

IELTS

20

Academic

剑桥雅思官方真题集

Authentic Practice Tests 学术类

Test3–listening–part1

Questions 1–10

Complete the table below.

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

Furniture Rental Companies		
Name of company	Information about costs	Additional notes
Peak Rentals	Prices range from \$105 to \$ per room per month	The furniture is very 2 Delivers in 1–2 days Special offer: free 3 with every living room set
4 and Oliver	Mid-range prices 12% monthly fee for 5	Also offers a cleaning service
Larch Furniture	Offers cheapest prices for renting furniture and 6 items	Must have own 7 Minimum contract length: six months
8 Rentals	See the 9 for the most up-to-date prices	10 are allowed within 7 days of delivery

Test3–listening–part2

Questions 11–16

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

11 Who was responsible for starting the community project?

- A.the castle owners
- B.a national charity
- C.the local council

12 How was the gold coin found?

- A.Heavy rain had removed some of the soil.
- B.The ground was dug up by wild rabbits.
- C.A person with a metal detector searched the area.

13 What led the archaeologists to believe there was an ancient village on this site?

- A.the lucky discovery of old records

B.the bases of several structures visible in the grass

C.the unusual stones found near the castle

14 What are the team still hoping to find?

A.everyday pottery

B.animal bones

C.pieces of jewellery

15 What was found on the other side of the river to the castle?

A.the remains of a large palace

B.the outline of fields

C.a number of small huts

16 What do the team plan to do after work ends this summer?

A.prepare a display for a museum

B.take part in a television programme

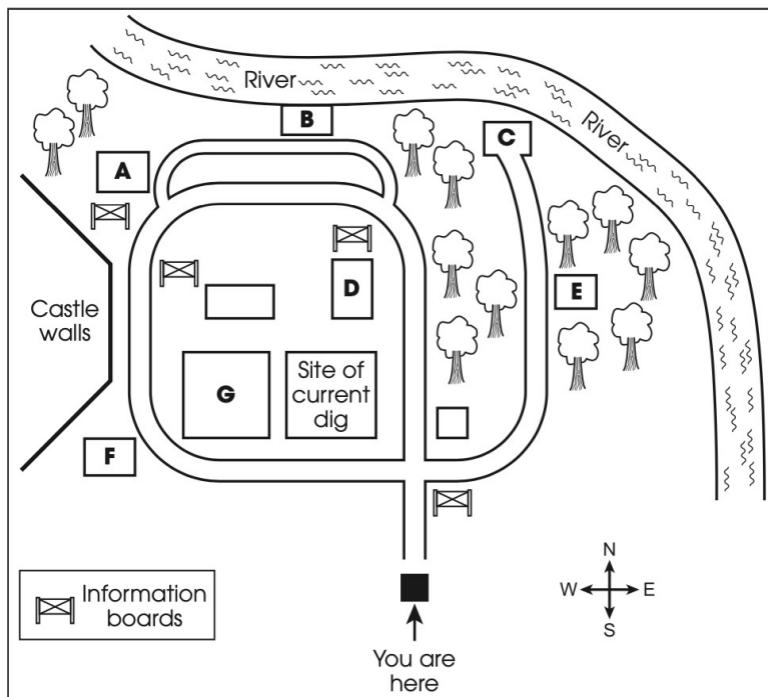
C.start to organise school visits

Questions 17–20

Label the map below.

Drag the correct letter, A–G, next to Questions 17–20.

Bidcaster Archaeological Dig



Column 1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
17. bridge foundations							
18. rubbish pit							
19. meeting hall							
20. fish pond							

Test3–listening–part3

Questions 21–26

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

21 Finn was pleased to discover that their topic

- A.was not familiar to their module leader.
- B.had not been chosen by other students.
- C.did not prove to be difficult to research.

22. Maya says a mistaken belief about theatre programmes is that

- A.theatres pay companies to produce them.
- B.few theatre-goers buy them nowadays.
- C.they contain far more adverts than previously.

23 Finn was surprised that, in early British theatre, programmes

- A.were difficult for audiences to obtain.
- B.were given out free of charge.
- C.were seen as a kind of contract.

24 Maya feels their project should include an explanation of why companies of actors

- A.promoted their own plays.
- B.performed plays outdoors.
- C.had to tour with their plays.

25 Finn and Maya both think that, compared to nineteenth-century programmes, those from the eighteenth century

- A.were more original.
- B.were more colourful.
- C.were more informative.

26 Maya doesn't fully understand why, in the twentieth century,

- A.very few theatre programmes were printed in the USA.
- B.British theatre programmes failed to develop for so long.
- C.theatre programmes in Britain copied fashions from the USA.

Questions 27–30

What comment is made about the programme for each of the following shows?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions 27–30.

show

27 Ruy Blas 27

28 Man of La Mancha 28

29 The Tragedy of Jane Shore 29

30 The Sailors' Festival 30

Comments about programme

A. Its origin is somewhat controversial.

B. It is historically significant for a country.

C. It was effective at attracting audiences.

D. It is included in a recent project.

E. It contains insights into the show.

F. It resembles an artwork.

Test3-listening–part4

Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

Inclusive design

Definition

- Designing products that can be accessed by a diverse range of people without the need for any 31
- Not the same as universal design: that is design for everyone, including catering for people with 32 problems.

Examples of inclusive design

- 33 which are adjustable, avoiding back or neck problems
- 34 in public toilets which are easier to use

To assist the elderly:

- designers avoid using 35 in interfaces
- people can make commands using a mouse, keyboard or their 36

Impact of non-inclusive designs

Access

-Loss of independence for disabled people.

Safety

-Seatbelts are especially problematic for 37 women.

-PPE jackets are often unsuitable because of the size of women's 38

-PPE for female 39 officers dealing with emergencies is the worst.

Comfort in the workplace

-The 40 in offices is often too low for women.

答案:

1. 239|two hundred thirty-nine|two hundred and thirty-nine 2. modern 3. lamp 4. Aaron 5. damage 6. electronic 7. insurance 8. space|Space 9. app 10. exchanges

11. B 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. C

17. B 18. A 19. G 20. E

21. B 22. A 23. C 24. A 25. C 26. B

27. F 28. E 29. B 30. D

31. adaptation 32. cognitive 33. desks 34. taps 35. blue 36. voice 37. pregnant 38. shoulders
39. police 40. temperature