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Lists

Questions 12-14

List **THREE** other areas in which the Student Services department help students.

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

12

13

14

Questions 37-39

List **THREE** tours the travel company offers.

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

37

38

39



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Hints

© Hint 1: Really understand what the question is asking

As we already know, reading instructions, examples, and questions carefully is essential in achieving a good score in the Listening test. However, reading alone is not enough, particularly with short-answer questions. You need to understand exactly what the question is asking as this will allow you to focus on the correct part of the recording and not be distracted by words and phrases that do not answer the question.

Take a look at this example:

Questions 12 and 13

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

12 What's the skill most in demand by all of the employers interviewed?

.....

13 What's the main reason for interviewing job applicants?

.....

Question 12 is not asking you which skills the employers interviewed want. It is only asking you to listen for one skill. Notice the wording ‘the skill most in demand’. This means that you will most likely hear several, possibly even many skills that are in demand by employers listed on the recording. However, only one of them concerns you: the one **most in demand**. Therefore, you need to focus on those key words and parallel expressions. The correct answer will probably come at the end of the list, possibly after a conjunction such as ‘however’ or ‘but’.

第 12 题不是在问你受访的雇主需要“哪些”技巧，而只问“哪一种”技巧是他们最需要的。这表示你可能会听到几种或很多种技巧，但是你只需要专注于“**最需要的**”那一种就可以了。这种技巧可能会在一串选项的最后出现，也有可能出现在 however 或 but 这类连接词后面。

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Here is part of the listening script:

Employment Consultant:

We interviewed 500 employers from many different industries all around the country and we found that there were some skills that they all said were essential for employees. These included computer skills, the ability to work independently with minimal supervision, and the ability to work as part of a team to achieve targets. However, the skill that employers listed as most important was good customer service.

From the listening script we can see that the expression ‘most in demand’ used in the question was replaced by the parallel expression ‘most important’ in the recording. Also, notice the use of the conjunction ‘however’ which indicates that there is more information to be given and that there is something different about that information. In the example, three essential skills were listed but the use of ‘however’ hinted that none of these was ‘the skill most in demand’ and the use of the words ‘most important’ with ‘good customer service’ confirmed this.

The same rule applies to question 13 as the key information in the question is ‘main reason’. Many reasons may be given but only one of them is important in answering this question correctly.

Look back at the examples given earlier in the section. Can you find the key words?

在这段录音内容中，用 **most important** 来替换了问题中的 **most in demand**；此外要注意连词 **however**，这表示有些特别的信息会出现。

第 13 题情况也相同，问题中的 **main reason** 为关键词，所以虽然在录音内容中可能会出现好几个理由，但是只有一个回答是正确的。

回头看看此类型的范例，你能找出它们的关键词吗？



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© Hint 2: Listen for the speaker summing up

Native speakers of English do not always give a direct and immediate answer to a question. Sometimes they talk about related topics before finishing with the exact answer that they want to give to the question. This is known as summing up.

◎指引二：注意听说话者所做的结论

母语为英语的人在说话的时候，不一定会针对问题给出直接且立即的回答。他们有时会先聊一些相关的话题，最后才回答问题，所以考试时须特别注意结论的部分。

Look at the example below:

Question 12

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Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for this answer.

- 12 What does the student think was the best part of being an exchange student?

.....

Here's part of the listening script:

Interviewer:

So then, what would you say was the best part of being an exchange student?

Student:

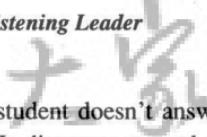
Being an exchange student in Denmark was fantastic, a really great experience. There were so many amazing parts, so it's hard to narrow it down to just one. I met a lot of great people, travelled to lots of places in Denmark and around Europe, learned a new language, studied in a different education system. Umm ... I guess if I had to say one thing, it'd be living differently.

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Notice that the student doesn't answer the question straight away. He discusses several aspects of being an exchange student before summing up with 'I guess if I had to say one thing...', meaning that he's going to choose one aspect as the best. The markers mentioned in the Vocabulary Focus are often used when a speaker is about to sum up.

You need to wait for a speaker to sum up before you write your answer to this type of question. Otherwise, you will probably write down a partially correct but wrong answer or be so busy writing down the wrong answer that you miss the correct answer when the speaker sums up.

这名学生并没有直接回答问题，而是先说交换学生有哪些好处，最后才在结论中说出最好的一个。在下面“重点词汇”中所列出的词，都是说话者常用来做结论的词。

在这种题型中，你必须等到说话者做出结论之后才写下你的答案。



◎ Error 1: Not finding the key words in the question

The short-answer questions in the IELTS examination are not general; they ask you for specific information. Many people get short-answer questions wrong because they hear a lot of information relating to the topic and are not sure which information to write down. By finding the key words in the question and thinking about what they mean, you can focus your attention on the parts of the recording that will help you to answer specific questions.

◎ Error 2: Writing an answer before the speaker has finished

Many people start writing an answer as soon as they hear anything related to the general topic of the question—don't do this! As mentioned before, in parts of the recording relating to short-answer questions, the speaker will usually discuss several points before summing up with a direct answer to the question. You can take notes on what you hear throughout the recording but be patient and don't make a final decision on what to write as your answer until you have heard everything the speaker has to say.

常犯错误

◎ 错误一：没有找出问题中的关键词

听力测试中的简答题要考的并非一般性的信息，而是特定的。很多人无法辨认出题目中的关键词，而受到许多非主要信息的干扰；唯有找出问题的关键词，注意聆听相关录音内容，才能正确作答。

◎ 错误二：在录音内容尚未结束前就下笔作答

很多人一听到与问题主题有关的信息就急着作答，提醒你千万别那么做！正如前述，说话者通常在描述数个观点后，才会对问题做总结。所以比较好的方式是在听的过程中，将可能的信息写在题目旁边，等录音内容结束后再作答。

◎ Error 3: Not obeying the rules of English grammar, spelling, and punctuation

Even if you hear the information you need to answer a question correctly and you understand everything that is said on the recording, you will not score well on the test if you forget about grammar, spelling, and punctuation! Don't forget about grammar points such as subject-verb agreement and plural forms of nouns. These are the kinds of mistakes most commonly made, even by very advanced students of English. Do you really want to lose marks in the Listening test because of grammatical errors? Be sure to check your answers at the end of the section and again when you transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

◎ Error 4: Not obeying the word count

Quite often when a short-answer question is wrong, it is because the student has written too many words. Remember that even when the meaning is correct, if you write too many words, you will be marked incorrect.

For example, in Hint 2 the example question is:

Question 12

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for this answer.

12 What does the student think was the best part of being an exchange student?

.....

Looking at the related part of the tape script we can see that the question could be answered with two words: living differently.

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◎错误三：未注意语法、单词拼写及标点符号

即使你听懂了所有录音内容，也找出了与正确答案相关的信息，但如果你忽略了语法、单词拼写及标点符号，仍然无法得分！不要忘记像主谓一致、名词单复数之类的语法点。这些错误即使是英语水平很高的学生也会经常犯。所以在作答以及将答案填写至答案纸时，要仔细检查。

◎错误四：未遵守字数限制

请注意，即使你的答案正确，但若未符合字数的限制，也无法得分。

阅读录音材料部分，我们发现题目要求答案不能超过三个词，答案应该写成两个词：living differently。



Test Strategy

◎ Step One

Read the instructions and consider the following:

- Is the question a negative question?
- What's the word limit?
- Can I use a number?



◎ Step Two

Check to see if the question is negative, underline the key words in the question, and be aware of the topic. What kind of words will you hear? Start thinking about the type of information and the synonyms you might hear.



◎ Step Three

Listen and take notes. Beware of information that may distract you and cause you to write down the wrong answer. If you have an answer that is too long for the word limit and you can't think of how to decrease the number of words, take notes and come back to it at the end of the test.



◎ Step Four

Several answers can come close together on the recording, so focus on more than one question at a time.

