

# Foreword

## 序



Thank you for buying this book. I am confident that the guidance, practice and advice you will find between these covers will be a great help towards achieving the IELTS score you need.

I wish you every success in your IELTS test and trust that your IELTS score will be instrumental in opening doors upon new educational and career opportunities in the future.

With very best wishes,

Steve Adams

Director Examinations, East Asia, British Council

感谢您购买《雅思考试官方指南》。我相信本书所提供的指导、练习和建议将帮助您取得理想的雅思成绩。

我衷心地祝愿您雅思考试一切顺利，并通过雅思考试迎来学业和事业的新契机！

致以最美好的祝愿！

史迪夫·亚当斯  
英国文化教育协会考试部东亚区业务总监



# Introduction

## 前 言

《雅思考试官方指南》(第2版)及其配套资源针对考生在雅思考试中发挥出最佳水平所需的技能提供解析、建议和练习。本书是英国文化教育协会专为中国雅思考生推出的官方出版物，其中精心挑选了相关提示和例题，帮助你尽可能取得最佳成绩。

### 本书内容

本书包含4套完整的学术类雅思模拟试题及2套培训类阅读和写作模拟试题。

听力与阅读模拟试题配有全面的答案解析，不仅提供正确答案，而且说明答案为何正确，在适当的情况下还提供错误答案分析。

你还将获得针对雅思考试听力、阅读、写作、口语4个部分的提示与考试解析。在每个部分，你都能：

- 了解该部分考试的内容和形式
- 练习需要了解和运用的技能
- 获得如何应对考试本身的具体建议

本书内容专为中国雅思考生而设计，因此你将获得：

- 中英双语提示和考试解析
- 针对中国雅思考生的建议
- 中国考生口语和写作任务2高分考生的答题范例

### 如何使用本书

如果你有数月时间备考，你应从考试解析、提示和练习入手，然后看配套资源中的内容。资源中包含：

- 介绍雅思考试4个部分的短片，特别是口语与写作部分的各项评分标准
- 中国考生口语考试实况，附有得分与评议
- 中国考生针对相同的写作任务2的答题实例，附有得分与评议
- 《雅思手册》，全方位介绍雅思考试

最后，做模拟试题。考试时对时间的把握十分重要，因为雅思考试中并不是每道题都有答题用时提示。本书中没有誊写答案的地方，因此你需要自备答题纸。

如果你的备考时间有限，则应先做 1 套模拟试题。与老师或熟悉雅思考试的人讨论你的答案和得分，了解自己在 4 个部分的长处和短处，然后针对最薄弱的方面进行重点练习。如果时间允许，再阅读了解其他部分。

除本书外，你还可以使用“雅思之路”的在线备考资源，其中包含针对雅思考试 4 种能力的逾 300 个互动练习、英国文化教育协会的专家提供雅思考试建议的短片以及计时雅思模拟试题与参考答案。

准备雅思考试的任一部分都没有单一的最佳方式。不同的老师、书籍和网站会为你提供不同的建议、方法和技巧，其中不乏有用的内容，不过有些建议虽然用心良苦但未必真正有益。因此，我们建议你听取官方信息，保持开放心态，寻找最适合自己的备考方式。

## 英国文化教育协会

英国文化教育协会与剑桥大学英语考评部、IDP 教育集团共同主办雅思考试。

英国文化教育协会为英国和其他国家人民创造国际机遇，积极构建英国与其他国家人民之间的相互信任。我们称之为文化关系工作。我们在 100 多个国家实地开展工作。

英国文化教育协会于 1943 年在中国设立了第一个办公室。如今，我们每年与来自中国 50 多个城市的逾 2500 万英语学习者进行交流，与 10,000 多名英语教师进行合作。通过提供雅思考试以及其他学术与职业资格考试，我们已帮助数以十万计的中国人获得国际教育与职业发展的机会。本书的编写融入了我们对中国、中国考生的认识和理解。

## 雅思考试

雅思考试（国际英语语言测试系统）是高等教育与移民领域在全球非常受欢迎的英语水平测试，每年参加雅思考试的考生超过 350 万人次。

雅思考试由世界一流的语言测评专家开发，具有极高的国际声誉，获得全球超过 11,000 所机构的认可，包括专科学校、大学、雇主、移民主务部门与专业机构。

雅思考试是英语交际能力的测试，对英语能力进行全方位考查——阅读、写作、听力和口语，它的设计意图是要反映你在国外新的生活环境巾使用英语来学习、工作和进行休闲活动的能力。雅思考试评分的不同等级意义如下：

分数	语言水平	说明
9分	专家水平	具有完全自如的英语运用能力。能恰当、准确、流利地使用英语，并能完全理解语言。
8分	优秀水平	能自如运用英语，偶有不准确和使用不当的情况。在不熟悉的语境下可能出现误解。可将复杂、详细的争论掌握得相当好。
7分	良好水平	能有效运用英语，虽然在某些语境中偶尔出现不准确、不恰当的运用和误解。整体而言对复杂的语言掌握得不错，能够理解详细的推理。
6分	合格水平	大致能有效运用英语，虽然时有不准确、不恰当的运用和误解发生。能够使用并理解比较复杂的语言，特别是在熟悉的语境下。
5分	基础水平	可以部分运用英语，在大多数情况下可明白大致意思，虽然经常出现错误。在自己的领域能够应付基本的沟通。
4分	有限水平	只在熟悉的语境下有基本的运用能力，在理解与表达上常出现问题，无法使用复杂的语言。
3分	极有限水平	在极熟悉的语境下也只能表达和理解大致意思，频繁发生沟通障碍。
2分	初学水平	在理解书面英语和口语方面存在很大困难。
1分	不懂英语	除少数几个单词以外，没有能力使用英语。
0分	未参加测试	未能回答问题。

