的麻烦。要想快速准确进行数字对应,首先要弄清另一种数字系统的对应关系:

英文	中文	阿拉伯数字	英文	中文	阿拉伯数字
billion	十亿	1,000,000,000	million	百万	1,000,000
hundred million	亿	100,000,000	hundred thousand	十万	100,000

英文	中文	阿拉伯数字	英文	中文	阿拉伯数字
ten million	千万	10,000,000	ten thousand	万	10,000
thousand	千	1,000	hundred	百	100

通过比较我们可以看出,汉语中每位数字都有单独的名称,而英语中只有个、十、百、千、百万和十亿位的数字名称,每个数位的大小均以**3**位数表示。

掌握数字中的分节号","对理解这种对应关系很有帮助,每个","的 左边恰好都是英语数字的一个数位名称 thousand, million和billion,在汉语中 分别是千、百万和十亿。

请大家试读以下数字:

- 13,625,004,069
- 2 32,006,080,005

Answer

① Thirteen billion, six hundred (and) twenty-five million, four thousand and sixty nine.

(剑桥真题3 Test 2 Section 2 Question 17)

2) thirty two billion, six million, eighty thousand and five.

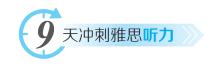
本题答案: 3269940。

原文录音: three two six double nine four oh

破题密码:此处的"零"采用了字母o的读法,考生要加以熟悉。

【真题范例】	002	
telephone:	work	— (剑桥真题1 Test 1 Section 1 Question 9)

本题答案: 7852239。



原文录音: seven eight five double two three nine

破题密码:此题为简单的电话号码听写,但出现了"double",如果某些考生

反应不够快,容易失分。

【真题范例】



telephone: work _____

(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 1 Question 5)

本题答案: 616295。

原文录音: six one six two nine five

破题密码: 考生在原文中先会听到说话人提到 "I think the number at my

office is six oh six two nine five." 这时考生就需要把这个号码记录下来,然后在录音中接着会听到"Just a minute, I'd better check. Oh, no, sorry, six one six."这时考生就需要对前面记录的号码进行

局部调整。把修正后的号码写上去。

技巧提示

此类"出尔反尔陷阱"在雅思听力中出现频率越来越高,其应对技巧 在本书的"常见陷阱"章节中会重点介绍,请考生留意。

【真题范例】



The sanctuary has an area of approximately _____ square kilometers. (剑桥真题6 Test 4 Section 4 Question 35)

本题答案: 1450。

原文录音: one thousand four hundred and fifty square kilometers

破题密码:此处录音速度较快,一闪而过,许多考生对于这样的速度不适应。

尤其是在数字方面比较薄弱的考生, 在考试中要特别注意这种情

况,必须进行充分的预读和判断,仔细听音并快速记录。

(二)数字与字母结合

在这一讲中, 我们将主要探讨数字与字母结合形式, 本考点相比纯数字来 说难度更大。

先看下列几组数字与字母的组合:

1 48A Station Street 2 LE11 5EF

(3) MP896DOB

(4) JO554557

(5) BA308

(6) 68425419AP

例①为对常见地址的考查,这几乎是每次考试必查的内容。首先我们应注 意, 西方国家的地址表达方法往往按"从小到大"的顺序排列。即:

一般顺序: house number→street number→city/town→country/state。

地址形式: Flat/Apartment数字1, 数字2+路名, 地区

路名可以用Road(路)/Street(街)/Avenue(大街)/Lane (小巷)

地址范例: Flat 16. 18 Hill Street

特殊情况:数字+字母+路名,如16A Kingstone Road

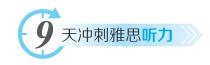
例②中为邮政编码postcode,邮编也可以说zip code。英国的邮编是由数 字和字母组合而成的,一般字母在前,数字在后,伦敦稍有不同,是由London 和NESW这4个方向首字母以及数字共同组成的,如London NW5。澳洲邮编则 为纯数字,如1000。听录音时须仔细辨音,不要混淆。

例③中为车牌号码,车牌号英文为plate number。一般来说,英国的车牌 号中字母较多,数字较少,车主可以将自己的名字缩写写在车牌上再混合数字 编号。

例④中为护照号码passport number。护照号也是经常出现的考点,大部 分国家的护照号码都是字母在前,数字在后,比如中国G14553425。本例为日 本人的护照号码。

例⑤中为航班号Flight number。基本上所有的航班号都是数字与字母的 组合。

例⑥中体现了雅思听力考试中的很多考点,例如: receipt number, insurance number, student number, membership number, room number, customer number等,这些情况都出现过,大部分是数字和字母的组合。



技巧提示

门牌号要注意区分"十几"和"几十"的发音,可以从读音长短和重 音的不同来区别。对于数字和字母的组合更要注意发音,特别要注意区分 诸如40A和48这样读音相近的号码。

【真题范例】



Current address: Exeter

(剑桥真题6 Test3 Section 1 Question 3)

本题答案: 15 Riverside。

原文录音: My current address is fifteen Riverside.

破题密码: 很多考生把15听成50、主要是不够熟悉-teen和-tv的发音区别。-

teen结尾的数字和-ty结尾的数字,其发音非常相似,因此不论在听

或说时我们都要格外注意!

发音的诀窍在于:

fifteen中的/i:/是个长音;相当于短音/i/长度的两倍。

fifteen中有两个重读音节: 而fifty只有一个重音, 是在第一个音节上。

fifteen是长音,并且有明显的n鼻音; 而fifty是短音,且无任何鼻音。

【真题范例】 (006)



Address: , Btany

(剑桥真题Test 1 Section 1 Question 6)

本题答案: 40A。

破题密码: 很多同学误听为48, 究其原因是对填空处可能出现的情况估计不

足,没有注意这种数字与字母组合的形式。

注意

数字8音标为/'eit/,所有其他数字的音标都是由辅音音标开头的,根据"辅音+辅音,省前读后"原则,只要数字8后有别的数字,数字8中的爆破音/t/就不发音(在本书的"略音"章节中会具体介绍其现象和规则)。但如果数字8出现在句末(即后面没有数字),爆破音/t/一般不省略。所以如果在句末出现/ei/音,只有可能是字母A。

	_	
	_	76-01
		1 III JAN

Postcode	
	(Specimen material 2003 Section 1 Question 3)

本题答案: BS8 9PU。

破题密码:只要对上述讲解中所提到的邮编特点有所了解,此处就不会误认为

BSA, 这不符合英国邮编的规范。

【机经范例】

Postcode:	
	(听力机经Version 30015 Section 1 Question 4)

本题答案: London E11。

破题密码:请注意我们前面讲解过的伦敦邮编的形式。

【机经范例】

Customer number:	
	(听力机经Version 27 Section 1 Question 2)

本题答案: JO6337。

破题密码:本题为一日本女生租房的场景。此处要注意区分J和G,一般来说,

这个考点会放在一个单词中进行考查。因为此场景中为一个日本女

生, Japanese, 所以开头的字母应为J。



【机经范例】

Customer number:	
	(听力机经Version 39 Section 1 Question 3)

本题答案: AL2980。

破题密码:本题为客户要求更换坏掉的商品的场景,没有特别的发音,注意数字和字母的组合即可。

(三)特殊数字

特殊数字也是在雅思听力考试中经常出现的考点。所谓的特殊数字主要包括分数、小数、百分比及常见的货币数量。由于很多考生对于这些特殊数字的 英文表达不是特别熟悉,或对于出现这些特殊数字的典型语境不是十分了解, 在听音过程中往往会在快速记录上出现错误,从而导致不必要的失分。

先来看以下几个典型的特殊数字:

①
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 ② 2.8 ③ 0.5 ④ 75% ⑤ £325

例①中为分数。分数在听力考试中并不常考,但剑桥真题中也出现过此类考点,所以考生需要了解分数的英文表达方法。用英语来表达一个常见分数,往往先说分子再说分母。分子用基数词,即one, two, three, four等, 分母用序数词,即first, second, third, fourth等, 分数线不读。

例如: 1/3读作one third。分子一旦超过1,那么分母的序数词则用复数,所以3/4读作three fourths。但是,诸如1/2这样的分数,可以表述为one second 或a half,而1/4则为one fourth或a quarter,3/4读作three quarters。要注意这些特殊分数的表述。

例②中为小数。小数是比较常见的考点,容易掌握。中间的小数点"."英文里即为point。所以2.8,即two point eight。

例③这个数字比较特殊,有多种说法。直接表达为zero point five。但在英语中,小数点前面的"零"是可以省略不念的,即为point five,也可以念为zero/nought/oh point five。此外还可以表述为a half,这也是常见的说法。小

数点之后的0读为oh。所以0.006可以读为point oh oh six。

例④中为百分数。百分号%读作percent,有时也可读作out of a hundred,例如: 45.9%读作forty five point nine out of a hundred。3.5%可以读作three and a half percent。

【真题范例】

Which column of the bar chart represents the figures quoted? 原文录音: a quarter of a million people suffered from chronic back pain 破题密码: a quarter为1/4,a quarter of a million为四分之一个百万。此处需要考生快速反应,并做个简单的四则运算,得出答案即250,000。

【真题范例》



Dimensions of	equipment:	
Depth:	cm	
		(剑桥真题3 Test 3 Section 3 Question 24)
		(剑桥真题3 Test 3 Section 3 Question 24)

本题答案: 2.5。

原文录音: JOHN BROWN: Length is 50 cm, and then the depth is...well, it's very little.

MARY COLLINS: What would you say? I think you can be approximate. JOHN BROWN: I'd say two point five centimeters.

破题密码:此处考查考生对小数的把握力,所以此题较容易,是按照小数的常规说法进行表达的。

【机经范例】

Cost: £	
	(听力机经Version 50127 Section 1 Question 1)

破题密码:文中的表述为two point seven pounds,属于常见的小数说法,注意快速记录即可。

£为常见的货币数字。在雅思听力考试中,经常会提到三种货币,分别为pounds,



dollars, Eurodollars, 符号分别是£, \$, €。日元Japanese Yen (¥) 也涉及过。 货币符号在数字前后均可,但是千万不要遗漏,否则会导致失分。

	范	

Time:	
	(听力机经Version 36 Section 1 Question 1)

本题答案: 1.5 years。

破题密码:文中的表述为one and a half years。a half即为0.5,听录音时请注

意这些特殊的表达。

【原创范例】

Size of container: length 1.5m
Width:
Height:
(Specimen material 2003 Section 1 Question 4 and 5)

本题答案: 0.75m; 0.5m。

原文录音: the width is nought point seven five meters and the height is

nought point five meters

破题密码:此处需注意"零"的表述方法为nought,我们在前面的章节中已有

阐述。

【真题范例】



Underground water supplies:

- A 18% of Australia's water
- B 48% of Australia's water
- C 80% of Australia's water

(剑桥真题3 Test 3 Section 3 Question 24)

本题答案: A。

Day 1 基本信息考点与简单表格题

原文录音: Remarkably, underground water source in Australia supplies about 18% of total water consumption.

破题密码:此题涉及我们前面章节所讲的"十几"与"几十"的数字辨音,录音中出现了长音和重音,又是百分数,此题比较容易把握。

【真题范例】



Lid — makes up _____ of total weight

(剑桥真题1 Test 4 Section 3 Question 30)

本题答案: 25%。

破题密码:文中的表述为"It constitutes twenty-five percent of the total weight",所以此题比较容易把握,只需快速记录即可。

【机经范例】

Interest rate: _____ (听力机经Version 30064 Section 1 Question 1)

本题答案: 1.8%。

破题密码: 文中的表述为 "the interest rate of the bank is one point eight percent", 注意此处为小数并且不要遗漏百分号。

【真题范例】



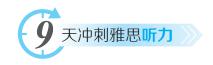
Properties available: West Park Road

Rent £_____ a month

(剑桥真题3 Test 1 Section 1 Question 4)

本题答案: 325。

破题密码:本题为最基本的考点,文中的表述为"three hundred and twenty five pounds",此题只需快速记录即可,跟上录音的节奏。



【真题范例】



Opening sum: €

To be transferred from Fransen Bank, Utrecht

(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 1 Question 8)

本题答案: 2,000。

原文录音: I am going to transfer € 2,000 from my Dutch account.

破题密码: 此题涉及欧元的符号和说法, 但考点非常简单, 基本没有难度。

【真题范例】



14 days \$ _____

(剑桥真题4 Test 4 Section 2 Question 19)

本题答案: 690。

原文录音: six hundred and ninety dollars

破题密码: 此考点出现在表格题之中, 考生只需注意跟上节奏听题即可, 数字

并不难。

【机经范例】

Cost:	

(听力机经Version 30074 Section 1 Question 10)

本题答案:£35.70。

破题密码:注意此处为小数,而且听音时一定要听清货币类别,书写答案时不

要遗漏货币符号。

(四)特殊单位

这里所讨论的特殊单位是雅思听力考试中比较有特色的一个内容。

这些特殊单位主要包括:长度单位、重量单位、面积单位、容量单位、温度单位、货币单位。

考生需注意这些特殊单位的符号表示,一定不要错写或漏写符号。

书写答案时缩写与全称均可,但要标示清晰以免影响考官的判断。

长度单位:

kilometer/km 千米 meter/m 米 centimeter/cm 厘米 mile/mi 英里 foot/ft 英尺 inch/in 英寸

容量单位:

litre/l 升

重量单位:

面积单位:

square meter平方米hectare公顷acre英亩

货币单位:

1 dollar (美元) = 100 cents (美分) 1 pound (英镑) = 100 pence (便士)

【真题范例】



Total length of trip is _____

(剑桥真题2 Test 1 Section 1 Question 12)

原文录音: It was 900 miles in total and we managed to climb 32 peaks, there were over 3,000 metres high.



破题密码:本题出现了多个数字,但题目中问到total length,所以此处只有 900 miles是符合问题要求的。书写时注意不要漏写单位,而且miles 为复数,请考生注意。

	为复数,请考生注意。
【机经范例	נע
Fine:	 (听力机经Version 30018 Section 2 Question 13)
	50 pence。 有些考生可能不太熟悉pence的简写形式p,建议把全称写上去,确 保正确无误。pence本身就是复数,无须再加s。
【机经范例	
Length:	 (听力机经Version 30061 Section 1 Question 1)
本题答案: 破题密码:	140cm。 数字比较好把握,此处centimeter为了方便快速记录,直接采用缩写即可,缩写后不加s。
【机经范例	
Size:	 (听力机经Version 30076 Section 1 Question 2)
破题密码:	文中听到"eighty centimeters by sixty centimeters",考生需对这种特殊表达加以熟悉,否则无从下手。
【机经范例	
Cost:	 (听力机经Version 07118 Section 2 Question 11)

本题答案: 30 shillings。

破题密码:此处考点是货币单位,但shilling较少考到,是先令,英国旧辅币单

位,许多考生并不太熟悉,所以容易出错。

技巧提示

先令为英国1971年以前的货币单位,为一镑的二十分之一。一般用 复数。

(五)常见地名

常见地名是我们在生活中接触和应用较多的一类内容,而且也经常在雅思听力考试中作为考点出现。考生需要熟练掌握一定数量的常见地名,以便在考试中熟练应用。

以下是雅思听力考试中英国、美国、澳大利亚和加拿大的重点地名:

英国

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
Scotland	苏格兰	***	Sheffield	谢菲尔德	***
England	英格兰	***	Edinburgh	爱丁堡	**
London	伦敦	***	Birmingham	伯明翰	**
North Ireland	北爱尔兰	***	Leeds	利兹	**
Manchester	曼彻斯特	***	Liverpool	利物浦	*
Wales	威尔士	***	Coventry	考文垂	*

上述地名中,Scotland, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Manchester要求考生熟练拼写,在多次考试中都曾涉及过这些地名。对于其他词汇也要做到熟练认知,即使不是考点词也可能在相关场景中有所涉及。



澳大利亚

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
Australia	澳大利亚	***	Queensland	昆士兰	**
Sydney	悉尼	***	Victoria	维多利亚	**
Melbourne	墨尔本	***	New South Wales	新南威尔士	*
Brisbane	布里斯班	**	Adelaide	阿德莱德	*
Canberra	堪培拉	**	Perth	珀斯	*

加拿大

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
Canada	加拿大	***	British Columbia	不列颠哥伦比亚	**
Vancouver	温哥华	**	Quebec	魁北克	**
Toronto	多伦多	**	Ontario	安大略	*

加拿大的地名中,考生须熟练掌握Toronto, Vancouver的拼写。其他地名要求有所熟悉,在录音中听到时能够做到快速反应出来即可。

美国

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
America	美国	***	Chicago	芝加哥	*
Los Angeles	洛杉矶	*	San Francisco	旧金山	*
Philadelphia	费城	*	Washington	华盛顿	*

美国的地名在雅思听力考试中涉及较少,上述地名考生最好能够熟练拼写,随着越来越多的美国元素进入雅思考试,相信这些地名在不久的将来很有可能会成为考点,考生要做好充分准备。

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Town: _____

(剑桥真题1 Test 1 Section 1 Question 8)

本题答案: Brisbane。

破题密码:录音中说话人说完地址后马上给出了town的名称,需要考生快速把

握信息并记录,答案非常简单。

【真题范例】



3rd March 18 S.S. Great Britain

(剑桥真题4 Test 1 Section 1 Question 7)

本题答案: Bristol。

原文录音: Bristol, that is B-R-I-S-T-O-L.

破题密码:虽然在原文中被拼读了出来,但这也是常见的英国地名,需要考生

熟练掌握。

【真题范例】



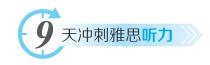
Climbed highest peak in _____

(剑桥雅思2 Test 1 Section 1 Question 13)

本题答案: North Africa。

原文录音: And we managed to climb 32 peaks that were over 3,000 metres high, including Toubkal, which of course the highest in North Africa.

破题密码:本题答案涉及"非洲"的英文拼写。而Asia(亚洲)、Europe(欧洲)、America(美洲)、Africa(非洲)、Antarctica(南极洲)、Arctic(北极),这些也都是常见的地名,虽然考查次数不多,但也是考生需掌握的内容。



【原创范例】

is the capital of Scotland.

(Useful Exercises for IELTS 202)

本题答案: Edinburgh。

破题密码:考场中容易考到英国、美国、澳大利亚和加拿大的主要城市拼写,但英联邦国家的地名出题概率最高。所以Edinburgh是经常会考查到的一个单词拼写,考生需注意提高熟练度。

(六)常见地址

雅思听力中会考查英美国家常见地址的拼写,尤其是在个人信息题中经常出现。一个完整的地址中包含了门牌号、街道名称以及道路的拼写。

三个要素如果同时考到,要求考生必须熟练地正确拼写。

以下面的小对话为例:

A: What is your current address?

B: It is 83A Station Street.

书写时地址一般按照"从小到大"的顺序进行书写,门牌号在最前面,其他形式不予接受。

街道的拼写:

听力考试中常见的街道名称有Lane, Street, Road, Avenue, Drive, Boulevard等, 注意首字母必须大写。

门牌号:

门牌号注意数字和字母的组合形式,注意区分"十几"和"几十"的发音。

街道名:

在听力考试中,常见的街道名称往往不一一拼出,需要考生熟练拼写。比较生僻的名字才会进行字母的逐一拼写。注意:街道名首字母必须大写。

常见错误分析:

Forest Street: 考生在听到这个地名时容易误写为Forrest Street,除非在录音中有特别强调或逐一拼读,一般为Forest。

Spring Court: 这个名字对于很多考生来说可能不太熟悉,court表示庭院或场地的意思,考生需对这种名称加以熟悉。

City Plaza, Realty Square: plaza, square都是考生应熟练掌握的单词拼写, 也是比较常见的地点名称。

除此以外,诸如Hope Street, South Hills, West Park Road, High Bridge 都是拼写比较简单的地名,需要考生熟练掌握。

【真题范例】	017	
Address: Fla	at 2	, Road, Canterbury
		(剑桥真题1 Test 1 Section 1 Question 7, 8)

本题答案: 41, Fountain。

破题密码:门牌号为纯数字,基本没有难度,fountain也是常见单词,说话人 没有拼出,注意首字母大写,此题比较简单。

【真题范例】



Address: Apartment 2, ______, Newton
(剑桥真题2 Test 4 Section 1 Question 1)

本题答案: 16 Rose Lane。

原文录音: And your address is Apartment two, sixteen Rose Lane, Newton.

破题密码:此题是门牌号为数字十几和几十的辨析,在前面的章节中我们已有详细讲解。rose是常见的名称,没有拼出,如果考生不能及时记录,就会导致失分。lane是常见的街道名,只要考生对地址的组成结构比较熟悉即可。

【真题范例】



本题答案: 15 Riverside。



原文录音: 15Riverside, is that one word?

Yes.

破题密码:录音中强调该街名为一个词,这也是比较常见的街道名称。虽然没

有给出拼读,但考生仍可以依据发音写出单词。

【真题范例】



Lloyds City Plaza, Midland, _____ Exeter

(剑桥真题1 Test 4 Section 2 Question 13)

本题答案: Hope Street。

原文录音: Lloyds in City Plaza and Midland in Hope Street.

破题密码:此处答案为常见地址,原文中没有给出拼读,需要考生在听到后迅

谏记录并拼写,单词拼写比较简单,注意首字母大写。

(七)时间

虽然星期、时间等都是我们常见的词汇,但是在考试中,考生还是经常会 犯拼写错误。

这些时间考点不仅包括常见的时刻,也包括年份、时间段等不具体的时间 概念。

在录音中经常会听到的时间表述有:

- 1. 整点:用数字,或数字+a.m./p.m.,例如:上午9点,读作nine o'clock or nine a.m.。
- 2. 半点:数字+thirty (+a.m./p.m.),例如:上午10点半,读作ten thirty or ten thirty a.m.,或half past ten。
- 3. 超过整点几分钟:点钟数+分钟数(+a.m./p.m.)或分钟数(minutes)+past+点钟数(+a.m./p.m.),例如:上午10点5分读作ten five或five minutes past ten a.m.。
- 4. 差几分钟几点:点钟数+分钟数(+a.m./p.m.)或分钟数(minutes)+to+点钟数(+a.m./p.m.),例如上午9点55分读作nine fifty-five或five minutes to ten a.m.。
- 5. 超过整点一刻钟:例如a quarter past ten即10:15。

技巧提示

一定要注意,写时间时不要忘记标注a.m.或p.m.,否则考官也会以错误论处。除此之外,century、month、hour、minute、second也经常考到。例如16th century 这类都是比较好把握的。关于年代,例如:1980s,常读作nineteen eightieth,指20世纪80年代,考生需熟悉这样的表述形式。

【真题范	



Viewing arrangements: meet at office on _____ at 5.00 p.m.. (剑桥真题3 Test 1 Section 1 Question 7)

本题答案: Wednesday。

原文录音: -How about Wednesday afternoon?

-Ok, that's fine.

破题密码:录音中双方说话人达成一致意见的时间为Wednesday。在历届的考

试真题中也反复考查过这个单词拼写,请考生留意。

【真题范例】



Doctors start seeing patients at the Health Centre from _____ o'clock. (剑桥真题3 Test 1 Section 2 Question 18)

本题答案:9。

原文录音: They hold surgeries between 9 and 11:30 every weekday and from 4 to 6:30 Monday to Thursday. Saturdays are only for emergencies.

破题密码:题目问到开始看病的时间,所以此处选择最早的一个时间点9 o'clock, 其他所听到的时间都是不符合要求的。

【真题范例】



Workman to call between _____ and ____ (剑桥真题2 Test 4 Section 1 Question 10)



本题答案: 1p.m. and 5p.m.。

原文录音: The best time is about 1:00p.m.; any time up to 5p.m. would be fine.

破题密码: 此题只需将这两个时间点获取出来, 并且注意在书写答案时务必要

精确,将p.m.写在时间后,避免造成误解。

【机经范例】

Day:	
	(听力机经V50118 Section 1 Question 2)

本题答案: Saturday。

破题密码:此处考查星期的拼写,这也是出现频率较高的一个考点,考生注意

熟练拼写。

【机经范例】

Time:	
	(听力机经V06101 Section 2 Question 11)

本题答案: 17th Century。

破题密码:此处考查到关于世纪的拼写,也是出现频率较高的一个考点,考生需熟练掌握这点。

二、简单表格题

简单表格通常出现在考试section 1中,主要集中在个人信息表格的题目,这种题型可以说是雅思听力考试中最典型的考核考生听写能力的题型之一。其题目的特点是"给定信号词"较为明确,答案较容易捕捉,答题难度相对较小,但是对答案的格式要求严格,导致很多考生往往由于缺乏对这一特征的了解而失分。

技巧提示

所谓"给定信号词"即题目中给出的已知信息,在听题过程中,这些 已知信息的到来往往预示着答案即将出现。

【典型范例】

Guest Registration Form
Name of guest:
Room No.:
Payment by

技巧提示

如范例所示的guest name, room number, payment均为在听题过程中引导听者定位和捕捉答案的重要提示。

个人信息表格在考试中多以申请表、注册表格形式出现。在考试中,考查频率最高的是国家(country)、国籍(nationality)、城市(city)、学科(faculty)、语言(language)、人名(name)、地址(address)、日期(date)、电话号码(telephone No.)、传真号码(fax No.)、邮编(post-code No.)、价格(price)等专有名词和数字考点。

在备考过程中,要注意一系列的专有名词其各自的考点特征,例如国家、国籍和城市之间的联系和区别。

【典型范例】

原文录音: Q: Where were you born? A: I was born in Adelaide.

天冲刺雅思听力

技巧提示

此处nationality一栏应该填写Australian,如若问的是Country则填 Australia。

如果考生不熟悉甚至不知道Adelaide(阿德莱德),那么要答对A是澳大利亚国籍就非常困难了。

另外,人名的填写和国家、国籍等专有名词一样,填写的时候需要注意大写,还要注意需要填写的是full name(姓和名)还是First Name/Given name(名),或者是Surname/Family Name/Last Name(姓),因为不管答案是多写还是少写,均会被扣分。

技巧提示

平时注意常见人名的拼写,比如Thomas, Johnson等。考试中如果听到了生僻的人名,考生不必紧张,原文中通常会将其拼读出来。如: Hewitt (081115考题), Hardie (20090207考题)。

地址的填写中城市,街、道、路等名称应当注意大写。如: Exhibition Address: Maple Avenue, Toronto。

技巧提示

凡是数字加字母考点,字母均须注意大写,比如考试中出现的门牌号码有时是数字加字母,那么此时字母应当注意大写。类似考点还包括flight No. (航班号), post-code No. (邮编), student card No. (学生证号), reference No. (查询号码)。如: Address: 16C Biggins Street South Hills, Reference No.: 39745T

再比如日期的写法有两种,分别是"日、月、年"或"月、日、年"。 如: Next tour date: April 18th, 2008/ 18th April, 2008

技巧提示

月份要把单词拼完整。

除了以上点到的一些信息外,像学科名称、语言等单词的大小写以及一些 在拼写上较容易犯错的单词在备考过程中也要加以注意。

其实,在简单表格中,除了我们上讲所提到的国籍、人名、地址等较为固定的专有名词考点,还会涉及一些具体场景的词汇。比如: job hunting找工作场景中,中介可能会要求求职者填写position(职位)、work experience(工作经验)、previous employment(前工作单位)、salary(薪水)等。

【典型范例】

Complete the form below

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Application Form		
Job:		
Position: (1)		
Salary: (2)		
Working hours: (3)		

技巧提示

在2008年10月25日考试section 1中的找工作场景,考到了研究员和记者两种职位的拼写,并涉及了sports writer (体育专栏撰稿者), entertainment writer (娱乐新闻编辑), soap opera writer (肥皂剧编剧)等职位名称,包括薪水、工作时间等场景内容词汇。

常见的职业、职位表达方式:

teacher 老师 researcher 研究员 reporter 记者 dancer 舞蹈家
designer 设计师
writer 作家
pianist 钢琴家
administrator 管理人员
personnel manager 人事经理

cashier 出纳

receptionist 前台接待人员

shop assistant 店员

sales manager 营业经理

sales director 销售总监(负责人)

editor 编辑
accountant 会计师
engineer 工程师
dentist 牙医

再比如,若是在旅游咨询场景中,则可能出现destination(目的地),tour name(行程名称),transportation(交通),accommodation(住宿),departure time(出发时间)等。

【典型范例】



Complete the notes below.

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

Tour Information Holiday name: Whale Watch Experience Holiday length: 2 days Type of transportation: (1) _____. Maximum group size: (2) ____. Next tour date: (3) ____. Hotel name: (4) ____. (剑桥真题5 Test 1 Section 1)

技巧提示

第1空要填写的是交通工具,雅思考试中常见的交通工具表达有:

public transport 公共交通 four-wheel drive 四轮驱动 (mini) bus 迷你小巴 coach 长途汽车 bike/bicycle 自行车

另外, 依据场景的不同, 也会有一些相对特殊的交通工具出现, 比如 去徒步旅行是on foot (步行), 高空观光会用上hot air balloon (热气球)。

此处的第2空容易判断,为数字考点;第3空为日期考点,注意要把月份拼出来;而最后一空名称注意大写。

在简单表格中,除了咨询课程、旅游路线和申请俱乐部会员等常见内容外,考试中还经常会出现"物品买卖"或"保险买卖"的话题。

【典型范例】



Complete the form below.

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

MINTONS CAR MART Customer Enquiry		
Example	Answer	
Make:	Lida	
Engine size:	1	
Model:	Max	
Type of gears:	2	
Preferred colour:	3	
FINANCE		



Customer wishes to arrange	4
Part exchange?	Yes
PERSONAL DETAILS	
Name:	Wendy 5
Title:	6
Address:	20, Green Banks
	7
	Hampshire
Postcode:	GU8 9EW
Contact number	8 (for only)
	0798 257643
CURRENT CAR	
Make:	Conti
Model:	Name: 9
	Year: 1994
Mileage:	maximum 70,000
Colour:	metallic grey
Condition:	10

(剑桥真题5 Test 3 Section 1)

对话场景是在售车中心,购车客户向中心工作人员咨询"以旧换新"购车服务。

类似这样的场景对于有些考生来讲难度不小,主要是因为对于汽车买卖、租赁及保险方面知识不是很熟悉,特别是当讨论到汽车的一些细节时,如第1题中的engine size,第2题中的type of gears。由于本身对于这一方面的不熟悉,

可能在审题时已经带有恐慌,主观上不停地强迫自己接受"这个题很难"这个信息。

我们一再强调,简单表格在第一个section中以考查基础考点为主。因此,虽然有同学可能对汽车一点都不了解,但同样可以顺利答题得分。比如第1题的engine size,两个单词合并在一起不知道是什么意思,但size是否提示我们这里缺少的是数字考点呢?我们只要听到原文中提到engine size的时候就开始留意具体的数字即可。既然是数字考点,那么在答题时单位不要漏了哦!

技巧提示

第2题其实也不难, 我们结合原文内容看一下:

Man: Is there anything else to do with the engine? What kind of gear change do you want? I presume you'd want manual?

Woman: I'd want automatic— I've never driven a car with manual gears. 通过观察发现,我们只需要清除automatic(自动)和manual(手动)的拼写就可以顺利答题了,因为在原文中要购买车的这个人有一句讲得很清楚: I'd want automatic。

技巧提示

在对话中,当一些表示建议和询问的句型出现时,即便其本身不是考点也是提醒我们要开始提高警惕捕捉后面的考点。

常见的表示"询问"的句型:

How long will it take? 做这个要花多久?

How would you like to... 你想……

Can you give me any suggestions? 有什么建议吗?

常见的表示"建议"的句型:

I presume/suppose... 我猜想……

How about... 做······怎么样?

天冲刺雅思听力 》

If I were you...

如果我是你……

What about...

做……如何?

Let's... shall we?

让我们……怎么样?

第4题中,有的考生对于arrange这一词的用法不够熟悉造成了障碍。在此处How would you like to arrange意为比较倾向于何种支付方式,arrangement 意为支付方式,此处答案是credit。

范例原文: Man: How would you like to pay? Are you in a position to pay cash, or would you need credit?

Woman: I'd like credit provided the terms are reasonable.

in a position to表示"能够"; be in a position to see everything表示"能够看见所有"。

第5到第8题不难,是我们所熟悉的个人信息填写。最后两题描述的是目前自己车子的状况,因此第10题的理解较为容易。第9题要求填车名,注意大小写即可。

Day 2

发音指南与复杂表格题



一、发音指南

在雅思听力考试中,考生由于不熟悉发音规则而导致的失分现象正在呈上 升趋势,甚至占到了总失分率的三分之一。这个现象说明了一个很严重的问题:中国有近一半的考生对国际音标的正确发音和连音、略音等发音规则都有 多或少的知识盲点,从而导致了听力和口语的分数都有所下降。因为"发音问题"不仅仅影响了你说话的准确度,也会让你无法将听到的与脑中记忆的词汇 联系起来,所以希望考生能对此引起足够的重视。

(一)辅音

下面我们将重点讨论英语通用的28个辅音音标,以及中国考生在雅思听力 考试中的常见错误。首先,气流通过口腔或鼻腔收到阻碍发出的音叫作辅音。 辅音在发音时,气流通过阻碍时的方法有所不同,在气流受阻之后,以什么样 的方式从口腔或鼻腔出去也不尽相同。

辅音按照发音时的方式可分成六大类:

爆破音 /p//b//t//d//k//g/

摩擦音 /f/ /v/ /θ/ /s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /h/

鼻辅音 /m//n//ŋ/

破擦音 /tʃ//dʒ//tr//dr//ts//dz/

 无摩擦持续音
 /r/

 舌边音(舌侧音)
 /l/

 半元音
 /w/ /i/

由于受到地区方言的影响,很多考生的中文和英文发音都很"彪悍",导致了雅思听力考试中严重的"误听"或"假听"现象。以下整理出中国考生的常见错误,并配上剑桥真题范例,请考生留意正确的发音方式。

(1)混淆发音: 舌边音/I/←对比→鼻辅音/n/

天冲刺雅思听力

常犯错误: low←对比→no

发音区别:发舌边音/I/时,舌端抵住上齿龈,气流从舌的两旁空隙处流过,

所以又叫作舌侧音。

发鼻辅音/n/时,舌端接触上齿龈,气流从鼻孔中出来,是鼻

音。而且发音时声带振动,是浊音。

【真题范例】



When investing in stocks and shares, it is suggested that women should put a high proportion of their savings in .

(剑桥真题5 Test 1 Section 4 Question 40)

本题答案为: low-risk investment(低风险投资),很多学生误听为 no-risk investment(无风险投资)。其实精明的考生可以根据常识猜出,填写低风险投资的可能性比较大。

【真题范例】



Noise:

- trees have a small effect on traffic noise
- _____ frequency noise passes through trees

(剑桥真题4 Test 1 Section 4 Question 39)

本题答案为: low(低)很多学生误听为no(无)。同样根据常识,只有low frequency noise(低频率噪声),不可能出现no frequency noise (无频率噪声),所以答案一定是low。

(2)混淆发音:摩擦音/f/←对比→摩擦音/v/

常犯错误: safe←对比→save

发音区别:发摩擦音/f/时,下唇轻触上齿,气流从上齿与下唇间的缝隙中通过,齿唇发生摩擦而成音。/f/是清辅音。

摩擦音/v/的发音位置与摩擦音/f/相同。但/v/发音时声带振动, 是浊辅音。

【真题范例】



Special features: 25 .

(剑桥真题3 Test 3 Section 3 Question 25)

- 本题答案为: safe for children (对孩子来说安全),很多学生误听为save for children (除了孩子之外)。根据场景内容,要求填写产品特色,肯定是"对孩子来说安全"更具合理性。
- (3)混淆发音:摩擦音/ð/←对比→爆破音/d/

常犯错误: thirty←对比→dirty

发音区别:发摩擦音/ð/时,舌端接触上齿背,气流通过舌端和上齿背间的 缝隙,发生摩擦而成音,发音时声带震动,是浊辅音。

发爆破音/d/时,舌端接触上齿龈,气流由口中冲出,是浊辅音。

【真题范例】



In total, the students must interview _____ people.

(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 3 Question 23)

本题答案为: thirty(三十)。听力原文 "That's thirty altogether then. It's going to take ages." 有学生把thirty听成了dirty。虽然中文拼音 里没有类似/ð/这样需要"咬舌头"的发音,但考虑到这个发音的 特殊性和常用性,想听力和口语拿高分的考生,我建议平时可以 多加练习,例如朗读数字"3,333",即"three thousand three hundred and thirty three"。

(二)元音

接着我们将重点介绍英语通用的20个元音音标,以及中国考生在雅思听力考试中的常见错误。

首先,发音时声带振动、气流通过口腔不受阻碍的音节,叫作元音。元音 有单元音和双元音两种。单元音在发音时唇形和舌位不变。双元音则包含两个 音素,发音时由一个元音向另一个元音滑动。



元音按照发音时的方式可分成三大类:

长元音 /a:/ /ɔ:/ /ə:/ /i:/ /u:/ 短元音 /ʌ/ /ɔ/ /ə/ /i/ /u/ /e/

双元音 /iə/ /eə/ /uə/ /əu/ /au/ /æ/ /ei/ /ai/ /ɔi/

在雅思听力考试中,考生们在元音发音上遇到的困难很多,失分率也相当高。以下是我整理出的中国考生的常见错误,并配上剑桥真题范例,请考生留意正确的发音方式。

(1)混淆发音:长元音/i:/←对比→短元音/i/

发音区别:发长元音/i:/舌端抵下齿,前舌抬得很高,牙床几乎全合,双唇扁平。长元音/i:/和汉语拼音字母i,也即普通话中的"衣"音相似,但没有任何摩擦。/i:/是个长音,相当于短音的两倍。 发短元音/i/时舌端抵住下齿,前舌的后部抬得很高,牙床半合,双唇平展。前舌的较后部分抬得很高,但注意不要将前舌中部也抬得很高。

【真题范例】



Present address: Sea View Guest House, _____

(剑桥真题5 Test 4 Section 1 Question 1)

本题答案为: 14 Hill Road /hil rəud/。有些同学误听为14 Heel Road /hi:l rəud/,答案错误。虽然雅思听力中,偶尔会出现长元音变短的现象。但根据常识,在路名中很少出现heel(鞋跟)这个单词,很明显是答案14 Hill Road正确。

【真题范例】



Address: 16C Biggins Street _____

(剑桥真题2 Test 2 Section 1 Question 9)

本题答案为: South Hills/sauθ hils/, 有学生填写答案为South Heels/sauθ hi:ls/。注意: 在雅思听力考试中, 如果路名拼写不同, 有时可以

不扣分。例如:(剑桥真题4 Test 3 Section 1 Question 2):539,

______Road答案填写Forrest或者Forest都正确。但如果把长元音听成了短元音,则一般情况下不得分,请考生们小心。

(2)混淆发音:长元音/u:/←对比→短元音/u/

常犯错误: food←对比→foot

发音区别:发/u:/时牙床接近全合。双唇收圆,向前突出。后舌抬得很高, 是个长音。

短元音/u/是个短音,也是个圆唇音,但发/u/时双唇不像发/u:/时那么突出,肌肉也不如发/u:/时那么紧张,后舌不如发/u:/时高。发/u/时的牙床比发/u:/时开得稍大一些,开三分之一左右。

【真题范例】



You can go over the _____ and then into a wooded area.