应考策略

◎ 第一步

阅读指示并思考下列问题：

- 题目属于负面问法吗？
- 字数限制是多少？
- 可以用数字表达吗？

◎ 第二步

如果题目属于负面问法，在关键词处划线，注意其主题是什么。同时预测接下来可能听到的信息或同义词。

◎ 第三步

边听边做笔记。小心那些不相关的信息，如果你发现你的答案已超过字数限制，且想不出该如何删减时，先做笔记，等录音内容结束后再回头来思考。

◎ 第四步

录音内容很可能同时包含好几个答案，所以要同时注意多个题目。

Vocabulary Focus

In the Listening test you will often listen to people stating their opinions. This is important as if you can identify the language people use to give opinions, you can be ready to listen for the correct answer. Here is some of the most commonly used opinion language.

◎ The phrases used to give opinion:

I think/feel/believe that...

It's my feeling that...

It's my belief that...

In my opinion...

I'm of the opinion that...

In my point of view...

From my point of view...

I regard (something)...

I don't think/feel/believe that...

I doubt that...

I am convinced that...

I maintain that...

I reckon...

I suspect...

As far as I'm concerned...

As far as I can see...

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重点词汇

在听力测试中，你常会听到说话者陈述自己的意见，因此你是否能认出人们陈述意见时所惯用的语句非常重要。下面提供一些常见的句型。

◎ “表达意见”常用句型：

<p>I think/feel/believe that...</p> <p>It's my feeling that...</p> <p>It's my belief that...</p> <p>In my opinion...</p> <p>I'm of the opinion that...</p> <p>In my point of view...</p> <p>From my point of view...</p> <p>I regard (something)...</p>	<p>I don't think/feel/believe that...</p> <p>I doubt that...</p> <p>I am convinced that...</p> <p>I maintain that...</p> <p>I reckon...</p> <p>I suspect...</p> <p>As far as I'm concerned...</p> <p>As far as I can see...</p>
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词法解析

◎ 条件从句

条件从句表达的是在某件事情发生的情况下，另一件事情才会发生。

Understanding which conditional a speaker is using in the Listening test is extremely important as each one describes a different situation (real or unreal). Conditionals show that an action depends on something else happening.

Type 0 is used to express absolute certainty or truth. Type 1 (the real conditional) describes situations based on fact that are true in the future. Type 2 (the unreal conditional) expresses unreal or imaginary situations and Type 3 is used to show that something was not possible in the past. If you do not understand the differences, you may be confused in the Listening test. For example, you may think that a speaker is talking about a situation that is true in the future when in fact, he/she is talking about an imaginary situation. This could greatly influence your answer.

■ Type 0: Always true

If-clause (simple present) + result clause (simple present)

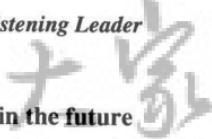
Example

- ◆ If the weather is fine, I go for a walk.
= I go for a walk if the weather is fine.

- ◆ If I have a car, I go to the beach.
= I go to the beach if I have a car.

Type 0 是用来表达绝对肯定或真实的情况；Type 1 是根据未来的事实所描述出的情况；Type 2 陈述的是非事实或属于想像、臆测的情况；Type 3 是描述在过去不可能发生的事。如果你无法清楚分辨它们的不同，很可能就会影响到你答题的正确性。

If从句（一般现在时）+结果从句（一般现在时）



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■ Type 1: True in the future

If-clause (simple present) + result clause (will + infinitive)

Example

◆ If the weather is fine, I will go for a walk tomorrow.

= I will go for a walk tomorrow if the weather is fine.

◆ If I have a car, I will drive to the beach.

= I will drive to the beach if I have a car.

■ Type 2: Untrue in the present/future

If-clause (simple past) + result clause (would + infinitive)

Example

◆ If the weather was fine, I would go for a walk.

= I would go for a walk if the weather was fine.

◆ If I had a car, I would drive to the beach.

= I would drive to the beach if I had a car.

If从句(一般现在时) + 结果从句(will+ 动词原形)

If从句(一般过去时) + 结果从句(would+ 动词原形)



■ Type 3: Untrue in the past

If-clause (past perfect) + result clause (would have + past participle)

Example

◆ If the weather **had been** fine, I **would have gone** for a walk.

=I **would have gone** for a walk if the weather had been fine.

◆ If I **had had** a car, I **would have driven** to the beach.

=I **would have driven** to the beach if I **had had** a car.



Note that when the if-clause is first, it is followed by a comma (,). However, when the result clause is first, it is not followed by a comma.

If 从句 (过去完成时) + 结果从句 (would have+ 过去分词)

注意: 若条件从句在前, 则结果从句前需要加逗号; 反之, 若结果从句在前, 则不需要加逗号。



Practice Exercises 考题练习



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3.1

Track 06

Questions 1-4

Listen to recording 3.1 and answer the questions below.

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

- 1 What is the topic of Shanthi's seminar?

- 2 How much of the final grade is the seminar worth?

- 3 What does the tutor suggest Shanthi should do first?

- 4 Where does the tutor say Shanthi needs to get most of her information from?



3.2



Track 07



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Questions 5 and 6

Listen to recording 3.2 and answer the questions below.

*List **TWO** topics that will be discussed early in the semester.*

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

5

6

Questions 7 and 8

*List **TWO** of the books recommended by the lecturer.*

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

7

8

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3.1

1. styles of communication//communication styles
2. 3/4//three quarters//75%//seventy-five percent
3. read different texts
4. recent articles//articles in journals

3.2

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- 5 & 6. management styles//styles of management, human resources//managing human resources, ethics//ethical management (any 2 of these choices)
- 7 & 8. Principles of Management//Ethical Management//Managing People//Rules for Managers (any 2 of these choices)

*Please see the listening scripts for details of the correct answers.

Matching Questions 搭配题

Introduction

Some people prefer matching and classification questions to other types of questions in the Listening test because the answers are on the Question Paper in front of them and they think it is simply a matter of listening for the correct one. However, as we already know with the IELTS Listening test, things are not always as they seem!

题型简介

许多人看到搭配题就觉得倍感亲切，因为所有的答案都已经列在题目纸下了，只需要听出答案再一一配对即可，但事实并不总是那么尽如人意的！

Matching questions require you to match a list of items mentioned on the recording to another set of items on the Question Paper. They assess your ability to find relationships between different pieces of information and your ability to listen for detail. Matching questions are often used with parts of the recording relating to facts.

搭配题主要是让你将录音内容中所听到的项目与题目纸下列出的选项互相配对，这类题型是要测试你是否能听懂细节，并且在众多的信息中找出其关联性。搭配题也常用在与事实有关的录音内容中。



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题型范例

Samples of Matching Questions

Here are some examples of matching questions:

Questions 1-4

Choose your answers from the box and write the letters A-G next to questions 1-4.

What does the student counsellor say about each university?

- A excellent Marine Biology programme
- B well known for its distance education programme
- C traditional, prestigious, good reputation
- D innovative, flexible courses
- E best range of scientific majors
- F international teaching staff
- G largest university library in Australia

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 National Technology University | |
| 2 University of the East Coast | |
| 3 Smith University | |
| 4 Southwest University | |

**Questions 11-14**

Write the appropriate letters A-C next to questions 11-14.

Where the information about the following can be found?

- A The information is found at the Tourist Information Office.
- B The information is found at the State Museum.
- C The information is found at the State Library.

11 festivals

12 local history

13 guest speakers

14 geography of the area



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Questions 15-18

Tick (✓) the relevant boxes in each column.

Which method of job seeking is most popular in each age group?

	Internet	Newspapers	Job Network
15 16-24 year olds			
16 25-34 year olds			
17 35-44 year olds			
18 45+ year olds			



Hints

- ◎ Hint 1: Make sure you know which letter represents each answer choice

In matching questions people often hear the correct answer but choose a different answer on the Question Paper because they do not look at the answer choices carefully and check that the letter they choose actually represents the answer they want to choose. This frequently occurs in matching questions that are not represented in a table.

- ◎ Hint 2: Check whether you can choose an option more than once

'I wanted to choose that answer but I didn't think I could use A more than once.' This is something teachers often hear from people preparing for the IELTS examination. Be sure to read the instructions as they often state whether you can choose an answer more than once. However, if not stated in the instructions, you should assume that you can only use each answer once.