2019年在中国参加雅思考试的考生的平均得分如下：

听力	阅读	写作	口语	总分
5.9	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.8

要想在雅思考试中取得佳绩，关键是要提升使用英语进行沟通的能力。这也应该成为你备考的目标与目的。

希望你既要重视本书前四部分以及模拟试题部分中与考试相关的练习，也要重视日常生活中的综合练习，例如听或读英语新闻。

大幅提高英语水平没有秘诀或特别技巧。最好加强日常练习，找到最能提高自己语言水平的学习方法。

最后，我们希望本书能够帮助你使用英语更好地进行交流，并在雅思考试中发挥出最佳水平。祝你考试成功，未来在你使用英语的领域好运常伴！

This book and its accompanying resources provide explanations, advice, and practice in the skills you will need to perform to the best of your ability in the IELTS test. This is the first official publication produced by the British Council which is specifically targeted at Chinese test-takers, with tips and samples which have been carefully selected to help you achieve your best possible score.

## **Content of this book**

The book includes four complete IELTS Academic practice tests combined with two General Training Reading and Writing papers.

The practice tests come with comprehensive answer key analysis for the Listening and Reading papers, which not only tells you what the correct answers are but also shows you why these are correct, and where appropriate, why other answers are incorrect.

You will also find tips and commentary on the four sections which make up the IELTS test: Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. In each section you will:

- learn what to expect in the test
- practise what you need to know and do
- get advice on exactly how you need to approach the test itself

We have prepared this content especially for Chinese test-takers, so you will find:

- bilingual tips and commentary sections
- advice specifically for Chinese test-takers
- high-scoring samples of Speaking and Writing Task 2 produced by Chinese candidates

## **How to use this book**

Assuming you have a few months to prepare, you should start with the commentary, tips and practice activities. Then look at the contents of the accompanying resources. In the resources you will find:

- videos explaining the four sections of the test, and in particular each of the assessment criteria used for the Speaking and Writing papers
- examples of Chinese candidates sitting Speaking tests, with scores and explanatory comments
- examples of Chinese candidates written responses, all addressing the same Task 2 question, with scores and explanatory comments
- *IELTS Manual*, explaining how the IELTS test works in all respects

Finally, do the practice tests. Monitoring your timing is important here, since you will not always be told how much time to spend on individual questions during the IELTS test. There is no space in the book for you to write answers and so you will need to prepare your own answer sheets.

If preparation time is limited, do a practice test first. Discuss your answers and results with a teacher or someone who is familiar with the test, and get a sense of your strengths and weaknesses over the four papers. Then focus on the practice activities for those papers where you show the most significant weaknesses. If time permits, go on to look at the other areas.

In addition to this book, you can also use the online content of *Road to IELTS*, which has over 300 interactive activities for the four IELTS skills, videos of British Council experts giving IELTS advice and timed IELTS practice tests with model answers.

There is no single perfect way to approach any of the IELTS papers. Different teachers, books and websites will give you different advice, methods and techniques. Many of these might be useful. Some advice, though well-intentioned, may not really be helpful. So listen to official sources, have an open mind, and see what works best for you.

## **Who is the British Council?**

The British Council is a joint owner of the IELTS test, along with Cambridge Assessment English and IDP: IELTS Australia.

The British Council creates international opportunities for the people of the UK and other countries and builds trust between them worldwide. We call this work cultural relations. We are on the ground in over 100 countries.

The British Council was established in China in 1943. Each year, we now engage with more than 25 million English language learners from more than 50 cities across China, and also work with more than 10,000 English teachers. Through the delivery of IELTS, as well as other academic and professional exams, we have facilitated access to international education and professional careers for hundreds of thousands of Chinese people. We have used our knowledge and understanding of the Chinese context, and Chinese test-takers, in producing this book.

## **The IELTS test**

IELTS (International English Language Testing System) is the world's very popular English language proficiency test for higher education and global migration, with over 3.5 million tests taken every year.

The IELTS test is developed by some of the world's leading experts in language assessment. It has an excellent international reputation, and is accepted by over 11,000 organisations worldwide, including schools, universities, employers, immigration authorities and professional bodies.

IELTS is a test of communicative ability. IELTS assesses all of your English skills – reading, writing, listening and speaking, and is designed to reflect how you will use English at study, at work and at play, in your new life abroad. The IELTS results mean:

<b>Band</b>	<b>Skill level</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Band 9	Expert user	You have a fully operational command of the language. Your use of English is appropriate, accurate and fluent, and you show complete understanding.
Band 8	Very good user	You have a fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriate usage. You may misunderstand some things in unfamiliar situations. You handle complex detailed argumentation well.

<b>Band</b>	<b>Skill level</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Band 7	Good user	You have an operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriate usage and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally you handle complex language well and understand detailed reasoning.
Band 6	Competent user	Generally you have an effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriate usage and misunderstandings. You can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.
Band 5	Modest user	You have a partial command of the language, and cope with overall meaning in most situations, although you are likely to make many mistakes. You should be able to handle basic communication in your own field.
Band 4	Limited user	Your basic competence is limited to familiar situations. You frequently show problems in understanding and expression. You are not able to use complex language.
Band 3	Extremely limited user	You convey and understand only general meaning in very familiar situations. There are frequent breakdowns in communication.
Band 2	Intermittent user	You have great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.
Band 1	Non-user	You have no ability to use the language except a few isolated words.
Band 0	Did not attempt the test	You did not answer the questions.

