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IELTS LISTENING LEADER

IELTS 9分听力

编著 / Justine Ball

送
MP3光盘
发音多样化

IELTS资深名师解析听力测试5大题型，
有效提升听力成绩！



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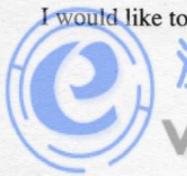
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Master IELTS 3-Listening Leader was edited at Cambridge Taipei Language Training Centre. I would like to thank Jocelyn Lu, Julia Yen, Wini Tsai, and Maggie Sung for all of their support throughout the writing of the book and my time working at C.T.L.T.C.

Special thanks go to Karen Ko and Patrick Hafenstein for all of their help editing the book, organising and supervising the recording sessions, and for their support and encouragement.

I would like to thank the following people for their contributions in the recording studio.



Catherine Thomas

John Phillips

Mark Glasby

Matthew Just

Miles Smith

Natasha Sinclair - Ueberegger

Olivia Steyn

Patrick Hafenstein

Tony Phillips

Finally, thank my family and friends for all of their support and encouragement. I appreciate it more than I can say.

Justine Ball

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After reading the Introduction: IELTS Listening Test, you should follow the steps listed below:

在读完“听力测试”简介后，接着应依下列步骤进行：

1. Complete the first Practice Test under test conditions.

Once you have checked your answers in the Answer section, you should look through the test to see which sections and question types you made mistakes in.

1. 模拟实际考试的状况，完成第一套听力测试(Test 1)。检查答案时，应彻底了解测试时你犯错的部分以及题型。

2. Work through each section of the book, reading through the hints and common errors, grammar, and vocabulary for each question type before completing the example exercises. You should pay particular attention to the question types you have the most difficulty with but don't forget about the others. It's a good idea to practise all question types. You don't want to improve in one question type at the expense of all the others! Also, please remember that although there are hints on how to approach each question type, these are not only applicable to that particular question type. **Some of the hints can be applied to several or all of the question types.**

2. 仔细阅读各题型的技巧指引(hints)、常犯错误(common errors)、语法和词汇部分，再做考题练习。对不熟悉的题型要多花些心思，但也别忽略了其他题型。请注意，虽然每种题型中都列出个别的指引，但这些指引并非只针对该题型，有些也可以运用在其他的题型中。

3. Complete the second Practice Test under test conditions. Check your answers in the Answer section. Look carefully at the questions you answered incorrectly and review the hints and common errors relating to them. Following this, it is a good idea to do as much listening practice as you can prior to the test and review each section of this book regularly.

3. 模拟实际考试的状况，完成第二套听力测试(Test 2)。对完答案之后，仔细检讨你答题的题目，回头看看书中相关的技巧指引及常犯错误。你可以依照这种方式，在正式考试前做更多听力练习。

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IELTS (International English Language Testing System) “国际英语语言测试系统”是全球认可的英语语言能力评估系统，也是进入大多数英语系国家高等学府就读必备的英语能力证明，特别受到英国、澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大等国认可，而目前美国大多数大学也承认 IELTS 成绩。IELTS 测试由英国文化协会 (The British Council)、剑桥大学考试委员会 (Cambridge ESOL) 及澳大利亚教育国际开发署 (IDP Education Australia) 共同举办，由剑桥大学考试委员会统筹管理。除了计划前往英语系国家就读大学、研究生院、专科学校、预科课程者适合参加 IELTS 测试外，凡申请澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大、美国移民者，或是担任英国及澳洲各政府部门实习生、参加国防部及公共医疗会议等专业人士，均可参加 IELTS 测试。

IELTS 测试方式

IELTS 测试分为学术类 (Academic) 和培训类 (General Training)，测试内容分为听、读、说、写四部分，其中 Listening 和 Speaking 部分不分类，Reading 和 Writing 两项则分类。

■ 学术类 (Academic)

适用于申请正规课程者，例如研究生院、大学、专科学校或要求此类者。

■ 培训类 (General Training)

适用于申请移民者及欲申请学校要求此类者。

IELTS 测试流程图

IELTS 测试分为听力、阅读、写作、口语四部分，测试时间为 2 小时 55 分钟。



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IELTS 测试内容



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■ IELTS Listening Module·听力

内 容	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 测试时间 40 分钟, 其中 10 分钟填答案 分为 4 部分, 共有 40 题 听力只放一遍, 不会重复
题型 结 构	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第一、二段: 以一般生活及社会状态为主 第三、四段: 涵盖教育、学术、世界性的主题 题型: 选择题、填空题、简答题、图表题
作 答 重 点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 要边听边作答 需了解独白或对话的主题 注意数字、时间、日期等较明显的字眼 听出重要的词句, 记下与主题相关或有因果关系的信息

■ IELTS Reading Module·阅读

内 容	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 测试时间 1 小时, 含填写答案时间 包含 3 篇文章, 每篇约有 800~900 词 测试题目共 40 题
题型 结 构	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 主题多样化, 除了日常生活, 还包括学术上的探讨与了解 题型: 简答题、选择题、匹配题、填空题、图表题、表格题、段落大意题、摘要题、是非 / 未提及题 (True/False/Not Given)
作 答 重 点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 了解各段落主题与大意 圈出重要信息 圈出数字、日期、时间、项目等较明显的词句 不需要了解每一个单词的意思, 不要浪费时间推敲不明白的地方