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 2 Question 19)

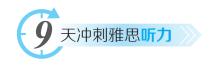
本题答案: footbridge/futbridʒ/(人行天桥)。某些考生填写答案foolbridge /fu:lbridʒ/或者foodbridge/fu:dbridʒ/,虽然爆破音/t/略读,但很明显这些学生把短元音/u/听成了长元音/u:/。更何况,根据常识foolbridge和foodbridge这两个单词都是不存在的。还有很多学生根本没听清楚,直接填写bridge,这些都是错误答案。很可惜,本题错误率高于半数。

(3)混淆发音:双元音/au/←对比→双元音/ei/

常犯错误: south←对比→sales

发音区别:/au/是个双元音,从/a/滑动,但不到/u/的舌位就停止了。口从 开到合。发/a/时,牙床开大,双唇向两边略微伸张。

/ei/是由/e/向/i/滑动的双元音,前面一个元音发得较清楚,较长,后面的元音发得较模糊、较短。发/ei/时注意不要将/e/的牙床开得太大。



【真题范例】



volunteer Organisation: _____

(剑桥真题3 Test 1 Section 3 Question 24)

本题答案为: Teach South/ti:tʃ sauθ/(南部教学)。一些考生听成了Teach Self /ti:tʃ self/或者Teach Sales/ti:tʃ seilz/,说明考生对于双元音/au/和双元音/ei/的辨音能力比较差。很明显/au/这个音比较夸张,又被叫作"鬼哭狼嚎"音,而/ei/牙床开得比较小,又被称为"咧嘴笑"音。注意:雅思听力考试中,South出现的频率很高,特别在路名中,希望考生注意区分。

(4)混淆发音:双元音/ai/←对比→双元音/ei/

常犯错误: ninety←对比→eighty

发音区别:双元音/ai/由/a/向/i/滑动,但不到/i/的舌位就停止了。/a/不单独出现,只是在双元音中出现。前面的/a/音发得较清楚、较长,后面的/i/音发得较模糊、较短。发/a/时,舌端抵下齿,舌位很低,牙床全开,是个前元音。

双元音/ei/是由/e/向/i/滑动的,前面一个元音发得较清楚、较长,后面的元音发得较模糊、较短。发/ei/时注意不要将/ei/的牙床开得太大。

【真题范例】



Annual subscription fee ______

(剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 1 Question 8)

本题答案为: 180。雅思听力考试中多次出现80/'eiti/, 听起来该词读音近似/'neiti/, 近半数考生会听成90/'nainti/。

(5) 混淆发音: /i:n/←对比→/i/

常犯错误: eighteen←对比→eighty

发音区别: /i:/是个长音,长度相当于短音的两倍。eighteen有两个重音。eighty只有一个重音,重音在第一个音节上。

【真题范例】



Price £ .

(剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 2 Question 20)

本题答案为: 18/ei'ti:n/。少数考生听成80/'eiti/,答案错误。希望考生以后碰到类似题目,除了注意是长音还是短音外,还要注意重音在第几个音节上。重音在第一个音节上的是/ti/,重音在第二个音节上的是/i:n/。

(三)略音

略音现象可以发生在单词内部,也可以发生在词与词之间。

- (1)单词内部的略音现象:
 - ①复合分界,省前读后。

如果复合词的前一个独立的词是以辅音音标结尾,而后一个独立的词是以 辅音音标开头,一般情况下前面的那个辅音不发音或者弱读。(此现象与单词 之间略音现象相似,下一章节中会重点介绍)

【真题范例】



Prepare a _____ for a survey.

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 23)

本题答案为: checklist/'tʃe(k)list/(清单)。由于爆破音/k/后是一个舌边音/l/,爆破音/k/弱读。很多学生不熟悉单词内部的略音或者弱读现象,只是隐约听到一个list;也有的学生没有意识到本题答案为一个复合词,写成了check list。

【真题范例】



It is possible to hire .

(剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 3 Question 26)

本题答案为: laptops/læ(p)tɔps/(手提电脑)。由于爆破音/p/后是另一个爆



破音/t/, 前一个爆破音失去爆破,发音部位"点到为止"。很 多学生没意识到是什么音被略读了,从而反应变慢,导致了本题 失分。

【真题范例】



- useful to have _____ at beginning of course
 - (剑桥真题5 Test 3 Section 3 Question 24)
- 本题答案为: outline/'au(t)lain/(大纲)。爆破音/t/和爆破音/l/弱读。由于一些学生对该复合词不熟,导致了考场中的"假听"现象。本题失分率也几乎接近半数。
 - ② 异音同化、省前读后。

单词内部两个不同的辅音字母在一起时,有时只读后一个辅音字母的基本音,即省前读后。例如:

write/rait/,辅音字母w不发音,后一个辅音字母r发音。

know/nəu/、辅音字母k不发音、后一个辅音字母n发音。

sign/sain/,辅音字母g不发音,后一个辅音字母n发音。

③同音合并,省前读后。

单词内部两个相同的辅音字母在一起时,有时也只读后一个辅音字母的基本音,即省前读后。

【真题范例】



RESEARCH

The most important research focuses on climate change, including—measuring changes in the ice-cap. (because of effects on sea levels and

(剑桥真颢5 Test 2 Section 4 Question 38)

- —monitoring the hole in the ozone layer.
- —analyzing air from bubbles in ice to measure _____ caused by human activity.

(剑桥真题5 Test 2 Section 4 Question 39)

38题答案为: currents/ocean currents(洋流)。考生需意识到单词current中,两个相同的辅音字母r在一起时,只需要读一个音。

39题答案为: pollution(污染)。某些考生没有意识到单词pollution中,两个相同辅音字母l在一起时,只需要读一个音。

④特例:发音浊化,叶气变弱。

口语中有些清辅音受前后音影响吐气变弱,发生浊化,即听起来近似与其 对应的浊辅音,这个现象被称为浊化音。与浊辅音相比较,浊化音的声带不震动,所以读音显得比浊辅音轻。

辅音/s/后的清辅音常有浊化现象。这种浊化主要表现在清辅音/p/、/t/、/d/、/k/和/tr/上。

例如: speed/spi:d/中的/p/浊化,所以听起来该字母读音近似于/b/。spirit/spirit/中的/p/浊化,所以听起来该字母读音近似于/b/。sport/spo:t/中的/p/浊化,所以听起来该字母读音近似于/b/。skate/skeit/中的/k/浊化,所以听起来该字母读音近似于/g/。sculpture/sk Alptfə/中的/k/浊化,所以听起来该字母读音近似于/g/。school/sku:l/中的/k/浊化,所以听起来该字母读音近似于/g/。

辅音/t/在非重读音节中,且前后都为元音时,则该辅音常会浊化。例如:better中的/t/浊化,所以听起来该字母读音近似于浊辅音/d/。latter中的/t/浊化,所以听起来该字母读音近似于浊辅音/d/。

(2) 与词之间的略音现象

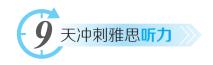
我们可以将略音现象分为两条规则。

第一条规则: 一般情况——辅音+辅音——"同性相斥", "省前读 后"。

某单词字尾是辅音音标,而相邻的后面单词开头也是辅音音标(/w//j//h//r/除外),在读的时候,前面的辅音不发音或者弱读。也就是说:省前读后,也有人把它叫作前虚后实。可以分为以下几种情况:

① 同音合并, 省前读后。

当前词的词尾辅音与后词的词首辅音相同,则常只读后一个音,该音相对



延长。

例如: This sweater is expensive.

国际音标: /ði(s) swetə iz ik'spentsiv/, /s/点到为止

例如: He likes strong tea.

国际音标: /hi: laik(s) stron ti:/, /s/点到为止

② 异音同化、省前读后。

当前词的词尾辅音为/ts/、/s/或/z/,而后词的词首辅音为/ʃ/或者/s/时,一般只读后一个音。

例如: Does she need help?

国际音标: /dʌ(z) ʃi: ni:d help/, /z/的发音点到为止

【真题范例】



On the other side of the reception area there is the _____.
(剑桥真题3 Test 3 Section 2 Question 18)

本题答案为: Dance Studio (舞蹈房)/da:n(ts)'stju:diəu/。破擦音/ts/后如果是一个摩擦音/s/,一般在发前一个音时就点到为止。

③爆爆失爆,省前读后。

当两个爆破音(/p/,/b/,/t/,/d/,/k/,/g/)相遇时,前一个爆破音常失去爆破,发音顿息,舌头达到发音部位"点到为止",但不送气。

异类爆破,省前读后。

例如: good time

国际音标:/gu(d) taim/, /d/点到为止

【真题范例】



本题答案为: salad bar/'sælə(d) bɑ:r/(色拉吧)。由于爆破音/d/后是另一个

爆破音/b/,前一个爆破音失去爆破,发音时"点到为止"。有 学生在答案里填写"sauna(桑拿)",估计连题目中的提示 restaurant都没有留意到。

【真题范例】



Children advised to wear: . .

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 1 Question 7)

本题答案为: old clothes/əul(d) kləuðz/(旧衣服)。由于爆破音/d/后是另一个爆破音/k/,前一个爆破音失去爆破,发音时"点到为止"。

同类爆破,同样省前读后。

例如: part time

国际音标: /pa(t) taim/, /t/点到为止

例如: take care

国际音标: /tei(k) keə/, /k/点到为止

【真题范例】



Easy to _____.

(剑桥真题5 Test 1 Section 2 Question 15)

本题答案为: put together/pu(t) təˈɡeðə/(放在一起)。两个相同爆破音/t/在一起时,前一个爆破音/t/失去爆破。

【真题范例】



Make changes and show to .

(剑桥真题3 Test 4 Section 3 Question 28)

本题答案为: Support Tutor/sə'pɔ:(t)'tju:ˌtə/(辅导师)。很多考生填写答案: tutor,原因就是没有意识到两个相同爆破音/t/在一起时,前一个爆破音/t/失去爆破,不发音。



④ 爆擦失爆,省前读后。

当爆破音(/p/ /b/ /t/ /d/ /k/ /g/)后,为摩擦音(/f/ /v/ / θ / / δ / /s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /3/)、破擦音(/tʃ/ /dʒ/ /tr/ /dr/),以及鼻辅音(/m/ /n/)或无摩擦持续音/r/时,前一个爆破音轻微失爆,又叫作不完全失爆。

例如: Let me try it.

国际音标: /le(t) mi: trai it/, /t/点到为止

例如: Good morning.

国际音标:/gu(d) mo: nin/, /d/点到为止

【真题范例】



essential

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 2 Question 17)

本题答案为: seat reservation/si:(t) rezə'veiʃn/(位置预定)。由于爆破音/t/后是无摩擦持续音/r/,前一个爆破音/t/不完全爆破。reservation是一个常考的雅思听力核心词汇,但本题的错误率也超过半数。

【真题范例】



The first motion picture was called The _____.

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 4 Question 38)

本题答案为: Great Train Robbery/grei(t) trein'robri/(大型火车抢劫案)。由于爆破音/t/后是破擦音/tr/,前一个爆破音/t/不完全爆破。有考生填写答案为: "Green Tree"。原因是对于略音规则不熟悉,而且辨音能力也有限,建议加强练习。

【真题范例】



Dr. Williams helps people with ______.

(剑桥真题3 Test 1 Section 2 Question 17)

本题答案为: back trouble/bæ(k)'trʌbl/(背痛)。由于爆破音/k/后是破擦音

/tr/, 前一个爆破音/k/不完全爆破。本题从问题中就可以猜出答案是一种疾病, 但有学生填写答案为: vegetable/'vedʒtəbl/(蔬菜)。

第二条规则: 特殊情况——辅音+辅音——音标

当某单词字尾是辅音音标,而紧接着后面的单词开头是辅音音标/h/,那么 在读的时候,后面的辅音音标/h/发音常常是听不到的。

例如: Ask her.

国际音标: /a:sk (h)ə:/, /h/点到为止

例如: Get him!

国际音标:/get(h)im/,/h/点到为止

(四)连读

- (1)单词内部连读
 - ① 辅音+元音, 异性相吸。

如果复合词中的前一个独立词是以辅音音标结尾,而后一个独立词是以元音音标开头的,那么前词的词尾辅音常与后词的词首元音相拼,即连读。

【真题范例】



good _____.

(剑桥真题5 Test 3 Section 3 Question 28)

本题答案为: handouts/'hændauts/(讲义)。前一个独立词是以辅音音标/d/结尾,而后一个独立词以元音音标/au/开头。连读后,听起来会感觉像是在读一个词。本题错误率也较高,某些学生不熟悉这个复合词,写成了hand outs,为错误答案。

【真题范例】



People say that one problem is a lack of "______" sites for household waste. At the "bring banks", household waste is sorted and unsuitable items removed.

(剑桥真题5 Test 3 Section 4 Question 33)



本题答案为: drop-off/dropof/(填埋)。前一个独立词是以辅音音标/p/结尾, 而后一个独立词以元音音标/ɔ/开头。连读后,似乎把drop和off 的发音联合成了一个部分。本题错误率高于半数,某些学生写 成: drop of, 也为错误答案。

②元音+辅音,异性相吸。

如果复合词的前一个独立词是以元音音标结尾,而后一个独立词是以辅音音标开头的,那么前词的词尾辅音常与后词的词首元音相拼,同样连读。

【真题范例】	
The .	
	(剑桥真题4 Test 1 Section 2 Question 18)

本题答案为: Showroom/'Jəurum/(样品陈列室)。前一个独立词是以元音音标/əu/结尾,而后一个独立词以辅音音标/r/开头。连读后,听起来会感觉像是在读一个词。注意: 复合词在雅思考试中不能拆分为二,否则扣分。而且本题答案为专有名词,首字母必须大写。本题失分率也接近半数。

(2) 词与词之间连读

① 异性相吸, 串联发音。

如果前一个词是以辅音音标结尾,而后一个词以元音音标开头,那么前词 的词尾辅音常与后词的词首元音相拼,即连读。(此现象与单词内部连读现象 相似)



本题答案为: move around/mu:və 'raund/(走来走去)。前一个词是以辅音音标/v/结尾,而后一个词以元音音标/ə/开头。连读后,听起来会感觉两个词被重新划分了, around成为前一个词的一个部分,像

是在读一个词。近半数考生对连续规律不熟悉,没听清楚,填写答案: move round。

【真题范例】 were used for the first time on film in 1926. (剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 4 Question 39)

本题答案为: Sound effects/saund ɪ'fekt/(声音效应)。前一个词是以辅音音标/d/结尾,而后一个词则以元音音标/t/开头。连读后,听起来/d/属于后一个词。此题容易出现"假听"现象。

【真题范例】 053	
Read "" by Kate Oakwell.	Section 3 Question 27)

- 本题答案为: Sight and Sound/saitən(d) saund/(视觉和声音)。由于爆破音/t/后是一个短元音/ə/,所以此处要连读。又由于/d/后面是个/s/,根据略音规则,/d/弱读。很多考生容易把and漏听,只填写了Sight Sound。
 - ② 词尾特殊, 儿化发音。

英语中,在以字母r结尾的单词中,r不发音,但当后词的词首为元音时,与之连读的发音为/r/,类似汉语的儿化音。

例如: far away读成/fɑ:rəwei/

【真题范例】 054	
Optional extra	(剑桥真题4 Test 1 Section 1 Question 6)

本题答案为: Tower of London/taurə(v) lʌndən/(伦敦塔), Tower以字母r结尾, 后词的词首为元音/ə/, 此处要连读。连读后, r发音。很多考生容易把of漏听。又由于辅音/v/后面是个辅音/l/, 根据略音规



则,/v/要弱读。

③ 句中虚词,弱化发音。

英语中的一些虚词,如a,an,at,of,and等在读音中有强读和弱读之分。一般它们单独出现或在句子首末出现时要强读。但如果这些虚词在句子中出现,而且前面的单词以辅音音标结尾时,则会发生连读现象,这些虚词一般弱读。

【真题范例】



Sharks locate food by using their _____.

(剑桥真题4 Test4 Section 4 Question 34)

本题答案为: sense of smell/sensə(v) smel/(嗅觉),前一个词是以辅音音标/s/结尾,而后一个词of以元音/ə/开头。sense和of连读后,像是在读一个词,of被弱化。

【真题范例】



By the _____.

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 29)

- 本题答案为: end of term/endə(v) tə:m/(学期末),前一个词是以辅音音标/d/结尾,而后一个词of被以元音/ə/开头。end和of连读后,像是在读一个词,of被弱化。很多考生容易漏听of,或者直接填写答案: term,均为错误答案。
 - ④特例:融合同化,浊化发音。

辅音/s//z//t/或/d/遇到半元音/j/时,也会发生连读,但两个音常会融合在一起而产生第三个音,即融合同化。

/s/与/j/同化为/ʃ/

/dz/与/j/同化为/3/

/z/与/j/同化为/3/

/d/与/j/同化为/d3/

/t/与/j/同化为/tʃ/

【机经范例】

the third year

(听力机经Version 06125 Section 1)

本机经话题背景:关于学生找兼职的对话。当提到third year/θə:d jiə/(第三年)时,/d/+/j/ \rightarrow /dʒ/。所以third year听上去像/θə:dʒiə/。

【真题范例】	057	
Course:	·	
		(剑桥真题1 Test 4 Section 1 Question 10)

本题答案为: first year law/'fə:st jiə lɔ:/。由于/t/+/j/→/tʃ/,所以听上去像/'fə:stʃiə/。很多考生听到/tʃiə/这个发音,根本反应不出英文。

二、复杂表格题

复杂表格题,也称作表格填空题,是雅思听力考试中出现高频的一种题型,其出题特色集中在以下几点:

题型跨度较大。复杂表格填空的一大特色是题型跨度较大,在4个section中均有可能出现。

出题节奏较有规律。通过剑桥真题中的例子不难发现,复杂表格填空出题节奏有规律,根据雅思听力考试"顺序原则",我们可以依照题号顺序从容地掌握试题节奏。

参照信息较为丰富。复杂表格填空的给定信息多,考生可以在快速预览和 预测时,将表格中已经填写好的信息作为听题时候的依据和参照。



【典型范例】



AUTHOR	TITLE	PUBLISHER	YEAR OF PUBLICATION
27	"Sample Surveys in Social Science Research"		
Bell	28	29	
Wilson	"Interviews That Work"	Oxford University Press	30

(剑桥真题4 Test 2 Section 3)

遇上复杂表格题时,首先应把握试题的节奏,了解试题的走势是横向还是 纵向。依据"顺序原则",较容易判断,上例走势为横向。

技巧提示

一般情况下,在表格中横栏为大分类,纵栏为小分类。因为复杂表格的给定信息较为丰富,所以在预览过程中,考生要学会"横看竖读",除了要看清试题的走向外,还可以根据一些单元格中已给信息内容和格式预测出答题表中的答案。

【典型范例】



WEEKEND TRIPS			
Place	Date	Number of seats	Optional extra
St. Ives	5	16	Hepworth Museum
London	16 th February	45	6
7	3 rd March	18	S.S. Great Britain
Salisbury	18 th March	50	Stonehenge
Bath	23 rd March	16	8
For further information:			

Read the **9** . Or see Social Assistant: Jane **10**

(剑桥真题4 Test 1 Section 1)

范例原文: Woman: Well, the first one is St lves. That's on the **thirteenth of February** and...

同样的,在"顺序原则"这一关键解题原则下"横""纵"双向观察表格,发现此题走向为横向。

通过预览,不难发现题干中第5题为日期考点。

技巧提示

斜线部分为第5题答案,亦可写成13th February或February 13th。

范例原文:Woman: After that there's **Bristol** on the third of March.

第7题为城市名考点。

范例原文: Woman: Then there's a London trip on thethe optional extra is the *Tower of London*.

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

Man: And where's the optional visit?

Woman: It's to the American Museum.

第6和第8题为旅游景点名称考点

技巧提示

题干中的城市名和景点名称考点再一次提示我们平时应对英联邦国家 的常见国家、城市及地名有所了解和掌握。

一般情况下,考点以专有名词出现的时候,首字母就要求大写,若专有名词首字母写成小写,将会扣分。上例答案如Bristol、Tower of London 在填写时应注意大写。

其实,大家会发现,复杂表格题在形式上以分类和比较居多,在分类表格中,经常能见到以"优""良""差"等分类评定方式出现的题目,在此暂将其称为"评定题"。"评定题"通常是以对某一特定的想法、方法或物品等做出好坏判断和评定的形式展开的。



【典型范例】



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

(剑桥真题5 Test 1 Section 2)

上例通过生活常识类电视节目的形式,由主持人向观众介绍3种不同婴儿床的优劣。

一般来讲,此类题目大多是对事物的特性如安全性、实效性、经济性以及满意度等方面进行评估的过程。因此,大分类中以"优良评定"居多,最常见的就是"好""中""差"或"优""劣"分类讨论。

典型"评定词汇"列举

Positive	Negative	Neutral
Advantages	Disadvantages	So-so
Merits	Demerits	O.K.
Positive effects of	Negative effects of	Good
Great/Terrific	Terrible/Awful	General

一般情况下,类似上述的一些评定特征词就是我们在听此类题过程中要着 重捕捉的信号词。如上例在描述几款婴儿车的缺点时如下表述:

Baby Safe: The only *slight problems* with this cot were that it had *no*

brakes.

Choice Cots: On the *minus side*...the *real problem* with this cot was the space between the bars were *too wide*.

Mother's Choice: the *negatives* for this one were quite minor, the only *niggle* everyone had was the fact that it has *no wheels*.

slight/real problem, minus side, negatives, niggle这些带有"缺陷"的词都是在听题过程中能有效帮助定位的信号词。

技巧提示

niggle vi.为琐事费心,拘泥小节vi.小气地给……n.小纠结,琐碎事情。e.g.: Our tutor will niggle over every little detail of the report.

因此,在对表格题预览和审题时要尽量弄清内容的构成和分类,继而根据 表格中的已知信息判断所要填入的内容,目的是做到听的时候心里有数。

既然是被称作"复杂表格",又有"跨度大"这样的特征伴随,如果其一旦以"分类表格"之外的总结表格形式出现,那么其复杂程度将不能小觑。

遇上总结性的复杂表格题时,首先,同其他填空题目一样,要先细心阅读题目指示,同时要抓紧时间纵览表格结构,寻找规律及明显特征词,例如时间、人名等,以便于把握答案出现的时间。

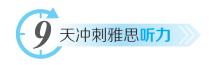
接下来,就可以对所要填的词的具体范围进行猜测,包括时间、地址、状态等,或是预测词性如名词、动词。由于审题时间有限,这一步骤在开始听题时就需要同时进行。

在开始听题时应着重把握好做题节奏,所幸表格题因为参考信息较多,一般节奏较容易把握。但难点在于,有可能节奏把握住了,文章听懂了,答案却没定位到。

最后, 听完了还要检查答案的语法是否正确, 如单复数等。

技巧提示

答案尽量不要留空,学会猜测没有听到或没听懂的答案。



【 典型范例 】



Social history of the East End of London		
Period	Situation	
1st-4th centuries	Produce from the area was used to 31 the people of London.	
5th -10th centuries	New technology allowed the production of goods made of 32 and	
11th century	Lack of 33 in the East End encouraged the growth of businesses.	
16th century	Construction of facilities for the building of 34 stimulated international trade. Agricultural workers came from other parts of 35 To look for work.	
17th century	Marshes were drained to provide land that could be 36 on.	
19th century	Inhabitants lived in conditions of great 37 with very poor sanitation.	

(剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 4)

范例剖析:阅读完标题后我们就可以了解到文章的大致内容了,"横看竖读"之后要填写的考点信息为某一特定时期的细节特征,清楚的时间特征使得听题节奏更容易把握。

为精确定位答案出现的时间,考生需要对所要填的词的具体范围进行猜测。

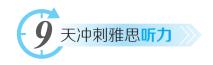
32题中the production of goods made of ______ and _____. 此处 在听题过程中着重要抓住的是表示材料、材质的词。

范例原文: at the *beginning of the fifth century*... the technology they introduced meant that *metal* and *leather* goods were produced there for the first time.

35题Agricultural workers came from other parts of _____. 此题若能在 预览过程中判断出该空是一个地方,答案就会较为容易定位到。

范例原文: In the *late sixteenth century*...much of the rest of *England* was suffering economically, a lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work.

剩余的题目中, **31**题答案预测为动词原形; **33**、**34**、**37**题为名词或名词词组; **36**题为动词过去分词形式。



Day 3

出题原则与段落填空题



一、出题原则

雅思听力考试的题型种类多样,题目涉及面广。要突破听力高分,首先就要从出题者的思路入手来观察整个命题原则。

雅思听力的出题方向多是侧重应用和实践,并通过细节题和交际运用来具体考查考生能力。但这些细节的选择和应用也并非没有章法,它们有着相当多的"规律性"。这也就是这一讲中要总结的雅思听力考试的"出题原则",让我们一起来寻找考题中的"共性"。

"列举"出题原则

雅思听力段落中,最具有规律性的出题暗示,就是列举或增补联系信号词句。一旦出现,就预示着下面的内容是对说明对象进行横向或纵向的分类介绍(或信息添加)。更重要的是,它们常常伴随着下一个考点的引出。

【真题范例】



Which THREE attractions can you visit at present by train from Trebirch?

- A A science museum.
- B A theme park.
- C A climbing wall.
- D A mining museum.
- E An aquarium.
- F A castle.
- G Azoo.

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 2 Question 18—20)

本题答案: C, D, G。

原文录音:

CUSTOMER: Thanks. And are there lots of places to go to around here?

RAILPERSON: Oh yes. You can enjoy many days out. Um there's the Merthyr Mining Museum, which is only half an hour from Trebirch by train . Your children will find it just as fascinating as any theme park and they can ride in the original miners' lifts and on the coal trains. There are special excursion tickets which include entrance fees. Mainline trains also offer direct services to Bristol, where you can visit the docks or spend a great day out with the children in the zoo, which is set in the parkland that used to surround the old castle. Er, special family a-wayday fares are available for this service now during the school holidays. Er, alternatively, you can be in Birmingham in only an hour and a half, where there's lots to see and do including the new and internationally-acclaimed climbing wall built on the site of the old aquarium. We will also be running a special service to Newport when the new science museum opens next year, as we anticipate a lot of visitors in the opening weeks. I'd advise you to call early to book your tickets. Is that OK?

破题密码: (题目)Which THREE attractions can you visit at present by train from Trebirch? (如今可以从Trebirch坐火车到哪三个景点参观?)

第一条列举提示: Um, there's...(那里有一个……)

RAILPERSON在一开始就提出<u>Um, there's</u> the Merthyr Mining Museum, which is only half an hour from Trebirch by train。(坐火车从Trebirch只要半个小时就可以到Merthyr矿业博物馆。)与题目对应,所以答案D正确。

第二条列举提示: ...also offer...(同时也提供·····)

RAILPERSON之后提到Mainline trains <u>also offer</u> direct services to Bristol, where you can visit the docks or spend a great day out with the children in the zoo...,(主线列车同时也提供直达列车到布里斯托,在那里你可以参观船坞,或花一整天和孩子们在动物园里玩耍……)和题目对应,所以答案G正确。

第三条列举提示: Er, alternatively...(另一个选择是……)

RAILPERSON最后提到Er, alternatively, you can be in Birmingham in only



an hour and a half, where there's lots to see and do including the new and internationally-acclaimed climbing wall built on the site of the old aquarium.

(另一个选择是,你可以只花一个半小时到达伯明翰,在那里,有很多可以观赏和参加的活动,包括建在旧水族馆位置上的新国际化的攀岩墙。)和题目对应,所以答案C正确。

难度系数:★★★

「真题范例」 Facilities available: Golf 1 _____. 2 ____. (剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 1 Question 1—2)

本题答案:第一题: keep-fit studio(健身房)。第二题: swimming(游泳)。 原文录音:

Woman: We do have a keep-fit studio, which is very popular with members, and then <u>as well as</u> that there's swimming, of course. (我们确实有健身房,这在会员中很受欢迎,当然还能游泳。)

破题密码: as well as作为列举(并列)逻辑联系语,连接了keep-fit studio和 swimming两个考点。此类逻辑联系语在雅思听力考试中出现概率很高,请考生千万留意。

难度系数:★★

技巧提示

在学术类的听力段落中,常常对说明对象进行横向或纵向的分类介绍。联系语可以分为以下三类情况:①从时间上,叙述发展阶段(firstly, secondly, thirdly; at the beginning, then, finally)②从空间上,介绍区域位置(first, second, third stop);③从同质事物中介绍区别种类(first, second, third category)。

但在生活场景类的听力段落中更倾向于also, as well as, another, alternatively这样的逻辑联系语来考查考生对朗读节奏点的把握。考生必须在听力段落中,识别出这些"隐含考点"。

"转折"出题原则

雅思听力考试中,一旦听见表示转折或对比关系的逻辑联系词,考生就需要注意力高度集中,这表明说话人要将话题转向一个新的(或者相反的)信息,这里就是新信息或重要信息(考点)来临的主要标志。由于前后的对比和转折,这部分很容易引起考生的混淆,而相应地,在这个地方出题的概率也很高,通常考查的是转折后面的那个句子。

【真题范例】



Dan says the charity relies on

- A getting enough bicycles to send regularly.
- B finding new areas which need the bicycles.
- C charging for the bicycles it sends abroad.

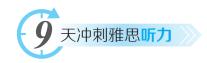
(剑桥真题5 Test 2 Section 2 Question 13)

原文录音: 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. (自行车的需求量是很大的,导致在当地价格很贵。所以我们以正常价格的5%出售。但为了继续运营,我们需要持续的自行车供应,以供我们每6个月出货。)

转折提示: But

破题密码:虽然录音中提到"我们以正常价格的5%出售",但But后却提到了 "需要持续的自行车供货量,以供我们每6个月出货"与题目中的答 案A getting enough bicycles to send regularly. (得到足够的自行车 以定期出货)对应。所以答案A正确。But一词预示着说话人思路的 变化。很多情况下,雅思听力测试都会对这种变化设问,因而考生 必须认真听清这一信号后的关键词来获得问题的答案。

难度系数:★★



技巧提示

相对来说转折或对比,在听力段落中是较好判断的类型,因为它们常由明显的引导词来引出,例如: however, nevertheless, while, on the contrary, although, in spite of, otherwise, despite, by contrast, though, whereas, yet, instead, on the other hand等。这些词很清晰地向我们暗示了转折或对比的语境,请考生留意。

二、段落填空题

段落填空题一般出现在听力的Section 3和Section 4、且篇幅较长。

和其他题型相比,段落归纳不光考查考生对于长篇听力内容的理解,也考查考生对于题目所在段落文字的理解,这对于考生的阅读、听力,甚至短时记忆和读题速度都有着比较高的要求。

就其所涉及的内容而言,上至天文,下至地理,从社会文化到政治经济, 虽然我们说雅思听力不考专业信息和内容,但是,不可否认的是,丰富的词汇 量和背景知识对于想要得高分的同学来讲是有着极大帮助的。

听力基本解题步骤

雅思听力的基本解题思路分为五个步骤: "读" \rightarrow "猜" \rightarrow "听" \rightarrow "写" \rightarrow "香" \circ

步骤一"读":

雅思听力考试的题型非常多样,主流题型分为填空题和选择题两大类。考生在读填空题时首先需要注意字数的限制或者一些具有提示作用的信息;选择题则需明确提问的对象和内容。

步骤二"猜":

所谓"猜",即是对答案进行有根据的预测。雅思考试听力审题和预测的 熟练程度直接决定了听题和捕捉答案的有效性。为了能在听题过程中能有的放 矢,在快速浏览了题目要求后,可利用剩余的时间对答案进行预测。

步骤三"听":

在听题过程中,考生需重点要把握试题的节奏,并注意对同近义词,上下 义词和含义转述进行联想和拓展,帮助自己定位并锁定答案。

还有,考生要特别注意信息的重复和更正。很多时候前面说了一个答案, 后面又马上进行更正,所以一定留意but, however这些表示转折的连接词。

除了转折,像表因果的because, so, 表强调的particularly, especially等词都是容易与考点一起出现的。而如果出现although, in spite of 这类词和词组,则往往是与于扰信息相关联。

步骤四"写":

听力过程中答案书写要快,在信息量大、考点出现较集中的情况下可采取 缩写的方式。

录音中,有时答案会密集出现。因此,考生平时应该多练习速记的能力,进行精听和速记的练习,在平时的练习中提高书写速度,并形成自己的缩写习惯为宜。

步骤五"杳":

雅思考试听力部分不但考查考生的听力能力,同时考查考生对各种细节要求的把握。一定要尽量避免一些诸如单复数、大小写、前后搭配等错误,使得答案符合题目的格式和语法要求。

(一)读与猜

【典型范例】

Complete the summary below.

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

Saving for the future

Research indicates that m	any women only think about their financial
future when a 36	occurs. This is the worst time to make
decisions. It is best for wo	omen 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
woı	men should put a high proportion of their savings in 40 In such
way	ys, women can have a comfortable, independent retirement.

【范例剖析】

范例是一个关于个人财务管理的讲座,主要内容是介绍男性和女性在个人 财务管理中采取的不同态度和方法,并且向女性推荐业余财务管理课程。

值得注意的是,每一篇雅思听力所包含的关键信息点不可能仅仅是所需要 回答的部分,尤其像这样阅读量和难度都比较大的段落填空,其上下所包含的 关键信息少则七八个,多则十几、二十个。但是此处我们需要筛选出来的就只 有5个考点信息,很多信息都是以干扰信息的方式出来混淆视听的。

因此,建议考生应当在读完题目的前提下积极预测答案。我们一再强调, 预测是听力中很重要的一个环节,通过读题,考生可以预测出答案的性质、大 致方向,从而在听的过程中更有目的地去捕捉答案。这对于基础差的考生,显 得尤为重要。

技巧提示

在每两个section之间,会有近1分钟的时间可以预览题目。首先要看的就是考题指示中的字数限制。

对于阅读量较大的题型,可能在给定的间歇时间内不足以把题目吃透,建议考生可以合理分配、挪用其他时间段。比如可以充分利用Section 1开始前的看题时间提前预览自己所不擅长的题型或内容。

【范例剖析】

继续以上题为例,看完Instruction确定的字数限制后,我们第一步先要预览试题中的关键词,并尝试预测答案,其中包括:36题中的主、宾语部分research, women, financial future及谓语occurs,从而推测出该空应是名词或名词词组。并且后面的37题中有较多程度限定的词值得注意,例如worst

time, best, 还有宾语pension, 当然以when引导的从句也要引起重视。

技巧提示

填空前后出现如when, where, as, if, because等从句连接词时, 在原文中一般会通过调换连接词前后分句的次序, 将填空前的信号词 "后置", 而考点信息则发生"前置"。

【范例剖析】

38题中关键词为good way, develop, 对该空本身的预测结果为名词或名词词组。39题通过attend classes in 可以断定,此处需要填的是课程种类。40题中对high proportion of 要注意是否会有数字表达的转化,答案本身的预测结果为名词或名词词组。

技巧提示

尽量做到同时关注两道题目的定位词和关键词,防止听丢一个题目后 找不到下一题的位置,从而出现慌乱并影响后面的答题节奏。

预测是听力考试中很重要的一个环节,通过读题,考生可以预测出答案的性质,明确大致方向,从而在听的过程中更有目的性地去捕捉答案。这一点对于基础较为薄弱的考生,显得尤为重要。听力好的考生应该是active listener,能够积极主动地通过对题目的分析理解,来帮助自己在连贯、密集的语流中定位到答案。

(二) "积极"地听

接着,我们将继续深入,探讨"听"段落填空题过程中的一些注意点。

在"听"的过程中,由于段落填空多处于讲座或演讲中,而演讲者的语言特征通常是用一些special signal words来提示段落重点。所以考生要注意掌握试题的节奏,通过特殊信号词把握原文的脉络,这些常见信号词包括:

并列关系: and, also, too, not only... but also...

递进关系: then, in addition, moreover, furthermore

天冲刺雅思听力

转折关系: however, but, while, whereas

因果关系: because, so, as, cause

强调关系: particularly, do, have to

另外,在听题的过程中,要注意对听到的词和题干中的词或词组做同义联想,千万不要奢望和等待所有听到的词和词组都和题干一模一样。

如果我们把之前的段落填空一句句拆开,会发现其实这就是句子完成题, 只是其句子和句子之间存在一定的逻辑关系。接下来,我们针对上一篇例题运用"听"时的解题思路。

【典型范例】



Research indicates that many women only think about their financial future when a **36** _____ occurs. This is the worst time to make decisions.

【范例原文】

The research indicates that at present for women it takes a crisis to make them think about their future financial situation. But of course this is the very worst time for anyone to make any important decisions.

【范例剖析】

本题答案: crisis。

题干句子和原文结构发生了较大的变化,题干中的women only think about their financial future when a... 在原文中出现的是...at present for women it takes a crisis to make them think about their future financial situation. 这一出题角度是通过调换从句中两个分句的位置,完成关键词后置,这叫作"考点信息前置"或者说是"定位信息后置"。

技巧提示

为更好地把握住这种题型,我们在平时的学习中要熟悉听力题目中常见的容易出现关键词后置的结构;此外,勤能补拙,平时的听写练习以及由此而来的短时记忆能力的提高都是对付这种题型的不二法门。

 	 - I W
典型	<i>15</i> 11 3 11
THE LAKE	MILL



It is best for women to start thinking about pensions when they are in their **37** _____.

【范例原文】

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.

【范例剖析】

本题答案.	twenties
43.000	twenties

37题与上一题在出题角度上相似,但是相对简单,因为题干中通过in their ________,可以猜测出需要填的是数字,和年龄相关用in one's _______,一般我们常见的有in one's teens, in one's twenties, in one's thirties等。

【典型范例】



A good way for women to develop their **38** _____ in dealing with financial affairs would be to attend classes in **39** _____.

【范例原文】

Then research also suggests that women avoid dealing effectively with their economic situation because of a lack of confidence.