These are the average scores for IELTS candidates in China for 2019.

<b>Listening</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Speaking</b>	<b>Overall</b>
5.9	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.8

If you want to do well in the IELTS test, the key factor you need to address is your proficiency in using English to communicate. This should be your goal and purpose in your preparation for the test.

We encourage you to focus on both the exam-related practice we have set out in the first four sections and the practice test section of this book, and also general practice in your everyday life, such as listening to or reading the news in English.

There are no secret methods or special techniques that will lead to a dramatic improvement in your performance. It is better to focus on regular practice and identifying the style of learning which best improves your language proficiency.

Finally, we hope you find this book useful and that it helps you both communicate better in English and perform to the best of your ability in the IELTS test. Good luck in the test and in whatever you use your English for in the future!

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**IELTS**

**Listening**

**Test**

# Overview of the Listening Test

## Format

- The Listening module takes about 30 minutes to complete.
  - At the end, candidates are allowed 10 more minutes to transfer answers to an answer sheet.
- The Listening module is the same for both the Academic and the General Training versions of the test.
- There are four parts, each with 10 questions.
- Each part has one or more of various task types.
- The test gets progressively more difficult.
- All instructions are printed on the question booklet.
- 听力部分用时约 30 分钟。
  - 听力部分播放完毕时，会另给考生 10 分钟时间将答案誊写到答题纸上。
- 学术类与培训类的听力考试内容相同。
- 听力考试包括 4 部分，每部分 10 道题。
- 每部分涉及 1 种或多种不同的题型。
- 试题难度递增。
- 所有指令均印在试卷上。

## Audio Recording

- You will hear a variety of accents (e.g. British, American, Australian).
- Answer the questions as you listen because the recording is played once only.
- Some time is allowed during the recording to preview the questions.
- Answers are in the same order as the information on the recording.
- If you missed an answer, guess because wrong answers are not penalised.
- 你会听到多种口音（如：英式、美式、澳大利亚式）。
- 录音只播放 1 次，所以你需要边听边答题。
- 录音播放的过程中会留出一些时间供考生预览问题。

- 答案与录音中信息出现的顺序一致。
- 如果你错过了某个答案，可以猜测作答，答错不扣分。

## Marking

- A mark is given for each correct answer.
- Answers can be written in either upper or lower case; both are acceptable.
- The use of punctuation, like commas or apostrophes in answers, is not necessary.
- Spelling is important. A spelling mistake counts as a wrong answer.
  - Both American and British English spelling are accepted, but be consistent.
  - A hyphenated word (e.g. absent-minded) counts as one word.
- Grammar is important, e.g. if you write a singular instead of a plural noun, it counts as a wrong answer.
- Write answers clearly. Illegible handwriting will result in a wrong answer.
- Word limits set in the instructions need to be observed, otherwise answers will automatically be marked incorrect.
- 每个正确答案得 1 分。
- 答案可用大写也可用小写，两种方式均可。
- 作答时无须使用标点符号，例如逗号或撇号。
- 拼写很重要。拼写错误会被计为错误答案。
  - 使用美式拼写或英式拼写均可，但要保持一致。
  - 含有连字符的单词（如：absent-minded）计为 1 个单词。
- 语法很重要，例如：如果误将复数名词写成单数名词，会被计为错误答案。
- 书写答案须清晰。字迹难以辨认的会被计为错误答案。
- 须遵循指令中的词数限制，否则所填写的答案将自动被计为错误答案。

### Advice for Chinese candidates

When you receive the Listening test booklet, do not immediately open it. Do not open it until you are instructed to do so, otherwise it can be considered a breach of IELTS test rules.

拿到听力试卷后，不要立即打开，听到打开试卷的指令后才能打开，否则会被视为违反雅思考试纪律。

# Part 1

## What to Expect

- Part 1 deals with social needs and everyday topics.
- It consists of a conversation or an interview between two people.
- It is important to listen for specific information (e.g. names, numbers, common objects, places).
- You will have time to read through the questions.
- 第一部分与社交需求和日常话题有关。
- 这部分是一段两人间的对话或采访。
- 注意听具体信息 (例如: 姓名、数字、常见物体、地点)。
- 录音中会留出时间供考生浏览问题。

## Task Type 1: Form Completion

- Fill in the gaps on a form.
- The instructions tell you how many words and/or numbers you can use.
- Writing more than the stated number of words counts as a wrong answer.
- Write the exact words you hear on the recording.
- Listen for names of people or places (which will be spelt for you).
- Listen for other specific information, e.g. dates, times, measurements.
- 在表格里填空作答。
- 指令会说明可以填写多少个单词和 / 或数字。
- 词数超过规定，会被计为错误答案。
- 要用录音中使用的原词作答。
- 注意听人名或地名 (录音中会拼读出来)。
- 注意听其他具体信息，例如日期、时间、测量结果。

## Activity 1

### TIP: Spelling

- Familiarise yourself with the letters of the alphabet and practise the ones that cause difficulty for you (e.g. 'i' and 'e', 'g' and 'j').
- 要熟悉字母表中的字母，并练习对你来说较困难的字母（如：“i” 和 “e”，“g” 和 “j”）。



1.1 Listen and repeat the letters of the alphabet.

01



1.2 Listen and write down the groups of letters you hear.

02

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_



1.3 Listen and fill in the gaps with the words that are spelt out on the recording.

03

1 Name: Suzanne \_\_\_\_\_

2 Address: 139 \_\_\_\_\_

3 Town: \_\_\_\_\_

4 Company: \_\_\_\_\_ Publishing House

5 Website: www. .... .com

#### Advice for Chinese candidates

Be careful when following spelling in the Listening test. For instance, some candidates confuse a 'w' for 'uu'. Double-check your spelling in the transfer time to identify errors of this kind.