技巧指引

- ◎ 指引一：确定每个代号后的答案选项

在做搭配题时，有些人往往已经听到正确答案，但在做答时却选错了，这是因为他们没有注意每个选项前的代号。尤其当选项不是以表格的方式呈现时，更容易造成这种疏忽。

- ◎ 指引二：确认选项是否可以重复使用

题目前的指示通常会说明选项可不可以重复使用，所以要仔细阅读。如果指示中并没有特别说明，那就代表每个选项只能使用一次。

Questions 1-4

Which newspaper has the best of the following?

Choose your answers from the list and write the letters A-F next to questions

1-4. USE EACH ANSWER ONCE ONLY.

- A The Herald
- B The Guardian
- C The Times
- D The Telegraph

- E The Observer
F The Age



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- 1 international news
- 2 sports
- 3 feature articles
- 4 regular columns

◎ Hint 3: Look for content words

Content words are very important in matching questions as being able to identify them will help you to distinguish between two or more similar answers and assist you in working more quickly.

◎ 指引三：找出选项的内容词

仔细阅读选项的内容词，可以帮助你区分相似性高的诱答选项，进而提高作答的速度与正确率。

Look at the following example:

Questions 11-14

Where should students go for the following?

Choose your answers from the list and write the letters A-F next to questions 11-14.

- A Lawson room
- B Whitman room
- C Shelley room
- D Shaw area
- E Joyce area
- F Wright area

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- 11** graduation ceremonies
- 12** social club meetings
- 13** academic counselling
- 14** group study

In choices A, B, and C the common word is 'room' and in choices D, E, and F the common word is 'area'. These words can be disregarded, as you only need to concentrate on the differences in the answer choices.

选项 A, B, C 中都有 room 这个词, 而 D, E, F 中都有 area 这个词, 这两个词都可以不用理会, 只要注意不同的房间名称就可以了。

Look at another example:

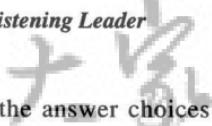
Questions 31-34

When did the following occur?

- A in the early 1990s
- B in the late 1990s
- C in the late 1980s

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C** next to questions 31-34.

- 31** an increase in rural to urban migration
- 32** an increase in unemployment
- 33** a decrease in the literacy rate
- 34** an increase in secondary school attendance



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Notice that in the answer choices A and B both relate to the 1990s so the content words are ‘early’ and ‘late’. B and C both use the word ‘late’ but the key difference is the years. Words such as ‘early’, ‘late’, and time periods are also qualifying words. They limit the number of possible correct answers. For example, you may hear 1980s on the recording, was the **late 1980s** mentioned? That’s the important question.

Also, be careful of the questions. Questions 31, 32, and 34 talk about increases, whereas question 33 talks about a decrease. This can easily trick you because the recording may mention an increase in the literacy rate during a certain time period before mentioning a decrease. If you only concentrate on ‘literacy rate’ you may choose the wrong answer.

选项 A 跟 B 都有 1990s 这个字，因此它们的不同点就在于 early 和 late；选项 B 跟 C 都有 late 这个词，其不同点就在于年份。这些词也都是属于“修饰词”，有助于缩小可能的答案范围。例如，在录音中你可能听到 1980s，那么，1980s 末期有没有提到呢？那是重要的问题。

同时也要小心题目，第 31, 32 和 34 题，问的是增加，第 33 题问的却是减少，所以要小心以免选错。



◎ Error 1: Thinking about the similarities, not the relationships

Sometimes people focus on what is the same about the answer choices rather than what is different. In matching questions, you need to focus on the differences as doing so will give you the key words to listen for and could help you to choose between two similar options. Also, in matching questions you need to be able to identify relationships between different parts of the information. Therefore, you should not really be considering what is similar but what relationship exists between different aspects of the topic of the recording.

◎ Error 2: Not knowing your options

As with all of the questions in the Listening test, you need to read the instructions and each question carefully. This is particularly important in matching tasks, as you need to know exactly what the options listed are so that you are ready to identify the relationship between what is on the Question Paper and what you hear in the recording. Make sure that you read through each option and understand it. Underline the key words, just as you would with any other question type.

◎ Error 3: Over-predicting

As with multiple-choice questions, over-predicting is a problem that many people have when answering matching questions. Often, matching questions relate to factual information (for example, questions 31-34 in this section) and sometimes when people see questions relating to topics they have read about, heard about or experienced prior to the test, they assume that they know the answer. [www.Topsage.com]

◎ 错误一：考虑相似性而忽略关联性

在做搭配题的时候，要注意选项的不同处，这样才能帮助你找出录音内容中的关键词，进而两个相似的选项间做出正确的选择。此外，你还要能辨别不同信息之间的关联性，因此不能只注意选项的相似处。

◎ 错误二：不熟悉答案选项

听力测试的所有部分都一样，在录音内容开始播放前，必须仔细阅读指示和浏览题目，这个原则在搭配题中特别重要，你必须清楚答案选项，才能找出录音内容与答案选项之间的关联性。务必随手在关键词处做记号。

◎ 错误三：过度预测

在做搭配题时，许多人都会犯“过度预测”的毛病。有些答案选项的内容会与某些“事实”相关，考生时常因为看过或听过与该问题相关的内容，而以为自己知道答案。



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Some people also over-predict using logic. They may see something written in the question and hear the beginning of the recording and think that they can make a logical guess about what will come next. Unfortunately, this gets many people into trouble in the Listening test. Even if you know in reality that something is true or correct, you cannot base your answers in the Listening test on your knowledge or experience. **Base your answers on what you hear in the recording!** Only use logical guesses as a last resort at the end of the test, rather than leaving a blank space.

还有些人会根据逻辑来推测答案，这样做往往会造成不好的结果。切记，**务必根据你所听到的录音内容来作答，而不是根据你的知识或经验！除非到测试的最后还是不知道答案，才利用逻辑去推测作答，以免留下空白。**

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Test Strategy



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◎ Step One

Read the instructions and consider the following:

- Can I use an answer more than once?
- Do I just write a letter/number or a whole word/phrase?

应考策略

◎ 第一步

阅读指示并思考下列问题：

- 答案选项可以重复使用吗？
- 填答时只要写代号 / 数字，还是必须写出完整的词汇 / 短语？

◎ Step Two

Look at the question or table and underline the content words or headings. If you are given a list of words to choose from, think about how they are pronounced so you can link the written word with what you hear in the recording.

◎ 第二步

在看题目或表格时，在内容词或标题处划线，同时想想它们要怎么发音，以便把这些词与录音内容做连结。

◎ Step Three

Check for qualifying words that will help you focus on the information that holds the correct answer.

◎ 第三步

注意修饰词，它可以帮助你专注于有正确答案的信息。

◎ Step Four

Before and during the test, think about the topic and the kind of words you might hear. Also, consider synonyms for the words already given.

◎ 第四步

思考整篇录音内容的主题，想想哪些是可能出现的关键词，以及从已列出的选项中延伸同义词。

◎ Step Five

While listening, think ahead. Don't just focus on one question at a time. The answers may have significant gaps between them but they may also follow each other closely. [www.Topsage.com]

◎ 第五步

听的过程中要整合性地思考，不要只专注在某一题上，因为有些答案间会有很大的间隔，但有些离得很近。



Vocabulary Focus

In the Listening test and especially matching questions, it is often necessary to listen for the relationship between two or more issues or facts. Knowing what kind of language to listen for will make it easier for you to focus your attention. Some of the language most commonly used to show relationships is cause and effect/reason and result language. Here are some of the most useful words and phrases.