The 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.

【范例剖析】

38题答案为confidence。题干中的develop和原文中的lack of,在内容上形成对照。另外,连接词because是关键特殊信号词,起到提示作用。

39题较为简单,根据之前的预测,此处需要填写是课程种类的名称,答案为Money Management。



技巧提示

Money Management是课程种类,答案注意大写。

【典型范例】



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.

【范例原文】

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.

【范例剖析】

本题答案: low-risk investments。

题干中的high proportion of在原文中是以具体的数据出现,即,70% of, 若能即刻反应过来难度则不大。

技巧提示

40题答案在填写的时候注意,low-risk中的连接符号不要漏掉。在英文中,一般当一个形容词和一个名词放在另外一个名词前面起修饰作用时,前面两个词之间要加连字符"-"。

最后,大家会发现,虽然这篇听力材料内容可能不是最为大家熟悉的,但 是要求填写的词都是日常词汇,多为动词、名词、名词词组和数字。当然,在 填写完成后勿忘检查细节。

(三)检查

在前面的段落填空讲解中,我们主要探讨的是如何通过"读""猜""听" "写"这四个步骤来把握段落填空这一较有难度的题型。下面我们继续来看最 后一个步骤"查"。

为避免因细节上的失误而造成不必要的失分,在完成试题后要进行全面的 检查,包括单词的拼写、时态和单复数。在考试中,段落填空题细节的注意点 包括:

①大小写检查。

人名、地名、国家名等专有名词的首字母注意大写。

② 名词检查。

对于名词,除了专有名词大写外,普通名词还需要注意检查单复数。

③ 动词检查。

动词检查时需要注意时态,有没有s或es,有没有规则动词过去分词形式-ed,这些都是需要着重检查的。

④ 形容词、副词检查。

形容词和副词需要检查有无比较级或最高级。

⑤ 数字考点检查。

数字考点处需注意检查数字前后是否遗漏单位,如价格考点,可能需要\$、 £等;或者质量考点,可能需要质量单位ton(吨)等。

⑥ 拼写错误点检查。

较长的单词由于填写仓促,发生拼写错误的概率较高,因此要适时检查。

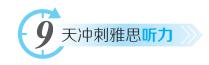
有些单词虽然本身并不复杂,但其容易和同音异义词混杂,因此检查时除 了拼写本身,还应结合上下文观察其意思是否符合。

接下来,我们来看一个例子,结合原文,来看一下所填写的答案在格式上 有何错误。

【典型范例】



Riverdance is based on a culture which had its 1. gold era from the 6th to the 9th century. Before that period, 2. <u>irish culture</u> was oral and based on a love of complicated stories and 3. <u>poetic style</u> In the 6th century, missionaries introduced 4. <u>writing</u> Since then the culture of Ireland Began to develop



and had 5. <u>inflence</u> in northern Europe. In the 9th century this golden age 6. <u>collapse</u> because of the invasions and there never was real recovery. At the end of the 7. <u>19 century</u> Irish Nationalism began to influence 8. <u>writer</u>. A distinct style of writing in English called Anglo-Irish Literature came out. There are many famous writers, all of whom have received 9. <u>nobel prize</u> for Literature.

【听力原文】

Riverdance is an expression of modern Irish culture, but it is based on a culture, which had its *golden era* from the 6th to the 9th century. Before that period, *Irish culture* was oral and based on a love of complicated stories and *poetic styles*. But in the 6th century something wonderful happened—*writing* was introduced by missionaries. From then on, the culture of Ireland began to develop in ways impossible before and had considerable *influence* in northern Europe in the period up till the 9th century.

With the invasions which began in the 9th century this golden age *collapsed* and there never was any real recovery. The love of story and song did not die but no real attempt was made to find a distinctive Irish style until the end of the *19th century* when Irish Nationalism began to influence *writers*, in English called Anglo-Irish literature. There is also William Butler Yeats, George Bernard Shaw, and Samuel Beckett, all of whom have received the *Nobel Prize* for Literature.

【范例剖析】

大家会发现,很多错误在没有原文结合的情况下是很难被发现和注意的,比如上例中的第3、第8题均存在单复数错误的问题;而第2、第9题则是大小写的问题,像Nobel Prize(诺贝尔奖)属于专有名词;再有就是拼写问题,例如第1题应当是golden era,第5题influence拼写错误;另外,第6题collapse应当是过去式,第7题存在格式上的错误,应当是19th century。

Day 4

训练方法与单项选择题



一、训练方法

雅思考试,听力先行。听力成绩的好坏将直接影响到整个英语考试的成绩,其重要性毋庸置疑,几乎可与阅读并驾齐驱了。雅思听力,简而言之,考查的就是关注力、反应力和领悟力。

根据数百名中国考生的考试经验显示,如果能100%完成如下三个阶段任务,那么你的雅思听力分数就能稳保6分!不要太激动了,冷静……注意:我说的是100%,偷工减料的不算,很多学生最后垂死挣扎在6分边缘,就是由于某一点没有做到位。

下面我将提供一个分阶段提升听力的方法,考生们可以对应自己的情况, 具体看看自己到了哪个层次。

阶段一: 视觉记忆关——达到"目明"(又称为场景单词熟悉训练)

听力测试是雅思考试最重要的组成部分之一,它源于交际性测试的最前沿发展形势——任务型测试,其目的就是考查考生在英语的自然语言环境里对语言的适应能力和理解能力。所以在第一个阶段,要熟记所有的场景单词,这是至关重要的一步。

技巧提示

千万不要用普通字典背听力单词,如果你把单词放在单词本里按照字母顺序排列,就好像给不同的个体穿上了同样或者只有尺寸不同的衣服,那些衣服太相似,款式相同,连纽扣的个数都一样,天哪,谁能辨别出谁是谁呢?以至于你同时面对生词时看不出单词之间的细微差别。是这个道理吧?

有背诵字典的"牛人"考生回忆道: "在考场听到一个单词,就记得它在字典里的第几页,还记得上一个单词和下一个单词是什么,就是不记得这个单词的中文意思。"非常可惜。因为在雅思听力考试中,听到一个词后,立即跳

天冲刺雅思听力 》

人大脑的相近发音的词会很多,就算你能马上确定是某个单词,但紧接着字典中一个单词的数个不同中文解释还等着你的大脑过滤,这样就势必耽误了很多时间。

但背熟场景单词到底有什么优势呢?简而言之,就是四个字:词汇衔接(又叫作词汇的同现效应和复现效应)。

同现效应是词汇共同出现的倾向性,与语篇的话题场景和范围关系非常密切,也就是我们常说的语境效应。在语言运用中,意义上相互关联的词汇经常同时出现在某一语篇中,进而形成了"词汇链"。例如:听到furniture(家具)这个信号词时,人们就会自然地联想到种种具体的家具物品:single bed(单人床)、wardrobe(衣柜)、cupboard(碗柜)等。所以当一个词汇链的词汇出现在一个语篇或语段中时,这一系列的词汇就能起到衔接句子,连句成篇的作用,最主要是还能让背过场景词汇的考生反应比普通学生快得多。

对于同现效应掌握娴熟的考生,可以升级到另一个境界——复现效应。复现效应是某词以原词、同义词、近义词、上义词、下义词或其他形式重复出现在语篇中,语篇中的句子通过这种复现关系达到了相互衔接。例如:看到outskirts(郊区)这个单词,需要马上反应出它的近义词suburbs(郊区),反义词city center(市中心)/downtown(市中心),上义词residential area(住宅区)/location(位置),下义词quite(安静)。



考生如果掌握了这种词汇引申方法,就可以有效地进行发散性思维,迅速进行同义信息转换,从而快速高效地理解语篇。这种词汇联想方法是决胜雅思听力测试的杀手锏之一,因为测试中几乎80%以上的题目都存在着词汇释义,同义信息转换、反义词或上下义的复现关系。雅思听力的多项选择题、配对题基本上属于词汇复现理解。

同时,词汇复现效应也是提高词汇学习和记忆效率的一大法宝。考生可以

通过场景把相关词汇组织在一起。进行组块记忆,可以快速扩展词汇量,大大提高学习效率。

背熟听力场景单词比背熟雅思听力机经更有"性价比",因为机经不断在变,而场景单词是万变不离其宗。

所谓的听力机经,是由无数应试者开辟出来的"应试宝典"。但针对此,雅思主办机构也想出了应对方法,即一套题新增5~6种不同题型,严重降低了机械背题的考生的押题命中率。所以我在这里呼吁"机经有风险,决定需谨慎"。但另一方面,机经也是一本"无与伦比的单词书",考前突击的考生可以翻看考过的单词(不背内容),用它来做一下"场景词汇覆盖"。

技巧提示

听力考试对反应度要求很高,听到单词两秒后如果还没反应,在考场就很难拿到分数了。所以对听力的核心词汇,考生要相当熟练,请考生铭记在心。

阶段二: 听觉记忆关——达到"耳聪"(又称为声音感觉训练)

听力核心词汇和阅读、写作的核心词汇要求不同,阅读核心词汇只需要认识,写作核心词汇则需要拼写,但这两项核心词汇对发音要求都不高,换言之,只要认识或拼写,发音不准,甚至根本不会读,对于阅读和写作单项分数影响并不大。但听力归根到底实际上是辨音的过程,所以语音辨识毋庸置疑是听力考试最前沿的阵地。因为"发音问题"不仅仅影响了你说话的准确度,也会让你无法将听到的词汇与脑中记忆的词汇联系起来。例如:south/sauθ/这个词,如果平时读音不准,读成了/seiθ/,就很容易在考场因自己的读音和录音的读音不一致而导致听错或听不懂。为了克服"稍纵即逝"的困惑,我们必须提高耳朵捕捉信息的能力。

对于发音非常"随意"的同学,建议平时加以练习,可以边记忆边纠正个别单词的发音,不要再想当然地按照自己的发音习惯去猜测一个单词的发音,一切应该以音标为准。

但是只是把单个音发标准,还是远远不够的。还要熟悉常见的发音现象,如连读、失爆、弱读、音变等现象,不然听力和口语的分数都会受到影响。



阶段三:使用记忆关——达到"眼疾手快"(又称为视觉听觉结合的反应训练)

很多学生词汇量足够,而且发音完全正确,但考试时,发现录音中的语速超过了自己能接受的范围,最终还是失分了。究其原因是差了一样很关键的东西——使用记忆。众多考生为了考雅思,突击复习,但如果用的是机械记忆,平时只是对着单词表背,或者光是对着录音听,达不到音和字的结合,在考场里就很容易错过答案。所以,读、听、记是一个三位一体的训练方法,缺一不可。

由于听力的录音材料只播放一遍,考试时考生必须一边阅读考试说明和问题一边聆听录音材料,同时还要记下重要信息词,写出答案,时间压力巨大。 所以考生必须在听录音的同时就要迅速做出反应来完成答题。正如实际生活中 所面临的情形一样,无论是懂还是不懂,难还是简单,考生都只有一次机会! 为了能够以"以铁的纪律,跟上问题的速度,把握说话人的节奏",考生可以根据自身情况练习答案"缩写"。(但最后誊写答案时,要求写完整)

若朗读人语速较快,或是在多个答案短时间内连续出现的情况下,考生不容易迅速将词语拼写出来,尤其是遇到字母较长的单词。如:"education"可缩写成"edu";"equal"可缩写成"=";"market"可缩写成"mkt"(时间不够时,可以把辅音写出,以便之后还原单词的发音)。但是使用简写时必须遵循4个原则:简单、熟练、一一对应、可以还原。很多考生对缩略语技巧不够熟练就盲目使用,誊写答案时,经常想不起某个缩略语的对应单词,没有办法还原;有些学生甚至当场创造缩略语,之后很难再回忆出原词。所以,考生必须在平时的训练中熟练使用,考试时才会得心应手,从容不迫。

以下将历年真题中出现频率较高的词汇的"缩写"列出,供考生参考。

原词	缩写	原词	缩写
equal	=	number	#
with	w/	advantage	adv.
without	w/o	maximum	max.
for example	e.g.	compare	ср.
example	ex.	professor	pro.

续表

原词	缩写	原词	缩写
against	VS.	department	dept.
therefore	/	organization	org.
and	+	association	assoc.
gymnasium	gym.	government	gov.
country		introduction	intro.
developing country	$\rightarrow \Box$	information	info.
developed country	$\square \! \to \!$	individual	ind.
meeting	0	dormitory	dorm.
Teaching Assistant	T.A.	advertisement	ad.
as soon as possible	asap	representative	rep.
square	sq.	kilogram	km.
centimeter	cm	hour	hr.
minute	min.	liter	L.
history	his.	English	Eng.
British	Br.	American	Am.
Australia	Au.	New Zealand	NZ
China	CN	United Nations	UN
psychology	psy.	mathematics	maths.
politics	pol.	university	univ.
standard	std.	avenue	ave.
Emergency Room	E.R.	Human Resources	H.R.
mountain	mt	January	Jan.
Monday	Mon.	February	Feb.



续表

原词	缩写	原词	缩写
Tuesday	Tue.	March	Mar.
Wednesday	Wed.	April	Apr.
Thursday	Thur.	May	May
Friday	Fri.	June	Jun.
Saturday	Sat.	July	Jul.
Sunday	Sun.	August	Aug.
administration	admin.	September	Sept.
technology	tech	October	Oct.
medicine	med.	November	Nov.
chemistry	chem.	December	Dec.

众所周知,雅思听力考试是对语言能力的综合测试,涉及语音语调、单词拼写、语法知识、阅读能力等诸多环节,而且对答案精确度要求极高。所以光听懂是远远不够的,只有抓住关键考点的每词每句才能得分。考生稍有不慎,就有"稍纵即逝"之感。所以很多学生就觉得听力是在极度恐惧中"蒙"对的,其实不然。

很多老师都建议学生不要看文字材料,直接听写。这固然是个很好的训练 方式,但对于大多数学生,这个要求过高,把听不懂的地方一遍又一遍地反复听 写后,如果还是记不下来,毅力不够坚强的同学就都放弃了。

因此,我推荐一个适应所有莘莘学子的方法。对于不同程度的考生,还有不同的"自我审核"方式,实现"知己知彼",为考试的"百战不殆"创造条件。

训练方法:

首先,挑选一篇难度适中的剑桥真题听力原稿(对于程度较好的考生,建议挑选一篇自己错误较多的Section 4来操练)。

然后,一边放听力录音,一边用笔"同步"指着稿子。注意:不是光看,而是用笔(或者用手指)"点"着听力原文。而且一定记住:要用"铁的纪律"跟

上说话者的速度。(对于水平较好的同学可以同时跟读,模仿语音语调)

训练目的:

眼睛看听力原稿——攻克视觉记忆关(目明) 耳朵听听力录音——攻克听觉记忆关(耳聪) 用笔点听力原文——攻克使用记忆关(眼疾手快)

训练重点:

在听的过程中,要针对个人情况,对自己进行"诊断",可谓"知己"。 按照考生程度的不同,可以分为以下几种"病例"

"病例"一: 笔移动速度太慢。

考生如果感到录音速度太快,而自己动笔的速度不能跟上说话者的速度,则说明该考生对英文的反应力相当低,或者有一段时间没有训练听力了。对应这样的"病症","处方"——按照训练方法步骤进行操练,"疗程"为一周,一般的考生跟着录音训练,一周后都能适应了。

"病例"二:单词意思迷糊。

在跟着录音听的过程中,很多考生抱怨许多单词意思都不清楚,就算勉强用笔点完整篇原文,还是一头雾水。这是考生中的"常见病", "病因"也有很多种。

其一,是场景单词背诵没有过关,或者不够熟练,导致在听录音的过程中 无法及时做出反应。对于这样的"病因",需要考生复习场景单词,提高词汇 辨认能力,"疗程"为两周,一般两周后就能做好常考单词覆盖了。背单词始 终是至关重要的环节,不然"一环松,环环松",请考生谨记。

其二,是单词发音没有过关。毕竟"听力"主要以人的耳朵来捕捉信息。如果发音不够标准,或多或少会让"听音"的反应滞后。

而雅思考试力求做到"国际化",其涵盖了世界上最主要的几种英语变体(variants)的发音形式。从语音上讲,它以英音为主,经常出现澳音,间或出现加拿大音或美音。在语音语调上,可谓各具特色。其中,澳音最具浓郁的地方色彩。譬如在美音、英音中发/ei/的音,澳音往往发成/ai/的音,例如paper、today、Australia等读音。这就要求考生能熟悉各种语音语调,从中比



较彼此的差异,但大多考生都不能做到完全适应。

对于这样的"病因",需要考生根据"训练方法"操练同一篇文章,真到熟练到能够听写为止,建议至少5遍。"疗程"为"三周"。"治疗"过程中,要做到:找到自己发音和朗读者不同的地方,用最快时间"纠音"。特别是对于发音有误差的考生,掌握正确读音是提高听力的当务之急,不然在将来的考场上就可能导致"对不上号"的状况。

其三,是反应力不过关。或者说,对英语的"发音"与"字"的结合能力很弱。对于这样的"病因",需要考生根据"训练方法"操练,在训练过程中不仅要努力让耳朵辨音,而且要让大脑同时思索和背诵,培养听力中的"关注力"。

"病例"三: 句子结构迷糊。

很多考生感到听录音过程中,用笔"点"到的单个单词意思都知道,但整句句子是什么意思却不清楚,甚至对整篇文章的理解也很有限。很多内容好像是听到了,但马上又忘记了。

这算得上是考生中比较高级的"疑难杂症"。"病因"主要是由于中英文的句式转换能力还不够娴熟,一旦碰到复杂的句子结构,就连主句和从句都分不清楚,从而影响全文的理解。对于这样的"病因",考生要培养自己的英语思维方式,结合语法部分的准备,形成一定的条件反射,有助于提高对会话和演讲语言的敏感度。

【真题范例】



听力原文: Now, there are several hypothesis about the origins of the first Neolithic settlers in Ireland, but most of these contain problems.

(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 4 Question 31)

本句中文解释:关于新石器时代第一批移民者的来源存在几种假说,但它们大部分都还有问题。

本题考点: hypothesis(假说)。英语中把重点hypothesis放在句首,其他内容放在句后,"头重脚轻"。与中文的"头轻脚重"不同。

由此可以看出中国文化推崇含蓄,汉语句子和汉语修辞倾向含蓄婉转的表

达。而英美文化突出坦率,特别是在英语中更是这样,英语句子和英语修辞倾 向直截了当的表达。

由于句子结构也是听力陷阱之一,很多复杂句型都有一定的典型性和代表性,考生熟悉以后,就能以点带面,举一反三,以不变应万变。

如果以上各"病例"都已"治愈",考生可以开始对考试进行研究,可谓"知彼"。

对于想挑战高分的考生,按照"训练方法"操练一个月后,就需要努力留意录音中的重要考点。纵观往年的真题,我们不难发现,无论哪类题型,内容如何变换,其答案的出处仍有一定的规律可循。特别要注意说话人的语音语调,朗读者会借助句子重音、逻辑重音、语调和语气等声律特征的变化来强化所要传递的中心信息以及相关信息。

技巧提示

录音中凡是出现"重复朗读"的地方,即某个词语或短语前后重复读了2~3遍。

录音播放中,某个地方的语速"突然放缓"并加以"重读"之处。

训练原则:

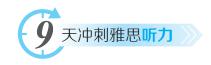
听力训练中有二忌:

- 一忌过分讲究方法和技巧,而不愿意下真功夫。技巧固然重要,但语言能力才是发挥听力技巧的必要条件,考生必须花心思巩固自己的词汇和基本的语法知识。
- 二忌过分追求速度和效率,不愿花时间经常重复(复习)已学过的内容。 有的学生埋头做题,盲目做市面上的各种雅思模拟题、真题等,结果并不理 想。所以考生做完考题后一定要重新"诊断"自己,攻克自己的"顽疾",不 然,考分很难有质的飞跃。

技巧提示

雅思听力有三个原则:

有恒,即持之以恒



有序,循序渐进

有量,要有一定数量的听力训练

不管是跟读还是跟听原文,都需要花费大量的时间,而且效果也要在坚持一段时间后才能体现出来,但是只要坚持每天各做30分钟左右,你就会发现自己的语言水平有很大的提高,听力反应力也快得多。

二、单项选择题

(一)解题步骤

选择题是雅思听力考试中较为传统的、经典的题型。很多学生认为单项选择题是最简单的题型,因为不存在拼写或语法上的失误,即使在听不懂的情况下,也有四分之一猜对答案的概率。

但从某种意义上来说,选择题是雅思听力测试中"陷阱最多""审题最难"的题型。由于选择题形式比较多变,且选项有长有短,考生在读题预测阶段,既要阅读题干又要浏览各项内容,故较强的阅读能力和较快的阅读速度是保障选择正确的关键和前提。在这一讲中,我们将具体讨论单项选择题的"审题秘诀"。

1. 阅读考题指示

首先,一定要看清每个题目的指示(instructions),了解要选几个答案,明确是单选题还是多选题。这个步骤虽然简单,但绝对不能跳过,千万不能"出师未捷身先死"。

【真题范例】



Choose the correct letters $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}$.

According to the speaker, the main cause of back pain in women is

- A pregnancy.
- B osteoporosis.

C lack of exercise.

(剑桥真题3 Test 1 Section 4 Question 32)

技巧提示

一般情况下,雅思听力测试中的单项选择题都是A、B、C三项,很少出现D这个选项。

2. 画出题干中的关键词(答案绑定词)

由于题目过长,听力考试过程中时间非常紧张,大多学生都不能一边听一 边看题目。所以在做题之前,考生要争分夺秒地画出关键词(1~2个),了解 自己要等候的是什么问题,做到"有的放矢"地听。

注意: 画关键词的精准度和速度决定了得分的概率。

字数精练:由于画关键词的目的,就是减少听力过程中的读题时间,缓解听力过程中的压力。所以切忌画太多关键词,不然会分散听力注意力。

直击考点:要画出答案绑定词。录音开始之后,只需要集中火力,等待答案绑定词,或者答案绑定词的同义替换。

争分夺秒:由于审题时间极少,考生要用最快的速度审完所有的题,并且 画出"有效"关键词并不容易。这就需要考生做过适当的应试训练,不仅要能 预测出题目考点,而且还要对答案绑定词有一定的敏感性,这样才能顺藤摸 瓜,得到答案。

【真题范例】



According to the speaker, it is not clear

- A when the farming economy was introduced to Ireland.
- B why people began to farm in Ireland.
- C where the early Irish farmers came from.

(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 4 Question 31)

关键词: According to the speaker, it is not clear



原文录音: Now, there are several hypotheses about the origins of the first Neolithic settlers in Ireland, but most of these contain problems.

破题密码:本题干中核心的考点就是not clear。而短语According to the speaker对答题没有任何影响,所以不需要画出。考生在听录音时,只需要等待not clear这个答案绑定词,或者等待它的同义替换。在听力原文中,hypothesis(假设)这个词表达了说话人不确定的语气,这也就是考官为not clear设置的同义替换。所以,hypothesis后跟的origin就是本题要等的答案了。

听题索引:录音中农工origin(出身)对应的是选项C中的"where"一词。

本题答案: C。

难度系数:★★★

【真题范例】



When did Asiatic lions develop as a separate sub-species?

- A About 10,000 years ago.
- B About 100,000 years ago.
- C About 1000,000 years ago.

(剑桥真题6 Test 4 Section 4 Question 31)

关键词: When did Asiatic lions develop as a separate <u>sub-species</u>?

原文录音: If we go back ten thousand years we would find that there were lions roaming vast sections of the globe. But now, unfortunately, only very small sections of the lion's former habitat remain.

My particular interest is Asiatic lions, which are a sub-species of African lions. It's almost a hundred thousand years since the Asiatic lions split off and developed as a <u>sub-species</u>.

破题密码:本题干中核心的考点就是sub-species,而题干中的其他信息不影响答题,所以不需要关注。由于答案中的所有选项形式类似,对雅思考题敏感的考生可以预测出:考官肯定会安排干扰信息出现,即肯定出现多个和年份有关的短语。这种情况对考生事先审题的能力要求很高,如果考生不知道听力过程中到底要等待什么答案,很容易

听到干扰信息。因此, 画关键词这一步就显得至关重要。

录音原文中有两个与年份有关的短语出现,即ten thousand years 和 a hundred thousand years。但只有靠近答案绑定词——subspecies的那个短语,才是我们要等候的答案。

听题索引:录音中 a hundred thousand years对应的是选项B中的"about 100,000 years ago"。

本题答案: B。 难度系数: ★★

【真题范例】



Very few African lions have

A a long mane.

B a coat with varied colours.

C a fold of skin on their stomach.

(剑桥真题6 Test 4 Section 4 Question 34)

关键词: Very few African lions have

原文录音: Well, in general, Asiatic lions are not as big as African lions. The colour is more or less the same, but the appearance of the mane is different—that's the hair around the lion's face and neck. The Asiatic lion's mane is noticeably shorter than the African lion's. Asiatic lions also have a long fold of skin on their undersides, whereas not many African lions have this.

破题密码:本题干中核心的考点就是Very few,而题干中的其他信息不影响答题,所以不需要关注。本题中考官设置的陷阱难度系数很高,very few(很少)相当于hardly、scarcely等否定副词。考生可以把本题理解为非洲狮几乎没有……听题时,考生要关注非洲狮没有什么,等待Very few或它的同义替换。

录音原文中not many African lions have this(不是很多非洲狮有……)使是同义替换。但只有靠近答案绑定词——not many African lions have this的那个短语,才是我们要等候的答案。



听题索引:录音中Asiatic lions also have a long fold of skin on their undersides

对应的是选项C中的a fold of skin on their stomach。

本题答案: C。

难度系数:★★★

(二) 审题技巧与规律

接着,我们重点讨论单项选择题选项的审题技巧以及其中的微妙规律。

由于单项选择题的选项比较长,大多数考生很难在听力过程中一边看选项一边听录音,再一边做题。如果事先没有好好审题,那么做题时时间的压力就相当大。到最后,听得一片"朦胧",只能靠"回忆"来做题。这样的做题习惯我们一定要改正,不然很难保证选择题的正确率。

除了要对阅读指示和题干仔细审题,对选项的审题更是至关重要。而对选项的审题重点就是要画出每个选项的关键词,特别是区别各选项的词。虽然单项选择题的类型多样,但仍有规律可循。

1. 意思相反的选项,一般有一个是正确选项

【真题范例】



The back is different from other parts of the body because

- A it is usually better at self-repair.
- B a back injury is usually more painful.
- C its response to injury often results in more damage.

(剑桥真题3 Test 1 Section 4 Question 34)

关键词: The <u>back</u> is <u>different</u> from other parts of the <u>body</u> because

- A it is usually better at self-repair.
- B a back injury is usually more painful.
- C its response to injury often results in more damage.

破题密码: 题干中的核心问题就是:

back (背部)与body (身体)的其他部位有什么不同? 选项A中的"self-repair"(背部能自我修复)和选项C中的"more damage"(背部一旦损伤,通常会导致更大的伤害)意思相反,说 明其中应该有一个正确。那么选项B(背伤更痛)就可以排除。

原文录音: When pain strikes, we attempt to keep the back as immobile as possible, which makes the muscles tense up. Research shows that they often go into spasm, which causes further twisting of the spine. A vicious circle is underway.

听题索引:录音中vicious circle对应的是选项C中的more damage。

本题答案: C。 难度系数: ★★

【真题范例】



The speaker thinks the Counselling Service

- A has been effective in spite of staff shortage.
- B is under-used by students.
- C has suffered badly because of staff cuts.

(剑桥真题4 Test 2 Section 2 Question 20)

关键词: The speaker thinks the Counselling service

- A has been effective in spite of staff shortage.
- B is under-used by students
- C has suffered badly because of <u>staff cuts</u>.

破题密码:选项A中的effective(成功运作)与选项C中的suffered badly(损失惨重),选项A中的staff shortage(人手不足)与选项C中的"staff cuts"(裁员),说明选项A与选项C意思相反,其中应该有一个正确。那么选项B可以排除。

选项A与选项C的最大区别就是: staff shortage(人手不足)↔staff cuts(裁员)

所以在画关键词时,我们一定要把这两点划出,才能做到"有的放 矢"地听。

原文录音: Not too bad for an understaffed service, don't you think?

听题索引:录音中understaffed service对应的是选项A 中的staff shortage。

本题答案: A。 难度系数: ★★

天冲刺雅思**听力**

【真题范例】



At first Fiona thinks that Martin's tutorial topic is

- A inappropriate.
- B dull.
- C interesting.
- D fascinating.

(剑桥真题1 Test 2 Section 3 Question 21)

关键词: At first Fiona thinks that Martin's tutorial topic is

- A. inappropriate.
- B. dull.
- C. interesting.
- D. fascinating.

破题密码: 题干中的核心问题Fiona觉得Martin的指导课论文怎么样?

选项B中的dull(无聊)与选项C中的interesting(有趣)说明选项B与选项C意思相反,那么其中应该有一个正确。

所以选项A的inappropriate(不合适)与选项D的fascinating(吸引人的)可以排除。

原文录音: F: lucky you. What did you do it on? I'm still trying to find an interesting topic.

M: Well, ... after some consideration I decided to look at the history of banana growing in Australia.

F: (surprised) Banana growing!

M: Yes, banana growing.

F: (sarcastically) Fascinating, I'm sure!

M: Well... <u>it's not as boring as you'd think</u>. And I wanted to tie it in to the work I've been doing on primary industries and the economy. Anyway I bet there are a few things you didn't know about bananas!

听题索引:录音中it's not as boring as you'd think与选项B中的dull意思相反。

本题答案:B。

难度系数:★★★

技巧提示

虽然本题为剑1的考题,题目比较旧,但本题出现了"sarcastically"(嘲讽)的语气,是极为罕见的通过朗读者态度来决定单项选择题答案的考题,这个单词较难,导致了半数考生失分。

之后出现了很多争议,很多考生认为自己明明听到"fascinating"(吸引人的),就选择了选项D的fascinating,而且当时并没听出到底是不是讽刺,感觉这题扣分扣得很"冤枉"。

从本题可以总结出两点:一方面,可以看出考生如果在考场实在没听清楚录音原文,可以通过我总结的"意思相反的选项,一般有一个正确"的原则, 先除去不必要的选项,增加得分概率。另一方面,说明考生不光要靠"听文字"去做题,而且还要把说话者的语音语调作为判断其态度观点的依据。

2. 结构相似的选项, 一般有一个正确

【真题范例】



When the writer Sebastian George first saw Rosewood House, he

- A thought he might rent it.
- B felt it was too expensive for him.
- C was unsure whether to buy it.

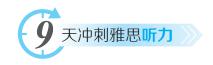
(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 2 Question 11)

关键词: When the writer Sebastian George first saw Rosewood House, he

- A thought he might rent it.
- B felt it was too expensive for him.
- C was unsure whether to buy it.

破题密码:选项A中的thought he might对应选项C中的was unsure whether to;说明选项A与选项C结构相似,其中应该有一个正确。那么选项B可以排除。选项A与选项C的区别就是: rent(租) ↔ buy(买)。 所以画关键词时,一定要把这两点画出,才能"有的放矢"地听。

原文录音: At that time the owners let it out to a tenant because George was



too slow making up his mind to buy it.

听题索引:录音中too slow making up his mind to buy it对应的是选项C中的 was unsure whether to buy it。

本题答案: C。 难度系数: ★

【真题范例】



Before buying the house, George had

A experienced severe family problems.

B struggled to become a successful author.

C suffered a serious illness.

(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 2 Question 12)

关键词: Before buying the house, George had

A experienced severe family problems.

B struggled to become a successful author.

C suffered a serious illness.

破题密码:选项A中的experienced对应选项C中的suffered;选项A中的severe 对应选项C中的serious,这说明选项A与选项C结构相似,其中应该有一个正确。那么选项B可以排除。选项A与选项C的区别就是: family problems(家庭问题)↔illness(疾病问题)。

原文录音: His personal life wasn't as successful. He was no longer on speaking terms with his brother and had been devastated by the death at the age of seven of his elder daughter, Josephine.

听题索引:录音中personal life wasn't as successful对应的是A选项中的family problems。

本题答案: C。 难度系数: ★

【真题范例】



What is the main evidence for cereal crops in Neolithic Ireland?

- A The remains of burnt grain in pots.
- B The marks left on pots by grains.
- C The patterns painted on the surface of pots.

(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 4 Question 34)

关键词: What is the main evidence for cereal crops in Neolithic Ireland?

- A The remains of burnt grain in pots.
- B The marks left on pots by grains.
- C The patterns painted on the surface of pots.

破题密码:题干中的核心问题是:新石器时代时爱尔兰存在谷类作物的主要证据是什么?

选项A中的remains(残余)相当于选项B中的marks(痕迹);选项A中the remains of... grain in pots相当于选项B的the marks left on pots by grains,说明选项A与选项B结构相似,其中应该有一个正确。那么选项C可以排除。选项A与选项B的区别就是:选项A中多了一个词burnt。考生画关键词时,需把burnt一词画出。听录音的时候,要关注题干中所提到的证据是烧过的谷物还是未烧过的。

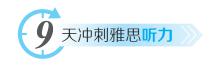
原文录音: The main evidence for their presence consists of impressions on pottery, where a cereal grain accidentally became embedded in the surface of a pot before it was fired. The grain itself was destroyed by the firing, but it left an impression on the pot which could be studied and identified by botanists.

听题索引:录音中impressions对应的是选项B中的marks。录音中their presence consists of impressions on pottery对应选项B中的the marks left on pots by grains.

而录音中所提到的before it was fired说明不是烧过的谷物,所以选项A错误。

本题答案: B。

难度系数:★★★



3. 范围较大的选项,一般正确率较高

【真题范例】



During the course Andrew's employers will pay

- A his fees.
- B his living costs.
- C his salary.

(剑桥真题5 Test 1 Section 3 Question 22)

关键词: During the course Andrew's employers will pay

- A his fees.
- B his living costs.
- C his salary.

破题密码:题干中的核心问题是:Andrew在学习的过程中,他老板会承担什么费用?

选项A与选项B、C的区别就在于:老板是付fees、living costs还是salary。其实,细心的考生可以察觉出,fees这个词的范围比较大,可以指任何费用。如果选项B或选项C能选,那选项A应该能选。可见,范围大的选项,最后成为答案的概率比较大。

原文录音: 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.

听题索引:原文pay the cost of the course itself对应的是选项中A的his fees 一词。

本题答案: A。

难度系数:★★

Day 5

常见陷阱与多项选择题



一、常见陷阱

(一)同义替换陷阱

同义替换陷阱是雅思听力考试中最常见的陷阱。

所谓的同义替换就是出现在题目中的关键词和关键词组不会在你听到的录音中直接出现,而是以"同义词"或"近义的表达"来替换出现。雅思听力考试中,几乎一半以上的题目都存在"同义替换陷阱",这就对考生定位关键词造成了很大的障碍,此类陷阱占了总失分率的60%,所以考生一定要努力攻克这个难关。

1. 近义词替换

由于雅思听力考试中填写的答案以名词为主,所以近义"动词"的替换概率很高,请考生引起注意,平时可以注意积累。

【真题范例】



Before starting the _____.

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 30)

本题答案: research (研究)。

固定搭配: embark upon (开始从事)

原文录音: My advice would be to get it done before you embark upon the

research.

近义替换: start (开始)←对应→embark (开始)

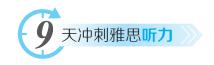
难度系数:★

【真题范例】



The ancestors of the Gir sanctuary lions were protected by a ______.

(剑桥真题6 Test 4 Section 4 Question 37)



本题答案: prince(王子)。

原文录音: The reason of this is interesting—it's because all of them are

descended from a few dozen lions that were saved by a prince

who took a particular interest in them.

近义替换: protect (保护)←对应→save (拯救)

难度系数:★

雅思听力考试中,偶尔会出现近义"形容词"的替换,由于这类陷阱比较特殊,往往让考生防不胜防,失分率极高。

【真题范例】



Inhabitants lived in conditions of great _____ with very poor sanitation.
(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 30)

本题答案: poverty(贫困)。

原文录音: Those who could afford to live in more pleasant surroundings

moved out, and the area became one where the vast majority of

people lived in extreme poverty.

近义替换: great(巨大的)←对应→extreme(极度的)

难度系数:★★★

2. 近义词组替换

近义词组的替换在听力考试中出现的概率很高,特别是带有of的词组,此类陷阱出现得很有规律性。带有of的词组有50%的概率会出现替换,但考生只要用心留意,就能抓住考点。

【真题范例】



Agricultural workers came from other parts of ______ to look for work.
(剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 4 Question 35)

本题答案: England(英格兰)。

原文录音: And in the late sixteenth century, when much of the rest of

England was suffering economically, a lot of agricultural workers

came to the East End to look for alternative work.

近义替换: other parts of (其他地方) ←对应→rest of (其他地方)

难度系数:★★

真题范例】



For their assignment, the students must investigate one part of the

(剑桥真题6 Test 3 Section 3 Question 21)

本题答案: entertainment industry (娱乐业)。

原文录音: Well, it says here we have to look at one area of the entertainment

industry.

近义替换: one part of (-种) ←对应→one area of (-种)

难度系数:★★

【真题范例】 087



The libraries on both sites provide Internet access and have a variety of materials on education.

(剑桥真题6 Test 4 Section 3 Question 21)

本题答案: reference (参考)。

原文录音: Access to online databases and the Internet is available at both sites and each site has a range of reference materials on

education.

近义替换: a variety of (多种)←对应→a range of (多种)

(词组 a variety of在雅思听力考试中有60%概率是对应a range of)

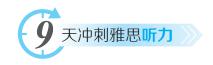
难度系数:★

【真题范例】



A large part of the lion's consists of animals belonging to local farmers.

(剑桥真题6 Test 4 Section 3 Question 21)



本题答案: diet(食物)。

原文录音: A significant proportion of the lion's diet is made up of the

livestock of these farmers—goats, chickens and so on—as much as

a third, in fact.

近义替换: A large part of (很大一部分)←对应→A significant proportion of

(很大一部分)

难度系数:★

【真题范例】



When investing in stocks and shares, it is suggested that women should put a high proportion of their savings in ______.

(剑桥真题5 Test 1 Section 4 Question 40)

本题答案: low-risk investment(低风险投资)。

原文录音: 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.

近义替换: a high proportion of (高比例的)←对应→70% of (70%的)

类似词组: the majority of, most of, a large part of, a high percentage of

难度系数:★★★

3. 近义表达替换

近义表达替换是所有替换中难度系数最大、考生得分率最低的陷阱之一。 旨在考查考生真实的语言能力和随机应变能力。此类陷阱干扰性较大,需要考 生能听懂说话者的言外之意。

【真题范例】



According to the speaker, George viewed Rosewood House as _____

- A a rich source of material for his books.
- B a way to escape from his work.
- C a typical building of the region.