听力考试中，听拼读时要仔细。例如，有些考生会将“w”误作“uu”。誊写答案时要再次检查拼写，以辨别类似错误。

**TIP: Numbers**

- These occur in many different forms, e.g. street numbers, phone numbers<sup>1</sup>, prices<sup>2</sup>, dates<sup>3</sup>, times or measurements<sup>4</sup>. Sometimes there is a combination of letters and numbers as in a passport, car registration, or the serial number of an appliance.
- 数字会以各种各样的形式出现，例如街道号码、电话号码<sup>1</sup>、价格<sup>2</sup>、日期<sup>3</sup>、时间或测量结果<sup>4</sup>。有时还会出现字母和数字结合的形式，例如护照号、汽车牌照号或电器序列号。

**Note 1:** The 0 in phone numbers may be pronounced as ‘oh’ or ‘zero’.

**Note 2:** Learn to write the symbols for pound (£), dollar (\$) and euro (€) – if the symbol is not given on the paper, you will have to write it as part of your answer. Note also: If you hear ‘nine pounds fifty’, you write ‘£9.50’; ‘five euros forty-five’ = ‘€5.45’; ‘two dollars twenty’ = ‘\$2.20’, etc.

**Note 3:** There are different ways of writing the date: both American and British English styles are accepted. ‘The thirtieth of November’ = ‘30th November’ or ‘30 November’ or ‘November 30(th)’.

**Note 4:** Standard abbreviations are accepted. E.g. you can write ‘50 kilogrammes/kilograms’ or ‘50 kg’; ‘100 metres/meters’ or ‘100 m’; ‘42 kilometres/kilometers’ or ‘42 km’.

**注释 1:** 电话号码中的数字 0 可读作“oh” 或 “zero”。

**注释 2:** 学会写英镑（£）、美元（\$）和欧元（€）的符号——如果试卷上没有给出相应的符号，你需要写出来，将其作为答案的一部分。还需注意：如果你听到“nine pounds fifty”，应写作“£9.50”；同理，“five euros forty-five” = “€5.45”，“two dollars twenty” = “\$2.20” 等。

**注释 3:** 日期有不同的书写方式：美式和英式均可。“The thirtieth of November” = “30th November” 或 “30 November” 或 “November 30(th)”。

**注释 4:** 可以使用标准的缩写。例如：你可以写“50 kilogrammes/kilograms”或者“50 kg”；“100 metres/meters”或者“100 m”；“42 kilometres/kilometers”或“42 km”。



#### 1.4 Listen and fill in the gaps with the numbers you hear.

- 04
- 1 Date of departure: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 Room number: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 Price per night: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 Breakfast: \_\_\_\_\_ per day
  - 5 Storage for case: \_\_\_\_\_ in weight
  - 6 Late check-out time: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7 Parking: Car registration No.: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Task Type 2: Short-answer Questions

- Read a question to which you have to write a short answer.
- The instructions tell you how many words and/or numbers you can use.
- Sometimes the question asks you to list two or three points (for one mark).
- You will listen for concrete facts and specific information.
- Before you listen, use the question words (who, where, why, etc.) to predict possible answers – this will help you recognise the answer when you hear it.
- 阅读简答题的问题。
- 指令会说明可以使用多少个单词和 / 或数字。
- 有时一个问题会要求你列出 2 或 3 个题点（共计 1 分）。
- 要注意听具体事实和细节性信息。
- 听之前，利用疑问词（who、where、why 等）预测可能的答案。这样，听录音时，一旦答案出现便能识别。

#### Activity 2



Listen and answer the questions below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

- 1 What colour is the car? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What time did the owner park the car? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where was the owner when the car was stolen? \_\_\_\_\_

**Test Practice**

On the next page is a sample Listening Part 1. You will practise **form completion** and **short-answer questions** tasks. Other task types are possible in this Part of the test.

**TIPS**

- This is the first Part and also the easiest. You should be able to get a high score on this Part – it is important to be relaxed and calm so that you don't miss any answers. Practise some deep breathing or other relaxation exercises that you can use on the exam day to help you settle quickly.
- Listen to the introduction (which sets the scene) and use the time given to look at the first set of questions. You are then less likely to miss an answer.
- It is important to keep up with the recording. If you do miss an answer, don't stop. Move on to the next question. Later you can guess an answer for the missed one.
- Part-way through Part 1, time will be given for you to look at the next set of questions.
- At the end of Part 1, you will be given time to check your answers. Use this time wisely – check spelling, words that may need final 's', and make guesses if you have to. There is no penalty for a wrong answer.
- 这是听力的第一部分，也是难度最低的部分。你应该能够在这一部分获得高分，重要的是要放松心情，保持镇静，以免错过答案。练习一些深呼吸或其他放松活动，考试当日可用这些活动帮你快速进入状态。
- 注意听录音中的开篇介绍（介绍中会说明场景），利用所给的时间阅读第一组问题。这样可以降低错过答案的可能性。
- 一定要跟上录音的进度。如果错过了一个答案，不要停下来。继续听下一个问题。稍后你可以对错过答案的问题猜测作答。
- 第一部分进行过程中，会给你一些时间阅读下一组问题。
- 第一部分结束时，会给一些时间检查答案。合理利用这段时间：检查拼写；检查可能需要在末尾添加“s”的单词；如有必要，猜测答案。错误答案不会被扣分。



## PART 1

### Questions 1–10

Questions 1–6

Complete the form below.

