

IELTS

20

Academic

剑桥雅思官方真题集

Authentic Practice Tests 学术类

Test1-listening–part1

Name of restaurant	Location	Reason for recommendation	Other comments
The Junction	Greyson Street, near the station	Good for people who are especially keen on 1	Quite expensive The 2 is a good place for a drink
Paloma	In Bow Street next to the cinema	3 food, good for sharing	Staff are very friendly Need to pay £50 deposit A limited selection of 4 food on the menu
The 5	At the top of a 6	A famous chef All the 7 are very good Only uses 8 ingredients	Set lunch costs: £ 9 per person Portions probably of 10 size

Test1-listening–part2

Questions 11–16

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

11 Heather says pottery differs from other art forms because

- A.it lasts longer in the ground.
- B.it is practised by more people.
- C.it can be repaired more easily.

12 Archaeologists sometimes identify the use of ancient pottery from

- A.the clay it was made with.
- B.the marks that are on it.
- C.the basic shape of it.

13 Some people join Heather's pottery class because they want to

- A.create an item that looks very old.
- B.find something that they are good at.
- C.make something that will outlive them.

14 What does Heather value most about being a potter?

- A.its calming effect
- B.its messy nature
- C.its physical benefits

15 Most of the visitors to Edelman Pottery

- A.bring friends to join courses.
- B.have never made a pot before.
- C.try to learn techniques too quickly.

16 Heather reminds her visitors that they should

- A.put on their aprons.
- B.change their clothes.
- C.take off their jewellery.

Questions 19 and 20

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

17 - 18

Which TWO things does Heather explain about kilns?

- A. what their function is
- B.when they were invented
- C.ways of keeping them safe
- D.where to put one in your home
- E.what some people use instead of one

Questions 19 and 20

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

19 - 20

Which TWO points does Heather make about a potter's tools?

- A. Some are hard to hold.
- B. Some are worth buying.
- C. Some are essential items.
- D. Some have memorable names.
- E. Some are available for use by participants.

Test1-listening-part3

Questions 21 and 22

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

21 - 22 Which TWO things do the students both believe are responsible for the increase in loneliness?

- A.social media
- B.smaller nuclear families
- C.urban design
- D.longer lifespans
- E.a mobile workforce

Questions 23 and 24

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

23 - 24 Which TWO health risks associated with loneliness do the students agree are based on solid evidence?

- A.a weakened immune system
- B.dementia
- C.cancer
- D.obesity
- E.cardiovascular disease

Questions 25 and 26

Choose TWO letters, A–E.

25 - 26 Which TWO opinions do both the students express about the evolutionary theory of loneliness?

- A.It has little practical relevance.
- B.It needs further investigation.
- C.It is misleading.
- D.It should be more widely accepted.
- E.It is difficult to understand.

Questions 27–30

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Loneliness and mental health

27 When comparing loneliness to depression, the students

- A.doubt that there will ever be a medical cure for loneliness.
- B.claim that the link between loneliness and mental health is overstated.
- C.express frustration that loneliness is not taken more seriously.

28 Why do the students decide to start their presentation with an example from their own experience?

- A.to explain how difficult loneliness can be
- B.to highlight a situation that most students will recognise
- C.to emphasise that feeling lonely is more common for men than women

29 The students agree that talking to strangers is a good strategy for dealing with loneliness because

- A.it creates a sense of belonging.
- B.it builds self-confidence.
- C.it makes people feel more positive.

30 The students find it difficult to understand why solitude is considered to be

- A.similar to loneliness.
- B.necessary for mental health.
- C.an enjoyable experience.

Test1-listening-part4

Reclaiming urban rivers

Historical background

- Nearly all major cities were built on a river.
- Rivers were traditionally used by city dwellers for transport, fishing and recreation.
- Industrial development and rising populations later led to:
 - more sewage from houses being discharged into the river
 - pollution from **31** on the river bank.
- In 1957, the River Thames in London was declared biologically **32**.

Recent improvements

- Seals and even a **33** have been seen in the River Thames.

- Riverside warehouses are converted to restaurants and **34**.
- In Los Angeles, there are plans to:
 - build a riverside **35**.
 - display 36 **36** projects.
- In Paris, **37** are created on the sides of the river every summer.

Transport possibilities

- Over 2 billion passengers already travel by **38** in cities round the world.
- Changes in shopping habits mean the number of deliveries that are made is increasing.
- Instead of road transport, goods could be transported by large freight barges and electric **39** or, in future, by **40**.

答案:

1、fish2、roof3、Spanish4、vegetarian5、Audley6、hotel7、reviews8、local9、30|thirty10、average

11.A 12.B 13.C 14.A 15.B 16.C 17-18.AE 19-20.CE

21-22.CE 23-24.AC 25-26.AB 27.A 28.B 29.A 30.C

31、factories32、dead33、whale34、apartments35、park36、art37、beaches38、ferry39、bikes40、drone