◎ The phrases used to show Effect/Result and Cause/Reason:

在听力测试，尤其是搭配题中，了解各个话题之间的关系是很重要的。以下列出一些表示“因果关系”的重要词及词组。

◎ 常用于表示“因果关系”的词：

Effect/Result → **Cause/Reason**

- ◆ We can't go to the beach **because** it's raining.
- ◆ The change in our plans **is due to** the rain.
- ◆ The increase in the rate of unemployment **can be attributed to** the downturn in the economy.
- ◆ The increase in sales has **resulted from** the new marketing strategies.
- ◆ There has been an increase in student attendance **on account of** a change in school policy.
- ◆ Many families no longer go to the cinema **owing to** the high ticket prices.

Cause/Reason → **Effect/Result**

- ◆ Lack of preparation **caused** the student to fail the test.
- ◆ Smoking may **lead to** serious health problems.
- ◆ Lack of money is the **reason for** this event.
- ◆ She took a holiday **with the aim of** relaxing.
- ◆ I threw this party **in order to** get all of my family together.
- ◆ Losing his job **prompted him to** consider what kind of work he really wanted to do.



语法解析

◎ An Unexpected Result

The grammar highlighted in this section is used to show that something is unexpected or in some way surprising.

■ Adverb Clauses (even though, although, though)

‘Even though’, ‘although’, and ‘though’ are all followed by a clause. ‘Though’ and ‘although’ are used in the same way but ‘though’ is more common in informal speech and writing. ‘Although’ is usually used at the beginning of its clause. ‘Though’ is often used with ‘even’ to add emphasis.

Examples

◆ Even though he felt sick, he went to work.

◆ Although he felt sick, he went to work.

◆ Though he felt sick, he went to work.

* It may be surprising that he went to work because we know that he felt sick. We may have expected him to stay at home or go to a doctor.

◎ 出乎意料的结果

这里的语法重点是用来表示某些出乎意料或突发的事情。

■ 副词从句 (even though, although, though)

even though, although 和 though 后面都要连接从句, although 和 though 用法相同, although 常用于句首, 而非正式的场合则常用 though, 并常与 even 连用以加强语气。

■ Conjunctions (but ... anyway, but ... still, yet ... still)

When used as a conjunction ‘yet’ is similar in meaning to ‘but’, but it has a stronger effect. ‘Yet’ is associated with information that is more surprising. In the following examples, ‘but’ and ‘yet’ both mean ‘however’.

Examples

◆ He doesn't like the beach, **but** he went to Hawaii **anyway**.

◆ He doesn't like the beach, **but** he **still** went to Hawaii.

◆ He doesn't like the beach, **yet** he **still** went to Hawaii.

* It is unexpected that he went to Hawaii because we know he doesn't like the beach.

■ Transitions

(**nevertheless, nonetheless, however ... still**)

‘Nevertheless’, ‘nonetheless’, and ‘however’ are all used to express that the second point contrasts with the first point. ‘Nevertheless’ and ‘nonetheless’ are slightly more formal and emphatic than ‘however’.

Examples

◆ She was full from dinner. **Nevertheless**, she ate dessert.

◆ She was full from dinner; **nonetheless**, she ate dessert.

◆ She was full from dinner. **However**, she **still** ate

■ 连接词 (but...anyway, but... still, yet...still)

yet 作连接词使用时，意思和 but 相近，但是语气较强，常用于表示较令人惊讶的信息。在下面的例子中，but 与 yet 都表示 however (然而)。

■ 转折词 (nevertheless, nonetheless, however...still)

由 nevertheless, nonetheless 和 however 引出的句子，常与前面主要句子的意思互相对比，其中 nevertheless 与 nonetheless 比 however 正式，而且强调的意味较浓厚。



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- * We know that she was full from dinner so it is a bit surprising that she ate dessert.

■ Prepositions (**despite, in spite of, despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that**)

‘Despite’ and ‘in spite of’ are both followed by a noun, whereas ‘despite the fact that’ and ‘in spite of the fact that’ are followed by a clause.

Examples

- ◆ She played volleyball **despite** her injury.
- ◆ She played volleyball **in spite of** her injury.
- ◆ She played volleyball **despite the fact that** she had an injury.
- ◆ She played volleyball **in spite of the fact that** she had an injury.

* We know she had an injury so we didn't expect her to play volleyball.

■ 介词 (**despite, in spite of, despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that**)

despite 和 in spite of 后面接名词，despite the fact that 和 in spite of the fact that 后面则是接从句。

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**4.1**

Track 08

Questions 1-4

Listen to recording 4.1 and answer the questions below.

Which area does the travel agent recommend for the following activities?

Choose your answers from the list and write the letters A-F next to questions 1-4.

A Rosemount

B Spring Bluff

C Richmond

D Gorman's Point

E Tyan's Grove

F Sun Valley

1 shopping

2 eating out

3 camping

4 water sports



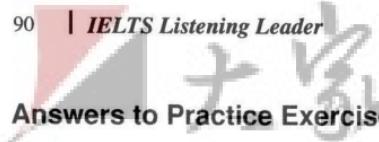
Questions 5-8

Listen to recording 4.2 and answer the questions below.

Tick (✓) the relevant boxes for each question.

Which counsellor should students contact about the following issues?

Issues	Lorraine Lea	Rodney Reid	Jarrod Howard
5 academic			
6 employment			
7 financial			
8 other			



Answers to Practice Exercises 考题练习解答

4.1

- 1 C
3 E

- 2 A
4 D

4.2

- 5 Rodney Reid 6 Jarrod Howard
7 Jarrod Howard 8 Lorraine Lea

*Please see the listening scripts for details of the correct answers.

Labelling a Diagram, Plan or Map 填表题

Introduction

In the IELTS Listening test you will sometimes be given a diagram, plan or map to label. Usually, there will be a list or box of words and phrases and you need to select the appropriate label from the choices available. During the 10 minutes transfer time at the end of the Listening test you will need to write the letter of the option you select in the correct space on the Answer Sheet. In this type of question you have to connect what you hear in the recording with the illustration you see on the page in front of you.

题型简介

IELTS 听力测试中有时会出现图表、流程或地图的题型，通常会列出答案选项，让你从中选出适当的答案填入。在听力测试结束前，会有 10 分钟的时间让你将答案写到答案纸上。在这类题型中，你必须将听到的录音内容与看到的图表互相连结。

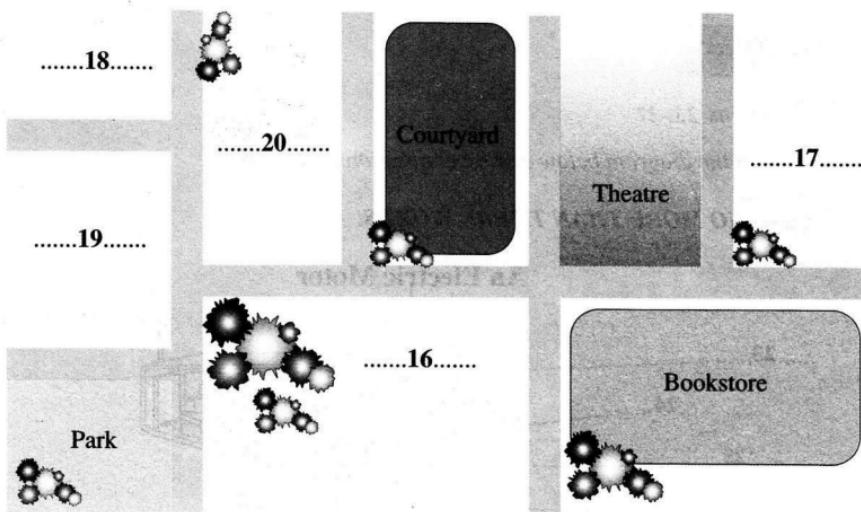
A Map**Questions 16-20**

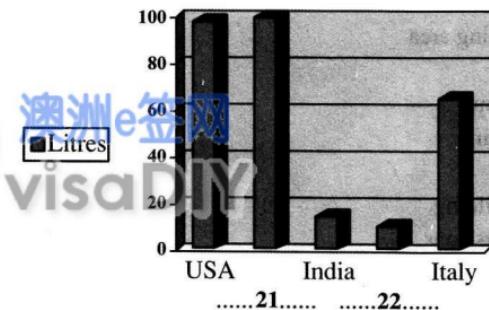
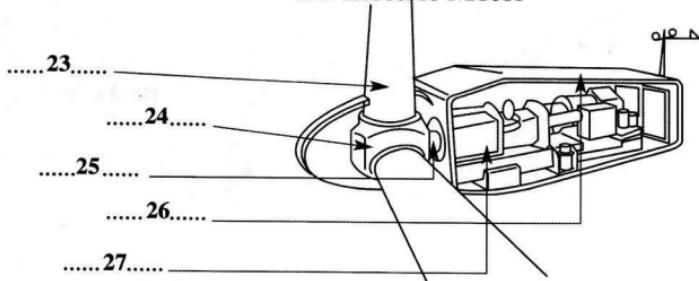
Label the map below.