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

EASTSIDE LIBRARY APPLICATION FORM for VISITOR'S MEMBERSHIP	
Purpose of visit:	exchange
Family name:	Sunderland
First name:	1 .....
Nationality:	2 .....
Address:	3 ..... Road, Winton
Proof of address:	4 .....
Telephone number:	0405 492 451
Date of proposed departure:	5 .....
Passport number:	6 .....

Questions 7–10

Answer the questions below.

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

7 How many items may a visitor member borrow at one time?

-----

8 How long is the loan period for a 'hot book'?

-----

9 How much is the deposit to borrow a laptop to use in the library?

10 Name **ONE** method of renewing items on loan.

Advice from Chinese candidates

即便在浏览网页时也开着 BBC 广播，不求听懂，  
只为置身于英式英语的感觉。

——雅思高分考生 王茜

Advice for Chinese candidates

If you have any problems hearing the audio of the Listening test clearly, put your hand up to alert the invigilator immediately.

如果无法听清听力考试的录音，应马上举手向监考人员示意。

# Part 2

## What to Expect

- Part 2 deals with a topic of general interest.
- It consists of a monologue (one speaker), e.g. a talk, a radio broadcast.
- You will listen for **factual information** and **select relevant and appropriate** information to answer the questions.
- 第二部分与大众性话题有关。
- 这部分是一段独白（一个说话者），例如：一段讲话或一段广播。
- 要留意听事实性信息并选择相关且合适的信息来作答。

## Task Type 3: Matching Information

- Choose answers from a box of options (labelled A, B, C, etc.).
- Write down the letter of the answer (A, B, C, etc.) next to the numbered questions which will be a list (names of people, places, events, objects, etc.).
- Use the time given to preview both the options and the list of questions.
- The options in the box will NOT be in the same order as the recording.
- The questions follow the order of the recording.
- Choose **one** option for each question (there may be more options than you need).
- Listen for **synonyms** or words and phrases of similar meaning – it is unlikely that you will hear the exact words in the questions.
- 从选项框中选择正确的答案（选项以 A、B、C 等标记）。
- 问题标有序号并以列表的形式呈现（如一列人名、地点、活动、物体等），把代表答案的字母（A、B、C 等）写在问题序号旁。
- 利用所给时间预览选项和问题列表。
- 框中的选项顺序不会与录音中出现的顺序相同。
- 问题的顺序与录音内容的出现顺序相同。
- 每个问题只能选择 1 个答案（答案选项可能会多于所需）。
- 注意听同义词或意思相近的单词和短语，录音中一般不会出现与问题中完全相同的单词。

### Activity 3

07

Study the questions (1–3) and think of other ways in which these ideas can be expressed. Then listen and complete the exercise.

Which team will carry out each of the following tasks?

Choose **THREE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–D**, next to Questions 1–3.

#### Teams

- A** black caps
- B** blue caps
- C** green caps
- D** red caps

1 collecting entrance tickets \_\_\_\_\_

2 acting as messengers \_\_\_\_\_

3 working in the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_

### Task Type 4: Multiple Choice

- This task type may be presented in different ways.
- It may be a question followed by three possible answers or the beginning of a sentence followed by three possible sentence endings – choose one correct answer, A, B, or C.
- Sometimes there is a longer list of possible answers and you have to choose more than one (e.g. two out of five possible answers).
- Read each question carefully to check how many answers are required.
- This task type may test **detailed understanding of specific points or overall understanding of the main points**.
- Study the questions and underline **key words** but remember these ideas may be expressed by **synonyms<sup>5</sup>** in the recording.
- Only the questions (not the options) follow the order of the Listening text.
- 这种题型可能以不同方式呈现。
- 可能给出 1 个问题，后面跟着 3 个可能的答案；也可能给出 1 个句子的开头后面跟着 3 种可能的结尾——你需要在选项 A、B、C 中选择 1 个正确的答案。
- 有时答案选项会稍多一些，你需要从中选择不止 1 个答案（例如：从 5 个答案选项中选择 2 个）。

- 仔细阅读每个问题，确定要求选择几个答案。
- 这种题型或考查对具体要点的细致理解，或考查对主旨大意的整体理解。
- 仔细阅读问题，在关键词下划线标记，但要记住，这些意思在录音中可能会用近义词<sup>5</sup>来表达。
- 只有问题（而不是答案选项）的顺序与录音中的内容顺序相同。

**Note 5:** Listen also for antonyms or ways of expressing similar meaning by using a different word with a negative (e.g. sick = not well).

**注释 5:** 还要注意听反义词，或用一个不同的单词加上否定词来表达相似意思的表达方式（例如：sick = not well）。

## Activity 4

### TIP

- Speakers rarely use exactly the same words as in the questions; therefore, it is important to listen for other ways of expressing the same idea.
- 录音中的说话人很少会使用与问题中完全相同的单词。因此，要注意听表达同一观点的其他方式。



### 4.1 Take a moment to think of paraphrases for the underlined words and phrases in the questions below. Then, listen.

1 You should see the doctor if

- A you have a constant headache.
- B you have a sick stomach.
- C you have a cold.