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 30)

本题答案: C。

原文录音: George regarded Rosewood as a pure example of a traditional country house of this part of England and did some of his most successful writing here.

近义表达: a typical building of the region(这个地区的典型建筑)←对应→a pure example of a traditional country house of this part of England (英格兰这个地方传统乡间房子的完美代表)

难度系数:★★★

【真题范例】



The lions sometimes ______, especially when water is short.

(剑桥真题6 Test 4 Section 4 Question 39)

本题答案: attack humans (攻击人类)。

原文录音: And they've even been known to attack humans, especially in times of drought.

近义表达: when water is short(当缺水的时候)←对应→in times of drought (干旱时期)

难度系数:★★★

4. 词性替换

词性替换在雅思听力考试中出现概率不高,由于此类陷阱出现形式比较单一, 所以难度系数一般也不是特别高,只要考生小心对待,就可以尽量避免失分。

【真题范例】



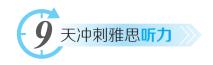
N. B. Couldn't find Ericsson's essays on managing the ______.

本题答案: classroom(班级)。

原文录音: But I'm afraid I didn't manage to get hold of the essays about classroom management.

词性转换: manage(动词)←对应→management(名词)

难度系数:★



5. 加减关系的逻辑替换

此类陷阱可能会用到比较简单的运算和推理,但难度系数不大,容易出现在雅思听力考试中的Section 1中。

【真题范例】



Length of time in Australia: ______

(剑桥真题4 Test 3 Section 1 Question 1)

本题答案: 1.5 years (1.5年)。(备选答案: 18 months。)

原文录音: LYNDA: How long have you been in Australia?

SARA: A year in Adelaide and six months in Sydney.

运算根据: a year, six months

难度系数:★★

【真题范例】



Day of first lecture: _____.

(剑桥真题2 Test 1 Section 3 Question 25)

本题答案: Wednesday (星期三)。(注意: 不是the day after。)

原文录音: JANE: When's your first lecture?

TIM: Tuesday. How about you?

JANE: The day after.

运算根据: Tuesday, the day after

难度系数; ★

(二)"出尔反尔"陷阱

由于雅思听力考试的目的,就是考查在英语的自然语言环境里,考生对语言的适应能力和理解能力。而在日常口语的交流中,说话人常常会修改甚至反复更正自己所说出的信息,所以这种交流特点也就成了听力测试的考核重点,即设置所谓的"改变主意陷阱"。

特别是在人名、路名、数字、生日等基本信息听写中,该陷阱的运用概率特别高。

【真题范例】



Annual subscription fee £ _____

(剑桥真题 6 Test1 Section 1 Question 5)

本题答案: 500.

原文录音: Well, you pay a £250 joining fee and then it's £ 450—oh no, I'm sorry, it's just gone up by £50, sorry about that—it's now £500 for the annual subscription fee.

破题密码:少数考生听到第一次给出的信息£450后,就开始看下一道题了,但 朗读者后来又强调价格上升了£50,所以现在是£500.

更正信号: oh no, I'm sorry, it's just gone up by...

更正信息:数字。(此类陷阱出题概率70%)

难度系数★

【真题范例】



本题答案: Wednesday(星期三)。

原文录音: Jon : Well, I'll be in town next week... say ...Thursday?

Janice: No, I'm sorry we don't have any availability for Thursday.

How about Wednesday afternoon?

破题密码: Jon本来想约定见面时间为周四,但Janice那天没空,改到了周三。 尽管此类陷阱很容易识破,但希望考生还是要当心。

更正信号: No, I'm sorry we don't have any availability for...

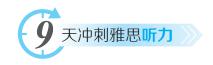
更正信息:日期。(此类陷阱出题率60%)

难度系数:★

【真题范例】



Address: 20, Green Banks, ______, Hampshire (剑桥真题5 Test 3 Section 1 Question 7)



本题答案: Alton。

原文录音: WOMAN: Alton.

MAN : Is that O-L-T-O-N?

WOMAN: Not quite, it begins with an A, not an O.

破题密码:此类地名拼写仍然是雅思听力考题中的常见考点,而且为了增加考

生失分率,考题中经常出现更正信息。但有一点请考生注意:以前 的考题中可能会拼写两遍,但如今的考题,无论是否出现更正信

息,答案只可能出现一遍,所以只有一次机会。

更正信号: it begins with an... not an...

更正信息: 地名。(此类陷阱出题率50%)

难度系数:★

(三)关键词靠后陷阱

在做题时, 当答案出现在关键词之后, 考生通常可以顺藤摸瓜听到答案。 但如果答案在关键词之前,则很多考生都很难答对了。当他们听到自己辛苦等 待的关键词之后,才反应过来——这道题"过了"。

【真题范例】 098



To join the centre, you need to book an instructor's . (剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 1 Question 9)

本题答案: assessment(评估)。

原文录音: Well, we book you in for an assessment with an instructor, who

will show you how to use all the equipment.

破题密码:本题题干中的关键词为instructor,但听力原文中的instructor却在

答案后出现。很多学生听到这个单词的时候,回忆不出前一个考点

assessment, 失分率超过半数。

难度系数:★★

【真题范例】



Students need a front door key between AND . (剑桥真颢2 Test 2 Section 2 Question 15) 本题答案: 8 pm and 7 am。

原文录音: This door is closed and locked at 8 pm every night and opened again at 7 am. You'll need your key if you're coming back to the college between those times.

破题密码:本题题干中的关键词为need和key,但听力原文中的need your key 却是在答案后出现的。而且答案还和关键词"距离"得有点远,这 无疑给考生得分形成了更大的障碍。要完全答对,需要极好的"大脑内存",把前面所提到的答案回忆出来。这就要求考生首先能够 在审题上下好功夫,事先预测出应该填时间,就算没注意关键词,也能重点抓住这部分录音中的时间信息。

难度系数:★★

【真题范例】



The first motion picture was called The _____.

(剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 1 Question 9)

本题答案: Great Train Robbery(大型火车抢劫案)。

原文录音: So now there was a real possibility of having films of more than two or three minutes, and this led to the making of The Great Train Robbery—the very first movie made.

破题密码:本题题干中的关键词为first motion picture。但听力原文中的first movie却在答案后出现。很多学生听到Great Train Robbery这个答案 时,根本没有意识到这是一部电影名字,等听到关键词first movie 时,才知道自己"过了"。

难度系数:★★★

【真题范例】



Research indicates that many women only think about their financial future when a ______ occurs.

(剑桥真题5 Test1 Section4 Question36)

天冲刺雅思听力

本题答案: crisis(危机)。

原文录音: The research indicates that at present for women it takes a crisis

to make them think about their future financial situation.

破颗密码:本题题于中的关键词为financial,但听力原文中的financial却在答

案后出现。还有一个考核重点就是:这个考题还结合了句式结构的

改变。对于英语基础不够扎实的考生,则很难反应出句子的框架改

变,而且本题答案对拼写要求较高。

句式转换: when a ... occurs (当······发生时) ←对应→it takes a... to... (需要

发生……才……)

难度系数:★★★

技巧提示

"关键词靠后陷阱"又被叫作"答案前置陷阱",由于涉及句子结构的知识,难度系数较高,这也是让中国考生失分率达到最高的陷阱之一。这种出题的思路对我们的听力提出了新的要求,即我们不能只听点,还要听面。而且在需要时,能马上回忆起前面所听的内容。但对于某些考生来说,他们的"大脑内存"非常有限,碰到紧急状况,如果强迫自己回忆出刚刚听到的内容,经常出现"损坏数据",最后由于和正确答案出现误差而失分。所以考生一定要"升级大脑内存"(一般至少要一次能记住五个单词),通过有意识地记忆训练,一定可以做到。除此之外,我们还可以根据问题来预测答案类型,有针对性地去等候"答案"而不是关键词,提高预测敏感度、降低听力中的压力。

(四)信息选择陷阱

这类陷阱在雅思听力测试中经常使用,特别是在两人对话中出现频繁。一般是由一人提出操作方法让对方选择,对方在评价后做出决定。

特别注意should do, decide on, vote for, best bet等提出决定的用法, 以及一些表示评价的形容词,这时考生要分清谁是做决定者,做决定的人的语 气一般有一定的提示作用。

真题范例】



Put notice in .

(剑桥真题3 Test 3 Section 1 Question 10)

本题答案: (the) Newsletter(时事通讯)。

原文录音: JOAN: Where do you think I should put up the notice?

Where everyone's guaranteed to see it.

PETER: On the café notice board I should think.

JOAN: Hardly anyone looks at that.

PETER: Well, the Newsletter is probably your best bet.

JOAN: Good idea. I'll go and do that now.

破题密码: PETER本来想把通知贴在notice board (通知布告栏)上,但JOAN

说几乎没有人看,她用了hardly这个否定副词,推翻了PETER的提议。接着用best bet(最佳选择)这个用法来提示,最后确定用

Newsletter(时事通讯)。

否定暗示: hardly

肯定暗示: best bet

难度系数:★★

【真题范例】



Name of design: .

(剑桥真题3 Test 3 Section 3 Question 23)

本题答案: Blind Puzzle(盲人拼图)。(备选答案: Blind jigsaw puzzle。)

原文录音: MARY COLLINS: What have called the design? Keep it short.

JOHN BROWN: What about jigsaw puzzle design for visually handicapped?

MARY COLLINS: Too long. Just say blind puzzle, that'll do.

JOHN BROWN: OK.

破题密码: MARY COLLINS询问设计名称,但提示: Keep it short(尽量短点)。JOHN BROWN给出了jigsaw puzzle design for visually



handicapped(给视觉有障碍的人设计的拼图)。很多考生听到这个答案马上晕了,但很明显,这个答案太长,已经超过了一般填空题的规定字数,肯定不是雅思听力的正常答案,所以考生听到后无须惊慌。MARY COLLINS之后也说了Too long(太长),意味着考生们还有一次机会。最后的答案只需填写Blind Puzzle(盲人拼图)。

否定暗示: Too long

肯定暗示: Just say...that'll do

难度系数:★★★

【真题范例】



What is Brian going to do before the course starts?

A Attend a class

B Write a report.

C Read a book.

(剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 3 Question 21)

本题答案: A。

原文录音: BRIAN: Is there anything I should do before the course, like reading or anything?

TUTOR: We prefer to integrate reading with the course, so we don't give out a reading list in advance. But we like people to write a case study, describing an organization they know.

BRIAN: I've already done that, as my friends told me you wanted one. But would it be possible to sit in on a teaching session, to see what it's like? I haven't been a student for quite a while.

TUTOR: Fine. Just let me know which date, and I'll arrange it with the tutor.

破题密码:本题是此类陷阱中讨论方式为最为复杂,难度系数最高的题目之一。

第一重机关:

刚开始BRIAN 询问TUTOR(老师)是否有任务要做,是否需要

(reading)看书,而TUTOR回答:希望把课程和看书结合,We don't give out a reading list in advance.(我们不会提前发书单。) 所以答案C: Read a book.是错误的。

第二重机关:

TUTOR后面提到了case study(个案研究)。但BRIAN说I've already done that(已经做过了)。由于问题是What is Brian going to do before the course starts?(BRIAN课程开始前"需要"做什么?)这意味着答案B: Write a report.是错误的。

第三重机关:

最后,BRIAN提出想sit in on a teaching session(参加教学课程),而TUTOR说了Fine.(好的)表示肯定,意味着答案A: Attend a class(上课).是正确答案。

本题得分率非常低,做这类题目,如同在跟着路标开车,回答问题就像是转弯,如果被迫要连转两个或者多个弯,就有可能措手不及了。

否定暗示: don't give out... in advance.

I've already done that, ...

肯定暗示: Fine. Just let me know...

难度系数:★★★

(五)部分对应陷阱

雅思听力测试中为了增加难度,会连续给出几个干扰答案,但只有一个答案是对应这道题目的。所以,如果碰到了数个信息的连续轰炸,考生必须要看清题目,排除干扰信息。

这种陷阱常常出现在选择题的选项中,即出题人故意把录音中的部分信息 作为选项给出。要破解这个难题,无非是听懂整个句子,而不是仅靠几个单词 的对应去判断。



【真题范例】



Dan's neighbor was successful business because he

- A. employed carpenters from the area.
- B. was the most skilled craftsman in the town.
- C. found it easy to reach customers.

(剑桥真题5 Test 2 Section 2 Question 12)

本题答案: C。

原文录音: My neighbor's business was unusually successful, and for years I couldn't understand why. Then I realized 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 neighbor.

破题密码:本题难度适中,但出现了很多干扰信息,平时如果只靠"只字片语"来判断答案,这类题目就很难拿分了。

题 目: Dan的邻居在事业上很成功,是因为他……

京: Then I realized having a bike meant he could get where he wanted to go without much trouble. (我意识到因为有一辆自行车他就可以无障碍地到任何想去的地方。)

答 案: C: found it easy to reach customers. (发现找到客户很容易。)与 听力原文相符,所以答案C正确。

干扰信息: 答案A: employed carpenters from the area. (雇用了当地的木匠)。答案A中的carpenters会在原文录音中听到,但原文中other local carpenters could only accept jobs in a three-kilometre radius 译为"其他当地木匠只可以在方圆3公里(半径)内找到工作",根本没有提到雇佣,所以答案A错误。

答案B: was the most skilled craftsman in the town. (是城里手艺最好的工匠)。答案B中的skilled会在原文录音中听到,但原文中so no matter how skilled they were, they could never do as many jobs as my neighbor.译为"无论他们的手艺多么精湛,他们都不能和

我的邻居做一样多的工作",与答案B中的意思相差很大,所以答案B错误。

难度系数:★★

二、多项选择题

(一) 多选题介绍

多选题在雅思听力考试中常以6种形式出现:5选2、5选3、6选2、6选3、7 选2和7选3。

【典型范例】



Which THREE attractions can you visit at present by train from Trebirch?

- A A science museum.
- B A theme park.
- C A climbing wall.
- D A mining museum.
- E An aquarium.
- F A castle.
- G Azoo.

(剑桥真题6 Test 2 Section 2 Question 18—20)

【范例解析】

题目为7选3类型。题干要求选择的是3个吸引人的景点,题干中的"明显特征词"为Trebirch, at present既是做题时的重要提示信息,也对答案起到限定作用。

技巧提示

aquarium意为水族馆。

总的来说, 多选题的题干和选项理解并不难, 那么其最大的难点在于哪里呢?



【典型范例】



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

- A Fishing trip
- B Guided bushwalk
- C Reptile park entry
- D Table tennis
- F Tennis

(剑桥真题5 Test 1 Section 1 Question 1)

【范例解析】

题目为5选2类型。本题题干和选项内容均较为清楚,要选出的两项为不需要再额外支出的项目。题干中的be included, price都是重要提示信息。

【范例原文】

Customer: And what about the other things? You know, that are **included**

in the price?

Receptionist: Oh, there are lots of things. your guide will take anyone who is

interested either on a **bush walk** 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.

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

Receptionist: 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.

【范例解析】

结合原文大家会发现,此类题目最大的难点在于干扰信息多,选项筛选难 度较大,像上例5个选项全部在原文中出现了。

技巧提示

复选题听题过程中,除了要注意选项中的内容和听到的原文内容在文字上的匹配和联系外,更应注意信息之间的过渡和连接。此处还要花更多的注意力在干扰选项的辨别上,特别要注意对选项中提及内容的否定和更正。

【范例解析】

第1个选项的答案出现得较早,bushwalk后跟了no extra charge,选B。问题是后面接二连三地出现了多处于扰信息如:

fishing trip, an extra \$ 12, also a reptile park in town—that costs more or less the same.

但是不管是fishing trip还是 reptile park均是要pay extra (额外付费)的。

技巧提示

reptile为爬行动物。

【范例解析】

再看出现第2个选项的关键点:

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.

首先,also这一并列关系连接词提示了新信息的出现,当tennis的后面跟上but后,正确的反应应当是将tennis判定为干扰信息,继续往下,当又一次的转折but后说table tennis tables are part of the accommodation package,意思是乒乓球是包含在打包费用中的,因此确定下来是D选项。

雅思听力的多题题干指示一般都较为清楚,听力复选题大多题目都类似于分类筛选。考试中,题干内最常见的关键类别指示词有problems, reasons, types, items, topics, included, not included, mentioned, not mentioned等。

夕天冲刺雅思**听力**

【典型范例】



Which THREE of the following problems are mentioned in connection with 20th century housing in the East End?

- A Unsympathetic landlords.
- B Unclean water.
- C Heating problems.
- D High rents.
- E Overcrowding.
- F Poor standards of building.
- G Houses catching fire.

(选自剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 4)

【范例解析】

题目为7选3类型。题干要求选择的是面临的3个问题,题干中的明显特征 词为20th century, housing和East End, 既是做题时候的重要提示信息, 也是 起到限定作用的内容。

技巧提示

Unsympathetic意为没有同情心的。

【范例原文】

That brief outline takes us to the beginning of the twentieth century, and now we'll turn to housing.

【范例解析】

题干中信号词the twentieth century和housing出现后,考生需密切注意考点信息的出现。

技巧提示

诸如now we'll turn to等类似的承接关系信号词出现时,一般起着非常好的指示作用,特别是在材料较难的部分出现的话可以帮助考生更好地定位答案所在,也可以在已经失去节奏的情况下,重新把握定位信息。

【范例原文】

At the beginning of the century, living conditions for the majority of working people in **East London** were very basic indeed. Houses were **crowded closely together** and usually very **badly built**, because there was **no regulation**...

【范例解析】

到这里,一个选项已经浮出,即F选项poor standards of building。当然,此处考生需要对于原文中的closely together,badly built,no regulation与题干中的poor standards进行上下义的联系。

技巧提示

多数题目中的给定信息和原文内容存在"上下义"的联系,即笼统和细节、总体和详细的关系。这一点在选择题中体现得尤为明显,也就加大了考题在除细节捕捉之外的考点信息匹配难度。

【范例原文】

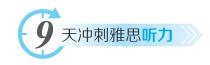
Few houses had electricity at this time, so other sources of power were used, like coal for the fires which **heated** perhaps **just one room**.

【范例解析】

此处对应上的是C选项heating problems。

【范例原文】

A tiny, damp, unhealthy house like this might well be occupied by two full families, possibly including several children, grandparents, aunts and uncles.



【范例解析】

此处其实较容易确定,又小又潮湿的房子里可能住着几个孩子,还有爷爷奶奶,叔叔阿姨两大家子人,答案为E选项overcrowding。

技巧提示

题目和题目之间存在顺序原则, 题目内部无顺序原则。

其实,运用"分类"这个出题特征,我们可以在做题过程中通过将同一类事物的选项进行归类,这样一来,可以帮助我们更好地区分各个选项之间的关系,以此来更加有针对性地听题,减轻听题时的负担。

(二)分类多选题

多选题选项内容量较大,且干扰选项较多。因此,在审题过程中对选项事 先进行分析是非常有必要的,特别是在内容较多的情况下。

这里要介绍给大家的,是解答多选题时一个非常好用的原则,特别是针对以分类形式出现的多选题,叫作双胞胎原则。那到底何谓"双胞胎"呢?在复选题中,我们把"形似"和"意似"的选项暂且归类为双胞胎选项,而在这些双胞胎中,必然有一两个是正确答案。

【典型范例】



What TWO advantages does the speaker say Rexford University has for the students he is speaking to ?

- A higher than average results in examinations
- B good transport links with central London
- C near London Airport
- D special government funding
- E good links with local industry

(剑桥直题5 Test 3 Section 2)

【范例解析】

这一范例选项中,首先目测上去,"双胞胎"有两对:

- ① 选项B和E是"双胞胎",因其在结构上相似,那么其中必有一个正确答案。
- ② 选项B和C从明显特征词London一词的视觉干扰性上讲能被称作"双胞胎",但其实两个选项区分度较为明显,C是和London Airport相关,B选项则是central London。

接下来我们除需要对比"双胞胎"选项的异同处外,还要对剩余选项进行分析。剩余的A选项关键词为examinations,D选项为government funding。

【范例原文】

There is I think at Rexford an excellent combination of physical and geographical advantages — as well as having a **rural setting** and still being **close to central London**, something that will certainly be of interest to you is that Rexford is **just** 35 **minutes from London Airport**. At Rexford we..., carried out by **government body** and... have **unusually close relationships with industry in the area**.

【范例解析】

rural setting和close to central London很容易形成干扰而选B,但是原文并未提到和rural之间的transport links。接下来的一句里just 35 minutes from London Airport跟选项C near London Airport可以对应上。D选项中的government funding很容易受原文government body的影响,具有一定的干扰性。

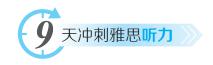
原文unusually close relationships with industry in the area对应的是E选项 good links with local industry。

【典型范例】



Which THREE topics do this term's study skills workshops cover?

- A An introduction to the Internet.
- B How to carry out research for a dissertation.
- C Making good use of the whole range of library services.
- D Planning a dissertation.
- E Standard requirements when writing a dissertation.



- F Using the Internet when doing research.
- G What books and technical resources are available in the library.

 (剑桥真题 6 Test 4 Section 3)

【范例解析】

像这样选项又长量又大的多选题,对考生的审题要求较高,是考试中 Section 3和Section 4中有代表性的复选题。

题目要求选择学校兴趣班的三个主题,题干中的this term's起到限定作用的同时提醒我们,干扰信息可能会出现在时间上。如果选项中提到的兴趣班主题是在上学期或者下学期的,那么直接可以否定选项了。

观察一下7个选项,不难发现有3对"双胞胎":

- ① A和F是一对,因其均与Internet相关。
- ② B、D和E是一组,均与dissertation相关(当然此处是"三胞胎"了)。
- ③ C和G均是关于using the library。

【范例原文】

Librarian: But if you need help getting started, this term we're running three study skills workshops.

Student: Oh? What are they on?

Librarian: The first one's on resources, How to use the library's resources.

That's includes everything, not just the print and technical resources.

【范例解析】

听到了How to use the library's resources,着重关注的是C和G两个选项;接下来听到That's includes everything, not just the print and technical resources这时确定第一个答案C。

【范例原文】

Librarian: That sounds useful. Is there anything on using the Internet?

Student: The one on the Internet for beginners was last term. This term it's

finding research materials online.

【范例解析】

不管之前有否捕捉到关键信息,在Is there anything on using the Internet 出现后,我们就要着重关注A和F了。选项提到了Internet for beginners,但是这是在上学期的课程了,此处答案为F。

【范例原文】

Student: That's sounds interesting too, hm, what's the last one?

Librarian: It's a workshop on dissertations.

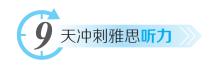
Student: What do you mean—how to write one?

Librarian: Er, no, it's more to do with academic writing conventions, you know

writing a bibliography and how to refer to sources in your text.

【范例解析】

听到it's a workshop on dissertations后重点观察B、D和E,三个选项在侧重点上不同,B是如何实施,D是计划,E是具体的写作要求,academic writing convention此处是进行了一个同义转换,所以最后一个正确选项为E。



Day 6 生活场景(1)与配对题



一、生活场景(1)

我们采用了以人物故事为背景的新型教学模式,归纳雅思听力真题中最常考的主题场景。希望在全面展示中国学生海外生存状态的同时,详细阐述每个功能性语言在特定场景中的应用范围,帮助考生串联记忆场景单词,全面提升考试中的反应力。

(一)租房场景

1、场景词汇与场景故事

租房场景核心词汇(第一辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
accommodation	住宿	***	mirror	镜子	**
apartment	公寓(美式)	**	neighborhood	街区	***
attic	阁楼	*	outskirt/ suburb	郊区	***
bathroom	浴室	***	proximity	靠近	***
bedroom	卧室	***	public transport	公共交通	*
bus stop	公交车站	*	quiet	安静	*
carpet	地毯	***	reasonable price	合理的价格	**
city center/ downtown	市区	***	recommend	推荐	**
corridor	走廊	***	refrigerator/ fridge	冰箱	***
cupboard	碗柜	**	rent	租房/房租	***

续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
decoration	装修	***	microwave oven	微波炉	**
facility	设备	***	save money	省钱	*
first floor	二楼	*	second floor	三楼	*
flat	公寓(英式)	***	show around	参观	*
gas cooker	煤气灶	*	sink	水槽	*
ground floor	一楼	*	square meter	平方米	**
house	房子	***	ten minutes' walk	十分钟路程	**
house agency	房产中介	***	tenant	租客	***
house agent	房产代理人	***	third floor	第四层	*
kitchen	厨房	***	tidy	整洁	*
landlady	房东太太	***	timber floor	木质地板	*
landlord	房东	***	tiny	小	*
living room	起居室	***	toilet	厕所	***
metro/ subway/tube/ underground	地铁	***	water heater	热水器	***

本故事主角以

大家好!!

我是Play,一个典型的海外留学生。和很多"海龟"一样,出国前只是一股脑地想出国,对于将到达的国家和将碰到的问题一无所知!想想当时家人、朋友都比我还担心我出国后的生活。都怕我到那儿之后,连住宿的旅馆都找不到呢。

在本故事中,我将全面展示中国学生的海外生存状态。我的"单枪匹马英国历险记"就此展开······

天冲刺雅思听力

故事从我踏上飞机飞往地球的另一边开始……

通过房产中介(house agency)中的王牌房产代理人(house agent)推荐(recommend),我在这片陌生的土地找到了第一个临时住所,总算解决了最让人头疼的住宿(accommodation)问题。

我在英国租(rent)的第一个房间,其实是个阁楼(attic),只有9平方米(square meters)左右。当时我租下这个位于郊区(suburb=outskirt)的小房间主要是为了省钱(save money)——每周才80英镑的房租(rent)已经是很合理的价格(reasonable price)了。如果在市区(city center=downtown)租一套公寓(flat=apartment),租金就相当贵了。而且这个房间对于我还有一个巨大的吸引力——哈,虽然不靠近公共交通(near public transport),离地铁(tube=subway=underground=metro)和公交车站(bus stop)都很远,但这里离学校只有十分钟路程(ten minutes' walk),而且街区(neighborhood)也相当安静(quiet)。哼哼,虽然从中国的"公主贵族"变身当地的"一级贫民"我还是擅长自我安慰的……

技巧提示

要出国的学生们在选择住宿地点时需注意:靠近你的大学或者工作地 点也是应该考虑的因素 (proximity to your university or office is an issue)。

到达的当天,我就见到了房东(landlord)和他家那位房东太太(landlady)。那个表情永远严肃的房东随身带着一把超大串钥匙,感觉极像美剧《越狱》中的狱卒······他带我参观(show around)了我的住所,那是一个四层楼的小房子(house)。

一楼(ground floor)的两间大房间都是房东和房东太太自己用的,一间用作起居室(living room),一间用作卧室(bedroom)。穿过一条长长的走廊(corridor),有一个厨房(kitchen),里面配备了冰箱(refrigerator/fridge)、煤气灶(gas cooker)、碗柜(cupboard)、热水器(water heater),微波炉(microwave oven)等基本设备(facility),旁边就是一楼的厕所(toilet),虽然小(tiny)但很整洁(tidy),水槽(sink)上还有一个大大的镜子(mirror)。

我匆匆看了一下这个家基本的装修(decoration)状况,房东就示意我继续往上走,他提醒我:我的房间是位于第四层(third floor)的阁楼,位居顶层,所以还有好多层楼梯要爬(there are a lot of stairs to climb)呢。这些楼梯都是用的木质地板(timber floor),而且还有好多年历史似的,好在楼梯上铺着地毯(carpet),不容易滑倒。

房东告诉我二楼(first floor)住着另一个租客(tenant),我要和他公用 三楼(second floor)那个浴室(bathroom)。(后来才知道二楼的房客经常 在三楼的浴室泡澡,常常逼得我冲向一楼的厕所,当然这是后话······)

租房场景核心词汇(第二辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
alarm clock	闹钟	*	outfits	套装	***
bag	包	*	pillow	枕头	***
baggage	行李	*	pillowcase	枕头套	***
bed-linen	寝具(被单和 枕套)	**	pot plant	盆栽	**
bed-sheet	床单	***	pyjamas	睡衣	*
blanket	毯子	***	quilt	被子	***
bookcase	书橱	**	reference book	参考书	***
cabinet	柜子	**	rural area	乡下	***
closed-circuit TV	闭路电视	**	socks	短袜	**
coat hanger	衣架	*	space	空间	*
curtain	窗帘	**	stereo system	立体声音响 系统	***
drawer	抽屉	**	stockings	长袜	**
electronic equipment	电子产品	***	table	桌子	*



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
interlayer	隔层	*	table lamp	台灯	**
King-size bed	特大床	***	TV	电视	*
linen	亚麻布	*	urban area	市区	***
mattress	床垫	***	VCR (video Cassette Recorder)	录像机	**
micro	超级小	*	wardrobe	衣橱	***
mobile phone	手机	**	watch	手表	*
move in	搬进去	*	well- furnished	布置好	**

主人公Play的贫穷公主海外漂"留"梦就此展开······

我单枪匹马地从繁华喧闹的中国某市区(urban area),乘飞机飞到了这个绵羊咩咩、肥猪哼哼的英国乡下(rural area),刚开始总有点不适应。到达后第二天的6:00 am,随着身边各式各样不同的电子产品(electronic equipment)响铃:

- 6: 00am→可爱的苹果闹钟(alarm clock)
- 6: 05am→带了很多年的CASIO手表(watch)
- 6: 15am→超神奇摔不坏的2000元手机(mobile phone)
- 6: 20am→我最爱看的电视TV
- (我没有闭路电视closed-circuit TV 简称CCTV)
- 6: 25am→一年前大出血买的录像机VCR
- 6: 30am→最后是王牌超大声音的立体声音响系统(stereo system)

忙碌的一天……就在起不来的挣扎中开始了……

搬入"新家",第一件事——整理房间。接下来请欣赏——我是如何把 一百多斤的行李(baggage),塞入这个超级小(micro)空间的。

首先我的特大床(King-size bed)下是空的!!呵呵,这是非常有利的条件!我把带来的参考书(reference book)和碟片CD都放在纸盒中塞入床底。

门后还可以放一个书橱(bookcase),但门就只能开到60%了……我不在 乎,桌子(table)下面还能再塞一个装满东西的柜子(cabinet),既可以垫 脚,又利用了空间(space)。但桌子面积太小,只好把台灯(table lamp)粘 在旁边的抽屉(drawer)上。

衣橱(wardrobe)中的衣架(coat hanger)是挂套装(outfits)和包包(bag)的主力。中间是我自制的隔层(interlayer),放着睡衣(pyjamas)、长袜(stockings)和短袜(socks)。最下层还有从家里带来的寝具被单和枕套(bed-linen),如床单(bed-sheet),枕头套(pillowcase)等,因为当时房东说这个房间是布置好(well-furnished)的。所以床垫(mattress)、被子(quilt)、枕头(pillow)、毯子(blanket)都会给房客准备好。最后在窗帘(curtain)旁放上一个小盆栽(pot plant),房间就算初步整理好了。呵呵,虽说是刚搬进去(move in),却已产生了莫名的归属感。

租房场景核心词汇(第三辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
bathroom light	浴室灯	*	leaking	漏水	**
break	砸坏	*	phone bill	电话费	**
cash	现金	***	niggling problems	琐碎的问题	*
check/cheque	支票	***	on a monthly basis	一个月一次	***
contract	合同	**	pay the rent	付租金	*
cooker	炊具	***	peephole	猫眼	*
deposit of one-month rent	一个月的租 金作为押金	***	non-smoker	不吸烟者	**
electricity bill	电费	***	pick-proof locking device	防撬锁装置	*
flicker	闪烁	**	send someone over	派人过来	*



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
gas bill	煤气费	***	laundry fee	洗衣费	***
get that done straight away	马上处理	*	sign the lease	签租约	*
house rules	家规	*	torn	破旧	**
immediate repair	马上维修	**	urgent	紧急的	*
in case	万一	*	washing machine	洗衣机	***
in the next couple of weeks	接下来的 几周内	*	water bill	水费	***
insurance	保险	***	window	窗户	*
kitchen curtain	厨房的窗帘	**			

我在那个温暖的小房间里住了半个月之后,已经开始有些习惯了。但从来 无畏无惧的我,开始害怕一个人。

记得当时在商谈租房合同(contract)时,气氛紧张而严肃,而且除了签租约(sign the lease)之外,房东还拿来了一大堆契约要我按手印。

契约规定:

第一条:我要在人住之前先付一个月的租金作为押金(deposit of one-month rent)。万一(in case)我砸坏东西(break something),这个押金算是一种保险(insurance)。

第二条:虽然不用付煤气费(gas bill)、电费(electricity bill)、水 费(water bill)、洗衣费(laundry fee),但我要付我那部分电话费(my proportion of the phone bill)。

除此之外,还有一张附表,定睛一看,原来是一张家规(house rules)清单。

- 9点后不许再吵闹。(No noise after 9 pm.)
- 只许在阳台上吸烟。(Smoking is only permitted on the balcony.)当

然,对我这种不吸烟的人(non-smoker)来说,没什么问题

• 而且一个月一次(on a monthly basis)用现金(cash)或支票(cheque/check)付租金(pay the rent),房东会在每个月初准时地来收取房租,如果房租交晚了,就会被扫地出门。(听说,原来住在我房间的那位小青年就是由于两次晚交房租而被房东"乱棒"打将出去了。)

但住了没多久,还是出现了很多琐碎的问题(niggling problems)。

首先是洗衣机(washing machine),刚开始是有点漏水(leaking),后来越来越严重(get worse),由于不能马上处理(get that done straight away),没过几天就"水漫金山"了。

之后就是炊具(cooker)出现问题,门也坏了(the door's broken)。打电话给房东要求马上维修(immediate repair),但房东说不严重,还可以用(It's nothing serious and it can be used.),在几周内(in the next couple of weeks)不用派人过来修了(sent someone over)。

还有那个窗户(window),上面没有锁(There are no locks on them)。 我和房东说,这是个很紧急(urgent)的问题,因为你不知道什么时候就会被 破门而入(you never know when there's going to be a break-in)了。房东说 下周(during the following week)前都不可能修好,更不用说安装防撬锁装置 (pick-proof locking device)或者"猫眼"(peephole)了。

最让我头疼(giving me headaches)的是浴室的灯(bathroom light),它闪烁得很厉害(It flickers quite badly),真的是很烦人(getting quite annoying),而且还不能马上被换掉(get that replaced right away)。

而且厨房的窗帘(curtain)很破旧(torn),尽管房东太太那里有很多备用存货(have quite a few spare ones in stock),但为了节约就是不给换新的。

2. 租房场景考点:

还原场景真实性是雅思听力考试的一大特色。在考试中题目通常会依据社会生活和学术教育两大场景来展开并为学生创造出较为真实的情景,其中最为贴近学生生活的要数housing场景。房屋场景在考试中通常以三种形式出现:房屋租赁、房屋保险和房屋报修。其实不管是以哪种形式出现,我们发现房屋场景一般都会出现以下的七大考点。

天冲刺雅思听力

考点之一 询问地理位置

• 关键词汇: Road, Street, Lane, Avenue, rural area, downtown

• 真题还原: 20081108的雅思听力中考到124 Green Street

考点之二 询问房租账单

• 关键词汇: rent, deposit, refund, bill, fee, charge

• 真题还原:《剑2》中考到laundry charges

考点之三 描述房子类型

• 关键词汇: dormitory, student hotel, home stay, department/ flat, basement, attic

• 真题还原: 20080918考到basement

考点之四 描述结构

• 关键词汇:结构中包括interior & exterior structure,如bedroom, closet, dining room以及balcony, fire door, fountain

• 真题还原: 20080214租房场景考到living room

考点之五 描述设施

• 关键词汇: fridge/refrigerator, filter, fan, stereo system, washing machine

真题还原: 20080214租房场景考到kitchen, washing machine,
 TV, video and wash basin; 同年8月考到fridge, garage

考点之六 描述床上用品

• 关键词汇: pillow, spread, towel, quilt, curtain

• 真题还原: 《剑2》中涉及bathroom curtain, towel

考点之七 讨论日常生活问题

• 关键词汇: noise, lost key, break in, get insurance for personal belongs/property

• 真题还原: 20080918围绕house insurance涉及了险种如: building insurance,提到设施kitchen

其他常见类:

• 关键词汇: house rules, lease agreement, landlady, house agent

模拟测试 (111)



Directions: You will hear Jane, a student looking for a flat, talking with Marie, who is looking to rent a room. Answer the questions below.

Questions 1-8

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 1) The reason why only a few students are interested in the flat is
 - A. the rent is too high.
 - B. the flat is too far away from the university.
 - C. there are too many people living there already.
- 2) How did Jane get to the flat?
 - A. She took the number 10 bus.
 - B. She walked along Hill Street.
 - C. She took the number 9 bus.
- 3) How long did it take to get to the flat?
 - A. A half hour.
- B. 25 minutes.
- C. 35 minutes.

- 4) What doesn't the living room have?
 - A. A video recorder.
- B. A television.
- C. A DVD player.
- 5) Jane is impressed with the kitchen because
 - A. it is big.
 - B. it has so many pots and pans.
 - C. it has so many appliances and equipment.
- 6) Which bedroom is free?
 - A. The big bedroom.
 - B. The small room on the right.
 - C. The small room on the left.
- 7) Jane doesn't like the bedroom because
 - A. there are no pillows.
 - B. the walls are not painted in a bright color.
 - C. there are no curtains.
- 8) Internet use won't be a problem because
 - A. everyone has agreed to take turns on the computer.
 - B. everyone can use the Internet at the same time.



C. no one has a computer.

Questions 9-10

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

9)	The co	ost of the Ir	nternet acc	ess will not	be very hig	gh because i	t is included
	in						
10)	Marie	and Jane	will have a	look at		after wal	king around
	the pla	ace.					
Ans	swers						
1) B	,	2) C	3) C	4) A	5) C	6) C	7) B
8) B	,	9) the pho	ne bill	10) (stand	dard) lease	agreement	
Scr	ipts						
			(M	l=Marie J=	:Jane)		

M: Hi, you must be Jane. Come in.