Choose the answers from the box and write the letters A-G next to questions 16-20.

- A Cafeteria/Dining area
- B Main library
- C Computer rooms
- D Science building
- E Arts building
- F Education building
- G Student Admissions

Kelsey Community College (Brody Campus)



A Graph/Diagram*Questions 21–22**Look at the bar chart below and label questions 21& 22.***Water Consumption per Day in Five Countries****An Object***Questions 23–27**Look at the diagram below and label questions 23–27.**Using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.***An Electric Motor**



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A Street Map

Questions 28–30

Look at the map below and label questions 28–30.

Using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.



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◎ Hint 1: Study the instructions and the diagram

As mentioned in the previous sections, reading the instructions and the example is an essential part of completing the Listening test successfully and questions that involve labelling a diagram are no exception. In these questions the instructions are important because they let you know whether you have to choose a word or phrase from a list or box and if not, how many words you need to write. In the case that you have to choose a word from a list or box, the instructions will explain whether to write the whole word or phrase or just the corresponding letter.

Look at the diagram and the title. This will help you to predict the kind of language you will hear in the recording. You should also see how many parts you have to label and if there is some kind of order (e.g. clockwise, anti-clockwise). Don't forget to look at the parts already marked on the diagram. They will help to orient you and you will be able to move through the questions more quickly when listening to the recording, as they will probably be mentioned in the recording. Also, not all diagrams have the spaces you have to fill in arranged in a clockwise or anti-clockwise way so you need to know where to begin and where to go next. When this happens, prepositions of location and the parts of the diagram already labelled are extremely important. Following these steps before you hear the recording will help you to react more quickly while listening.

再次强调仔细阅读“题目指示”的重要性，因为这样可以帮助你了解作答的方式。有时题目已经把选项列出，你只要填入正确的代号即可，有时则需要你自行填答，此时要特别注意字数限制，所以作答前务必阅读指示！

注意图表格式及标题，可以帮助你预测接下来会听到什么内容。另外，你必须浏览图表上已经列出的信息，知道哪些部分需要你填答。已经列出来的部分，可以让你知道录音内容的播放顺序，而需要填答的部分，则必须注意填答的顺序。依照这个步骤可以让你在听录音内容时能即时反应。



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Look at the example:

Questions 1-5

Label the booths at the exhibition.

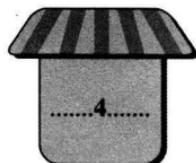
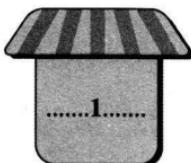
Choose your answers from the box and write them next to questions 1-5.

Peruvian Jewellery Making
Indian Body Art
Kenyan Basket Weaving
Indonesian Wood Carving

Japanese Kimono Dressing
Italian Opera Singing
Spanish Guitar Playing
Thai Curry Cooking

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Main Exhibition Hall



From the instructions we can see that with this plan you are expected to choose an answer from the box and as there are not any letters corresponding to the answer choices, you have to write the full answer. The title and instructions show us that this is a plan relating to an exhibition.

从指示中我们可以知道，这题必须从一组选项中找出答案来填入（而非填写代号），而且主题与展览有关。



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The answer choices show that the booths at the exhibition represent different countries and aspects of their cultures. By looking at the diagram it can be seen that the parts relating to the questions are not organised in any particular order, so when listening to the recording, it is necessary to pay particular attention to other location cues from the speaker such as prepositions of location.

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从答案选项中可知，展场的展位代表不同国家及其文化特色。因为图中并没有一定的排列方式，所以你必须特别注意说话者所说有关各个展位的相对位置，比如说所使用的表方位的介词。



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Here's part of the listening script:

Host:

Welcome to this year's International Festival. There are so many wonderful displays from all over the world. In fact, 40 countries are represented this year, our biggest festival to date.

Visitor:

Wow ... sounds great! I don't know what to look at first. What kind of things are there to see and do?

Host:

Well, since we're in the Main Exhibition Hall, let me tell you about what's going on in here first. If you have a sweet tooth, you should definitely check out the French Dessert Cooking demonstration in the **far left-hand corner**. They'll actually be handing out samples of everything they make, which is fantastic if you love sweets, like I do.

Visitor:

Yeah, that sounds like an excellent place to start! Are there any other food demonstrations?

Host:

Do you like Thai food? There's a Thai Curry Cooking demonstration going on **next to** the **French** demonstration. There are some other food booths in the other halls, which I'll tell you about later.

Visitor:

Okay. What other displays and shows are there here?

Host:

Well, **next to** the **Thai** booth there's a Japanese Kimono Dressing demonstration. Oh no, wait a minute. That's not next to the Thai booth; it's

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opposite it. There's an Egyptian Dance class **next to** the Thai booth. That's a great way to work off what you eat at the Thai and **French** booths! Then you can sit down and relax for a while because in the **far right corner, next to** the **Egyptian** booth is a Spanish guitar show. If you like music, there's also an Italian opera performance **across from** the French booth at 1:00pm and 4:00pm. Oh, I almost forgot. There's a fantastic **Australian Wine Tasting** booth too. You can talk to wine experts who can offer some suggestions of things you might like and you can also taste any of the wines on display. Finally, **next to that** there's a Peruvian ... oh sorry, that was cancelled. That booth is now for Indian Body Art. I'm not quite sure what that is but it sounds interesting!

Visitor:

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Excellent! Now, what about...

Therefore, the correct answers are as follows:

- 1 Thai Curry Cooking
- 2 Japanese Kimono Dressing
- 3 Spanish Guitar Playing
- 4 Italian Opera Singing
- 5 Indian Body Art

© Hint 2: Listen for the speaker changing his/her mind

The first words a speaker says that correspond to an answer choice may not be the correct answer. In fact, often they are not. Many people taking the IELTS Listening test lose marks because they write down the first answer choice they hear and then tune out for a while or start thinking about the next question. By doing this, they miss the information which speaker changing his/her mind or another speaker correcting him/her and therefore, get the wrong answer.

◎ 指引二：注意说话者可能会改变想法

说话者一开始说的话不见得就是正确答案，因为在说话的过程中他们常常会改变想法或意见。许多考生常听到第一个答案便立刻作答，然后马上跳看下一题，而没有专心继续听下去，因而失分。



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Let's consider the tape script from the previous example:

Visitor:

Okay. What other displays and shows are there here?

Host:

Well, next to the Thai booth there's a Japanese Kimono Dressing demonstration. Oh no, wait a minute. That's not next to the Thai booth; it's opposite it. There's an Egyptian Dance class next to the Thai booth. That's a great way to work off what you eat at the Thai and French booths! Then you can sit down and relax for a while because in the far right corner, next to the Egyptian booth is a Spanish guitar show. If you like music, there's also an Italian opera performance across from the French booth at 1:00pm and 4:00pm. Oh, I almost forgot. There's a fantastic Australian Wine Tasting booth too. You can talk to wine experts who can offer some suggestions of things you might like and you can also taste any of the wines on display. **Finally, next to that there's a Peruvian ... oh sorry, that was cancelled. That booth is now for Indian Body Art.** I'm not quite sure what that is but it sounds interesting!

Visitor:

Excellent! Now, what about...

Notice that in two separate instances the speaker changes her mind. This is quite common in the Listening test and definitely something to listen out for.