2 Why is Jason feeling stressed?

- A He has money troubles.
- B He is overworked.
- C He is afraid of losing his job.

3 and 4 Which **TWO** things is Janice worried about?

- A finding a part-time job
- B having enough money
- C keeping up with her studies
- D moving away from home
- E talking to male students

4.2 Did you recognise the equivalent expressions? Look at the underlined phrases in the tapescripts.

4.3 Now listen again and answer the questions.

### Test Practice

On the next page is a sample Listening Part 2. You will practise **matching information** and **multiple choice** tasks. Other task types are possible in this Part of the test.

#### TIPS

- Listen to the introduction and use your time wisely – preview the questions in the time available, underline key words and think about possible **synonyms**.
- There is a break in the recording part-way through Part 2 which gives you time to prepare for the second set of questions.
- 注意听开篇介绍，合理利用时间：在录音提供的时间内预览问题，在关键词下划线标记，想一想有可能出现的同义词。
- 第二部分录音中会出现一次暂停，这段时间你可以为回答下一组问题做准备。



## PART 2

### Questions 11–20

#### Questions 11–16

Which advantage is mentioned for each of the following holidays?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 11–16.

#### Advantages

- A** a range of prices to choose from
- B** explore inaccessible places
- C** go at your own pace
- D** high-quality meals provided
- E** no backpack to carry
- F** not physically demanding
- G** withdraw at any point
- H** follow rough tracks

**11** freedom walking \_\_\_\_\_

**12** guided walking \_\_\_\_\_

**13** road cycling \_\_\_\_\_

**14** sea kayaking \_\_\_\_\_

**15** sailing \_\_\_\_\_

**16** luxury cruising \_\_\_\_\_

#### Questions 17 and 18

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

**17** Walking holidays with a guide are currently offered

- A** all over New Zealand.
- B** only in the South Island.
- C** in the South Island and Stewart Island.

18 On rest days, when is entertainment provided?

- A when guests request it
- B every night
- C most nights

Questions 19 and 20

Choose **TWO** letters, A–E.

Which of the following does a self-catering unit contain?

- A a dishwasher
- B a fireplace
- C an electric stove
- D electric blankets
- E refrigerator

Advice from Chinese candidates

泛听和精听相结合，勤于练习，熟能生巧。

——雅思高分考生 魏新华

# **Answer Key Explanation**

# Academic Test 1

## LISTENING

### Part 1: MARINA RESTAURANT AND RECEPTION ROOMS

Questions 1–10: Notes completion

#### MARINA RESTAURANT AND RECEPTION ROOMS

Internet advertisement for: casual staff

[01:08]

WOMAN: Hello, Marina Restaurant and Reception Rooms, how can I help you?

MAN: I'm ringing about the **advertisement I saw on the Internet** (=Internet advertisement). Uh, you were advertising for casual **staff**?

Jobs available: **1 kitchen hand**

Predict to hear: a type of job

[01:32]

MAN: Yeah, that'd be good. First of all, can you tell me **what jobs are available** ('jobs available' – key words for the topic)?

WOMAN: Well, we advertised for an **assistant cook**, a **kitchen hand** and a **cleaner**, but the **cook** and the **cleaner's positions have been filled already** ... (three jobs, but two of them have already been taken)

MAN: Not to worry, I'm not qualified to cook anyway. I can barely make toast. (**distractor text**)

WOMAN: Well, we still have the **1 kitchen hand** job available. Do you have any experience?

Duties: wash dishes  
help the chef  
**2** prepare **salads** and other cold food

[01:55]

MAN: No, I haven't worked as a kitchen hand before – what would I have to do (=duties)?

WOMAN: Mainly dishes – **lots of dishwashing** (=wash dishes) – and anything the chef tells you to do (=help the chef) while he's preparing the meals (**distractor text – the chef is preparing the meals, so this is not the man's duty**). We get pretty busy, so you'd have to be able to deal with some pressure, and there's a fair bit of noise and shouting sometimes too. (**distractor text**) You'd be responsible for (=your duty is) making (=preparing) **2 salads** and other cold platters (=cold food).

Availability: **3** Saturday, Sunday and **Friday** nights

Predict to hear: day of the week

[02:19]

MAN: I could do that. How many shifts would I have to work every week (=availability)?

WOMAN: A minimum of two and a maximum of five – we're open **seven days a week**, and our casual staff are usually asked to do a lot of weekend (=Saturday and Sunday) **shifts**. You probably won't have to do many Mondays or Tuesdays (**distractor text – NOT Monday or Tuesday**), but you'll have to be able to work on **3 Friday** nights – that's our biggest day of the week.

MAN: Mmm, there goes my social life. (**distractor text**)

WOMAN: Sorry?

Hourly adult rate: **4 \$ 18.50**

Predict to  
hear: number  
(amount)

[02:45]

MAN: Nothing. I was wondering what the **pay** (key word for 'hourly rate') is like.

WOMAN: It's very good really. The youth rate is \$15 an hour ... (distractor – the man is NOT a youth) Oh, I didn't ask – how old are you?

MAN: 22.

WOMAN: Well, that's an even better rate – **over 18** (he is 22) we pay **4 \$18.50** an hour ...

Start time: **5** at **5.30 / five thirty** p.m. (meal provided beforehand)

Prepare to  
hear: time

[03:02]

WOMAN: ... and that includes a meal if you work a five-hour shift.