- J: Thanks, and thanks so much for agreeing to show me the place. The rent is really reasonable I'm sure you must have a million people calling to have a look.
- **M:** Not too many–not so many students want to live this far away from campus.
 - **J:** Well, it's not that difficult to get here from the university—I just took the number 9 bus and walked a few blocks.
- **M:** Yep, that's the best way. You can also take the number 10 and transfer the number 15 at Hill Street. Did it take long?
 - J: Not so bad, took just over half an hour.
- **M:** Yeah, that's about right. You can also take the number 10 and transfer to the number 15 at Hill Street. Did it take long?
 - **J:** Not so bad, took just over half an hour.
- M: Yeah, that's about right. You can put your coat here, and I'll show you around.
 - J: Great. Thanks.
- M: This is the living room as you can see, we've got a television, DVD player,

- and we get cable television too, so you can get channels from different countries as well.
- J: Uh huh...
- **M:** And over here is the kitchen. Not very big I know, but it does the job. If you decide to move in, you needn't worry about pots and pans. We can all share, there are plenty of them.
 - **J:** So how many people live here at the moment?
- **M:** Well, two at the moment, I'm in the main bedroom, and we have two smaller bedrooms. Right now one is free, and one is being rented by one of my friends she's a student at the university too.
 - **J:** Oh, I see you have lots of kitchen appliances a blender, a cappuccino machine...
- **M:** And a juicer. You can feel free to use any of them. And of course there are the basic appliances refrigerator, oven, stovetop...
 - J: Looks great. Much more than my last flat had!
- **M:** Over here is my room. And if you'll follow me down the hallway, I'll show you my friend's room, her name is Francie by the way, and the room that is available.
 - J: OK.
- **M:** OK, so this room on the right obviously is Francie's room, and this one on the left would be yours, if you want it. Have a look around.
 - **J:** Nice, not too big. But nice... I see there are no sheets and pillows for the bed, are those things I would have to bring myself?
- **M:** Well, we do have some extra sheets and pillows, but they aren't new, and there are only two pillows. You can use these if you want or bring your own.
 - **J:** I'd probably bring my own, as I already have a set.
- **M:** Great. You'll also see that there aren't any curtains up at the moment. Don't worry about that though; we're just getting them dry-cleaned and they'll be back soon.
 - **J:** Sounds good.
- **M:** Have a look around, take a look at the closet and drawers if you want.
- **J:** It all looks good. I do have one more question, and it might seem quite odd.

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M: Sure.

J: How would you feel about having the room repainted? I mean, I would do it myself and bear the cost myself. I just like having bright walls, you know, like a yellow or pink colour. I think it helps me study.

M: I don't see how that would be a problem, as long as it doesn't disturb me or Francie. You can do it during a day when we are both away or at class...

J: OK. Oh, I also wanted to ask about Internet access. I have my own computer, but I figure there's only one phone line in the flat. So I'm wondering if I would have access to the Internet here.

M: Oh yes, we actually installed wireless Internet access last year, so all you have to do is get the wireless card for your computer. Once you do that you can access the Internet using your computer in any room in the house. We all could be on the Internet at the same time and it wouldn't matter. It's the best solution for a group of students I think. Anyway, the cost of it isn't that high, it's included in the phone bill.

J: Sounds perfect. So...what's the next step?

M: OK, just follow me back to the kitchen and we'll have a look at the standard lease agreement.

J: Great. Thanks.

(二)旅游场景

1. 场景词汇与场景故事

旅游场景核心词汇第一辑

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
air fare	飞机票价	***	magazine	杂志	***
beach	海滩	***	Miami	迈阿密	*
bookstore	书店	**	national holiday	国家法定假日	***
brandy	白兰地	*	novel	小说	***
Café	咖啡馆	***	Palm Lounge	棕榈树大厅	***
capital	首都	***	periodical	期刊	***

续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
carpenter	木匠	**	photography	摄影	*
castle	城堡	***	pirate	盗版	***
celebrity	名人	***	rare tree	稀有树木	***
challenge	挑战	**	recreation	娱乐	***
corner	角落	***	refreshment	点心	***
courage	勇气	**	relaxation	放松	**
early evening	傍晚	***	Rome	罗马	**
excitement	激动	**	saleswoman	女售货员	*
exotic	异域风情的	**	scenic spot	景点	**
graduation	毕业	***	spirit	精神	***
Greece	希腊	***	surf	冲浪	**
harbor	海港	***	surgery	(外科) 手术	**
inspiration	灵感	***	survey	调查	***
investigation	调查	***	tourist	旅行者	***
Italy	意大利	**	travel	旅行	***
journey	旅行	***	traveller	旅游者	**
leisure	闲暇	***	trip	旅行	***
London	伦敦	***	wander	漫步	*

和Eric聊完"公司犯罪"后的第二周,就到了国家法定假日(national holiday)。

这天早上,一则报道吸引了我的注意:英国伦敦(London)《泰晤士报》 在读者中进行了以"谁是最幸福的人"为主题的调查(investigation/survey)。

排在第四位的是通过手术(surgery)最终挽回患者生命的医生。

排在第三位的是大汗淋漓之后终于完成了作品的木匠(carpenter)。

天冲刺雅思听力

排在第二位的是给孩子洗澡并哄其入睡的母亲。

排在第一位的是在海边刚建好一座沙土城堡(castle)的小孩。

调查结果告诉人们,幸福大多并非来自于宏伟的壮举,而是来自日常生活,来自细小之处。

看完这份调查,我深有感触。

记得小时候,因为爱上了《环游世界80天》这本书,我就开始努力学英语,渴望有一天能像福格大叔那样去环游世界。谁也不会想到当时我小小的脑袋里竟藏着这样一个伟大的梦想,就像谁也不会想到:昔日那个忽闪着眼睛,坐在图书馆(library)角落(corner)里的小女孩,有朝一日会成为一个匆忙查询着飞机票价(air fare)的"贫穷"公主……

高一的暑假,偶然间我发现了另一本书——《挪威的森林》。村上春树在回顾《挪威的森林》的创作过程时说,这部小说(novel)是他在希腊(Greece)、西西里和罗马(Rome)(意大利(Italy)首都(capital))旅行(tour/journey/travel/trip)时完成的。"旅行使我成长,"他说,"它不仅使我获得了极大的精神(spirit)满足,也使我迸发出大量的创作灵感(inspiration)。"

自那以后,我常常沉浸于这样的想象:在威尼斯一家漂亮的咖啡馆(Café)打工,休息室悠闲地写作和摄影(photography);在迈阿密(Miami)海滩(beach)的冲浪(surf)代理店做女售货员(saleswoman),闲暇(leisure)时自由地漫步(wander)于海港(harbor)周围,与冲浪手邂逅并成为朋友;或是在伦敦某个偏僻的旧书店(bookstore)里做店员,没有客人时坐在角落里尽情阅读我喜欢的杂志(magazine/periodical);或是在异域风情的(exotic)棕榈树大厅(Palm Lounge)品尝特色点心(refreshment),傍晚(early evening)坐在海景饭店(Sea View Restaurant)望着窗外的稀有树木(rare tree),静静享受着手中的白兰地(brandy)。

生活场景核心词汇 (第二辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
agenda	时间表	**	insect	虫	***
airport	机场	***	Jazz	爵士乐	***

续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
backpack	背包	*	local food	当地的食物	***
bar	酒吧	***	luggage	行李箱	**
bathing suit	泳衣	***	mountain climbing	爬山	*
bite	咬	**	passenger	旅客	*
cable car	缆车	***	peak	顶峰	***
cocktail	鸡尾酒	***	precious stone	宝石	***
continent	大陆	*	resort	胜地	**
culture	文化	***	scenery/ landscape/ view	风景	**
cycling	骑脚踏车兜风	***	schedule	时间表	***
dolphin	海豚	**	self-discipline	自我训练	***
Europe	欧洲	***	sightseeing	观光	***
expedition	远征	**	snake	蛇	***
experience	经历	**	sports car	跑车	*
fancy ball	化装舞会	***	sting	叮	*
fancy dress	化装舞会所穿 的衣服	***	sunglasses	太阳镜	***
foreign language	外语	***	survival	生存	**
guided tour	带导游的观光	***	swimming costume	泳衣	***
high heels	高跟鞋	***	the Alps	阿尔卑斯山脉	*
highway	公路	**	theme park	主题公园	***
hiking	徒步旅行	**	timetable	时间表	***
hilly	险峻	**	worksheet	工作表	***

天冲刺雅思听力

在中国时,我只会选择一些轻松的休闲(leisure)活动,比如:去主题公园(theme park)骑脚踏车兜风(cycling),或到著名的旅游胜地(resort)坐缆车(cable car)观光(sightseeing);但在英国留学时,我却饶有兴趣地选择了爬山(mountain climbing)和徒步旅行(hiking)等课程。而其中最让我终生难忘的是自我训练(self-discipline)的过程。

18、19世纪英国贵族子女的最后一个阶段教育就是参加"Grand Tour" [欧洲大陆(Europe continent)巡回旅行]。孩子和家庭教师(tutor)一起,用一到两年的时间在国外旅行,学习外语(foreign language)、了解异国文化(culture),体验别样的经历从而变得成熟稳重。不同于今天舒适的带导游的观光(guided tour),那些孩子除了要面对虫(insect)叮(sting)蛇(snake)咬(bite),即使当地的食物local food不合口味也要强忍着咽下去。在罗马Rome,旅行的孩子为了过冬,要翻越险峻的(hilly)阿尔卑斯山脉(the Alps),这使旅行的艰险达到了顶峰(peak)。经历了这样的远征expedition,当他们再次回到家时,不但勇气(courage)倍增,拥有了在学校里永远无法获得的丰富经验,同时也拥有了国际化的思维方式。

从中我发现了:经历(experience)——就是生存(survival)的意义!没有什么比旅行中得到的经验更特别的了。

平时无法尝试的事情你都可以试一次, 比如穿上泳衣 (swimming costume/bathing suit), 在闪耀着宝石 (precious stone) 光泽的海水中和海豚 (dolphin) 与小鱼们一起游泳……

所以不要把旅行安排得如同工作表(worksheet),不要给时间表(schedule/timetable/agenda)加入太多任务,更不要把旅行等同于观光。

让你的旅行听从心的安排,随意地去行走,走累了就稍作休息,休息累了就继续前行;如果怀念刚刚看过的风景(landscape/scenery/view),又何妨折回去······

几年前,背包(backpack)旅行还被看成是年轻人的象征。但是现在流行的旅行方式却大相径庭。在机场(airport),你会发现比起那些背包族,现在手中拖着行李箱(luggage)穿着高跟鞋(high heels)"当当当"地四处走动的时尚登机旅客(passenger)变得更多了。

人们经常会选择把行李寄存,穿上漂亮的衣服和鞋子,轻松地去旅行。如

果你是一个背包族,那么除了在背包里面放进一件T恤衫(T-shirt)之外,还要记得带上去看演出(performance)和去酒吧(bar)时换的衣服,如果你是行李箱族,那你可以尝试更加时尚的旅行方式。

如果能用一天的时间参加化装舞会(fancy ball)——换上迷人的化装舞会服装(fancy dress)和高跟鞋,一边听着爵士乐(Jazz),一边品尝鸡尾酒(cocktail)……

再或者是用一天的时间,租一辆车子沿着公路(highway)飞驰。酷酷的太阳镜(sunglasses)、飘逸的丝巾(scarf),驾着敞篷跑车(sports car)在路上飞驰的身影······

旅游场景核心词汇(第三辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
album	相册	*	India	印度	***
aquarium	水族馆	**	museum	博物馆	***
art gallery	美术馆	***	musical	音乐剧	***
Australia	澳大利亚	***	opera	歌剧	***
bikini	比基尼	*	palace	皇宫	**
bottled water	瓶装水	***	parachute	跳伞	*
Broadway	百老汇	*	rainforest	雨林	**
bushwalking	丛林冒险	***	religion	宗教	***
cathedral	大教堂	***	roller coaster	过山车	*
check the website	核对网络信 息	***	Rose Garden	玫瑰园	***
church	教堂	***	scuba-diving	深水潜水	*
concert room	音乐厅	***	Silent Island	寂静的小岛 (书名)	***
cruise	海上巡游	**	special route	特殊路线	***
cuisine	烹饪、料理	*	statesman	政治家	*



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
documentary	纪录片	**	Sydney Opera House	悉尼歌剧院	***
excursion	徒步旅行	**	temple	寺庙、神殿	***
family tickets	家庭套票	***	Thailand	泰国	**
folder	文件夹	***	Vietnam	越南	*
formal park	修整得非常 整齐的花园	***	washable shoes	耐洗的鞋	***
Great Barrier Reef	大堡礁	***	website	网站	*
hang gliding	乘风滑翔	*	weight training	力量训练	***
harvest	收获	***	windsurfing	帆板运动	***
tomb/grave	陵墓	**			

我坐在玫瑰园(Rose Garden)静静凝望着窗外修整得非常整齐的花园(formal park),手里捧着自己最喜欢的小说——《寂静的小岛》(Silent Island),渐渐陷入沉思:外面的世界生机盎然,而我们正有幸生活其中。停下你匆忙的脚步,闻闻路边的花香,听听路边某个商店里传出来的声音。去倾听、感受这世间的万事万物,你将会有意想不到的收获(harvest)。

有时,我真的非常羡慕Eric,羡慕他可以像地道的旅行者那样,穿着舒适耐洗的鞋(washable shoes),拎着一瓶瓶装水(bottled water)饶有兴致地东逛西逛。我也想像他一样,去美国看百老汇(Broadway),去澳大利亚(Australia)看大堡礁(Great Barrier Reef)或去悉尼歌剧院(Sydney Opera House)聆听一场音乐剧(musical)或是歌剧(opera)。

我梦想着可以像电影《霹雳娇娃》中的卡梅隆·迪亚兹那样,穿着性感的比基尼(bikini)酷酷地来一次帆板运动(windsurfing);或者跑到拉斯维加斯的全美第二高塔上,惊心动魄地坐一次过山车(roller coaster)。这样的画面只是想象一下都让我热血沸腾!

不过说实话,英国也的确有很多不容错过的地方。

白金汉宫 (Buckingham Palace)

建于1703年,最早称白金汉屋,意思是"他人的家"。

1762年,王室将其买下加以改装、增建,最终成就了这座色调不尽一致,式样五花八门的"补丁宫殿"。每年只有8月、9月对外开放王座室、音乐厅(Concert Room)和国家餐厅、女王美术馆(art gallery)、马廊,门票9磅。如果皇宫palace正门上方挂了皇室旗帜,则表示女王正在里面。最好看的是白金汉宫的皇家卫队换岗仪式,戴熊皮帽、穿红礼服(冬天是灰礼服)的皇家仪仗列队演奏音乐,皇家禁卫军英姿勃勃,很有派头。

威斯敏斯特教堂 (Westminster Abbey)

也就是西教堂,即20世纪二三十年代中国文人提及最好的西敏寺(temple)。因为其收纳了诸多皇家或其他有影响的人物的亡灵,该教堂被称为英国的"历史博物馆(museum)"和"荣誉的塔尖"。11世纪时,它由号称"笃信者"的英王爱德华建立,是一座壮丽的哥特式教堂(church/cathedral),爱德华王死后无嗣,诺曼人威廉从法国入侵并征服了英国,为了向公众表明自己是爱德华继承者的身份,他首次在西教堂加冕。这里是英国皇家教院,几乎英国历史上所有国王或者女王的加冕典礼,以及王室成员的婚礼都在这里举行。教堂里有各种各样装饰华丽的皇家陵墓(tomb/grave)。除了王室,还有许多英国政治家(statesman)、宗教(religion)名人、艺术家也沉睡于此,比如莎士比亚(Shakespeare)、狄更斯。

旅游场景核心词汇(第四辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
bank	岸	**	hot spring	温泉	*
botanical/ garden	植物园	**	inn	客栈	*
briefcase	公文包	**	itinerary	(旅行)路线	**
cabin	小木屋	**	jewelry	珠宝	*
camping	野营	**	message	消息	***



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
castle	城堡	***	mini bus	小巴士	***
chocolate	巧克力	***	mosquito net	蚊帐	***
coca cola	可口可乐	**	motel	汽车旅馆	***
coke	可乐	***	organic	有机的	***
comfortable clothes	舒适的衣服	***	package tour	跟团游	*
compass	指南针	*	packed lunch	盒饭	*
cottage	村舍	***	repellent	防护剂	*
current	水流	***	sleeping bag	睡袋	**
departure	出发	**	snack	零食	***
diamond	钻石	**	sunblock	防晒霜	*
farm	农场	***	tent	帐篷	***
flashlight	手电筒	**	torch	手电筒	**
guard	看守	*	tower	塔	***
guidebook	旅游指南	***	Tower of London	伦敦塔	***
helmet	头盔	***	Wales	威尔士	***
high-energy	高能量的	***	water skiing	滑水	***
hiking boots	登山靴	***	waterfall	瀑布	***
historical interest	古迹(历史 景观)	***	youth hostel	青年旅社	***

除了白金汉宫和威斯敏斯特教堂之外,还有:

大本钟 (Big Ben)和威斯敏斯特宫 (Westminster Palace)

当英国议会召开时,大本钟上的灯就会亮。这里有39级台阶直通大本钟的 机房,希区柯克的经典悬念使得人们直到今天看到这39级台阶上的大本钟也有 跃跃欲试的感觉。大本钟是威斯敏斯特宫的一部分。哥特式的威斯敏斯特宫是 现代西方各国议会制的源头,英国国会上下议院在此办公,所以这个地方又被称为国会大厦。现在的国会大厦建于1840年被烧毁的西敏宫的旧址,上下议院分踞北南,共有1100多个房间,1859年首次使用。大本钟重达13.5吨,1小时报时一次,大钟外挂四个小钟,每年隔15分钟报时一次。厚实的钟声每每回荡在泰晤士河两岸(bank)。还有一座引人注目的塔(tower),是高达98米的维多利亚塔。

伦敦塔 (Tower of London)

伦敦塔是1078年修建的一幢悠久古迹(historical interest),巨石筑成厚实的城墙,至今保留的炮台和箭楼显示出当年强大的防御功能,深而宽的护城河围着71993.6平方米(square meter)的土地。伦敦塔中间的城堡叫白塔,是最早的王室居所,据说那4.57米厚的围墙坚不可摧。伦敦塔上充满了王室夺权的血腥故事,尤其是曾关押了十来岁就被暗杀的爱德华五世的血塔(Blood Tower)。现在这个地方又成了珍宝(jewelry)馆,世界上最大的钻石diamond"非洲之星"也在此展出。身穿传统服饰的皇家卫兵每天举行国王钥匙交接仪式。千年以来,伦敦塔担当了城堡(castle)、王宫(palace)、宝库、弹药库、铸币厂、监狱(prison)、动物园(zoo)的角色,这5种用途有一共同的特点,那就是都需要严格的保卫和看守(guard)。

巨石阵 (Stonehenge)

伦敦西南120公里的巨石阵是世界著名的史前遗迹,立在索尔兹伯里(Salisbury)小镇的郊外(outskirts),谜一样地排列了数千年,有人说它是来自385公里之外的威尔士(Wales),也有人说是史前宗教仪式所有。虽然这个谜尚未解开,但这个地方现在已经成了再度复兴的德鲁伊特教派的祭奠中心。

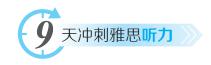
2、旅游场景考点

若要问在近几年年雅思考试中出场最高频的场景是哪一个,"旅游场景" 当仁不让!

首先,在实战演习的讲解部分先和大家分享一些旅游场景考前必备tips。 旅行前的准备工作是旅游场景最常见的出题思路之一。

考点之一 去往什么景点

关键词汇: tourist attractions like "Mexico"



考点之二 参加什么活动

关键词汇: activities like "scuba-diving" "cycling"

考点之三 穿戴什么衣物

关键词汇: clothing like "leather jacket"

考点之四 携带什么设备

关键词汇: facilities like "fishing gear"

考点之五 住宿情况的安排

关键词汇: accommodation like "student hostel" "home stay"

考点之六 乘坐什么样的交通工具

关键词汇: forms of transportation like "coach"

考点之七 时间安排

关键词汇: time arrangement like "week-long tour"

【范例剖析】 112



对话主要内容是去paragliding school (滑翔伞运动学校) 需带哪些物品。

题目 Which **TWO** of the following items must people take with them?

- Sandals Α
- B Old clothes
- C Shirt with long sleeves
- Soft drinks D
- Hat Ε
- Sunglasses
- 原文 We'd have to take a few things along clothes: wear stout boots, so no sneakers or sandals I suppose, and clothes suitable for an active day in the hills, preferably a long-sleeved T-shirt. That's probably in case you land in the stinging nettles! We'd also need to bring suntan lotion and something to protect your head from the sun!

此处答案除了C之外,另一处答案通过原文最后一句话我们可以判断出, 是E。

原文用了极其形象化的表达something to protect your head from the sun

来替换了选项中的hat。

那么同样的,若我们以此类推,suntan glasses, suntan lotion的形象表达即:

something to protect your eyes from the sun something to protect your skin from the sun

模扎	以测试	1	113	•
~				

QUESTIONS 1-10

Questions 1-3

Complete the sentences below.

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

Claudia and Toshio decide to go to	
Toshio is afraid of sleeping outdoors, building fires and	
In terms of accommodation, Claudia and Toshio choose to rent	

Questions 4-7

 $Tick(\sqrt{)}$ appropriate column. Where necessary, write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS**. Who will join Claudia and Toshio?

Question	Name	Will join	Will NOT join	Going to
	Peter		$\sqrt{}$	Hong kong
(4)	Maria			
	Gyorg	$\sqrt{}$		
(5)	David Wong			
(6)	Walter Wong			
(7)	Jennifer			
	Michael Sullivan		V	Stay home



Questions 8-10

Complete the form below by filling the blanks.

How does Toshio fill out the form?

Sunnystones Holiday Rental Agency Rental Application Form				
Applicant 1		Applicant 2		
Name:	Toshio Jones	Name:		
Address:	52 Miller St.	Address: (8) 614St.		
	Chapmanville	Chapmanville		
Phone:	3545 6681	Phone: 3543 2349		
(9) Credit card number:				
(10) Credit card type:				

Answers

- 1. the mountains
- 2. the insects
- 3. (a) small holiday house
- 4. will join
- 5. will join
- 6. will not join AND (going to) Canada/ overseas
- 7. will not join AND (going to) Queensland
- 8. Ballantyne
- 9. 7743 2129
- 10. American Express

Scripts

(A=Announcer T=Toshio C=Claudia)

A: 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. First, you have some time to look at Questions 1 to 7.

(Pause)

As you listen to the first part of the conversation, answer Questions 1 to 7.

- **T:** Well, Claudia, our first semester at university is almost over. I can't wait for the holidays.
- **C:** Me too, Toshio! Why don't we go somewhere far away and forget about lectures and essays and all that hard work.
- **T:** Sounds good to me. Now, how long will we have before we have to be back here on campus for the next semester?
- **C:** We've got about six weeks, I think.
- **T:** How about if we go to the coast? It would be great to do some swimming and surfing.
- **C:** 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.
- **T:** What about going to Sydney? I've never been there and they say it's a great city to visit. Lots of things to do there, I've heard.
- **C:** 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.
- **T:** 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?
- **C:** Well, for places to stay, there are the usual places: motels, hotels, youth hostels. We could go camping, too.
- **T:** 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...
- **C:** All right, all right. We'll forget about camping. Although I must admit it would've been my first choice. So what should we do?
- **T:** 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?
- **C:** I'd rather not go to 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.
- **T:** 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?
- **C:** I was just talking to him this morning and he said he was flying home to Hong Kong for a visit.
- **T:** 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.
- **C:** 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.
- A: After ringing their friends, Claudia returns to speak to Toshio.
- **C:** Well, I talked to everyone we thought of. A few of them are quite keen, actually.
- **T:** Tell me ,what did they say?
- **C:** Well, Jennifer can't make it. She's already booked a flight to Queensland. 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.
- **T:** What about his brother, Walter?
- **C:** 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.
- **T:** Good. They'll be fun to be with. Now, what about Michael Sullivan? Did you talk to him?
- **C:** Yes. But he said he'd rather spend his holiday at home. He's not interested in going anywhere! Can you imagine?
- **A:** Later, Toshio and Claudia are talking while Toshio fills out a holiday house rental form.

Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you have some time to look at

Questions 8 to 11.

(Pause)

Now, listen and answer Questions 8 to 11.

- **T:** 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?
- **C:** You've got the street number right, but not the street name. It's 614 Ballan-tyne Street. That's B-A double L-A-N-T-Y-N-E.
- **T:** OK. We're paying by credit card. Is that all right?
- C: That's fine.
- **T:** Have you got a Visa card or a MasterCard? And I need to know the number, of course.
- **C:** Sure. It's 7743 2129. But it's not a Visa or MasterCard. It's an American Express card.
- T: So, let me just repeat that. It's 7743 2129. American Express. Right?
- C: That's right.
- **T:** 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 percent of the rental cost.
- C: Let's just figure that out now. Er, We're paying \$350 a week, right?
- **T:** Right. And we're planning to stay there for five weeks. So the deposit's, what, shall we say \$225?
- **C:** 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.
- **T:** Hum. I guess you're right. Okay, that's what I'll put down.
- **A:** That is the end of the section. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

二、配对题

配对题属于较为特殊的选择类题型,这一种题型有三大题型特点:

- (1)题目本身包括题干及匹配选项的内容;
- (2) 考生在听的过程中需要对题干、选项匹配内容和录音这三组信息进行



理解和对应,这也是这一种题型其难点所在;

- (3)定位较容易;考试中,配对题有3种常见形式:选项多于空,选项等于空,选项少于空。
- ①选项多于空:选项多于空即有选项用不上,这类考题的选项一般是对题 干进行解释说明,定位容易,但很容易出现同义转换;有些选项会比较相似, 干扰性强。
- ②选项等于空题型即一对一匹配,除了选项利用率上与①不同之外,其余的出题特征和做题思路极为相近。

【典型范例】



What change has been made to each part of the theatre? Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to questions 11-16.

RIVENDEN CITY THEATRE

- A doubled in number
- B given separate entrance
- C reduced in number
- D increased in size
- E replaced
- F strengthened
- G temporarily closed

Part of the theatre

11	box office	
12	shop	
13	ordinary seats	
14	seats for wheelchair users	
15	lifts	
16	dressing rooms	
		(剑桥直56 Test 1 Section 2)

【范例分析】

题目是对于theatre的变化部分进行描述,然后将每一个部分的具体变化进

行匹配。

【范例原文】

Lynne: The first thing people will see when they go in is the foyer has been repainted in the original green and gold. Then the box office has been reoriented with its own access from the side of the building instead of through the foyer, which means it can be open longer hours, and has more space, too.

【范例分析】

foyer在题干中没有给出,属于干扰项;这里的then是个非常好的递进 关系承接词,提醒注意box office的出现。接下来,the box office has been reoriented with its own access from the side of the building中,reoriented, its own access和B选项中given separate entrance相对应。

技巧提示

foyer大厅,reoriented重新确认位置;with its own access有自己的入口。

【范例原文】

The shop is the one part of the redevelopment which isn't yet complete. We hope to reopen the shop in the next few months.

【范例分析】

在定位词shop出现后,isn't yet complete,to reopen the shop in the next few months均能够帮助确定答案G选项。

【范例原文】

Man: Will audiences find any difference in the auditorium?

Lynne: Yes, we've increased the leg-room between the rows. This means that there are now fewer seats.

【范例分析】

当男的问到auditorium时,若考生知道是这词是观众席的意思,则很容易



定位到13颗、随后fewer seats就较容易地能对应上C选项。

【范例原文】

We have already had a few seats which were suitable for wheelchair users, and now there are twice as many.

【范例分析】

We have already had a few seats which were suitable for wheelchair users这一句有非常明显的提示,很容易就可以定位到14题,now there are twice as many对应上选项A。

【范例原文】

Something else that will benefit audiences is the new lifts. The two we used to have were very small and slow. They've now gone. And we've got much more efficient ones.

【范例分析】

讲到lift时,从They've now gone可以判断出此处对应E选项replaced,当然,The two we used to have were…we've got much more efficient ones也是可以帮助推断的。

【范例原文】

The small, dark dressing rooms we were used to have been converted into two large airy rooms, so they're much more comfortable now.

【范例分析】

最后的dressing rooms被converted into two large airy rooms,这里可以对应上D选项。

综合来看,大家会发现,这种类型的题目侧重点可以说是对同义转换理解能力的考核。reoriented,its own access和given separate entrance之间的转换,twice as many和doubled in number之间的对应,都涉及同义转换。

③选项少于空:这类考题类似于把题干进行分类,一般选项为三个;在考试中这种形式的考题通常是根据说话人对某些事物的不同看法做出选择。

【典型范例】



Write the appropriate letters A-C against question 26-30. According to the speakers, in which situation are the following media most useful?

- A. individual children
- B. five or six children
- C. whole class

Example:	Pictures	А
26. tapes		
27. computers		
28. videos		
29. books		
30. wall maps		
		(剑桥真题2 Test 2 Section 3)

【范例分析】

题目是要求对各种传媒方式及其适合的学生类别进行配对。

【范例原文】

Robin: For example, we could look at pictures, I'd say pictures are best with individual children.

【范例分析】

到这里是对于范例的阐述, pictures适合individual children, 对应A。

【范例原文】

Robin: Let's take tapes next. Although tapes look ideal for individual children, I feel they're suited to small group work.

【范例分析】

听到let's take tapes后即可开始注意选项匹配区,当听到Although tapes look ideal for individual children,考生应该马上意识到,在中文里带有"虽然"的信号词,如although,though,in spite of,apart from等词出现后,



其后面跟的通常是干扰信息,需要及时排除,再往后的信息可能才是我们所需要的答案所在。在这里同样的,再继续听到I feel they're suited to small group work,因此,第26题答案是B。

【范例原文】

Robin: Computers are the same... I think they're better with small numbers of children and they're hardly ever useful with a whole class.

【范例分析】

接下来一题其实较容易,当听到computers are the same即可以判断答案也是B,但是接下来千万不要受到whole class的影响而去改答案。注意,是hardly ever useful with a whole class,表示否定关系的信号词通常引导的是干扰信息,而hardly就是其中的一个。

【范例原文】

Robin: Videos, however, are ideal for use with everyone present in the class.

【范例分析】

这一题与上题正好相反,however,but等在中文里带"但是"的转折关系信号词后面通常跟的是考点信息,而对于转折词前的信息是予以否认的,正如此处,听到however判定答案肯定不是B,继而听到with everyone present in the class后能够判定答案为C选项。

【范例原文】

Robin: Books are ideal for children to use by themselves. I know they're used with groups in schools, but I wouldn't recommend it.

【范例分析】

信号词books出现后,我们听到ideal for children to use by themselves,对应A选项individual children;之后的with groups in schools这一干扰信息随即被否定掉——I wouldn't recommend it。

技巧提示

在考试中这种形式的考题通常是给出对某些事物的不同看法,然后根据说话人的表述做出选择,因此,说话人的语气和态度也能帮助我们做出选择。

【范例原文】

Robin: Other pictorial media like maps, though, are different...I'd always plan group work around those...

【范例分析】

I'd always plan group work对应的是B选项。

技巧提示

选项少于空的配对题,选项需要重复使用。

另外,根据配对题特征,特别是选项多余空的题型特征,考生可以选择在 听的时候先不着急看选项,通过浏览——记录——填写,也就是根据题干要 求,"有的放矢"地记录所需要的内容,待录音结束,再根据所记录的内容和 选项进行匹配。

【典型范例】

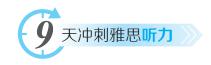


Which team will do each of the following jobs?

Choose **THREE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-D, next to questions 11-13.

Teams

- A the blue team
- B the yellow team
- C the green team
- D the red team



11	checking entrance tickets	
12	preparing refreshments	
13	directing car-park traffic	
		(剑桥真题6 Test 4 Section 2)

【范例分析】

按照这样的方式做题一般可以分3步:

- ①在审题时明确题干的中心词,弄清问的是什么,例如上例,明确需要区分的是不同的工种所代表的颜色,为听做好准备。
- ②快速浏览完选项后,应尽量记住大致意思,在听的过程中将每一种工作的颜色记录下来;像此处每一种颜色的首字母均不一样,在记录过程中甚至可以仅用每一种颜色的首字母为代表b, y, g, r。
 - ③听完利用检查时间进行核对,对号入座。

【范例分析】

既然题目是对于theatre的变化部分进行描述,那我们需要记录的内容就非常明确了,到每一个部分的具体变化,而后再进行匹配。

例如第**11**题,在定位词box office出现后,所记录在旁的内容即reoriented,its own access。

第14题需要记录下的内容可能只是twice而已。

Day 7 生活场景(2)与简答题



一、生活场景(2)

1. 校内活动

校内活动场景核心词汇(第一辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
campus	校园	***	issue	事件	***
cheat	作弊	***	junior	大三学生	*
coach	大巴	***	last semester/ last term	上学期	***
comment	评述	***	living expenses	生活费	**
coordinator	辅导员	**	name the book you have read	注明原作者名 字	***
Dean	系主任	***	plagiarism	抄袭/剽窃	***
denied entry to the university	被学校开除	***	psychology	心理学	***
dissertation	学位论文	***	Registration Office	注册办公室	***
dormitory	寝室	**	school bus	学校班车	*
enrol/enroll	报到	***	score	分数	*
essay	论文	***	senior	大四学生	*
faculty	学院/系	***	serious case	严重的情况	*
final exam	期末考试	***	serious offence	严重侵犯	**
Faculty of Sciences	理学院	***	shopping mall	大型购物中心	**



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
fail the subjects	科目不及格	***			

开学没多久,我就认识了本系(faculty)最"八卦"的女生——Ruby。如果一个人能用"极品"来形容的话,那么这个人一定是达到了普通人所不能达到的境界,而Ruby就是当之无愧的"极品八卦天后"……

新生报到周(orientation week)的第五天,她就小试牛刀!记得当时我刚走到注册办公室(Registration Office)门口,就远远看到一个个子不太高的女生,在那里抓住每一个来报到(enroll)的学生喋喋不休,哪怕是大三junior,或者大四senior的师兄、师姐们都不放过。

校内活动场景核心词汇 (第二辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
belt	皮带	*	knob	把手	*
blouse	女式衬衫	*	main lounge	主休息室	***
brochure	小册子	**	meal time	吃饭时间	***
clothes	衣服	***	mini skirt	迷你裙	***
clothing	衣物	***	north	北	***
dining room	餐厅	***	recreation room	娱乐室	***
dorm	宿舍	***	residential college	住宿学院	***
dress	连衣裙	**	room allocation	房间分配	***
emergency	紧急状况	***	room number	房间号	***
fire door	防火门	***	scarf	围巾	*
floor senior	楼层主管	***	south	南	***
front door	前门	***	sweater	毛衣	**
gloves	手套	*	T-shirt	ТШ	**

续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
jacket	夹克衫	**	west	西	***
jeans	牛仔裤	*	wing	侧楼	***

其实,我们学院是学校内最古老的住宿学院之一(one of the oldest residential colleges of the university),虽然我住在校外(live off-campus),但我们可爱的Ruby却偏偏喜欢住学校宿舍(dorm=dormitory)。

为了让我们尽快熟悉宿舍楼环境,她沿路还会做"路线"解说: "正如你们所看见的,你们现在所在的大楼是老房子的一部分,建于19世纪40年代、由George Smith 一家人使用,里面包括了这个主休息室、餐厅、娱乐室、厨房和办公室。(As you can see, the building you're in now which contains this main lounge, the dining room, the recreation room, the kitchen and the offices was part of the original old house, built in the 1840s to be used by the family of George Smith.)"

"最初的老房子在20世纪40年代被学校改造成了住宿学院。从那以后,一直不断地被扩大,使之现代化。(The original house was converted into residential college for the university in 1940s and since then has continued to be added on to and modernized…)"

总算到了宿舍,我迫不及待地说: "房间分配(room allocation)早就写在情况说明宣传手册(orientation pack)上了,快拿出来核对一下啊!"

Ruby不紧不慢地拿出一本小册子(brochure),嘴里小声嘟哝着:"我已经来看过我自己的房间了,房间号是由N、S或W开头的,就像这个一样。(Room number either begins with the letter N,S or W like this one here.)第一个字母代表着学院的三幢侧楼。(The first letter refers to the three wings of the college.)当然,这些字母代表着3个方向——就是北、南和西。(Of course, the letters represent the three directions—in this case—north, south, and west.)每幢侧楼有两层,所以第二个号码是1或2。(Each wing has two floors, and so the next number you see is either one or two.)这代表着你房间所在的楼层。(This indicates which floor your room is on.)之后的那个

天冲刺雅思听力

号码是你的个人房间号码。(The number after that is your individual room number.)所以只要找对侧楼,然后是楼层,最后是房间号码,任何房间都容易找到。(So it's quite simple to find any room by going to the right wing, then floor, and then room number.)"

在Ruby自我沉醉的同时,突然听到一声——"快……快! 钥匙key在哪里?东西太重了,我手都快断了……"走在我前面的女生,带着无法言表的愤恨,大声地叫了出来:"应该有两个钥匙。(There are two keys.)一个是你房间的钥匙,只有你有这把钥匙,而另一把是前门钥匙。"(One is the key to your room and only you have that key—and the other is a key to the front door.)这扇门是关着的,每天晚上8点锁住,第二天早上7点再开。(This door is closed and locked at 8 pm every night and opened again at 7 am.)如果你在这个时段回学院,就必须得带着钥匙。(You'll need your key if you're coming back to the college between those time.)"

Ruby惶恐地望了我们一眼,拼命地在包里找钥匙,因为她非常清楚:学生必须从前门进出学院(enter and leave the college through the front door.)这时,一个女孩兴奋地嚷着:"你们看,每条走廊的尽头都还有另一扇门。(You will notice at the end of each corridor that there is another door.)"

Ruby朝她手指的方向望去,无奈地解释:"但这些是防火门,是从外面锁住的。(But these are fire doors and are kept locked from the outside.)只有在紧急状况下才能从里面打开。(They should only be opened from the inside in case of emergency.)"

这时,我灵机一动:"对了,如果你对有些东西拿不准,每层楼都有一个选出来的'楼层主管'可来帮你解答,她通常是大三或大四的学生,已经来Smith House有一段时间了……"

众人采纳了我的意见,找到了楼层主管,几经周折终于算是进了房间。我扔下手中重物,好奇地参观了Ruby的新宿舍。尤其是她那庞大的衣橱(wardrobe),凭借其罕见的巨大体积立刻吸引了我的目光。好奇的我,不由自主地想拉开衣橱,看看里面到底有多大的容积。正当我的手接触到衣橱把手(knob)时,正在一旁搬东西的同学立刻扔下手里的东西,大喊一声:"不要!"