◎ Hint 3: Beware of distractors

If you have a list of answer choices for the diagram, there will usually be more possible answers than parts to label on the diagram. However, many or possibly all of the choices will be mentioned throughout the recording. This is done to see if you

注意在这个例子中说话者两度改变她的心意，在听力测试中这种情形很常见，所以应该特别注意。

◎ 指引三：注意那些会让你分心的因素

如果是“选项已列出”的题型，通常选项都很类似而且比题目数多，甚至每个选项都可能会出现在录音内容里；如果是“自填答案”的题型，你还是会听到



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are distracted by related but irrelevant information. Even if you're not given a list of answer choices, you will still hear many possible answer choices on the recording that may distract you from choosing the correct answer. Also, as mentioned in hint 2, the speaker may change his/her mind. This is another form of distraction.

许多可能的答案选项，甚至前面提到的“说话者可能会改变心意”，都很容易造成答题干扰，作答时务必小心谨慎。

Let's consider a variation of the example from Hints 1 and 2.

Visitor:

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Okay. What other displays and shows are there here?

Host:

Well, opposite the Thai booth there was an Indonesian Wood Carving demonstration last year but that has been changed to Japanese Kimono Dressing. Indonesian Wood Carving is now in one of the corners of Exhibition Hall B. Kenyan Basket Weaving is in the corner, not far from the Australian Wine Tasting booth and beside the Egyptian Dance class. That dance class is a great way to work off what you eat at the Thai and French booths! Then you can sit down and relax as there's an Italian opera performance across from the French booth at 1:00pm and 4:00pm. Don't forget to visit the Australian Wine Tasting booth too. You can talk to wine experts who can offer some suggestions of things you might like and you can also taste any of the wines on display. Finally, next to that there's a Peruvian ... oh sorry, that was cancelled. That booth is now for Indian Body Art. I'm not quite sure what that is but it should be interesting!

Visitor:

Excellent! Now, what about...

At the beginning, the host gives the answers to Questions 2 and 3 (2. Japanese Kimono Dressing and 3. Kenyan Basket Weaving). However, five different booths are mentioned. This is a common form of distraction. Indonesian Wood Carving is not correct because it is mentioned with the time period of last year. It is discussed again in relation to 'one of the corners' but in Exhibition Hall B. The plan only shows the Main Exhibition Hall. The host says that Kenyan Basket Weaving is 'in the corner, not far from the Australian Wine Tasting booth'. This may tempt you to put it as the answer to Question 5, but the host then adds the words 'beside the Egyptian Dance class'. Near the end, the host mentions the Peruvian booth but then corrects herself. This happens quite often in the Listening test.

在对话一开始，说话者就给了第2题和第3题的答案。但是在对话中却出现了5个不同的展位名称，这就是常见的容易使人分心的因素。Indonesian Wood Carving 并非正确答案，因为它的时问及地点跟题目的主题都不符。Kenyan Basket Weaving 可能位于 Australian Wine Tasting booth 旁，但说话者后来又接着说：beside the Egyptian Dance class，因此作答时务必听完一整句话，才填写答案。



Common Errors

◎ Error 1: Thinking about a part of the map
that does not relate to the question

Maps, plans, and diagrams can be a little distracting for some people. It's quite easy to spend so much time considering the parts that are already marked or questions coming up that you miss the information on the recording that you need to answer the current question. While it is a good idea to look at the already labelled parts on a diagram as they can give you clues about what you'll hear on the recording and act as signposts, do not spend so much time on them that you miss the introduction and any part of the main recording.

Of course, you want to get the best possible result for the Listening test and you may be nervous, particularly if you look ahead and see a question that looks difficult or a question type that you know you have had trouble with before. However, the best way to get as many correct answers as possible is to take the test step by step. Concentrate on the section you're listening to at the time. There is really no point in worrying about a question until you come to it. If you start thinking about it too early, it may cost you marks in question types that you usually do well.



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常犯错误

◎ 错误一：考虑表格中与题目无关的线索

题目上已经出现的线索，可以让你在听的过程中定位出前后文的顺序，有助于作答，但不要在这些线索上花太多时间，以致于忽略了其他能让你正确作答的指示与主要录音内容。

当然，考试的时候你会紧张，尤其是当你看到困难的题目，或是不擅长的题型时更是如此。记得要步步为营，一次只专注于一个部分，担心接下来的问题和录音内容是毫无意义的，太早担心反而可能使你在原本擅长的题型上失分。



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◎ Error 2: Not reading all of the answer choices carefully

As mentioned before, labelling questions often provide a list or a box of answer choices. Many people do not read all of the choices carefully or dismiss certain answers without a second thought. Remember that although it is good to think ahead and try to guess what you are going to hear, you can never be 100% sure, so keep an open mind. Also, make sure that you read all of the answer choices with care as some choices may contain some of the same words or similar sounding words. This can cause you some confusion if you do not read the answer choices and make sure you are clear about the differences before the recording begins.

◎ 错误二：没有仔细阅读每一个答案选项

许多人遇到“选项已列出”的题型，便没有仔细阅读那些选项，甚至会忽略一些答案。即使你能从选项中猜出一些可能会听到的内容，但绝不可能百分之百确定，所以记得不要固守成见。同时，要仔细阅读每一个答案选项，因为它们的用词或发音可能很类似。你在听录音内容时可能会混淆。

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Test Strategy

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应考策略**◎ Step One**

Read the instructions and consider the following:

- Do I just write a letter/number or a whole word/phrase?
- Do I have answers to choose from?
- If not, is there a word limit?
- How many answers do I need to listen for?

◎ Step Two

Look at the diagram and consider the title and the parts already labelled. What kind of vocabulary will you hear? What are some synonyms for the answer choices? Also, consider the similarities and differences between the locations of the parts you need to label.

◎ Step Three

While listening, be aware that the speaker may say the words of a label in two or three different ways. If you think you hear the correct answer but are unable to fit it into the word limit, write it down and come back at the end of the test.

◎ 第一步

阅读指示并思考下列问题：

- 填答时只要写代号 / 数字，还是必须写出完整的词汇 / 短语？
- 有选项可以选择吗？
- 如果没有，有字数限制吗？
- 我需要听几个答案？

◎ 第二步

看看图表的标题和已经列出来的部分，推测你可能会听到的词汇和其同义词。同时，也想想你需要填写的部分与那些已经列出来的部分之间，有什么相同及相异点。

◎ 第三步

在听录音内容时，要注意说话者可能用两种或三种不同的方式来讲述图表中需要写的答案，如果你觉得自己听到了正确答案，但却无法合乎字数的限制，可以先将它写下来，之后再回头来检查。

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◎ Step Four

Listen out for distracters. It might sound right but is it the correct answer? Listen for location clues.

◎ 第四步

注意会让你分心的因素，也要注意听描述相对位置的线索。

◎ Step Five

While listening, be ready to hear the answers to several questions in a short period of time.

◎ 第五步

要有心理准备会在短时间内听到好几题的答案。



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重点词汇

When attempting to answer questions relating to diagrams, plans or maps, some of the key vocabulary describes location. Here are some of the most commonly used words and expressions to talk about location.

下面是填表题中常用来表示位置的词汇和表达法：

◎ The phrases used to show location:

◎ 常用来表示“位置”的字词：

Compass Directions

↑ North
→ East

↓ South
← West

↖ NW
↙ SW

↗ NE
↘ SE

Others

in	below	under	over	above
----	-------	-------	------	-------

in front of	straight ahead
-------------	----------------

opposite	facing
----------	--------

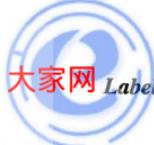
behind	beside	next to	near	adjacent to
--------	--------	---------	------	-------------

on/to the left/right	on the left/right hand side
----------------------	-----------------------------

at the end of	at the far end
---------------	----------------

in the corner	in the far left/right corner
---------------	------------------------------

around the corner from



◎ Conditional Adverbial Clauses

Having an understanding of conditional adverbial clauses is useful in the Listening test because your understanding of how a condition affects the outcome of a situation may affect your answer choice. Therefore, you need to know what each one means.