MAN: I like the sound of that. What time is the meal break?

[03:10]

WOMAN: It's very early – before you actually start work – at five o'clock. (distractor) Oh, and I should tell you, if you are even five minutes late, you won't get any dinner at all. The chef is very strict about that. (distractor) You need to start your meal at five (distractor) because you have to begin work promptly at **5 5.30** p.m.

Uniform: (own) strong shoes, shirt, trousers;

**6** (supplied) apron and **(a) cap**

Predict to  
hear: noun  
(piece of  
clothing)

[04:06]

MAN: Aah, I have a question – would I need to wear a **uniform** (key word in the notes) of some sort?

Note that, in notes, the use of articles is optional. Therefore, you can write 'cap' OR 'a cap'.

WOMAN: Not as such ... but you'll need a good **strong pair of shoes**, not sneakers (that's in case you drop something on your foot), a clean **shirt and trousers** ... and the restaurant provides you with (=supplies) a long white apron and **6 a cap**.

### Start date: **7** 14th November/Nov

Predict to hear: date (month)

[04:24]

MAN: **When can I start** (key words for the notes: start date)?

WOMAN: Not so fast – you'll have to formally apply to the manager first – but I can tell you that the position becomes available on (=the start date is) **7 Monday, the 14th of November** – that's when we really start to get busy – in the lead up to Christmas and the holiday season.

### Appointment: **8** Lola Barrie 4.30 p.m. Thursday

Predict to hear: last name

[04:42]

MAN: **When can I see the manager** (key words for 'appointment')?

WOMAN: Umm, let me see ... I have her diary here ... What about tomorrow at 11 a.m.?

MAN: Not really, not unless I skip class – is there something later in the day?

WOMAN: 4.30 p.m.? Would that do?

MAN: Yeah, great, so that's **4.30 tomorrow, Thursday** (key words), with ... uh, what's her name?

WOMAN: Oh, the manager, yes ... her name is Lola Barrie.

MAN: Just a minute, while I write that down ... **B-A-double-R-Y** (distractor – incorrect spelling)?

WOMAN: There's no 'Y' ... It's **8 B-A-R-R-I-E**.

Bring: 9 CV and (a) reference, if available

10 passport and tax number

Predict to  
hear: items/  
information

[05:29]

WOMAN: Thanks, Jack. When you come to meet with Ms Barrie tomorrow, bear in mind that she'll want to know all about your work history **so you'll need to have** (=bring) **your CV**. If you have one (=if available), we'd really like to see 9 **a reference** as well, so bring that with you, if you can. If you haven't got one, then we'll need a referee's name and a phone number instead. (**distractor**) Oh, and one more thing ...

MAN: What's that?

WOMAN: She'll probably ask you about your eligibility to work in this country so bring your **passport** (**key word in the notes**) and, if you have one, your 10 **tax number**.

MAN: Thank you, you've been really helpful. Will I see you tomorrow?

## Part 2: CITY ZOO

### Questions 11–12: Multiple choice

The answers for these first two multiple choice questions will be found in the first part of the talk, because the questions follow the order of the audio.

- 11 The zoo site was gifted to the city in  
A 1950.  
**B 1902.**  
C 1860.

The key word here is 'gifted' (=given, donated).

You should expect to hear ALL the dates in the audio. Your job is to decide which date shows when the land was given to the city.

[07:36]

How many of you have visited the City Zoo before? No one? Well, this is going to be a treat. (**introduction – no questions**) Before we get off the bus, let me give you a bit of **background information**. When this city was founded (**when the city began, not the zoo**) in 1860 (**distractor date**), it was the intention right from the start to set aside some land for what would become today's zoo. Unfortunately, the plans were lost somewhere

in the town planning department and the whole idea was almost forgotten until one of the town's founding fathers died (**distractor text**) just after the turn of last century – **1902** it was – and he bequeathed (=gave, donated) to the city a stretch of (=a piece of) unused land. **He had given the land to the council with the express wish that it be used to build a zoo** (=he gave the land for a zoo), but it would be another half century before construction began in 1950 (**distractor date** – this was the date when the zoo was built, NOT when the land was given to the city).

- 12** The zoo was originally designed for
- A the preservation of endangered animals.
  - B scientific research.
  - C entertainment.**

The key word here is 'originally' (=the first purpose for the zoo).

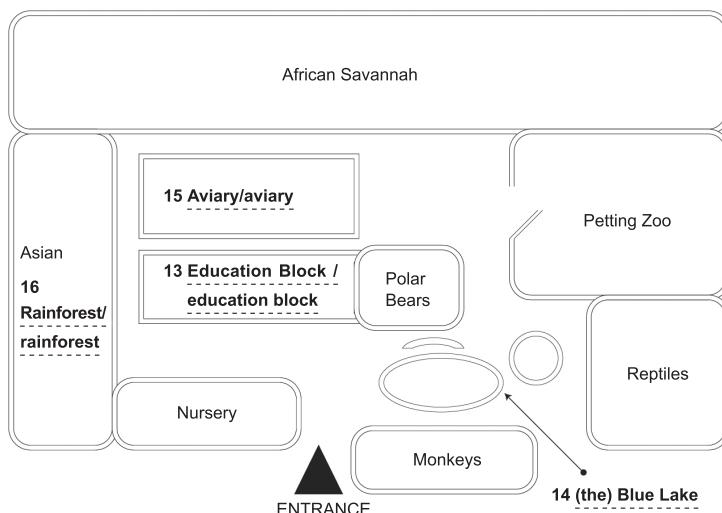
You should expect to hear ALL the purposes in the audio. Your job is to decide which purpose was the original (=first) one.