在她的喊声中, 我还来不及尖叫, 便被瀑布般倾泻而出的衣物

(clothing)给深深掩埋了。仔细一看,尽是一些连衣裙(dress)、女式衬衫(blouse)、迷你裙(mini skirt)……还有各色的毛衣(sweater)、T恤(T-shirt)、夹克衫(jacket)……中间还混有未曾叠放的众多围巾(scarf)、手套(gloves)、皮带(belt)等。

这个时候,几个身手矫健的女生冲了过来,在衣橱还以每秒4件衣服的速度继续往外流的同时,她们以每秒6件的速度往回扔!经过了顽强的"抗洪抢险" 我们终于在吃晚饭前成功地关上了衣橱的门。

当我们拖着疲惫的身体,赶到食堂(canteen)的时候,发现连食堂都关门了。绝望之下,我们找来里面的员工进行询问。他很同情地说:"按照学校规定:所有的膳食都是在餐厅供应的。(All meals are served in the dining room.)吃饭时间已经在你们的情况说明手册中列出来了。(Meal times are listed in your orientation pack.)请仔细阅读,因为吃饭时间不能改变。(Please read these carefully as meal times cannot be changed.)如果你们晚来了,很抱歉,你们要挨饿了。(If you arrive late I'm sorry to say you'll just go hungry.)"

校内活动场景核心词汇(第三辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
charity	慈善	***	newspaper	报纸	***
coaches to London	去伦敦的大巴	**	pants	裤子	***
detergent	洗涤剂	*	pop group	流行乐队	*
disco	迪斯科舞	**	shirt	男式衬衫	***
extra fee	额外费用	***	stationery	文具	*
foam	泡沫	*	Ticket Shop	售票处	***
fund raising activity	集资活动	***	the Union	学生会(简称)	***
get some very good deals on	买到很划算的 东西	*	the Union Cafeteria	学生会自助餐 厅	***



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
guest speaker	特约来宾	***	towel	毛巾	***
identifiable	可以确认的	**	trousers	长裤	***
inexpensive charter flight	便宜的包机	**	underwear	内衣	**
laundry	(准备)清洗 的衣物	***	venue	场所、地点	***
main center of social life	社交生活中心	***			

学校规定:你付的费用中,已经包括了清洗寝具(被单和枕套)和毛巾的洗衣费。(In your fees,you've paid a laundry fee which covers the cleaning of bed-linen and towels.)所有的寝具和毛巾都清楚地装饰有Smith House这个名字,所以很好确认。(All bed-linen and towels are clearly embossed with the name Smith House so it's easily identifiable.)如果你希望学校帮你清洗其他衣物,则需要额外的费用。(If you want your other laundry to be done by the college this can be arranged for a small extra fee.)也就是说,学校发的枕套(pillowcase)是免费洗的,而自己的衣物(clothing)只能自己手洗,或者付钱让学校洗。

某日我想去参观一下学生会大楼(the Student Union Building),目的是熟悉一下校园提供的公共设施(social facilities available on the campus),顺便也了解一下这个城镇里到底有些什么。(something about what the town has to offer)知道Ruby忙着伺候她的男友,就没叫她。谁知道她主动跟过来说想一起去。我诧异地问:"你,你有时间去?"我确实是很想知道她怎么会有时间去,因为她男友要求她24小时守候,随时待命。

"没关系,别看他平时对我管得严,但真的有事情,他对我还是很大方的,我可以放几个小时假。" Ruby用灿烂的笑容回答了我,然后拉着我就向活动中心走去。她笑嘻嘻地告诉我: "这里就是售票处,在这里,你可以买到很划算的东西。(There's the Ticket Shop, where you can get some very good deals

on.) "

我随口问了一句:"哦,具体有什么呢?"谁知道Ruby的"八卦精神"当场发作:"比如说去伦敦的大巴和便宜的包机,听说无论到哪儿都是一样便宜;还有,在这里能买到本地举办或在全国其他地方举办的大型流行乐队的票,以及伦敦演奏会的票。(Well, for example, coaches to London or inexpensive charter flights, as cheap as you'll get anywhere, people say, or tickets for big pop groups playing here or at other venues all over the country, or plays in London.)噢!我们不能忘记学生会自助餐厅和大型新餐厅。(Oh and we mustn't forget the Union Cafeteria and the Big New Dinner.)要知道,学生会大楼可是社交生活的中心。(The Student Union Building is main center of social life here.)"

"学生会每周给爱好不同的人准备了各类活动。(The Union runs a weekly programme of events for all tastes.)从迪斯科舞到特约来宾的演讲,大多是为了慈善机构的集资活动。(Everything from discos to talks by guest speakers. Many of these events are fund raising activities for charities.)他们还管理学生会报亭,那里出售杂志、报纸还有文具、糖果等。(They manage the Student Union's papershop, selling magazines and newspapers, as well as stationery,sweets and so on.)"

2. 校外活动

校外活动场景核心词汇(第一辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
aerobics	有氧运动	***	indoor sports	室内体育	***
annual subscription fee	每年会员费	***	instructor's assessment	教练评估	***
badminton	羽毛球	***	joining fee	人会费	***
ballet	芭蕾	***	judo	柔道	**
basketball	篮球	***	keep-fit studio	健身房	***



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
book	预定	***	kickboxing	跆拳道	**
bronze	青铜	***	limo	豪华轿车	*
chilled mineral water	冰镇矿泉水	***	martial arts	武术	***
dance studio	舞蹈房	***	membership	会员资格	***
department store	百货商店	***	modern dance	现代舞	***
driving licence	驾照	***	Olympic-size swimming pool	奥林匹克规格 大小的游泳池	***
fitness centre	健身中心	***	reserve	预定	***
fitness room	健身房	***	security	安全	***
football	足球	***	silver	银	***
gold	金	***	sneakers	运动鞋	*
hamburger	汉堡	***	sports hall	体育馆	**
hi-tech	高科技	**	squash	壁球	***
ice rink	溜冰场	**	tennis	网球	***
ice skater	溜冰者	**	volleyball	排球	***
ice-skating	溜冰	**	yoga	瑜伽	***

一天,我和Ruby正在食堂(refectory)吃饭。这时,Eric也出现在食堂,于是跟我们打了招呼。

我偷偷笑了笑,心想你怎么没见过,你跟人家曾经面对面聊过将近半个小

[&]quot;刚刚那个人是谁啊?" Ruby立刻抓着我的胳膊摇了起来,眼睛似乎冒了出来。

[&]quot;是我们学校的。"我继续咬着汉堡(hamburger)。

[&]quot;我怎么从来没见过?" 她很郁闷地自言自语。

时呢!

Eric买了一瓶冰镇矿泉水(chilled mineral water)后走了过来,很礼貌地对Ruby点头示意后,问我下午有没有时间。结果我表示遗憾的话还没出口,Ruby就抢先说:"要不我们一起去购物(go shopping)吧!正好有人帮我们提东西,是吧?"说完还一脸灿烂地望着我。

凭我的了解, Eric应该对那次"将近半小时的聊天"还存在心理阴影, 仍然惧怕这位"八卦天后"。果然, Eric手里紧紧握着的瓶子几乎都要被挤爆了。但他最后还是咬着牙说:"那就一起去吧! 反正我也要去百货商店 (department store) 买运动鞋 (sneakers)。"

下午,我们在校门口的公交站等着Eric,可万万没有想到居然等来的是开着豪华轿车(limo)的Eric。我还记得Eric把车开过来的时候,Ruby激动得差点把我的胳膊拽下来。我当时心头一动。

第一个想法是——他有驾照(driving licence)吗?

第二个想法是——这种车的安全(security)系数高吗?

第三个想法是——为什么他那么有钱, 莫非是"豪门阔少"?

(当然,第三个想法,最后被证实了)

当我们最终到达目的地的时候,我终于发现了: Radford(根据它的大小应该可以看作是个小镇)其实有一些特别好的休闲和社区设施,还有一个很不错的购物中心,里面还有各种有趣的小店。(For a town of its size, Radford has some unusually good leisure and community facilities and has quite a good shopping center, with an interesting range of shops.)

最特别的是:这里还有一个比较新的奥林匹克规格大小的游泳池(Olympic-size swimming pool)。泳池上面是一个高科技的健身中心。(Above the pool there's a hi-tech fitness centre.)Ruby看到后,激动地叫起来: "你们俩会溜冰吗?(Are there any ice skaters here?)"我和Eric互望一眼,摇摇头。

Ruby叹了口气: "不会?噢,太可惜了! (No? Oh, pity!)这里的溜冰设备很好的。(The facilities for ice-skating are excellent.)对了,就在城镇中心有一个新的美罗大厦,里面有一个溜冰场和一个体育馆,可以玩壁球、羽毛球、排球和其他几种室内运动。(Well, the new Metro Tower, right in the

天冲刺雅思听力

centre of town, has got an ice rink and a sports hall for squash, badminton, volleyball and several other indoor sports.) "

我本人最喜欢有氧运动(aerobics),所以特别留意了一下,原来这幢楼里还有一个专业的舞蹈房(dance studio),它提供了一个更小、更亲密的空间,我们可以跳芭蕾、现代舞还可以练武术,当然不是同一时间。(This provides a smaller, more intimate space, which we use for ballet, modern dance and martial arts—not at the same time, of course.)Ruby告诉我,这里最受欢迎的课程是瑜伽(yoga)、柔道(judo)和跆拳道(kickboxing课程。如果要参加课程,可以事先预订(book/reserve)来做一个教练评估instructor's assessment)。所以,就算不能玩足球(football)、网球(tennis)或者篮球(basketball)这类室外活动,和普通的健身房(keep-fit studio/fitness room)比起来,这里已经很不错了。Ruby见我对那个健身房那么有兴趣,便跑来和我一起研究。

Ruby: 你对哪种会员资格感兴趣? (What kind of membership are you interested in?)

我: 我也不确定。有什么选择? (I'm not really sure. What are the options?)

Ruby: 有三种不同的会员计划。(There are three different membership schemes.)第一种叫"金卡",你可以在任何时间,使用所有的器械。(The first one's called Gold, and you can use all the facilities at any time of the day or week.)而且,你可以参加任何课程,不管参加多少,都免费。(You can also join in as many classes as you like for free.)

我: 听上去不错。贵吗? (That sounds good. It is very expensive?)

Ruby: 你只需付250英镑人会费,然后付450英镑——噢,不好意思,涨了50英镑——现在是付500英镑作为每年会员费。(You pay a £250 joining fee and then it's £450—oh no, I'm sorry, it's just gone up by £50, sorry about that—it's now £500 for the annual subscription fee.)

我:明白了,那下一种呢?(Right, got that. And what's the next type?)
Ruby:下一种叫作"银卡",除了你每节课必须付很少的费用(1磅),
其他都和"金卡"一样,(that's Silver—it's the same as Gold except you have to pay a small fee of £1.00 per lesson for any you do.)你只能在固定时

间段来健身中心。(You can only use the centre at certain times.)

我:我明白了。但具体是在什么时间呢? (So when exactly?)

Ruby: 你只能在早上10点到下午4点半(这个时间段)使用器械。(You can only use the facilities between 10 am and 4:30 pm.)

我: 所以我不能在早上8点或晚上8点去泳池游泳,是这样吗? (So I couldn't use the pool at 8 in the morning or evening, then?)

Ruby: 对啊。(That's right.)

我:好吧。那什么价格呢? (And the price for that?) 入会费和"金卡"一样吗? (Is the joining fee the same as for Gold?)

Ruby: 实际上,比250英镑稍微少点,价格定为225英镑,但年费只有300 英镑。(Actually, it's slightly less than the £250—it's £225, but the annual fee is only £300.)这个更适合你吗?(Does that sound more like what you want?)

我:嗯……还是比我想象的贵。(Well, it's still rather more expensive than I thought.)我只是在英格兰的一个学生而已。(I'm a student here in England.)

Ruby: 那么"铜卡"大概比较适合你。(Then the Bronze scheme would probably suit you best.)但有些设备被限制使用。(Some of the facilities have restricted use.)另外,你上的每一堂课都要付3英镑。(It's £3 for each class you join.)

我:那具体时间是什么?(And what are the hours then?)

Ruby: 只是在工作日上午10点半到下午3点半,你只要付50英镑入会费。 (Between 10:30 am and 3:30 pm weekdays only and you pay a £50 joining fee.)年费是180英镑——这样算起来,也就15镑一个月,所以要便宜得多。 (The annual fee is £180—it works out at £15 a month, so that would be quite a lot cheaper.)

我: 好,我只需要在我免费的时间段来就可以了。(I could come in my free periods.)



校外活动场景核心词汇(第二辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
apple pie	苹果派	***	main course	主菜	***
back-up	后备	***	menu	菜单	***
barbecue	烧烤	***	non-smoking section	无烟区	***
beef steak	牛排	***	on the safe side	为了保险起见	***
beverage	饮料	*	oyster	牡蛎	*
budget	预算	***	pasta	意大利面	*
champagne	香槟	*	pizza	比萨	***
cinema	电影院	***	plum pudding	葡萄干布丁	***
crab	螃蟹	*	pork steak	猪排	*
curry	咖喱	***	roast	烤	***
debt	负债	*	salmon	三文鱼	*
deposit	押金	***	sandwich	三明治	***
dessert	甜点	***	sausage	香肠	*
first course	头盘	***	seafood	海鲜	***
French onion soup	法式洋葱汤	***	shark fin	鱼翅	*
fruit juice	果汁	***	spaghetti	意大利细面条	*
hot dog	热狗	***	theatre	剧院	***
ice cream	冰激凌	***	tuna	金枪鱼	*
lamb chop	羊排	*	veal chop	小牛肉排	*
lobster	龙虾	*	vegetarian food	素食主义食品	***
macaroni	通心粉	*	white wine	白葡萄酒	*

令Eric兴奋不已的是:这幢楼里除了有健身房,还有一个新型电影院,配有六个屏幕! (And in the same building there's a new cinema with six screens.) 而且,在主广场——距美罗大厦只有2分钟脚程的地方,还有一个皇家剧院。 (In the main square, just two minutes' walk from the Metro Tower, there's the Royal Theatre.)可惜我们时间不够,就只能找餐馆(restaurant)了。

Eric: 先确定场所(venue)吧。为了保险起见,我们最好想2~3个地方。 (We'd better think of two or three places just to be on the safe side.)

Ruby: Wetherfield那里的新印度餐厅应该很不错的……叫"Rajdoot"。 (That new Indian restaurant in Wetherfield is supposed to be excellent...the Rajdoot.)

我: 但它肯定爆满了。(But it's bound to be packed.)

Ruby: 好吧,让我们把它作为第一选择,再找点后备选择。(Well, let's put that down as the first choice and have some back-ups.)把公园景观酒店作为第二选择,怎么样?(What about the Park View Hotel as a second choice?)

Eric: 嗯,这家店一直挺值得信赖的。(Yes, that's always reliable.)再加上London Arms,以防万一。(And the London Arms in case.)

我:如果你们愿意,我现在就打电话。(I'll call them now if you want.)但在我打电话之前,我们最好确定一下它们是否在(我们能承受的)价格范围之内。(Before I ring, we'd better just make sure they're within the price range.)

Ruby: 最好15英镑一个人? Up to £15 a head?

Eric: 我想, 你们再找点人来, (每个人分摊的钱)就没那么高了。

Ruby: 嗯, 10英镑之内肯定吃不到什么好东西。(Well, you can't get anything decent under £10.)一分价钱一分货。(You get what you pay for.)

我:对了,我们最好确保那里有素食。And we'd better make sure there's good vegetarian food.还要有无烟区! And a non-smoking section!

Ruby: 快点确定,餐馆就可以早点把我们安排进去了(fit us in)。虽然不用付押金(deposit),但我们必须提前把菜单定下来。(We have to choose the menu in advance.)

经过激烈的讨论,最终,晚餐是在一个比萨pizza店吃的,由于Eric以前帮过我很多忙,所以这一餐我坚持请客。

天冲刺雅思听力

我:头盘(first course)吃什么呢?

Ruby: 法式洋葱汤或果汁。(French onion soup or fruit juice.)

我:其实我喜欢蔬菜色拉(green salad)的……算了,那主菜(main course)有什么选择?

Ruby:除了比萨,还有各种意大利面(pasta),包括意大利细面条(spaghetti)、通心粉(macaroni)。

Eric: 肉类有什么? 有羊排(lamb chop)吗?

Ruby: 当然,还有牛排(beef steak)、猪排(pork steak)、小牛肉排(veal chop)、香肠(sausage)……看,还有海鲜(seafood)呢! 三文鱼(salmon)和金枪鱼(tuna)都有,可惜没有龙虾(lobster)。

我听到没有龙虾,心里总算安定了。

3. 考点综合分析

雅思考试中经常会出现各种活动场景,其中,主要的场景测试点有以下三种:

考点之一: 特色节假日及其相关活动介绍

剑桥真题:《剑4》test4 section2是通过电台(电视)节目介绍了"夏季节目"活动的有关内容

技巧提示

off-campus特色节假日及相关活动介绍的关键词汇,大家可参照旅游场景哦!

考点之二: 娱乐活动的组织和安排介绍

剑桥真题:《剑3》test3 section1圣诞晚宴安排

关键词汇: activity, program, venue, time, staff, snacks, drinks, etc.

考点之三: 各类俱乐部活动介绍和咨询

关键词汇: sports center, membership, keep-fit, yoga, etc.

技巧提示

各类俱乐部活动介绍,会员申请咨询的场景在考试中经常可以看到, 诸如Club membership, an introduction to a sports center, gym membership 等相对较为新颖的内容,当然也有更贴近实际生活的内容。考生在准备 过程中应适当积累相关词汇,例如membership, non-membership, keep-fit, yoga, spinning。

模拟测试 (117)

QUESTIONS 1-10

Questions 1-3

Choose the correct letter from A—C for each answer.

- 1. The main aim of the festival spokesperson at the gathering is to
 - A) welcome visitors to Brisbane.
 - B) give away some tickets to the Brisbane Festival.
 - C) provide information regarding the Festival.
- 2. The program for the Brisbane Festival includes performers from
 - A) local and international destinations.
 - B) Australian, Asian and European destinations.
 - C) Australian and international destinations.
- 3. The Brisbane Festival will schedule activities and performances
 - A) at indoor and outdoor venues.
 - B) over 290 days
 - C) in traditional performance centres around the city.

Question 4-10

Complete the table below.

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

Type of Activity	Date	Time	Name of Event	Venue
Music	8th Sept	8 pm	Israel Philharmonic Orchestra	Performing Arts Centre

Type of Activity	Date	Time	Name of Event	Venue
Drama	(4)	6:30 pm	Monkey	Power House
(5)	11th Sept	8 pm	Sumi Jo with Queensland Orchestra	Performing Arts Centre
Music	Wed-Sat	_	(6)	City Gardens
Visual Arts	From (7)	—	Asia-Pacific Triennial	Art Gallery
Drama	15th Sept	6 pm	Slava's Snowshow	(8)
Music	20th Sept	8 pm	Barbara Fordham in concert	(9)
Poetry	From 22th Sept	—	Poetry Festival	_
Writing	4th Oct—6th Oct	_	Writers' Festival	_
Music	6th Oct	6 pm	(10)Opera	City Gardens

Answers

- 1. C
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. 9th September
- 5. music/opera
- 6. Festival Club
- 7. 14th September
- 8. Performing Art Centre
- 9. City Football Club
- 10. Under the Stars

Script

You will hear a speaker from the Brisbane Festival talking to some international visitiors in Barisbane, Australia.

First, you have some time to look at Questions 1-6

As you listen to the first part of the talk, answer Questions 1-6.

SPEAKER:

Good Evening — umm, I've been asked to tell you all about the Brisbane Festival which is being held here in Brisbane from September 8th to October 6th. You are all of course, welcome to come along to the various activities that we have planned while you're visiting our city. We're happy to announce that we have some free tickets which I'll hand out later.

The Brisbane Festival is held every year in a number of venues around Brisbane, not only to show off our own local talent but also to celebrate the incredible talent that we have in the Australian and the South East Asian region. It's a great time for us to catch up with our interstate and international friends and we're thrilled that this year we have a record number of performances from South East Asian participants. We have seen an increased amount of interest from European and American artists in recent years and we welcome them as well.

Our goal is to bring people together through art by making art accessible to everyone. The Brisbane Festival aims to promote cultural understanding and interaction.

Right. Well — as you experienced today, we have a wonderful climate here in Brisbane — our average temperature is about 24 degrees Celsius and we have something like 290 sunny days a year. Naturally we want to take advantage of this — so we've scheduled performances in public places such as Southbank Parklands and the City Gardens as well as the more traditional indoor venues — the Performing Arts Centre, Brisbane Convention Centre, the Brisbane Power House and some of our university campuses.

I'll hand out a copy of the program shortly but I'd like to tell you about some of the highlights of the program and encourage you to enjoy as many of them as possible. I can also give you details on how to get to the venues.

The first event that I'll be seeing is the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra at the Performing Arts Centre tomorrow night — that's September 8th. It starts at 8 pm and because there is one performance only, you should get there well



before 8 pm — say 7:30 at the latest. And then for something completely different, MONKEY which is a play is showing at the Powerhouse at 6:30 on the following night. So you will have two late nights in a row but they are such different performances that I think you have to see both of them. MONKEY is based on a 16th Century Chinese story — you might have seen the television series... I can't wait for that one.

We also have plenty of music on the itinerary — for those of you who like to hear arias, world-renowned soprano Sumi Jo is performing with the Queensland Orchestra on September 11th. She will be starting at 8 p. m. - if you can't make it then. Though, she will be performing some opera at later performances. And talking about music, Festival Club is going to be held every evening from Wednesdays to Saturdays at the City Gardens - Festival Club features music from around the world. I'm sure this will be very popular with the younger members of our group and you'll feel very relaxed in the cool, spring Brisbane evenings under the stars...

Before you hear the rest of the talk, you have some time to look at Questions 7-10.

Now listen and answer Questions 7- 10.

The City Gardens is one of our most popular venues. For those of you who are interested in Visual Arts, from September 13th— no, I'm sorry September 14th"— the Art Gallery will be displaying works in the Asia-Pacific Triennial. There are details of that display in the handout.

If you like drama, you'll have to see Slava's Snow White next day, at the Performing Arts Centre. It is a Russian production which has been wowing audiences from Moscow to London. It starts at 6 — again, don't be late because I'm sure that will be very popular and the Performing Arts Centre has limited seating.

Barbara Fordham will be performing a series of concerts at the City Football Club from September 20th — she has the most wonderful voice and you won't want to miss one of her concerts particularly if you like blues music.

Concerts start at 8 — as I said at the City Football Club.

We also have a Poetry and Writers Festival happening in Brisbane if you're into that. The Poetry Festival starts on September 22th and the Writers Festival will be on from October 4th to October 6th.

And if you don't go to anything else, you simply must go to the Opera Under the Stars at City Gardens. This will be the grand finale on October 6th— it really will be fantastic and I expect there will be fireworks and all sorts of exciting things going on. So remember that one, Opera Under the Stars — starting at 6 on October 6th.

OK — that's it from me. I really hope that you take the time to join in whenever you can with the Brisbane Festival celebrations. If you want any more information please come and see me — the information booklets and tickets are at the front door. Have a good night everyone and enjoy your time in Brisbane.

二、简答题

一提到简答题,很多考生的第一反应是:是不是又要归纳总结了,在雅思考试中,其答案是否定的。秉承着"所听即所得"这一传统雅思听力原则,雅思听力考试中的简答题,即Short-answer Question,较之其他题型要来得简单点。主要原因有两点:

第一, 题干指令明确, 容易定位。

第二,答案通常直接,而且简短。

有些题目的暗示会非常明显,考生应该在预览问题或格式的同时,便可预 测出答案的一些信息。

【典型范例】

Which countries are affected by Britain's pollution?



【范例剖析】

这个问题明显暗示考生答案有不止一个国家。

【典型范例】

Which country relies heavily on nuclear power?

【范例剖析】

而这道题的答案只有一个国家。

在答题时,同其他填空题一样,我们首先要看清题目要求,通常也是有NO MORE THAN THREE/FOUR WORDS这类字数限定的。

接着画出定位词及关键词,若时间允许,尝试看懂句意。简答题关键词通常定义为疑问代词,比如when, where, what, who, why, how等。同时,要寻找并判断关键词相关的具体内容,如时间、地点、人名、学科等以便于帮助精确定位。

另外,关于简答题誊写时的首字母大写,答案也尽量符合其格式,其余情况首字母无须大写,句末无须添加句号。

技巧提示

该大写的地方小写要算错,没有特殊规律情况下,小写的地方大写了 不算错,所以,保险做法是首字母均大写!

若简答题出现在Section1和3,也就是听力材料为对话形式时,请考生注意 疑问词是否重现,很多时候题目和录音中的发问是一致的,随后要注意一问一 答之间的逻辑关系,特别是否定、更正、重复类信息的出现。

技巧提示

否定、让步信息通常为干扰信息,非正确答案所在;转折、更正、重 复和建议类信息通常是答案的聚焦点。

常见的一些否定关系词有最高频的no和not,还有诸如none, never, hardly,

rather than, instead of等,让步关系词有although, despite等。而在一系列的转 折词中,属but最高频。建议类的常见表达则有let's, what about等。

在对话形式的简答题中,有一组隐性的带让步和否定的常见句式:如I meant to (我本来打算……),I planned to (我本计划……),I used to (我过去常常……)。类似这样一些句式其后面跟的内容肯定不是答案所在,我们可以认定为是干扰信号句式。

【典型范例】



Which weekend do the girls decide to go?

【范例原文】

Maria: When shall we start?

Peter: What about next weekend?

Maria: No, I can't—I'm going on a geography field trip.

Peter: And then it's the weekend before the exams and I really need to study.

Maria: OK, then. Let's make it the one after the exams.

Peter: Fine — we'll need a break by then. Can you ring and...

【范例剖析】

原文中,听到Peter说what about...时我们应提高警惕,但是随即Maria用了否定词no,接着又出现了Let's这一建议信号词,而对话中没有听到对这一建议的否定,其回答是fine,因此,此题的答案就是Let's信号词后方的after the exams。

当简答题出现在Section2和4,此时听力材料为独白、讲座形式,可以尝试 先把疑问句换成陈述句结构,要注意定位词的出现。在听题过程中,要注意题 目和录音中说话者的反问句和设问句是否一致。

技巧提示

由于独白部分基本没有互动性,有时候说话者会自问自答,此时答案出处雷同于对话形式下的简答题。

就题目本身而言,如果存在列举的简答题,在听题时则要留意表示并列或



递进的连接词的出现, 切忌因急着记录答案而忽略掉剩余的。

技巧提示

平时的听写练习可以很好地预防这种被动情况的出现。

常见的在叠加信息出现时会用到的一些连接词, 诸如either...or, one... the other..., besides, what's more, then等。

【典型范例】



What does the company offer in addition to a salary?

【范例原文】

ENC operates a system of paying a basic salary and then offering a sales commission on top of that.

【范例剖析】

看题目,in addition to其实已经完全可以提醒我们在听时要注意叠加信息连接词的出现。原文在salary之后,就有并列词and和递进连接词then的出现,此时考生应很快确定答案会在此类关键信号词之后,而此处的答案为sales commission。

技巧提示

其实这类特殊信号词在雅思考试中使用率还是很广的,不一定局限于 short answer question题型,也不一定局限于lecture,大家练习过程中应融 会贯通,学会灵活使用。

Day 8 校园学习场景(1)与完成句子题。



-、校园学习场景(1)

- 1. 校园咨询
 - (1) 场景词汇与场景故事

校园咨询场景核心词汇 (第一辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
an excellent combination of physical and geographical advantages	极好的天 时地利	**	in early twenties	20 岁出头	**
architecture	建筑	***	industry	工业	***
basic course	基础课	***	Lecture Room	演讲厅	***
Biology	生物学	***	letter of enrolment	录取通知书	***
Chemistry	化学	***	Linguistics	语言学	*
compulsory course	必修课	***	major	专业	***
Core Curriculum	核心课程	*	outline	框架/大纲	***
counsellor	咨询顾问	***	required course	必修课	***
Courses of Instruction	教程	*	research assessment	研究评估	***
curriculum schedule	课程表	*	research capability	研究能力	*
Engineering	工程学	**	research department	研究部门	**



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
equipment	设备	***	secretary	秘书	**
Faculty of Arts and Sciences	文理学院	***	Sociology	社会学	***
Geography	地理学	***	tutor	导师	***
Hospitality Management	酒店管理	**			

开学第三天下午,"传说中的"咨询会counselling session/counseling session正式召开。咨询顾问(counsellor/counselor)准时到了演讲厅(Lecture Room)。

仔细一看,是一个20岁出头的(in early twenties)年轻女导师(tutor)。 她清了清嗓子,简短地寒暄了几句之后,便开始了对我校的大力吹捧:

"我们学校占据了极好的天时地利。(There is an excellent combination of physical and geographical advantages.)除此之外,我校还有很强的研究能力(research capability)。在去年政府机构进行的研究评估中,我校在105所大学里排名第六(We came the 6th out of 105 universities in last year's research assessment, carried out by a government body.)我们在某些学科上更是成绩斐然。(We did particularly well in some particular subjects.)例如:

Geography	Architecture	Sociology	
Chemistry	Hospitality	Linguistics	Biology

除此之外,我校的工程学(Engineering)在各学校中也是首屈一指,也许你们之中有人希望有机会在课余去相关行业的公司实习(A number of you may be looking for some experience in industry after the course.)我们所有的理科和工科研究部门都和当地的相关公司有着密切关系。(All our science and engineering research departments have unusually close relationships with industry in the area.)有兴趣的同学可以单独和我谈。(Talk to me individually…")

这时,导师的秘书(secretary)走了进来,给每个学生下发了厚厚的讲

义,定睛一看,这本100多页的讲义的封面上,赫然印着几行字:

Courses of Instruction(教程),

xxx University (xxx大学),

Faculty of Arts and Sciences (文理学院)。

也就是说,仅仅就本科和文理学院的课程表(curriculum schedule)及课程的简单介绍(一般3-5行的介绍),就有100多页。我估计,要把我们全校的课程名单——排列出来,是不是得绕上赤道—两周啊。

根据我们这位美女导师的叙述,我校之所以是一流学校,主要是因为它有钱,然后又用这些钱买了最先进的设备(equipment)并雇了最厉害的教授。但是同时,也是因为它蕴含了丰富的人文精神,而这一精神,最集中地体现在了它的"核心课程(Core Curriculum)"上。

所谓"核心课程",就是学校提供给本科生(undergraduate)的系列基础课(basic course),学生必须从中选出几门作为必修课(compulsory course/required course)。这些基础课的目的,是让学生在进入专业知识的细枝末节之前,能够对他所置身的世界有一个框架outline性的理解。这样当他置身于自己的专业(major)时,能够知道自己所学习的,不过是一个巨大的有机体里面的一个毛细血管而已。

校园咨询场景核心词汇 (第二辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
accommodation officer	宿舍管理员	**	in short supply	短缺	**
accompany	陪同	*	level of spoken English	口语水平	**
afford to pay	支付得起	**	live off-campus	住在校外	***
allocation of residence places	住宿分配	**	Live outside the university	住在校外	**
Assistant Welfare Officer	助理福利导师	***	non-native speaker	不说当地 语言的人	*



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
campus accommodation	校园住宿	***	on your behalf	代表你	*
category	种类	***	private lesson	私人课程	**
demand exceeds supply	供不应求	**	procedure	程序	***
exchange student	交换生	***	snap up	抢购	**
extra practice	额外训练	**	sort things out	处理妥当	**
full-time	全职	***	university's policy	大学的 政策	**
give priority in	给优先权	***	visiting student	访问生	***

咨询顾问(counsellor)把学校的光荣历史叙述完毕,下面的一个小时是答疑时间,我们有任何问题都可以向助理福利导师(Assistant Welfare Officer)提出来。

众人沉默了一分钟后,一个女生才结结巴巴地开口:"我从一个学理科的朋友那里得知咨询会(I heard about these counseling sessions from a friend doing a science course.)他说你们会提到住宿问题(touch on the subject of accommodation)。"

助理福利导师不紧不慢地说道: "根据大学的政策,住宿分配优先权分为三种情况:访问生、交换生、新研学生。(It is the university's policy to give priority in the allocation of residence places to three categories, and those are: visiting students, exchange students and new postgraduate students.)"

她停顿了一下,慎重地说道:"然而,供不应求啊!(However, demand exceeds supply.)所以,如果你要申请校园住宿,就必须先把名字登记下来,特别是有家庭陪读的学生。(So there is still a need to put your name down early for campus accommodation, particularly if your family is accompanying you.)你们最好早点决定,那么程序就可以尽快运作起来了(get the procedure moving)。"

"那如果我想住在校外呢? (What if I would prefer to live outside the university?)"有个学生连忙问。

"如果你打算住在校外,你就更要提早处理妥当(If you're planning to live off-campus, you've got to sort things out even earlier.)由于所有东西都比较短缺,好的住宿地点在开学前几个月就被抢购一空。(As with everything in short supply,the good accommodation gets snapped up months before the beginning of term.)换句话说,你如果打算在十月开始入学,那么你就要在六月,最晚七月,考虑这件事。(In other words if you're staring in October, you need to be thinking about it in June or at the very latest July.)千万不能等到开学前几天才处理。(What you can't do is leave it until a few days before the start of term.)"

坐在我前面的学生转过头来,悻悻地说:"看来真得提前想清楚到底需要什么,能支付得起多少价钱。(So you do need to think very carefully about what you need, how much you can afford to pay, well in advance.)"

我安慰她说:"城里的中介都很好的啦! (The agencies in town are pretty good)只是需要在最佳时段联系他们。(It's just a matter of contacting them in good time.)听说,我们有全职的宿舍管理员会帮助所有学生的。(We have a full-time accommodation officer available to help all students.)如果你愿意,她会和你联系。(She'll get in touch with you when you're accepted.)她说在城里有很多联系点,也会代表你和中介接触。(She's got plenty of contacts in the town and will deal with the agencies on your behalf.)"

这时,助理福利导师的嗓音打断了我的思维,她补充说明:"前面有些同学提到了自己的口语水平(level of spoken English)不是很好。当然,你们中大多数人已经很不错了。(Obviously most of you have already achieved a lot.)我要是说你们的语言能有这一半好,就很不错了。(I wish I could speak your language half as well.)虽然这么说,但讲师几乎不允许不说当地语言的人来听课。(Having said that though, I'm afraid the lecturers will make little or no allowance for the presence of non-native speakers in the audience.)所以提高你的英语口语水平(improve your spoken English)很重要,我个人认为额外的训练(extra practice)比私人课程(private lesson)更有效。"



校园咨询场景核心词汇 (第三辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
call at the office in person	亲自拜访办 公室	***	make an appointment	预约	***
cater for	供应伙食	***	musical instrument	乐器	**
childcare	儿童看护	**	nursery	托儿所	***
dietary problem	饮食问题	***	peak time	高峰时段	***
dietician	营养师	***	provision	供应	*
domestic	家庭	***	refectory	学校食堂	***
fee	费用	***	scholarship	奖学金	***
financial matters	财政问题	***	special diet	特殊饮食	***
food allergy	食物过敏	***	study-related expenses	和学习有关 的费用	***
full-time student	全职学生	***	the Student Union	学生会	***
grants	助学金	***	University Helpline	大学帮助 热线	*
insufficient	不够	***	waiting list	等候批准的 申请人名单	**
low-interest loan	低息贷款	***	welfare service	福利服务	***

学生们继续大胆提问:"老师,听说你们可以提供有关财政问题的信息……(provide information on financial matters...)"

助理福利导师皱了皱眉头:"这个问题,我建议你们可以去大学帮助热线(University Helpline)咨询。这个帮助热线是10年前由学生会建立的。(The Helpline was set up ten years ago by the Student Union.)它成立的目的,就是给大学里的新生提供服务,如果新生对学生生活有不熟悉的地方,需要信息,就可以使用这项服务。(It aims to provide new students to the university

with a service that they can use if they need information about practical areas of student life that they are unfamiliar with.) "

她想了想,继续说:"比如说,你也许觉得你的助学金不够支持你的大学生活;(For example,you may feel that your grants is insufficient to see you through college life.)还有留学生也许对要付的费用有点疑问。(You may have some queries regarding the fees you are paying if you are an overseas student.)不管碰到哪一种情况,帮助热线都会帮你应付,并告诉你最后结果。(In both cases, the Helpline would be able to go through things with you and see what the outcome might be.)"

"有些学生可能拿不到奖学金(scholarship)。但请记住,全职学生最多可以拿到600镑的低息贷款,用来买书及支付类似的和学习有关的费用。(But remember, full-time students can get a low-interest loan of up to six hundred pounds to buy books and for similar study-related expenses.)如果你不能支付课程所需要的设备,例如一件乐器,你可以申请双倍的贷款额度。(You can double the amount if you can't afford an item of equipment you need for your course—a musical instrument,for example.)"

老师自豪地说道: "还不止如此哦。(And it doesn't stop there.)当你搬进一间公寓,需交的'定居费'包括里面的家具,都可以由'福利服务'的贷款支付。(When you move into a flat, starting-up expenses, including furniture for it, can be covered by a loan through the Welfare Service.)"

"他们能帮忙的另一个问题,总的来说就是'家庭'问题。例如提供儿童看护和托儿所。(Another area they can help with is what they generally term the 'domestic' area: things such as childcare and the availability of nursery provision.)某些有家庭陪读的学生可能会用到。"

这时一个三十多岁的学生举手问: "老师,我女儿3岁,可以……"

导师露出了安慰的眼神:"放心,她有资格加入由专业'保育员'督管的托儿所。(She's eligible to join the nursery, which is supervised by a qualified Nursery Nurse.)现在是申请的高峰时段(peak time),要知道不大可能会有人马上来接见你哦。(Please note that it may not be possible for anyone to see you straight away.)因为等候批准的申请人名单很长,所以你应该马上申

天冲刺雅思听力

请。(The waiting list for a place is quite long though, so you ought to apply now.)如果你想预约,你可以打电话或亲自拜访办公室。(If you want to make an appointment, you can phone or call at the office in person.)"

另一个学生举起手: "那老师,学校的食堂供应特殊饮食吗? (Does the refectory cater for special diets?) 我对有些食物过敏。(I have some food allergies.)"