■ Whether or not

used to say that a condition does not matter; a condition does not affect the outcome.

Example

◆ I'm not going to the party whether or not he's going.

= If he's going to the party, I'm not going to the party. If he's not going to the party, I'm not going to the party. It doesn't matter if he is going to the party. I don't care.

在听力测试中，了解条件状语从句的功能是非常有帮助的，因为你可以藉此了解录音内容中会对某情况造成影响的条件为何，有助于选出正确答案。

表示附加的条件无关紧要，并不会对结果造成影响。

■ Even if

very similar in meaning to whether or not; a certain condition does not affect the outcome of a situation.

与 whether or not 的意思非常接近，同样表示附加的条件无关紧要，并不会对结果造成影响。

Example

◆ We're going to drive home this afternoon, even if it's raining.

= If it's raining, we're still going to drive home this afternoon. The weather will not affect the decision to drive home this afternoon.



■ In case/in the event that

Used to say that a situation probably won't happen but it might.

用于表示附加条件发生的机会不大。

Example

◆ I'll turn on my mobile phone **in case** you need to call me.

◆ **In the event that** you need to call me, I'll turn on my mobile phone.

= You probably won't need to call me but this situation might occur so I'll turn on my mobile phone.

■ Unless:

if... not: Used to say that a situation will probably happen if another situation doesn't.

用于表示其他条件不满足时，将会导致某种结果。

Example

◆ He's going to stay here **unless** he can get a job in another city.

= He's going to stay here **if he cannot** get a job in another city.

■ Only if

used to say that one condition will lead to a certain outcome.

用于表示附加的条件将会导致某种结果。

Example

◆ She's going to travel around Europe **only if** she sells her car.

= Even if all other conditions are right (e.g. she has quit her job, she has a lot of money saved, she has a group of friends ready to start travelling with her etc), she is not going to travel around Europe unless she sells her car.

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Practice Exercises

5.1

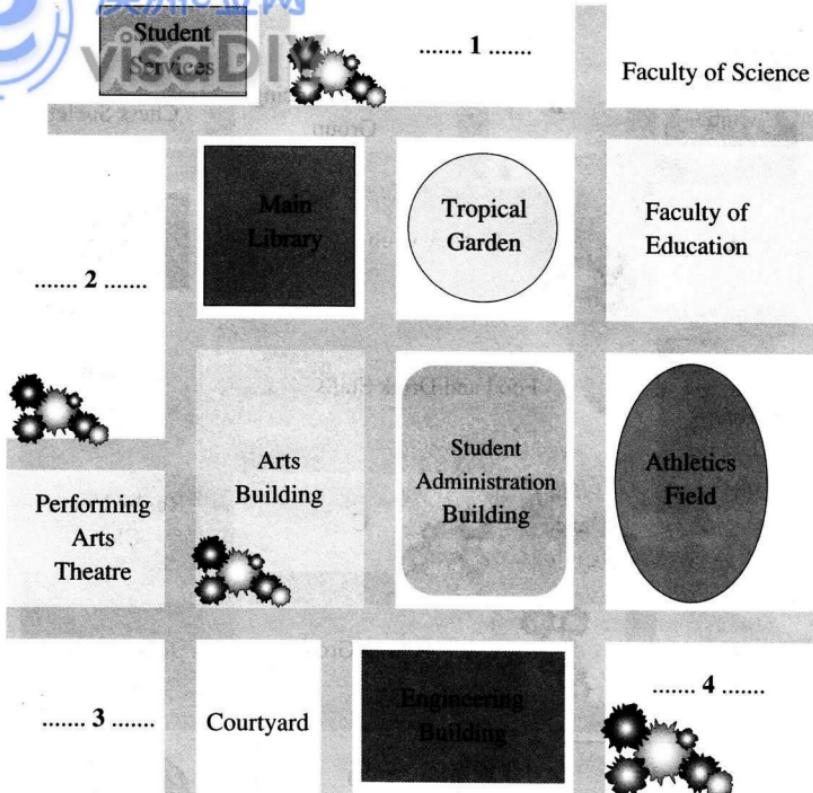
Track 10

Questions 1-4

Listen to recording 5.1 and answer the questions below.

Label the areas on the map of a university campus.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.



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Questions 5-8

Listen to recording 5.2 and answer the questions below.

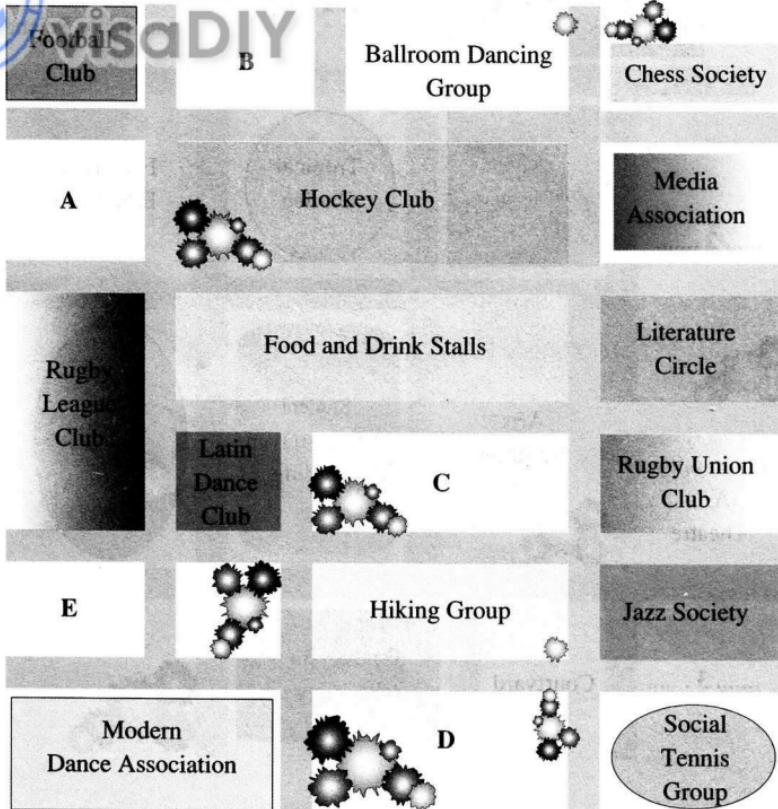
Match the names of the exhibition areas with the letters on the plan below.

5 Student Newspaper

7 Movie Group

6 Community Radio Station

8 Musician's Circle



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Answers to Practice Exercises



5.1

- 1 Sports Centre//Center, Sports Complex
- 2 Refectory//Cafeteria
- 3 IT Building//Information Technology Building
- 4 International Education Centre

5.2

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- 5 C
- 6 D
- 7 B
- 8 E

*Please see the listening scripts for details of the correct answers.

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Listening Test 1

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听力测试(一)

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10 Track 12

Questions 1-7

Complete the form below.

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

Example

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Area to be connected to: Share housing

Name: 1 Daniel

Current Address: 2 Street, Wishart

Home Number: 3

Work Number: 07 3321 9746

Mobile Number: 4

Type of Accommodation Wanted: 5

Maximum Weekly Rent: 6

Maximum Number of Housemates: 7

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Answer the questions below.

Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

What two special features does Daniel need in his accommodation?

8

9

10 When is Daniel's appointment with the accommodation officer?

.....



SECTION 2 Questions 11-20 Track 13

Questions 11-15

Complete the table below.