[08:25]

The gentleman who gifted the land simply wanted a place that his grandchildren and future generations would take pleasure in (=enjoy, and have fun in), and so, that was the idea behind (=the original purpose of) the design and construction of the zoo. Later, researchers set up a science lab here (**distractor – later purpose**) and started a project to save animal species that are in danger of extinction (**distractor – later purpose**).

### Questions 13–16: Map labelling

Zoo



The answers for these map-labelling questions will be found in the next part of the talk, because the questions follow the order of the audio. Listen for key words or linkers to introduce the topic of the zoo layout. Listen carefully for key words from the map: *monkeys, nursery, reptiles* and so on.

### 13 Education Block / education block

[08:48]

OK, everyone off the bus – please follow me – I'll go through the **entrance** (*find the entrance on the map*) first because I have all the tickets. Right, is everyone with me? Good. (*context setting introductory text*) Now, when families come here at the weekend, they normally head straight for the **monkey enclosure** (*find the monkeys on the map*) here **on our right** (*so now you know you are at the arrow at the entrance, because the monkeys are on the right*) but we're going to head north past the **nursery** (*find the nursery*) – yes, this is where all the zoo babies are born – to the **13 education block** (*above the nursery*). Please take note of where we are because we'll come back to this centre after we've had a look at the animals and there'll be a member of the zoo staff to answer your questions and show us a DVD. (*distractor text*)

### 14 Blue Lake

Note that, in maps, the use of articles is optional. In order to observe the word limit, you should write 'Blue Lake'.

[09:29]

Now, if we turn and walk east (*you need to follow this instruction on the map as you hear it*), you'll see a **lake** on your **right** and the **polar bears** on your **left** (*find them on the map*). As you know, they like colder temperatures and the waters of the **14 Blue Lake** (*name of the lake*) are kept chilly, just for them. See? They can get to the lake by going under this bridge we're standing on. If we go straight on, we'll come to another lake, but that is for the reptiles and amphibians to lounge around in (=lie in). (*distractor text*)

### 15 Aviary/aviary

[09:57]

Let's **head north** again – are you all with me? (*follow this on the map*) All right, we'll stop here for a quick look at the **children's petting zoo** **on our right** (*find this on the map*) – yes, this is one enclosure where the people and the animals can mix. There are lots of small farm animals here and

they are all very tame because the idea is that city children can get up really close and touch them if they want. You might like to come back here when we've finished our tour. (distractor text) Okay ... let's step out of the petting zoo now (see the gate marked on the map) and next up is the **15 aviary – right in front of us** (in this context, right = straight ahead, or immediately ahead, not to the right) – it's divided into a roofed-in section (=this part has a roof) in the northern part, and the bigger birds are kept in the southern half.

## 16 Rainforest/rainforest

[10:42]

Let's follow the path **to the west** (follow this on the map) now ... Please try to keep up; I don't want to lose any of you (distractor text) ... **On our right** is the **African savannah** (=open, flat piece of grassland) (find this on the map) which, as you can see, is very large so the big cats have plenty of room to roam (=wander, move). You can spend more time here later. Keeping **west now**, we walk **alongside the savannah** towards the Asian **16 rainforest** (this is ahead of you on the map). Sometimes you have to stay very still if you want to see the animals that live here. (distractor text)

### Questions 17–20: Multiple choice

**17–19** Which **THREE** animals can be found in the children's petting zoo?

- A cats
- B goats
- C hens
- D pigs
- E rabbits
- F sheep
- G dogs

These three questions are all options from one list. You can put them in any order on your answer sheet.

You should expect to hear ALL of the animals mentioned in the audio. Your job is to decide which ones are NOT in the zoo, and which ones ARE in the zoo.

[12:02]

It's good to see that you all made it here on time. How many of you went back to **the petting zoo** (key words for the question)? All of you! I'm not surprised – it would've been my choice as well. The miniature **pigs** are my absolute favourite! (they are the speaker's favourite animal in the petting zoo and therefore they must be in the petting zoo) You know, they used to have a larger variety of animals in there but they decided to **remove the domestic pets** (key word – remove), like **cats and dogs** (therefore, cats and dogs are NOT in the petting zoo), because most kids have access to those in their neighbourhoods, if not at home. The **goats** and **sheep** are always popular (therefore, they are also in the zoo) and the **rabbits** used to be too, but they were found to have some kind of disease and **had to be taken away** (so they are no longer there). There **were farm birds once** (=in the past but not now), as well – **hens** – but they didn't like being cuddled and they used to peck the children who picked them up, so **they were returned to the farm** where they came from (so they are no longer there).

20 The DVD will show

- A **the young zoo animals.**
- B the history of the zoo.
- C endangered animals.

You should expect to hear ALL of the items in the audio. Your job is to decide which one is shown on the DVD.

[12:53]

So, time now for the **DVD** (key word for the answer); we've arranged for you to watch it because, as you know, the breeding and **nursery** (=a place for young creatures) facility is off limits to the public – for very good reasons – but we all want to see the **zoo babies** (=young zoo animals), don't we? This DVD, as well as **books on exotic and endangered animals** and **leaflets about the history of the zoo** (distractor text – these are written material, not a DVD), are all available in the bookshop, which we'll stop and have a look at on our way out.