"只要你提前通知学校食堂,就不会有问题。(Provided you warn the refectory in advance, it won't be a problem.)"她补充说道:"因为你们不喜欢或不适应当地食物,也许会造成饮食问题,这也影响到你们的健康和学习。(You may have dietary problems because the local food is not your liking and upsets you, and this can affect your health and studies.)我们学校有专业的营养师(dietician)可以帮到你。"

校园咨询场景核心词汇(第四辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
academic counseling	学术咨询	***	pass	通过	***
adjust to	适应	***	personal counseling	个人问题咨询	***
anthropology	人类学	*	personal crisis	个人危机	***
career	职业	***	reference material	参考资料	***
creep up on you	慢慢向你 逼近	*	resident chaplain	常驻牧师	*
degree	学位	***	resit	重考	*
drop out of a course	退出课程	***	self-esteem	自尊心	***
enthusiastic	热情的	*	social network	社交网络	**
exam stress	考试压力	*	spiritual guidance	精神上的指导	**

续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
family pressure	家庭压力	**	staff cuts	裁员	**
feedback	反馈	***	staff qualified	合格的员工	**
guidance	指导	***	surroundings	环境	**
independent learning	自学	***	teaching and learning methods	教学方法	**
international student/ overseas student	留学生	***	trigger	引发	***
on a one-to- one basis	一对一	**	unmotivated	没有动力	**

咨询顾问继续说:"同时,我们提供的咨询服务会处理你们学习上出现的问题。(The counseling service we offer deals with any problems arising from your studies.)也就是学术咨询(academic counseling)。如果你对科目有困惑,或者不明白怎么把科目和学位联合在一起,那么我们可以给你建议,也可以和你讨论一下你所期望的职业。(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.)之后,你就可以知道所有的来龙去脉了。(You can see it all in context.)同学们可以放心,我们中心有很多参考资料,还有合格的员工能一对一地给出指导。(The center has a lot of reference materials, and staff qualified to give guidance on a one-to-one basis.)"

"如果你在学科上的进度得不到适当的反馈,我们可以追问你们的导师来了解具体情况。(We can chase up your tutor if you're not getting proper feedback on how you are getting on in your subject.)"

"除了学术问题,你们也许还需要私人问题咨询。(Besides help with academic problems, you may also need personal counseling.)我想大家都知道,在英国的大学,你所处的环境是以自学为标准的,这对于大多数学生来

天冲刺雅思听力

说,都需要一段时间适应。(At a UK university—as I'm sure you know—you will be in an environment where independent learning is the norm, which takes most students a while to adjust to.)等到下周课程开始,也许你就会感觉到自己有压力了。(If you think you're already under stress,well,just wait till classes begin next week.)你必须开始调整,去适应你所不熟悉的教学方法,而且,当第一份作业的最后期限慢慢向你逼近时,你的压力也会越来越大。(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.)"

"由于你将会离开原来环境。(You will be separated from your normal surroundings.)所以,你必须在缺少原有交际网的情况下,处理所有这些问题。(You have to cope with all this without your usual social network.)例如社交联系(social contacts),你以前可以依赖、寻求帮助的家庭和朋友(family and friends you could normally rely on for help)都将不在你身边。所有的这些都会导致焦虑。(All of this cause anxiety.)"

"老师,那么考试压力怎么办? (What about exam stress?)"一个学生用颤抖的声音说。

"的确,它对几乎所有人都有一定程度的影响,特别是你们这样的留学生。(It affects nearly everyone to some extent, but especially overseas students like yourselves.)而我们学生群体中有25%都是留学生。(Something like 25% of our student body are international students.)你们会有很多家庭的压力,期望你们成功。(There may be a huge amount of family pressure on you to succeed.)如果你退出一项课程是因为它太难的话,那么你的自尊心会受到很大的打击。(If you drop out of a course because it's too difficult then your self-esteem will suffer.)但就算没有通过考试,也不能算是世界末日。(But it's not the end of world if you don't pass the exam.)我大学第一年的人类学也重考过,所以我可以同情你一下!(I had to resit First Year Anthropology, so I can certainly offer you a sympathetic ear!)但不管怎么样,一次失败的考试都会让你的日常行为出现令人担忧的改变。(Anyway, exam failure can lead to worrying changes in the way you normally behave.)"

一个学生激动地举起了手:"老师,我在自己的国家还留下了……你可以称之为'未完成的事业'。(I have left a lot of what you might call 'unfinished business' back in my own country.)而且,我的个人关系网被打乱了,有些甚至是为了出国故意断绝联系的(I have interrupted personal relationship or even sometimes have broken them off to come overseas.)我现在感到孤独、不开心、没有动力、也不能专心读书。(I feel lonely, unhappy, unmotivated and unable to concentrate on studying.)"

咨询顾问关切地说道:"的确,出国读书会引发个人危机。(Studying overseas can trigger a personal crisis.)如果你们需要,我们的常驻牧师可以给你们提供精神上的指导。(Our resident chaplain can offer you spiritual guidance if that's what you want.)或者,我们可以联系社区团体,他们会给你们提供社会联系和友谊。(We can put you in touch with community groups that can provide you with social contacts and friendship.)除此之外,我们还有多种励志性的训练,用来帮助学生以一种积极、热情的心态去面对学习工作。(There's a range of motivational exercises that we do to help the students feel positive and enthusiastic about their work.)"

"学习并探索一个学科的过程可以激发一种全新的看待世界的方法。 (The process of learning and exploring a subject can lead to a whole new way of looking at the world.) 你形成的学习方法和技巧,可以用不同的方法应用。(The study skills and technique that you build up can be applied in all sorts of different ways.)"

这时,咨询顾问看时间差不多了,便最后总结: "上一个学年,我们尽管经历了裁员,但还是为240位留学生提供了咨询,总的咨询时间也达到2600小时。(Last academic year, in spite of staff cuts, we counseled two hundred and forty international students for a total of twenty-six hundred hours counseling.)最终,我们在代表学生立场为其争取的12项请求中,除了一项之外,其他都很成功。(Finally we won all but just one of the twelve appeals that we launched on behalf of students.)对于人手不足的服务中心来说,这已经很不错了,你们认为呢?(Not bad for an understaffed service,don't you think?)"



(2) 考点分析

此场景主要由三大出题思路构成。

考点之一: 学术主题讨论

关键词汇: lecture, report, tutorial, seminar

技巧提示

我们在做题过程中经常能听到学生和学生之间或老师和学生之间进行学习方面的讨论。常见的有对学习方法的讨论和对某一学术主题展开的讨论。一般来讲,这些讨论会以lecture/report, tutorial和seminar等形式展开。

lecture和report一般以老师讲、学生听为主,可能当中会提出一些问题。 (注意: 在lecture或report过程中,有提问就会有考点!)

tutorial指小班授课,一般是在导师的指导下,几个学生就某个学术主题展 开讨论。

seminar一般指的是分组讨论,学生一起研究探讨学习策略、论文或者对别人的文章进行评论,例如:the golden rules of note-taking。

考点之二:新生报到咨询

关键词汇: orientation, facilities, courses, school history

真题回顾: 20080214考试中以school orientation形式,讲述了学校设施建设及其使用。

技巧提示

新生报到会主要以介绍学校背景和特色为主,例如设施、课程设置等。 这种形式通常在Section 2出现,并经常与校园地图题相结合。

考点之三: 实际困难解决

剑桥真题:《剑5》test 3 section 2在介绍完Rexford University 在physical &geographical的优势后,对留学生在宿舍申请和语言学习两方面的常见问题和

注意点进行了展开。

技巧提示

通过讲述异乡留学所碰到的一些问题展开,通常有语言障碍、文化差异等。speaker在列举问题或者原因时,请注意关注序数词的出现,如:firstly, secondly, finally。

QUESTIONS 1-10 (120)

Directions: You will hear Diane Kelly, the Admissions Officer at Central City University talking to a group of newly arrived international students.

Questions 1-6 Complete the table below.

Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Central City University Student Support Services				
Academic Support Services	Course Content & Assessment Advisors (1)	—counseling: course selection —language support		
Library Services	Research & Resource Department Study Skills Department (2)	 —assistance and advice for research and library use —assistance with(3) —arrange computer logon and password 		
Administration Student services	Administration Officers (4) Home stay Officer Student Employment Officer (5) Bookshop	 issuing student cards independent accommodation advice family-style accommodation advice part-time and vacation employment inquiries: passports and visas retail outlet 		

Cen	tral City University Student	Support Services
Student Union	Student Counseling Service Equal Opportunity Service Activity & Clubs Service	 counseling: problems petitioning and sexual harassment availability of clubs and activity schedules

Questions7-10

Match the names of the buildings with the letters on the map below.

(7) The Library (8) Administration Building

(9) Bookshop (10) International Student Advisor

Answers

- (1) International Student Advisor
- (2) Student IT Department
- (3) learning/study groups
- (4) Housing Officer/Accommodation Officer
- (5) International Department
- (6) personal and/or financial

(7) B (8) D (9) E (10) C

Script

You will hear Diane Kelly, the Admissions Officer at Central City University talking to a group of newly arrived international students.

First you have some time to look at Questions 1-6.

As you listen to the first part of the talk answer Questions 1-6.

DIANE KELLY:

For those of you I haven't met, my name is Diane Kelly, the International Admissions Officer at Central University.

Today, I'm here to explain some of the student support services which you might like to access during your courses. The first thing I'd like to make clear

is that you are all entitled to this help, all you need to do is asking for it. You have full access to all of the regular university facilities here and additional services set up exclusively for international students.

These services are grouped under four main areas of responsibility—academic support, librarian services, administrative services and those provided by the student union.

The staff in Academic Support Services is qualified to assist you in course selection, content description and explanation of assessment criteria for individual subjects. We also have an International Student Advisor who is there to help students from non-English speaking backgrounds. All of you have achieved the English requirements for entry to your particular courses but it is possible at some stage, that you will need language support. The International Student Advisor is there for that purpose. Be warned though—he is very busy at the end of semesters and he won't write your assignments for you!

If you need assistance with general study skills, the International Student Advisor will probably direct you to our library services staff. Library Services is made up of three departments—Research and Resource, Study Skills and the Student IT Department. The Study Skills Department is very active in promoting small learning and study groups. They will gladly help you to join one of these groups by matching your needs with other students.

After you get your student cards, the Student IT Department will arrange your email access and passwords for the university computers. You do need to have your student card first, so don't go there without it. Student cards are issued by Administration Officers in the Administration Student Services area.

A lot of you are in home-stay at present, but if you want to move into more independent-style accommodation, see the Housing Officer at the Administration Building. Don't be too optimistic though—good, cheap accommodation close to the university is in high demand! It can be found but we advise you to see the Accommodation Officer early!



We also have a Student Employment Officer and of course the Homestay Officer, whom you would have met already.

The University Bookshop and most importantly, our International Departments is in the Administration Building—so make sure that you come and see us if you have any questions about your passport or visa.

The Student Union is also very active and provides some great services. For example, if you have any personal or financial problems while you're here, the Student Union offers a Student Counseling Service. You will need to make appointments to see a counselor. If you feel that you are not being treated fairly by another student or lecturer offered by them. They also run various social and sporting clubs and activity programs which I'd encourage you to sign up for.

Before you hear the rest of the talk, you have some time to look at Questions 7—10.

Now listen and answer Questions 7—10.

Obviously, you'll need to know where these services are. We're currently in the Grand Hall. Now if you have a look on your campus map—ah, the Library Services are of course in the library which is over to my right—just between the Outdoor Sporting Facilities and Hawkins Student Car Park. The Student Union Building is also in that same direction—but it's in front of the Car Park. For those of you who'll be travelling by bus, the university bus-stop is just outside the library.

The Administration Building is over to my left—between the International Centre and the Post Office. Most of you have been to visit us already. Even though the Administration Staff look after the Bookshop, it's in the same building as the Post Office—just behind the Student Refectory. If you come to the Administration Building, we'll show you where it is anyway.

All of the academic staff are found in their particular faculty buildings which you'll get to know very well. The Career and International Student Advisors

are in a small building behind the International Centre, in between the English and the Arts Block. It's really quite easy to find your way around the campus and most staff and students are more than willing to give you directions.

Now we're just going to have a short break with some tea and biscuits at the back of the hall. So, if you'd like to stand up and come down...

2. 新生入学

(1) 场景词汇与场景故事

新生入学场景核心词汇(第一辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
Administration Office	行政办公室	***	parking permit	停车许可	*
agency	中介	*	parking sticker	停车证	***
attach	粘	**	postgraduate	研究生	***
Car Park	停车场	*	primary education	小学教育	***
college	学院	***	primary school	小学	***
corridor	走廊	*	register	注册	***
documentation	文件	**	registration number	注册号	*
elementary school	小学	***	secondary education	中学教育	***
fine	罚款	**	secondary school	中学	***
front windscreen	前挡风玻璃	**	Student Union Building	学生会大楼	*
guide	导游	**	tennis court	网球场	**
issue	派发	*	tertiary education	大学教育	**



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
on left	在左面	*	undergraduate	大学生	***
on right	在右面	*	university	大学	**
opposite	对面	***	valid	有效	*
orientation tour	定向游览	**			

我只身来到英国时,通过中介(agency)的安排,住进了这个不足十平方 米的阁楼(attic)小房间。虽然房东百般刁难,日子过得也艰苦了点,但也帮 我成功塑造了"独闯天下"的英雄形象。

接下来的事情, 便是向学校挺进······我带着各类文件(documentation), 背负着家人殷切的期望(expectation), 兴冲冲地跑去登记注册(register)。

在这个陌生的环境里,我偶然碰到了Eric——一个从小在英国读书的中国学生,大家好不容易碰到"同胞"都感到特别激动。Eric告诉我,他在英国经过了几个转型期:

"稚气傻学型"
$$\rightarrow$$
 "冒牌绅士型" \rightarrow "抽风型"
小学 中学 大学 primary school secondary school university (elementary school) (college)

Eric看我是初来乍到,便自告奋勇给我做起了导游(guide)。由于学校较大,我们几乎进行了一次"熟悉路线的观光旅行"(orientation tour)。

Eric告诉我,大学里的很多学生都有车,还问我有没有兴趣也去买一辆。我迟疑了一下,回答道:"我想知道学校是否允许学生停车。(I was wondering whether students are allowed to park their cars on the campus or not.) 如果学校能发停车许可(parking permit),我就考虑买一辆。"

Eric皱了皱眉头,说道,"研究生(postgraduate)可以停车,但大学生(undergraduate)不可以停。我知道,这样是不公平,(That' doesn't seem very fair.)但学校真的没有足够的空间给所有人停车。(But there simply

isn't enough room on the campus for everyone to park.) 现在车位供不应求(demand exceeds supply),建议你还是快点去行政办公室(Administration Office)办理停车证(parking sticker)吧,晚了也许就没位置了。"

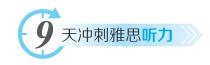
我犹豫了一下,"那如果没有停车证会怎么样?(What happens to you if you don't have a sticker?)他们会锁住你的车轮(clamp your wheels)或者罚款(give you a fine)吗?"他笑了笑,说:"他们会拖走你的车(tow your car away),然后再罚款(then they fine you well),因为你必须付钱才能拿回车子(Because you have to pay to get the car back)。"

我吓了一跳: "看来,我最好还是去办一张停车证吧。(I'd better get the sticker then.)但我刚来这个学校(I am new to this university),还在努力寻找方向(find my way around)中。"

"没关系,我给你指路吧。" Eric看我为难的样子,就打算两肋插刀了, "你只要沿着城堡路走(You go along Castle Road),穿过左面的网球场和右 面的学生会大楼(past the tennis courts on your left and the Student Union Building on your right),行政大楼就在停车场的对面,在你的左面(The Administration Building is opposite the Car Park on the left),行政办公室 (Administration Office)就在里面,你不会错过的(You can't miss it.)"

我听完后,总算松了一口气:"好,我马上过去。(I'll go straight over there.)那还需要登记注册号(牌照号码)(registration number)吗?"他说:"需要的,到了行政楼,穿过走廊(corridor),到付款办公室(cashier's office)登记后,他们会发给你一张停车证(issue you with the sticker)。这张停车证必须贴在前挡风玻璃上(attach it to the front windscreen)。如果你不把它贴在玻璃上,它就是无效的了。(I'm afraid it's not valid if you don't have it stuck on the window.)"

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
Administration Building	行政大楼	**	orientation week	新生报到周	**
arrow	箭头	**	outline	大纲	***



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
booklet	小册子	**	potential student/ promising student/ prospective student	准备人校 的学生	***
corridor	走廊	***	president/ principal	校长	***
counseling session	咨询会	***	receptionist	前台接待员	**
course requirement	课程要求	**	side entrance	侧门	***
Director of Studies	训导主任	***	signpost	指示	**
freshman	新生	*	social activity	社交活动	**
leisure and community facility	休闲公共 设施	**	sophomore	大二学生	*
library	图书馆	***	Staff Room	员工休息室	**
local student	本校学生	**	Storeroom	储藏室	*
main entrance	正门	***	Student Adviser	学生辅导员	***
Main Hall	大礼堂	***	Student Common Room	学生公共 休息室	***
opening ceremony	开学典礼	**	turn left	左转	*
orientation meeting	新生报到会	***	turn right	右转	*
orientation pack	情况说明宣 传手册	***	uniform	制服	*

我们每个人在新生报到周(orientation week)的第一天就拿到了一本

小册子(booklet),里面详细罗列了学校的课程(course)和休闲公共设施(leisure and community facility)。在册子的第一页(on the first page),还印着学校的社交活动(social activity)大纲(outline)。

看来,大家第一天的活动安排(programme of activities for the first day)都非常满。从早上10点起,所有新生(freshman)就要聚集在大礼堂(Main Hall),等候校长(principal/president)简短的演讲,大约15分钟后(last about 15 minutes),训导主任(Director of Studies)就会开始介绍各类课程要求(course requirements)。当然,如果有疑问,还可以咨询那里的学生辅导员(Student Adviser)。

再接下来,就是最隆重、盛大的活动——新生报到会(orientation meeting)。在会议开始之前,穿着制服(uniform)的前台接待员(receptionist)就给每个学生分发了情况说明宣传手册(orientation pack),在手册背面可以看到精美的学校地图(map of the school)。

想想自己总算可以从一名"准备入校学生"(potential student/promising student/prospective student)正式升级为一名"本校学生"(local student),当时的心情真是既兴奋又期待。

虽然正式的咨询会(counseling session)被安排(arrange)在第三天下午,但我已经迫不及待地想来个"校园历险"了。于是,第二天我就把睡眼朦胧的Eric抓了起来,让他这个大二学生(sophomore)带我参观一下我校的行政大楼(Administration Building)。

尽管有百般的不情愿,但念在大家都是"同胞"的面子上,他还是举着行政大楼的地图,和我研究起来。Eric说自己一年前来过一次,可由于这幢大楼有很多侧门(side entrance)旁逸斜出,几经周折,我们才有幸找到了正门(main entrance)。

"看,我们穿过了正门,在这里,我们现在到了前台。(Look, we came in through the Main Entrance, here, and now we're here at Reception.)"Eric 指着地图兴奋地叫着。我也松了一口气,连忙问:"那大礼堂(Main Hall)在哪里呢?"Eric刚刚恢复了信心,就有模有样地做起了地图解说员:"只要走到你面对的这条走廊尽头,再穿过图书馆(library),就到了。它就在员工休息室的隔壁(Which is next to the Staff Room)。"

天冲刺雅思听力

我们沿着箭头(arrow)所指示(signpost)的方向,走到了走廊尽头,果然看到了我们正对面的大礼堂(facing us is the Main Hall)。

Eric开始兴奋得手舞足蹈了:"我再告诉你一下教导主任办公室(Director's Office)的位置吧,以防你什么时候要去找老师(in case you need find a teacher at some stage)。"虽然我这个时候已经很累了,但也勉为其难地再次退回到走廊尽头(go down to the end of this corridor again),但这次不是左转而是右转(but, this time don't turn left, turn right),立刻就看到教导主任办公室在我们右面(the Director's Office is immediately on our right)。

他意犹未尽地说: "你要不要再看看别的地方,比如说学生公共休息室(Student Common Room),它就在前台的右面(to the right of the Reception desk...)"

"算了,多谢啦,"我连忙谢绝,"我已经快累趴下了(worn out)。"

(2)考点分析

在实际校园生活中,新生报到日可谓是学生校园生活的崭新起点,报到日的活动更是每一位新生必须经历的。因此,该主题正是与雅思考试听力部分偏"生存类"这一出题思路遥相呼应,因此这一场景在考试中的"曝光率"相当之高!

在考试中,"新生报到会"场景一般有以下四大考点:

考点之一:新生报到日的活动安排

• 剑桥真题: 《剑3》test 2 section 1

• 关键词汇: booklet, outline, program, staff, advisor, placement, reception, facility

考点之二: 学校场所设施及其功能介绍

• 剑桥真题: 《剑2》test 2 section 2

• 关键词汇: residential college, wing, charges, corridor, balcony

考点之三: 去校园各个地方的路线图

• 真题还原: 20080313 section 4 "an introduction of a school"

• 关键词汇: nursery, medical services, media center, library

考点之四:校园课程咨询及介绍

• 剑桥真题: 《剑4》test 3 section 3

• 关键词汇: diploma, prospectus, course, unpaid leave, case study, module, essay, seminar, assessment

当然,在新生报到会上,还会出现咨询个人日常生活问题,比如在剑桥3 test 2就是围绕如何通过电话寻求帮助进行展开的。

Directions: Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE

WORDS for each answer.
Jon heard about the study abroad programme through (1)
Jon is mainly worried about <u>(2)</u> .
Study abroad is recommended for students doing a (3) degree.
Most courses abroad are conducted in <u>(4)</u> .
Sue recommends Jon consider studying in a (5) country.
Students on the programme participate in a (6) before departing.
Programmes in <u>(7)</u> tend to be the most popular.
Insurance and accommodation are (8) the programme fees.
A representative from the university is at each study abroad location to help
with (9) .

Sue gives Jon the numbers of previous participants,a (10) on the

Answers

programme, and her office number.

模拟测试 121

(1) a friend	(2) her academic track
(3) liberal arts	(4) English
(5) French-speaking African	(6) orientation events
(7) European countries	(8) included in
(9) difficulties/ unexpected diffic	ulties/ unexpected problems
(10) prospectus/ booklet	



Script

(S=Sue J=Jon)

- **S**: Good morning.
- J: Good morning. I wonder if you have a few minutes A friend of mine did one of the study abroad programmes at the university, and recommended it to me, but I have a few questions about it.
- **S:** Sure, no problem. What in particular do you have questions about?
- J: Well, first of all, it all sounds very interesting, I mean, studying in a foreign country for a semester or two, but I'm worried about my academic track. I'm worried that if I study abroad for a year, I'll end up doing an extra year at university to make up for it.
- **S**: That's usually not the case. Students studying abroad usually take similar classes to the ones that they would take here, but a lot of it depends on what your course of study is.
- J: I'm doing a degree in sociology.
- **S**: That's perfect. It's usually easier to place students in the liberal arts than, say, computer science or engineering students.
- **J:** Why is that?
- **S**: Well, with a degree in the sciences, the experience of studying in another country, while good for personal development, does not enhance the academic experience as much. However, in your case, I would strongly recommend a semester or a year abroad. Sociology, after all , is in part all about different cultures. It would be a great experience for you.
- J: Well, what about language? Do I have to speak another language to study abroad? I mean, I have intermediate French but...
- **S**: Not necessarily. Many of the universities we have agreements with conduct some if not all of their courses in English. And of course you can opt to study in another English speaking country. We have programmes in Australia, Canada, and Singapore.
- **J:** Well, I am focusing on African culture in my studies. Are there any programmes in Africa?
- **S:** Yes, and with your background in the French language, I would recommend studying at one of our partner universities in an African country where

- French is spoken, such as Morocco.
- J: I've never been abroad before, and the whole idea is a bit intimidating, I must admit.
- **S**: Of course it is, but most people who study abroad are in the same boat. The university provides a number of services to ensure that you are well taken care of. For example, before you go, you'll have a number of orientation events where you can meet other participants on the programme and learn a bit about the culture and lifestyle of the place where you'll study.
- J: That sounds useful. How many people are there usually in each programme?
- **S:** It depends on which programme. As you can guess, the programmes in Europe tend to be the most popular, and these groups are the biggest. But most groups have about 20-30 students.
- J: And what about living arrangements, insurance, and things like that?
- **S**: All of it is taken care of in the price of the programme. We also have a representative from this university at all our study abroad locations so if students run into difficulties, they have help at hand.
- J: It all sounds really good. Of course I'll have to think about it.
- **S**: Of course. Why don't I give you the names and numbers of people who did the programme last year? They will be able to give you more information.
- J: Great. That would be really helpful.
- **S:** And do you have the programme prospectus?
- J: Sorry?
- **S:** This booklet gives you some detailed information about the programme and the courses you can take abroad. I'm sure it will be helpful.
- **J**: Oh, I see. Thanks.
- **S**: Finally, I'll just write down my office number so you can call me if you think of any further questions.
- **J:** Great! This has been very helpful. I'm sure it'd be a great opportunity for me.
- **S**: I'm confident it would. Have a good day!
- J: Bye!



二、完成句子题

完成句子是雅思听力填空题中最常考的类型之一。按照"读,猜,听,写, 香"这一做题方式我们来观察如何通过"读"这个步骤更好地将这一题型把握。

雅思考试听力部分将其对于细节的测试发挥至极。从开始读题起便需要大家注意的就是其字数限定要求这一项,题目要求若是: NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS那么这一部分答题时不可能出现数字。题目要求若是: NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER那么这一部分答题时答案最多可以写三个单词外加一个数字,但是,这个数字的写法必须是阿拉伯数字写法,因为拼写出来的话就会超过字数限制,要扣分的。

NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER这个题目要求看似与上一个非常相近,但它却可能是你与高分失之交臂的罪魁祸首。原因何在,我们看下例:

【典型范例】

A... deposit is required. (剑 5 test 1 section 1)

【范例原文】

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

【范例剖析】

若此题目要求是no more than three words and /or a number,那么答案在不超过3词1数的前提下可以是20%、20 percent或twenty percent。但若题目要求是no more than three words or a number,此时正确答案可以是20%,也可以是twenty percent,但不可以是20 percent,因为其将单词和字母混杂在一起了。

看完INSTRUCTION,我们继续看题目。在读题时,空格处前后两边相邻的一些关键信息像介词、连词、动词等是我们需要着重关注的,比如and, or, either... or..., both... and...等,这些词左右两边的语法结构应该保持一致。

1. 题目中并列连词的出现尤为关键,因为"二合一"转述是雅思听力中最高频的含义转述方式之一,在题目中A&B形式是一种主要表述形式,因此不管是在平时练习还是考试时都需要予以重视。观察一些例子:

Day 8 校园学习场景(1)与完成句子题

(1)	There are high-speed trains in Japan and
(2)	Float records changes in salinity and
(3)	Realists focused on events that were and typical rather than
	extraordinary.
(4)	Some governments encourage the new industry by and offering
	extra tax breaks.

【范例剖析】

看过这四个例子会发现:

第1题中, and左边是Japan, 因此其右面应当也是一个"国家"或"地区"。

第2题and左边是名词salinity,那么右边空同样也是一个名词。

而第3题空右边typical是形容词,根据语法结构此处左边同样应是形容词。

第4题and左边有by,而右边是offering extra tax breaks,因此我们完全可以推断此处应填动名词词组。

【范例原文】

- (1) These kind of trains can be found *not only* in *Japan but also* in *Italy*.
- (2) It collects all sorts of data, most importantly variations in *salinity*—that's salt levels—*and the changes in temperature*.
- (3) *However*, as to the Realists, it seems that more emphasis was put on *ordinary and typical* events, rather than extraordinary or exotic.
- (4) Some governments *subsidize this technology*. While in some countries, you do not have to pay as much tax on the purchase of a hybrid car as you would have to on a regular car. This is generally called a tax break.

句子完成题在雅思考试听力部分的4个section中均有出现的可能,且难度 跨度较大,其最大的特征是句子结构和听力原文相比变化较大,因此考生在定位上会有比较大的障碍,换而言之,对于考生听力理解的要求增高了。

2. 除了并列二合一,还有一类较为常见的转述是"因果关系"转述。

	$\overline{}$
【册册活例】	123
1 典金池例 1	123

The insulation might cause the Earth _____



【范例原文】

The insulation might get thicker. Because of this, the Earth might get warmer.

【范例剖析】

听题过程中,because一词出现后考生应迅速对应题目中的cause,此处答案为: get warmer

技巧提示

"因果关系"转述的特点决定了在考试中,一些表示因果关系的词也必须引起我们的重视,比如because, so, cause, lead to, generated by等。特别是在明显特征信号词难以把握的情况下,就要充分运用特殊信号词来帮助自己提高警惕,把握重点和主次。

【典型范例】



Main focus of lecture: the impact of _____ on the occurrence of dust storms.

【范例原文】

As you know, dust storms have always been a feature of desert climates, but what we want to focus on today is the extent to which human activity is causing them.

【范例剖析】

除了but之外,此题另外一个可以帮助缩小定位的词就是causing一词,它能够与题目中的impact迅速对应上。而此处的答案即为: human activity。

3. 雅思考试听力部分另外一类较为常见的转述方式是"主被动句式转换"。

【典型范例】



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

【范例原文】

At that time, local craftsmen first built an iron forge just behind the village here, on the bend in the river.

【范例剖析】

读题时考生应能够判断出这个句子是被动语态,那么原文使用主动语态的概率则会相当大,即,句子的答案是主语部分,此处缺失的则是表示**sb.**的答案。

技巧提示

一般情况下,答案预测为sb.,那么答案可能性就会有两种,一种是 "人名",另外一种是"职务",在考试中,这种情况下,以考职务居 多。此题的答案为: local craftsmen。

【典型范例】



The people of the town built a ______of a dog.

【范例原文】

Just outside the country town of Gundagai, is a statue built to commemorate a dog.

【范例剖析】

此题同上,也是原文和题目之间为主被动转换关系。只是这回题目中是主动句,那此时我们首先在读题时要有这个意识,可能原文考点内容将会以被动句式出现。

当然,若能读题时判断所需要填的答案为built sth.,即建造什么建筑物之类的宾语,那么在听题时利用预测则能更加有针对性地捕捉到答案。在听到is a built to时,结合瞬间记忆可判断出,此处答案为: statue。

【典型范例】



According to the accommodation rules, _____ can't be changed.



【范例原文】

You must remember that no changes can be made to meal times.

【范例剖析】

此题中除了明显的主被动句式转化之外,还有change这一词在名、动两种词性之间的转换,即,原文录音中的no changes和题目中的can't be changed其意义相同。此处答案为:meal times。

技巧提示

同以but为代表的"转折关系"和以because为代表的"因果关系"信号词一样,表示"强调"的特殊关系信号词的出现亦需要考生提高警惕,以防存在考点。例如通过以上两个范例可以发现,原文中在强调词just和must之后均为答案集中点。

句子完成纵有难度,然而,一旦考生能够将这一题型掌握得较为透彻,对于其他题型例如table completion(复杂表格)、summary completion(段落填空)、flow chart completion(流程填空)等的解答也将有一定帮助作用。因此,我们千万要加强对句子完成题综合思路的理解和把握。

其实,雅思听力的很多复杂表格、段落填空、流程填空内部就是由一个又一个的句子填空组成的,只不过与纯粹的句子填空不同的是,其句与句之间存在着一定的内在连贯性。而其做题方式和思路却可以说是近乎相同的。

【典型范例】



College facility	Information
Refectory	inform them 22 about special dietary requirements
23	long waiting list, apply now
Careers advice	drop-in centre for information
Fitness centre	reduced 24 for students

Day 8 校园学习场景(1)与完成句子题

Library	includes books, journals, equipment room containing audio-visual materials		
Computers	ask your 25 to arrange a password with the technical support team		

(剑桥真题6 Test 1 Section 3)

【范例原文】

BRIAN: Does it cater for special diets? I have some food allergies.

TUTOR: Provided you warn the refectory in advance, it won't be a problem.

【范例剖析】

首先,在审题时候从语法角度应当较容易判断出此处缺少的是修饰inform的状语。

BRIAN说到special diets时,应当注意到题干中与其对应的信息special dietary requirements,留意答案的出现。

此处22题答案为in advance。

技巧提示

此处refectory指餐厅; food allergy指食物过敏。

【范例原文】

BRIAN: What about facilities for young children? I'd like to bring my daughter

here while I'm studying.

TUTOR: How old is she?

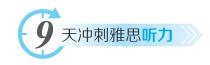
BRIAN: Three.

TUTOR: Then she's eligible to join the nursery, which is supervised by a

qualified nursery nurse.

【范例剖析】

在审题过程中,应当充分运用表格题特征所带来的优势,通过横、纵向审题,即能判断23题所要填的是college facility。当问及facilities for children时应



当注意答案的出现,在TUTOR的回答中可以得出答案为Nursery。

【范例原文】

BRIAN: I noticed a fitness centre next to the college. Is that for students?

TUTOR: It's open to everyone, but students pay an annual fee that's much

less than the general public pay.

【范例剖析】

BRIAN的话中fitness centre是24题中非常好的一个信号词,而TUTOR的话中,有一个非明显特征信号词but和一个明显特征词students,因而答案确定为annual fee,当然原文中的much less than和题干中的reduced发生了同义转换。

【范例原文】

BRIAN: Is there also access to computers?

TUTOR: Yes, your tutor will need to arrange with the technical support team for you to get a password, so ask him or her about it when you start the course.

【范例剖析】

25题在审题时候若能判断出题目要答的是ask sb. sth.中的sb.,而一般情况下,预测为sb.的空,答案以人名或职务类填写居多,而此处已经有了your,因此判断需要填的应该是职务类。

当定位词computer出现时注意把握答案,TUTOR回答说your tutor will need to arrange with the technical support team for you to get a password, 因此、答案为tutor。

Day 9

校园学习场景(2)与地图题



一、校园学习场景(2)

1. 场景故事与场景词汇

校园学习场景核心词汇 (第一辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
assign	分配	***	measurement	测量	***
balloon	气球	***	monitor	班长	***
blow up	(使)充气	*	paperclip	纸夹	***
case study	个案研究	***	pigeonhole	文件架	***
computer	电脑	***	prescribed textbook	指定教科书	**
copper sulphate	硫酸铜	*	presentation	专题报告	***
core books list	核心书籍列 表	*	purpose of the experiment	实验目的	*
crystal	晶体	***	reading list	参考书目	***
cut school	旷课	*	reference material	参考资料	***
dissolve	溶解	**	rock salt	岩盐	**
essay assignment	论文作业	***	salt	食盐	***
field trip	实地考察	***	science experiment	科学实验	**
hover	悬浮	*	study report	研究报告	***
hovercraft	气垫船	**	tutorial group	指导课小组	***



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
lab/laboratory	实验室	***	unit	单位	***
length	长度	***	upside down	混乱	*

Eric看到那么长的课程(subject)目录, 当场愣住了, 喃喃地说道: "算了, 我不用再辅修(minor)什么专业了, 我事情很多的, 例如: 个案研究(case study)、研究报告(study report)、论文作业(essay assignment)……过两天还要和讲师(lecturer)去实地考察(field trip); 下周我还要代表指导课小组(tutorial group)做专题报告(presentation)。"

所谓的指导课小组,是每12~15个人一组分到一间工作室,里面除了几个文件架(pigeonhole),还放置了几台电脑(computer)。这间工作室兼当实验室(lab/laboratory)和机房。一般来说,一个指导课小组在老师分配(assign)好之后要一直保持到学期(semester)末。结果就意味着——在这段时间里,小组里的同学基本上要朝夕相处了。

于是真正的学习生活开始了。

一天,我在工作室里撞见了Ruby。

Ruby: 我们要做的大型作业是什么? (What's about a big assignment we've got to do?)

我:我们主要是给当地小学里8岁的孩子们设计两个科学实验,必须在这周前完成。(Well, basically, we've got to find two science experiments to do with a group of eight-year-old children at the local primary school, and we've got to complete it by the end of the week.)

Ruby: 听上去很难嘛! (Oh, that sounds like hard work.) 我们怎么才能想到这些实验(的计划安排)呢? (Where are we supposed to get the ideas for these experiments from?)

我:除了参考书目(reading list)中的指定教科书(prescribed textbook), 我还去图书馆(library)借了些其他的参考资料(reference material)。

Ruby: 我们的核心书籍列表(core books list)中一共有多少本书。

我: 42本。

Ruby: 那……那么多啊!

我:我们先来看看这本书里的实验,找找有没有合适的?(How about if we take a look at the experiments in this book first and see if anything looks suitable?)我先记下仪器和实验目的。(I can make notes as we go, about equipment and the purpose of the experiments.)

Ruby: 好,我们来看看,第一个实验叫作'做你自己的气垫船',听上去很艰巨嘛! (OK, let's see, um, the first experiment is called 'make your own hovercraft', which sounds very ambitious!) 提醒你,你需要20个气球和一张桌子——你不需要特殊引擎或其他什么东西。(Mind you, you only need twenty balloons and a table—you don't need any special engines or anything like that!)

我:这些东西怎么一起用呢? What do you do with it all?

Ruby:额……你给气球充气,然后把桌子平衡放置在气球上面,孩子们就骑在它上面转——场面一定会很混乱。(Er, you blow up the balloons and you balance the table on them, upside down of course, and the kids get to ride around on it.)其他孩子就在房间里推他们。(You know, the other kids sort of push them around the room.)主要的目的是展示气垫船的运作方式,以及物体在气垫上是如何悬浮的。(The main purpose is to show how hovercrafts work, and how thing hover around on just a cushion of air.)

我:第二个实验是什么呢?

Ruby: 叫作'不同寻常的长度测量',基本上需要很多纸夹。(Now, this is called 'Unusual Measures of Lengths', and you basically use lots of paperclips.)孩子们走来走去,在整个教室里测量东西——比如课桌多长,然后他们比较答案。(The kids go around the class measuring things—you know, how long the desk is and that sort of thing, um, and then they all compare their answers.)主要是由于纸夹不是一样长,所以出来的结果会有一些很奇怪的答案。(Er, and, basically, because not all paperclips are the same lengths, they should come up with some strange answers.)这证明了有固定测量单位的重要性。(It's supposed to demonstrate the importance of having fixed units of measurement.)

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我:嗯,还不错。(Hmm, yes, that's not bad.)

Ruby: 好,第三个(实验)你需要岩盐和硫酸铜。(OK, now for number three you need rock salt or copper sulphate.)

我: 我不太明白。(Oh, I'm not sure about that!)

Ruby:除了要准备一罐水之外,你只要把岩盐放进去就可以了。(Well, just put down the rock salt then, um, apart from that you only need a jar of water.)嗯,你把食盐溶解在水中,观察晶体。这主要是教孩子如何制造晶体。(Um, and basically you dissolve lots of salt into the water and watch the crystal form, so it basically teaches the kids about growing crystals.)