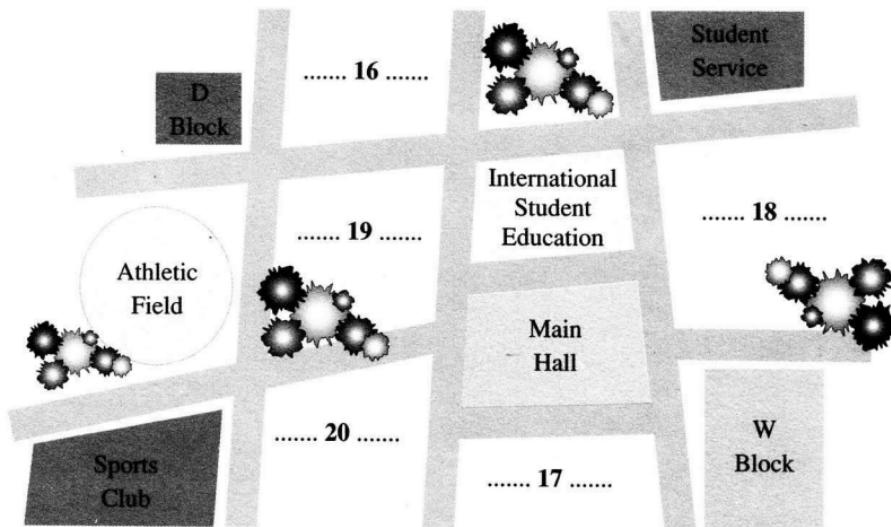
Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Seminar	Speaker	Place
11	Rebecca Lewis	12
Research Skills	Norman Bateman	13
14	15	Laboratory A, B or C

Questions 16-20

Label the map below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.



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SECTION 3 Questions 21-30 Track 14

Questions 21 and 22

Choose the correct letter A-C.

21 Ellie and Ray plan to present a seminar about.

- A the effect of reading on children's writing.
- B the effect of reading on people's writing.
- C factors affecting children's reading.

22 The first reason Ellie and Ray chose the topic was because of

- A their classroom experience.
- B their colleagues' experience.
- C their previous study.

Questions 23-26

Choose TWO letters A-E for each answer.

23 & 24 Ray and Ellie still have to

- A do more research.
- B write the report.
- C choose some graphs.
- D plan the seminar.
- E practise the seminar.

25 & 26 The seminar



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- A must include graphs and diagrams.
- B should be approximately 30 minutes.
- C must be presented by both students in the pair.
- D needs to include discussion activities.
- E should allow time for questions.

Questions 27-30

Match the resources to one of the descriptions in the table.

Resource	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful
27 Audio-visual Material	A	B	C
28 Journal Articles	A	B	C
29 Books	A	B	C
30 Internet	A	B	C



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SECTION 4

Questions 31-40



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Track 15

Questions 31-34

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 31 Integrative motivation occurs when learners are ready to integrate with the of the target language.

- 32 Instrumental motivation is most powerful in situations where learners to interact with its members.

- 33 Early research indicated that integrative orientation was stronger than instrumental orientation in

- 34 More recently, researchers have found that integrative motivation is measures of achievement.



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Answer the questions below.

Use NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS for each answer.

35 What do adult foreign language learners need in order to learn the target language?

.....

List TWO factors important in foreign language learning.

36

37

38 What is one of the effects of having personal motivation for some learners?

.....

List TWO factors that motivation is dependent on.

39

40

听力测试(二)

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Track 16

Questions 1-5

*Match the descriptions below with the correct package.**Choose your answers from the list and write the letters A-H next to questions 1-5.*

A Action Package

B Five-star Package

C Living Package

D Explorer Package

E Standard Package

F Economy Package

G Variety Package

H Entertainment Package

Example Consists of all music and movie channels **H**

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | Good value for families | |
| 2 | The best package to start with if unsure of your preferences | |
| 3 | Include all channels | |
| 4 | Include the basic channels, as well as two movie channels and two music channels | |
| 5 | Include the basic channels and four sports channels | |



Choose the correct letter A-D.

6 Ben is hesitant to make a decision because

- A he's not sure he can afford the installation fee.
- B he doesn't know if he can commit to monthly payments.
- C he thinks he should consult his wife.
- D he doesn't watch much television.

7 The salesman says that Ben should

- A choose the Economy Package.
- B purchase a 3 month trial of any package.
- C think about it and decide later.
- D buy a 1 month trial of the Standard Package.

8 If Ben continues receiving satellite television for 6 months, he will receive

- A an upgrade to a better package.
- B free service for 1 month.
- C a free trial for one month of any 2 channels he doesn't have.
- D a refund of 1 monthly payment.

9 Finally, Ben decides to

- A purchase a 3 month trial.
- B purchase a 1 month trial of the Standard Package.
- C take more time to think about it.
- D none of the above.

10 Before the salesman leaves he says

- A he will call Ben in a few days.
- B he will see Ben tomorrow.
- C he will call Ben on Saturday.
- D he can be reached on his mobile phone 24 hours a day.



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SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

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Listening Test 2

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Track 17

Questions 11-17

Answer the questions below.

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

11 Which students usually choose to live on campus?

.....

.....

.....

12 What is the main reason that students move into independent accommodation?

.....

13 What is the biggest problem students face when living in independent accommodation?

.....

What are TWO of the advantages of living on campus?

14

15

List TWO services included in the weekly cost of accommodation on campus.

16

17

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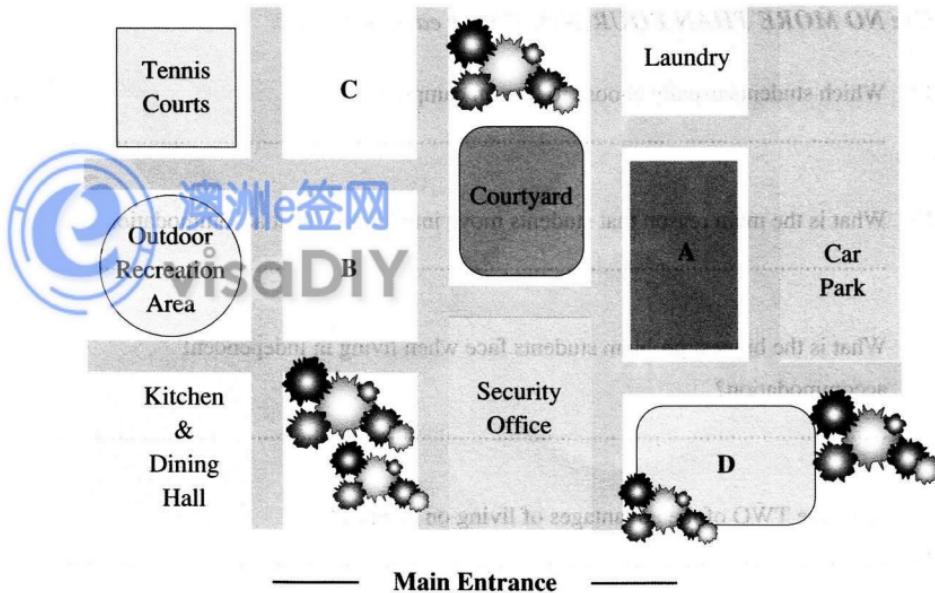
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Match the names of the buildings with the letters on the map below.

Residential College



18 Women's Dormitory

19 Men's Dormitory

20 Recreation Lounge

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SECTION 3

Questions 21-30

Track 18

Questions 21-25

Complete the form below.

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

Name:	Jesse Dennis
Current Degree:	21
Major:	22
Grade Point Average:	23
Proposed Thesis Topic:	24
Academic Awards:	25

Questions 26-30



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Answer the questions below.

Use NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS for each answer.

List TWO reasons why Jesse wants to attend East Coast University.

26

27

Which TWO programmes has Jesse been involved in throughout his whole time as an undergraduate?

28

29

30 What does the Dean say about Jesse's application?

.....



SECTION 4 Questions 31-40 Track 19

Questions 31-35

Answer the questions below.

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

31 What does the lecturer say is important to human beings?

.....
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What are the **FOUR** elements of an ethical leader?

32

33

34

35

Questions 36-38

Choose the correct letter from **A-D**.

36 Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the lecturer when discussing the ecological approach to teaching?

- A** a learner's home environment
- B** national educational policies in the country of teaching
- C** a learner's educational history
- D** social and political context

37 According to the lecturer, a macro approach to teaching

- A** includes using different strategies.
- B** takes the view that a language belongs to many cultures in one country.
- C** cannot be used to promote the idea of cultural equality.
- D** is based on the teaching [www.Topsage.com]