校园学习场景核心词汇(第二辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
all of a sudden	突然	*	paper jam	卡纸	**
amplifier	扩音器	*	photocopier	复印机	***
aspect	方面	***	pin	钉子	**
bolt	螺钉	*	principle	原理	***
cardboard	纸板	**	record	唱片	*
comment on	对评论	***	record player	电唱机	*
сору	副本	***	record sound	录音	**
copy machine	复印机	**	segment	段、节	*
course feedback form	课程反馈表	**	spin	旋转	**
course organization	课程结构	**	spinning wheel	手纺车	*
course outline	课程大纲	***	standard of teaching	教学标准	**
even	平均	***	string	线	***
group discussion	小组讨论	**	text	文本	***

续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
hand drill	手钻	*	website address	网站地址	*
mark	分数	***	white light	白光	**
merge	合并	*	written assignment	书面作业	**

看完了前三个实验(experiment),我迫不及待想看完所有实验了。

我: 第四个是什么呢?

Ruby: 好,这个叫'彩色手纺车'(OK, this one is called 'Spinning colour wheel'.)拿一些纸板,然后在上面画圆圈,再把它切分成6段并在每一段涂不同的颜色,最后在纸板中间穿上一根线。(It looks like you get some cardboard and draw a circle on it, divide it into six equal segments and colour each one in different colours, then you thread a piece of string through the middle.)这时你旋转轮子,如果你能让它旋转得够快,就很有希望能让颜色合并,显示出白色。(You spin the wheel around and if you can get spinning fast enough, hopefully the colours merge and show up as white.)但……这是根据什么原理?(What's the principle behind it?)

我:这是基础物理。(Well it's pretty elementary physics, really.)这教会孩子们白光或平常的光线是怎么组成的。(It teaches them about how white light or ordinary light is made up.)这本书里不是还有一个实验吗?(Now there's only one more left in this book isn't there?)是什么呢?(What does that one say?)

Ruby: 恩,这个是要做一样东西。(Um, well it's another one where they'd get to make something.) 你需要很多仪器——一个手钻、一张旧唱片、一个钉子或一根针、一些纸张和一个螺钉。(You need quite a lot of equipment actually—a hand drill, an old record, a pin or needle, some paper and a bolt.) 他们想做一个电唱机。(They basically make a record player.) 主要是要教孩子们录音,希望用机械装置和扩音器听到声音。(The main idea is to teach them about recording sound, but hopefully they'd also see that you need motion and an

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amplifier to make the sound heard.)

最后,几经波折,我和Ruby总算完成了这个大型作业(assignment)。

过了两天,Ruby就拿来了一份课程反馈表(course feedback form)来让我填。上面写着"请对于课程的如下几个方面,给出评论。(Please give your comments on the following aspects of the course.)"

Ruby: 第一个是什么? 噢,课程结构。(Oh, course organization.)你怎么看?

我:额,(结构)很清晰,不是吗?而且……从一开始——第一节课,就给到了我们课程大纲真是不错,很有用,我把这一条写下来,好吗?(It was a good thing he gave us the course outline at the beginning, in the first session, that was useful, so I'll put that down, shall I?)好,我们现在来看'改善意见',不够好的地方……就是我们可以在一开始的时候多做一点功课,一开始(的功课)太简单了。(Now, going on to suggestions for improvement, one thing that wasn't so good, I think we could have done a bit more work at the beginning, I mean at the beginning it seemed dead easy.)

Ruby: 是的,我也认为开始很简单,突然,课程的后半个部分,整个工作量全跑了出来,要读(文章)还要(写)论文······(I thought it was going to be really easy and then all of a sudden in the second half of the course we got a whole load of work, reading to do and essays and things.)

我:恩,平均一点就好了。(Yes, it'd better if it was more even.)好,看看…… '课程讲演',是教学的意思吗?(OK, now course delivery, does that mean teaching?)

Ruby: 恩,应该是的。我认为这个课程的教学标准很好。(Well, what I thought was really good on this course was the standard of teaching.)有些老师比其他老师好些,但总的来说标准还是不错的。(Actually—I mean some of the teachers were better than others—but the standard generally was fine.)

我:有什么改善意见呢? What about suggestions for improvement?

Ruby: 我们的小组讨论会议持续了几个小时,时间太长了,这不是很合理。(I didn't think it was all that wonderful when we had great long group discussion sessions that went on for hours.)我不是说不需要小组讨论,只是

时间不需要那么长。(I don't mean we shouldn't have group discussion, just that they shouldn't go on too long.)

我:来看看材料和仪器方面。(Now, on to materials and equipment.)

Ruby: 我认为讲义(方面)真的很好,有网站地址和所有的信息。(I thought all the handouts were good actually, and some were great, with website addresses and everything.)但材料方面有些问题,就是关键文本(有点问题)。(One problem though with material was the key texts.)

我:嗯。图书馆也没有充足的副本储备。(There just weren't enough copies on reserve in the library.)而且图书馆里的复印机(copy machine/photocopier)还经常卡纸(paper jam)。

校园学习场景核心词汇(第三辑)

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
analyse data	分析数据	*	interviewee	被采访者	***
ask for an extension	要求延期	***	journal article	学术期刊论文	*
assistant professor	助理教授	*	objective	客观的	*
associate professor	副教授	*	observation	观察	***
bibliography	参考书目	***	open-book exam	开卷考试	***
checklist	清单	***	oral presentation	专题报告演讲	**
collect data	收集数据	***	oral test	口试	*
compassionate	值得同情的	*	previous dissertation	先前的论文	**
criteria	标准	**	procedure	程序	**
criteria for marking final exam	期末考试的 评分标准	*	questionnaire	问卷调查	***



续表

英文	中文	重要指数	英文	中文	重要指数
database	数据库	***	research method	研究方法	**
draft plan	草稿计划	***	response rate	回应率	*
evaluate	评估	***	special loan	专业书籍借阅	***
examination paper	卷子	*	subjective	主观	*
face-to-face interview	现场面试	***	telephone interview	电话面试	***
first draft	草案初稿	***	written test	笔试	*
hand in	上交	***	written work	书面作业	***

Ruby: 嗯,但我们至少完成了专题报告演讲——我觉得还挺好的,我很快得到反馈了。(Yes, but at least we've done the oral presentation—I thought that was good, the way I got my feedback really quickly.)我觉得能事先知道评估内容还真是不错的。我们了解了(评判)标准,所以我们就知道必须要考虑书面作业(的完成情况)。(And I like the way we knew what we'd be evaluated on, we knew the criteria, so we knew we had to think about the written work.)只不过(书面作业)实在是太多了,压力太大了。(One thing I think is that there's too much, it's really stressful.)

我:最好能知道期末考试的评分标准(criteria for marking final exam)是什么,老师们要的是什么?标准是什么?怎么确定及格还是不及格?(What are they looking for—what are the criteria? What makes a pass or a fail?)

之后, 我们知道了某些考试的考试形式。

例如,我们那门课名叫《xx理论》,其考试形式极富本校特色。

考试分两部分,笔试(written test)40分,口试(oral test)60分。

笔试还分成开卷考试(open-book exam)和闭卷考试两种。虽然笔试里有主观(subjective)题和客观(objective)题,但都是教科书(textbook)上的死知识,所以还不用担心。

但口试的时候,该课程的教授(professor,当然也有可能是副教授 associate professor或助理教授assistant professor)经常会找出各种匪夷所思的题目,来考验学生的承受力。

一天,我在学校碰到Eric。

我: 你论文写的怎么样了?

Eric: 论文事情很多的。

我突然来了兴趣,硬拉着Eric说说写论文的过程。

Eric便开始了长篇大论:"首先需要参阅先前的论文(previous dissertation),还要查找学术期刊论文(journal article),所以要去图书馆的专业书籍借阅(special loan)处去借书,然后编写参考书目(bibliography)。"

我:那你用什么样的研究方法research method呢?

Eric: 收集数据(collect data)的方法一般是问卷调查(questionnaire), 虽然反馈率(response rate)比较低,但还是不错的选择。除此之外,还有电 话面试(telephone interview)、现场面试(face-to-face interview)和观察 (observation)……

"如果是采用问卷调查的话,还要根据调查对象respondent或者被采访者 interviewee的反馈feedback建立数据库database,在分析数据analyse data后可以寄一份清单checklist给老师。没有问题的话,就可以开始写草稿计划draft plan了,要按时把草案初稿first draft拿给老师审阅。"

我:那如果快到满期日子due date,还没办法上交hand in/submit作业 assignment,怎么办?

Eric: 那只能要求延期, ask for an extension, 也许能得到多几周。但只有学生出现生病或值得同情的compassionate遭遇, 才被允许延期交论文。

(1)考点分析与演练——论文

论文场景是听力考试Section 3中常见的话题之一。首先,我们以一段口诀来概括一下论文场景的常见出题思路,也就是该场景的四大常见考点:

题目难定无头绪, 参考书籍无觅处, 截止日期需宽延, 论文内容要修改。



接着,我们来细看一下每一则考点:

考点之一: 题目难定无头绪

关键词组: title, main idea, have trouble in, have difficulty in, be anxious of, broad, narrow down

对话一般发生在学生和导师之间,学生向导师就论文题目寻求帮助,比如 论文题目太难决定,或者说题目太大了,很难人手,等等,来询问老师是否可 以帮助将其范围缩小等。

论文表达方式: paper, essay, thesis, dissertation

考点之二:参考书籍无觅处

剑桥真题: 剑4 test 2 section 3

人物关系: 学生和学生

讨论内容:如何收集资料及书籍

关键词汇: questionnaire, time-consuming, drawback, advantage, tutorial

考点之三: 截止日期需宽延

剑桥真题: 剑4 test 1 section 3

人物关系: 学生和学生

讨论内容: 学生作业无法按时完成, 寻求导师帮助

关键词汇: deadline, extension, submit

技巧提示

当学生因无法按时完成作业而向导师寻求帮助,请求延期时,一般而言,只有medical和compassionate reasons,即生病和其他值得同情的理由,导师才会适当给予延期extension,延长其作业上交期限。

考点之四:论文内容要修改

剑桥真题: 剑3 test3 section3

人物关系:导师和学生

讨论内容: 学生作文内容的修改

关键词汇: draft, division, heading, margin, approach, proof reading

模拟测试 (129)



QUESTIONS 1-10

Questions 1-2

Choose the correct letter from A-C

- 1. Rose's plan for the tutorial is to research and present
 - A. the differences between male and female children.
 - B. the different ways that male and female children are raised.
 - C. the differences between male and female parenting.
- 2. The British experiments that Rose refers to in the conversation
 - A. were carried out in 100 families.
 - B. observed girls and boys who were raised identically.
 - C. noted the different treatments male and females received.

Questions 3-6

Choose TWO letters from A-E for each answer.

- 3-4. This tutorial will
 - A. require Marie and Rose to carry out research.
 - B. interest the tutor and their classmates.
 - C. be tested.
 - D. help Marie to catch up on her research work.
 - E. benefit other assessment that Rose and Marie have to do.
- 5-6. Before starting their preparation, Marie and Rose must
 - A. catch up on other work.
 - B. agree on the topic.
 - C. get approval from the tutor.
 - D. make an appointment to see a librarian.
 - E. plan carefully for the next two weeks.



Questions 7-10

Complete the form below.

Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Proposed Tutorial Topics

Tutor: Jim/Clark	
Department: (7)	Subject code: EC101
Topic: "How The Sexes Differ"	
Aims of tutorial:	
1. To-show (8)	
2. To show the differences are (9)	
Day & Date of tutorial: Tuesday 26th	
Time: 11 am Room: B 1203	
A/V Equipment request	
□TV	
□Video	
□Tape recorder	
VOverhead Projector	
(10) How do you want to be notified o	f lecturer's approval?
□PHONE	
□FAX	
□LETTER	
□IN PERSON	
Answers	
1. A	
2. B	
3. A/E	
4. E/A	
5. C/D	
6. D/C	
7. Early Childhood	
8. the differences/ how they differ	
9. not learned/innate	
10. in person	

Scripts:

You will hear two students discussing the Early Childhood Tutorial they are going to present.

First, you have some time to look at Questions 1 to 6. (SHORT PAUSE)

As you listen to the first part of the conversation, answer Questions 1 to 6.

(M=Marie R=Rose A=AA)

M: I don't suppose you've come up with an idea for our tutorial presentation, have you?

R: Well, as a matter of fact, I have—I thought we could talk about the obvious differences we see between the sexes as children grow up.

M: Do you mean the differences we see between males and females as a result of the way they are brought up?

R: No. I mean the differences that exist from birth.

M: That sounds like a lot of work Rose...

R: Not really—do you remember in our first Early Childhood lecture, we were given a list of differences which were observed in male and female babies and toddlers in the UK?

M: I wasn't here for the first two weeks of the semester remember? I had problems getting my passport.

R: Oh, that's right. Well, it was really fascinating. A group of behavioural scientists in England selected 100 children to observe over a very long period—20 or 25 years. They were brought up in families who treated girls and boys in the same way—no special treatment for either of the sexes. They observed their play and their reactions to various situations—set up little tests I suppose.

M: How old were the children?

R: The first observations were carried out when the babies were only a few hours old—they concluded that girls were more sensitive to touch than boys at that early age!

M: How did they end up with that conclusion?

R: Well, the lecturer didn't go into detail—I think he just wanted to get our interest, you know, get our appetite. There were lots of tests and observations done from soon after birth, right through to their early



- twenties. I thought we could investigate some of the case studies and then present the results in the tutorial.
- **M:** That's a good idea Rose. It'll be interesting but it will also give us the chance to collect information for our end-of-term assignment as well.
- **R:** It'll also be a good opportunity to check out the resources available in the library. I haven't has the chance to spend much time there yet, have you?
- M: The last four weeks have just been so busy—and of course, I had to catch up on the two weeks that I missed—I haven't had the chance either. I've heard that the library research staff are really willing to help out.
- **R:** Well, we can find out if that's true or not. We'll need to make an appointment to see them. Apparently they're in high demand.
- **M:** We only have two weeks to prepare for this tutorial, so I think we should definitely start as soon as we can. Let's see the tutor this afternoon and tell him about our plan. If he agrees, we can get started on our research.
- R: OK—I'll go and see the tutor. You can make a booking at the library.

 Rose goes to the tutor's office to discuss the topic for their tutorial.

 Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you have some time to look at Questions 7 to 10.

Now, listen and answer Question 7-10.

- **R:** Would it be possible to see Jim Clark—one of the Early Childhood tutors?
- A: May I ask what it's about?
- **R:** We have to get approval for our tutorial topics in EC101.
- **A:** Yes, I thought it might be about that. Unfortunately, Jim had to go to Sydney this week but he has given me some specific questions to ask about the tutorials.
- **R:** Oh, we were hoping to get started on our research—we've only got two weeks.
- **A:** Don't worry—Jim's phoning in twice a day. If you give me the details, I can give you an answer by tomorrow morning.
- **R:** That's great. We are planning to present some case studies that were undertaken by a group of...
- **A:** Hang on. I just need a few short details—let me see, I have to write down what the subject of the tutorial is.

- **R:** OK—I guess the topic is gender and when the sexes start to act differently.
- **A:** So, is it about how male and female children are different? What can I write here, next to TOPIC?
- R: Well, what about "How the sexes differ".
- **A:** OK—I'll put that down as your topic. Jim also wants to know the aim of your tutorial.
- **R:** Well, there are two aims I suppose. The first is to show how they differ. But the other point we want to make is that the differences are innate—not learned.
- **A:** To—show—that—differences—between—the—sexes—are—innate—not learned.
 - Right—that's the hard part. Now I need to know the date, time and room of your tutorial.
- **R:** It's in two weeks—let's see, that'll be Tuesday 26th at 11 a.m. We are in Room B1203.
- A: And do you need any A/V material?
- **R:** What does AV mean?
- **A:** Audio—visual—you know, TV, video, tape-recorder, overhead projector—that kind of thing.
- **R:** I hadn't thought of that—guess we'll need an overhead projector. We haven't really started planning our tutorial yet—we just wanted to get initial approval from Jim.
- **A:** Never mind—you can always cancel the projector if you don't need it. Jim will phone in the morning—do you want to come and see me then or I can phone you if you like.
- **R:** I have a lecture from 8 to 10 tomorrow morning—so I'll drop by after it finishes.
- **A:** Right—I'll see you then.

(2)考点分析与演练——调查

在学术教育场景中,很多都是典型的西方教育学习场景,比如上面的调查 和报告场景。

与之前的论文场景相类似,该场景一般也以出现在Section 3为主,且在出题思路上与其也有一些相似之处。我们先来了解一下:

考点之一:调查主题及目的

关键词汇: topic, purpose, main idea, focus on

考点之二:调查中的受访者

关键词汇: respondent, employees like manager, student, male, female

真题还原: 20080216考到了senior manager。

考点之三:调查采访的时间和地点

关键词汇: 地点场所表达 shopping mall, dormitory, campus, parking lot,

town

时间表达: the end of term, the middle of Oct.

考点之四:调查方式名称

关键词汇: interview, questionnaire, observation, case study

真题还原: 20080605考到了observation。

技巧提示

interview部分通常以phone interview, e-mail interview等扩展方式出现, 其实还是源自实际生活的, 这种考点形式进一步体现了考试对于考生实践运用能力的考核。

另外,questionnaire在学生的调查方式里是最为常见的,因其方法简便,就调查者而言还节约时间,材料容易整理和统计,当然,单词本身的拼写也具有挑战性哦!

考点之五:调查采用的题型

关键词汇: gap filling, matching, multiple choice, short answer question, classification

技巧提示

不管是何种形式展开的research,数据考点在这一场景下会频繁出现, 主要以线、柱、饼、表等图例形式出现。 考点之六: 调查的结论及评定

关键词汇: excellent, very good, good, fair, poor

模拟测试 (130)



Questions 1-5

Choose the correct letter from **A-C** for each answer.

- 1. What is the purpose of Jane and Rick's meeting with the tutor?
 - A. To collate information from their assignments
 - B. To follow the correct procedure for the report
 - C. To check on details of the report
- 2. What work still needs to be completed before doing the presentation?
 - A. Conducting the actual questionnaire survey
 - B. Collating data from the questionnaire and writing the report itself
 - C. Analyzing the information gathered in the questionnaire
- 3. Which chart A, B or C shows the correct distribution of the 400 surveys Jane and Rick handed out?
- 4. Why did Jane and Rick survey international students from three different institutions?
 - A. They didn't want to limit their responses to Longholm.
 - C. They could access students of different ages at other institutions.
- 5. Which illustration (A, B or C) best shows the rates of responses in the pretest and actual survey?

Questions 6-10

Complete the following flow chart. Insert the steps A-F given in the box below.

NOTE: there are more steps than you will need.

STEPS:	
A Distribute transmittal letter	E Present pre-test trial results
B Rewrite unclear items	F Draw conclusions
C Compile trial survey report	G Set objectives
D Send reminders for overdue surveys	



Step for Survey and Presentation	Step	for	Surve	v and	Presentation
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Step 1	Choose your topic.
Step 2	(6)
Step 3	Write items to match objectives.
	TRIAL SURVEYS
Step 4	Distribute the trial survey.
Step 5	On due date, collect surveys and (7)
Step 6	Collate and analyse data from trial survey.
Step 7	(8)
	ACTUAL SURVEYS
Step 8	(9)with the survey.
Step 9	Send out postcard reminders.
Step 10	On due date , collect surveys, collate and analyse the data.
Step 11	(10)and compile the report.

Answers

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. C
6. G	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. F

Scripts

You will hear two students talking to their tutor about a presentation they are going to give.

First, you have some time to look at Questions 1 to 5.

(SHORT PAUSE)

As you listen to the first part of the conversation, answer Questions 1 to 5.

(T=Tutor J=Jane R=Rick)

- **T:** Jane and Rick—nice to see you both. How's your presentation coming along?
- **J:** Well, that's why we're here—we'd like to ask you for some clarification.
- **R:** Yes, I'm afraid we are not quite sure that we understand exactly what you'd like up to include in our report.
- **T:** I'm glad that you came to see me—but the deadline is only three weeks away—are you going to have it done by then?
- **J:** Oh yes—we think we've done most of the time-consuming work—we just have to pull the information from the survey together and present it in the

- right format.
- **T:** That's good to hear—collating is the fun part. Did you follow the steps I outlined in the questionnaire survey?
- **J:** Yes. We found that the most difficult step was the first one—defining our objectives and then of course writing the items to match.
- **T:** What topic did you choose?
- **R:** We decided to survey international students about their experiences and the challenges that they faced when they first came to Australia.
- **T:** Right—that's a very broad topic to survey...
- **J:** We found that out the hard way.
- **R:** Sure did—but we are happy with our work, aren't we Jane?
- J: Yes, so far.
- **R:** We handed out almost 4,400 surveys to international students—not all from Longholm either. We sent 150 to Western Australian Education Department in Perth and 120 to Griffin Technical College in Melbourne.
- **T:** I'm pleased to hear that you didn't restrict the survey to Longholm.
- **R:** No, we wanted to find out the responses from a range of international students in Australia, as opposed to the experiences at one tertiary institution only.
- **J:** We chose a technical college as well as a university campus and a high school—that gave us access to students of different ages and different disciplines.
- **T:** So how many respondents did you get?
- J: Well, in our trial of the survey, we received 44 out of the 50 surveys—over 88%—but that was tightly controlled. We didn't expect such a high percentage of returns from the actual survey itself. We had hoped to receive about 70%.
- **R:** We were both a bit surprised really—we got over 320 surveys returned—322 to be exact. That's 80%!
- **T:** 322 out of 400—yes that is an impressive rate of response. Did you have to do a lot of follow-up work to get those?
- **R:** We sent out some postcard reminders to some students who hadn't returned the surveys by the deadline and from them we received another 38 surveys back.



Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you have some time to look at Question 6-10.

Now listen and answer Questions 6-10.

- **J:** Rick had written a very persuasive transmittal letter that accompanied the survey. In the letter, he appealed to their individual contributions so that the situations for international students might improve.
- **T:** Transmittal letters can be very effective—well done. So it sounds like you've followed the correct procedure up until now—you set your objectives and wrote items to match those objectives. You gave out trial surveys—collected them—chased the late surveys. I hope you had also analysed your pretest—trial results before sending out the actual surveys.
- J: Yes, analyzing the data from the trial survey was very useful. We checked all of the responses to each item in the pretest and found a pattern in some items that had been left unanswered. We re-wrote those items that were ambiguous or open to different interpretation. The actual survey worked better because of this.
- **T:** Trial surveys can be invaluable. So you sent out your transmittal letters with the survey and got a high percentage of responses. You shouldn't have any problems making conclusions for your survey.
- **R:** Yes, we have collated all of our data—which took ages after we received the actual surveys back. We haven't started to make conclusions yet because we are not sure how to begin our report.
- **T:** You've done the majority of the work—as Jane said, the time-consuming part. It'll probably help you to know the three main criteria I'll be using to mark your presentations. The first is the quality of your questions' objectives—make sure that you don't give me aims of the survey. I want clear objectives for each item. The second criterion is the quality of the items in your questionnaire.
- **R:** We are quite confident with the items. We analysed the pretest—trial quite thoroughly.
- **T:** Yes, you have already completed that section obviously. The third criterion will be judging the quality of your analysis of the data and the conclusions that you draw. This is always the most interesting part of the presentations

for me.

- R: Should this include percentages and tables and graphs to display the data?
- **T:** Absolutely, make your conclusions as visual as possible. They should be easy to read and easy to follow. Ensure that the tables and graphs are clearly labeled with appropriate headings and only include relevant data.
- R: That's great, thank you very much. We know what we need to do next.
- J: Yes, thanks a lot.
- **T:** My pleasure, I look forward to seeing your presentation in March.

二、地图题

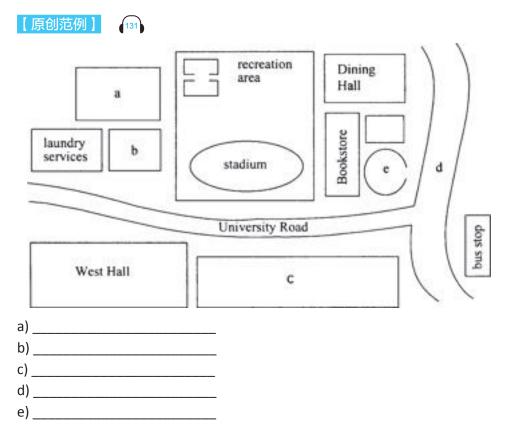
地图题在现如今的考试中频频出现,这很值得考生注意。这种题型在校园场景、旅游场景和科普场景中出现的频率较高。因为这种题型在以往是属于相对较为冷门的题型,所以很多同学常常会在复习过程中忽略,碰到地图题时觉得无从下手。其实地图题与其他题型一样,只要掌握好做题步骤和方法,拿分是不难的。

(一)校园地图

我们就按照"读,猜,听,写,查"这一做题方式,先看看通过"读"和 "猜"这连个步骤如何更好地将这一题型把握。

地图题的特色是需要考生整体理解信息,把握全局;考生必须熟悉对地理方位的表达方式。在做题过程中,先要找图中是否有起始点,若存在,该点通常会以特殊的印刷体表现,如字体加粗等,还要注意如entrance、exit等词;若无,则需要考生在听题过程中进行定位,然后要根据起点判断实际的左右方向,最后要熟悉图中的道路名,例如avenue、street、road等。

此外,在校园场景下的地图还可能会涉及相应的和建筑物相关的校园场景词汇,例如,Study Hall,Dining Hall,Residence Hall,Bookstore等,这些特定的词汇可以帮助大家在听题过程中更好地进行定位。



在观察上图过程中,我们需要熟悉图上已经给定的标志词,比如West Hall, University Road等,以帮助在听题过程中快速定位。

此外,由于此题无起始点特征,大家在听题过程中除需要注意原文第一时间出现的标志词外,还应当注意表示递进关系的承接词,例如firstly, first of all等。

【范例原文】

So, first of all, as you know, this is one of our dormitory buildings, and it's called West Hall. There are two main dormitory buildings in our complex, and the other one, you can see just next to us, is called Blackwell Hall.

因此,c处的答案是Blackwell Hall。另外,此类地图题在听题过程中要特别关注表示方位的介词,如这里的next to,包括其他常见的如opposite to,on

the top of, in the middle of等。同样的,我们再来观察接下来内容。

【范例原文】

If you look across University Road, you'll see three buildings, two *in front* and one more *behind* them. The one you see on your *left* is the laundry building, to the *right* of the Laundry Services building is the Student Service Office. Finally, behind the two building is the Study Hall.

上图在c处之后,a、b两处答案分别是Student Service Office和Study Hall.

技巧提示

斜体部分为关键信息点。

不知大家在看图过程中是否会注意图中建筑物的形状特征,特别是"stadium""d""e"这三处。熟悉对图形特征的表达方式也会有助于地图题的解答。

【范例原文】

As you can see, University road ends here at this *T-junction*. This road in front of us is called *River Road*.

In front of the bookstore, you'll notice a *circular garden*. It's just at the corner of University Road and River Road. This is what we call our *Flower Garden*.

根据原文中的T-junction(T形路口;三岔路口)和circular这两个形状特征信号词,我们可以更加快速且精准地定位到d处和e处。由此得出,d处答案为River Road,而e处答案为Flower Garden。

技巧提示

要适当积累常见的形状特征词,如: rectangular(矩形的), circular(圆形的), square(正方形的), triangular(三角形的), oval(椭圆形的)。

(二)旅游地图

接着我们将继续纵横于地图海洋,来一起探讨雅思听力考试中的"旅游地图"。

既然同是地图题,那么旅游地图和第一讲中的校园地图又有何异同呢?首 先,我们来回顾一下第一讲校园地图题的做题步骤。

步骤一 读:看清考题指示,明确起始点。

步骤二 猜:确定需要填入的单词类型。

步骤三 听:熟悉图中的校园标志物和街、道、路名,并借助标志物引导自己听录音,帮助定位。

步骤四 写:写题过程中,特别要警惕方位表达和递进连接词的把握。

步骤五 查:留意检查细节问题,如名词单复数、大小写。

同样的,在旅游地图做题过程中,我们先要找图中是否有起始点,注意观察特殊的印刷体,特别是entrance,exit等词是否存在;是否有街、道、路名,以帮助听题过程中能更好地进行定位。

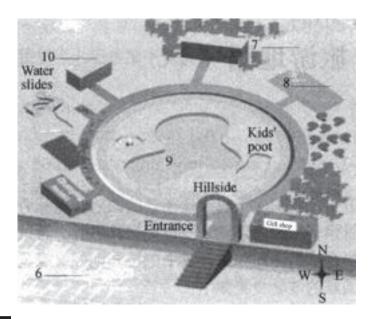
此外,与校园地图场景下的词汇要求不同,旅游地图场景下会涉及的相应场景词汇可能是具体的景点,例如waterfall,Wattamolla,cave,castle或者如Ticket Office,Souvenir Shop等特征词,这些特定的词汇也可以帮助我们更好地进行定位。

【原创范例】



Label the plan, choose FIVE answers below.

lifeguard's hut first-aid centre poolside bar pay kiosk parent viewing area sunbathing area coach park adult pool



技巧提示

导游或游客在讲解线路或景点时,通常会使用north, south, east和 west。

很多同学对于方向不够敏感,听到east,要想一下是什么意思,反应过来 是东了还要再通过"上北下南左西右东"来判断走向,如此一来答案可能早已 错过。

建议大家一旦碰到旅游地图,若图上没有像上图右下角的方向标识,自己可将方向指示标简单画在试卷上,例如听到了west直接向左走,这样可以帮助自己更快、更加有效地完成定位!

上图描述的是Hillside Water Park。通过观察此图,结合顺序原则,我们可 大致摸清题目分布情况。

首先是较为隐蔽的第6题在左下角,不要遗漏了,而第7题直接冲到图的最 北端。而第8题和第10题分别在整个图的右上角和左上角方位。最后第9题则在 整个公园的正中央。



技巧提示

所谓顺序原则,就是按照题号顺着走,在审题的时候,从最小题号看起,比如上图从第6题看起,看7题在整个图最北边,如此慢慢展开,避免手忙脚乱、来回乱撞现象的出现。

【范例原文】

When you arrive, the entrance is at the north end of the park just to the right of the coach park... go to the lifeguard's hut at the north end of the park... So back to the entrance... To get to the sunbathing area, go through the arch and turn right. Walk alongside the circular waterway to the kids' pool, carry on... the sunbathing chairs are in a large rectangular area on the right... There are three pools in the park: the adult pool in the centre is the biggest... There is a first-aid centre on the site if you need it, just north of the water slides...

技巧提示

斜体部分为关键信息点,大家可以将预审部分的关键信息和原文中的 内容做对照,仔细体会地图题特征及做题思路。

上图答案依次为,第6题coach park,第7题lifeguard's hut,第8题 sunbathing area,第9题adult pool,第10题first-aid center。

雅思听力地图题常见的方位词

be located behind/in front of

be on one's left/right

turn left/right

go along

go up/down

go back

go across

go north/south/west/east

be the first from the left/right

be in the top right-hand/left-hand corner

be on the corner of A street and B street

坐落在……的后面/前面

在某人的左边 / 右边

向左转/向右转

沿着……直走

向上(北)/向下(南)

往回走

穿过……

往北/南/西/东

从左/右数第一个

在右上角/左上角

在A街和B街的交接处

Day 9 校园学习场景(2)与地图题

be next to

to the north/south/west/east/right/left of

紧挨着……

在……的北/南/西/东/右/左边

技巧提示

通常"向上/向下"在平面图上的理解等同于"向北/向南"。

(三)标签题

标签题是除地图题外另一种极具视觉冲击的独特题型。所谓标签题就是对某物体进行标签命名,俗称为"看图说话"。在描述物体的过程中,文章通常是以空间顺序展开的。这种题目的做题步骤和思路通常是:

步骤一:读——看清考题指示,明确答题方式

步骤二:猜——确定需要填入的单词类型,预测答案词性,明确答题顺序

步骤三: 听——借助图示标志物及题号, 掌握好听题节奏

步骤四:写——写题过程中,特别要警惕方位表达和递进连接词的把握

步骤五:查——留意检查细节问题,主要是单复数和大小写

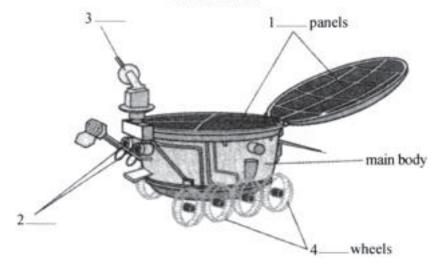
【典型范例】



Label the diagram.

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

Lunar Rover



技巧提示

标题Lunar Rover是月球探测器, rover有探测器的意思, 而lunar在此意为"月亮的"。

看到题后,先观察题目指示,例如字数限制。通过下面对原文的观察,会发现在填写第3题的时候,若将a small radar system全部填写进去字数显然超过了限制。

接着,确定箭头指向的空内所需要填入的单词类型,此处要填写的是关于 lunar rover不同的部位名称及相关信息。

技巧提示

第1题中的panel有控制板的意思,比如instrument panel,意思是控制面板。

为防止自己在听的时候走丢,随后我们需要确定题号走向,因为图例标签题很容易"上蹿下跳",像此图的第1题在右上角,而第2题跳到了左下角,第3题在第2题上方,但第4题又转战到了探测器底部。

【范例原文】

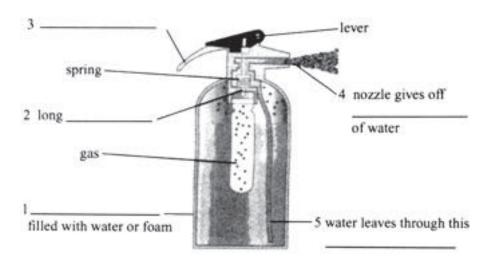
Well, first of all on the top, it's fitted with solar panel. It runs on solar energy, of course. So... On the front of the main body here, there are two cameras. ... And on the top of the two eyes, we can also find a small radar system. Then are the wheels. From this diagram, you can find that it's got eight wheels, which are made of aluminum.

技巧提示

斜体部分为关键信息点。

另外,大家会发现,与地图题一样,方位词在标签题中还是有着举足 轻重的作用。 除了"顺序原则","常识原则"也需要在做题时候把握好。有些箭头指向的部位名称,若是大家在现实生活中见到过,那就应该是常识所知道的那个物体。换而言之,考生应该按照正常的思维方式去揣测题目。

【典型范例】



第1题很明显,这里需要填的是容器名称container。再比如第3题,是一个把手,那么我们知道,最常用的对把手的表达方式就是handle了。再来看第5题,我们可以初步判断,答案要我们填的是"管子"的英文表达,那么此时脑海中掠过的有tube,hosepipe等。

通过以上练习,我们应该能够大致知道每一个空会出现的答案,这样,在 听材料的时候我们才能做到有的放矢。

技巧提示

切勿在标签题中挑战自己的极限思维, 此建议同样适用于其他题型。

其实说穿了,遇上标签题,我们考生需要做的就是给图上的各个部分标注 其名称,给其一个"名分"。只要能抓住出题要点,根据题号顺序解题,那么 考官辛辛苦苦画出来的图和题,完成起来未必会很辛苦!

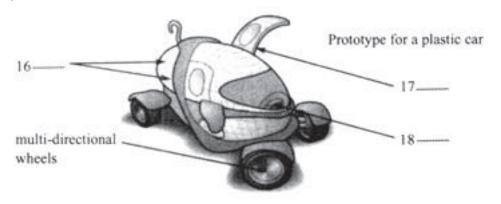
以上我们所接触到的标签题答案均是需要大家自己进行捕捉并拼写下来 的,我们因此将其称之为"无词库"标签。在考试中,还有另外一种"词库标 签题"形式。

【典型范例】

Label the diagram.

The speakers are talking about padded car.

Choose three answers from below and write the correct letters A-G next to questions 16-18.



A. metal frame B. wing C. plastic cells D. door E. computer F. road map G. camera

那这个有词库和没词库,差别在哪里呢,审题步骤和解题思路上又有否差异呢?

其实,有词库的好处在于,有些题目我们不用听就能大概把答案选出来。 比如第16题,它两个箭头同时指向物体,那我们可以判断此处答案是复数,自 然这里答案最有可能的是C. plastic cells,其余的词均为单数形式。

技巧提示

在标签题中,被指向物的指向箭头数量为两个以上(包括两个)时, 其答案在填写时一般为复数。

【范例原文】

Man: Can you tell us something about what a padded car will be like?

Woman: Well, the car will be *covered in plastic cells* filled with air, moulded

round a conventional metal frame ...

看了原文大家会发现,答案是plastic cells。这样的做题方式主要还是看大家对于雅思出题"细"的这个特点是否真正把握到位。

但是给定选项也可能在听的时候对大家造成一定的干扰。比如第17题:

【原文范例】

The door will open upward and out, giving the appearance of a wing.

有同学可能听到door还未来得及确认,接着就由于录音中wing的出现,结合选项中存在wing,再看看图上,在第一反应觉得那确实像是一个翅膀的情况下,很多同学可能就毫不犹豫地选择wing,而此处答案实际是D.door,翅膀在文章中只是一个形象思维下的比较对象。

技巧提示

只要我们仔细观察图片,图中对于答案已有两点提示:

首先,与箭头所指的"翼"相对应的部位应该是一扇门。

再有,根据instruction,这里介绍的是车子而不是飞机,答案是翅膀自然有点牵强。

其实,我们做题最基本的要求简而言之就是希望大家看题时细心再细心, 充分抓住每一种题型的特征,把握好做题方式。像遇上有词库的标签题时,若 按照以上的思路,那么整个听题过程就可以转而变成检查的过程,检验自己的 预测是否正确,这样可以大大减轻听题时候的负担。

技巧提示

上述各题型,在我们已经了解了其解题步骤的前提下,其实已没有太高的技术含量,所剩的就是需要提高熟练度和保证一定数量的练习,只有熟练,才能在考试中生巧。

好了,我们最后再来总结一下标签题备考三大要点:

关键词一:名词词性——由于标签题是对物进行描述,所以答案应以名词和名词词组为主。

关键词二:顺序原则——遵循顺序原则,跟着题号走。

关键词三:方位关系——因为文章一般是以空间顺序展开,所以,听题过程中,在把握住顺序原则的同时,需要记忆一些表示地点方位关系的词,诸如: top, bottom, end, in front of, after, behind, underneath等。