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■ IELTS Writing Module·写作

大博·clubM ginate 121.11 ■

内 容	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 测试时间 1 小时, 需写 2 篇作文 Task 1: 最少 150 词, 建议花 20 分钟 Task 2: 最少 250 词, 建议花 40 分钟
题 型 结 构	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task 1: 考题基本形式为图片、表格、曲线、饼状图等, 考生依照所给的信息, 分析、组织并讨论主题 Task 2: 依照所给的主题, 表达自己的意见、支持或反驳、解决问题及讨论问题
作 答 重 点	<p>Task 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 避免使用自己没把握的单词和语法结构 从题目要求中, 清楚分析题目, 圈出重要的词或短语 <p>Task 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 仔细阅读题目, 避免文不对题 强调自己的想法和意见 支持或反对考题的论点, 只能二选一, 定位要清楚

■ IELTS Speaking Module·口试

内 容	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 测试时间约11~14分钟, 分成3个部分 Part 1: 4~5分钟, 自我介绍及面谈 Part 2: 3~4分钟, 1分钟准备, 对特定话题发表看法 Part 3: 4~5分钟, 第二部分的延伸讨论, 题目较第二部分抽象
题 型 结 构	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 1: 口试官介绍自己并确认考生身份, 询问考生与个人有关的事物、家人、兴趣、工作背景等 Part 2: 口试官出示话题卡, 考生依据话题卡可有1分钟的准备时间, 考场备有纸笔供考生使用 Part 3: 连结第二部分的延伸讨论, 或更深更广的互动讨论
作 答 重 点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有效表达意见, 与口试官沟通 正确使用词汇和语法 能够参与一般对话或勇于发问、发言 轻松应对, 表达流畅, 答为所问

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■ 笔试部分

时 间	考场建议
在早上8:00前 到达考场	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 请在考试当天上午8:00前到达考试中心。8:30以后停止进场。8:30以后到达考场的考生将被取消参加笔试的资格，并不得转考、退考或退费。笔试迟到的考生有权利选择参加口语考试。 在考场张贴的名单上找到自己的名字，记住自己的考场。 听从考试中心工作人员的指挥到候考室候考。 仔细听考试中心的工作人员介绍考前的注意事项。
入场 上午8:00 到 8:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 遵照考试中心工作人员的安排在教室外按照考号顺序排队等候。请在排队前先上洗手间。 在进入教室前准备好您的身份证件和一张护照尺寸的彩照待检。彩照必须是六个月内的近照，且背面要写上您的名字。请将您的私人物品存放在指定的区域。 根据桌上的标签找到您的位置。 请就座。您可以利用这段时间测试一下您的耳机。
准备考试 上午8:30 到 9:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在所有考生就坐后，监考人员会开始宣读考试事项。 您的身份证件会被暂时集中收起，并在笔试结束前发还给您。 监考人员会给您分发听力/阅读答题纸。请根据指示填好答题纸(听力部分和阅读部分的答题区分别在答题纸的正反两面)。 根据指示测试您的耳机。 监考人员将分发听力试卷并要求您在封面填写姓名和考号。 听力考试录音带中会提示您何时打开试卷。在此之前，您不可以打开试卷。 在考试正式开始以前，监考人员还会要求您再次检查耳机。
考试进行中 上午9:00到12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 考试于早上9:00正式开始。 请注意听从监考人员的指示。 如果您有疑问，请举手向监考人员示意寻求帮助。 如果您认为您得到的试卷有误，或是试卷缺页、模糊，请马上告诉监考人员。 在考试进行期间，您不能和其他考生互借文具。 当您听到停止作答的指示时，请马上停止答卷，并放下铅笔。否则您将被视为违反考试规则，可能被取消考试成绩。



■ 口试部分



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- 请在您预定的口试时间前 30 分钟到达考试中心并签到。未能在考试前 15 分钟到达并签到的考生，将有可能被取消参加口试的资格，并不得转考、退考或退费。
- 请带上您的身份证件参加口试。
- 听从工作人员的指挥，在候考室待考。工作人员会带领您到口试考场。请在口试考场外等候考官请您进入。
- 口试考试时间为 11 到 14 分钟。
- 在完成口试后，请立即离开考场。不要与任何人谈及您的考试情况，否则可能会被视作违反考场纪律。

■ 考试建议

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- 您可以在考试日前 2 个工作日内从 NEEA IELTS 报名网站 (<http://ielts.etest.net.cn>) 上查看您的考号和口试时间。
- 请您在参加考试前仔细阅读中国地区 IELTS 考生须知。
- 请您带上身份证明，一张护照尺寸的六个月内的彩照（照片后面附上您的签名），以及您的准考证到考场。
- 您在笔试和口试入场前均须出示与报名时一致的有效身份证件，出示与报名信息不符证件的考生将有可能不能参加考试，并不得转考、退考或退费。
- 强烈建议您不要携带手机或其他电子通讯类产品进入考场。所有电子、通讯设备禁止带入考场，即使已呈关闭状态。这一规定同时适用于笔试和口试。任何携带电子、通讯设备进入考场的考生，一律取消考试资格。
- 除了需要检验身份证件和照片之外，考生禁止携带任何私人物品进入考场。此规定同时适用于笔试和口试。请不要携带任何贵重物品到考场，考生的私人物品将被存放在考场以外的指定地点。英国文化协会（在中国作为英国使/领馆文化教育处开展工作）和考试中心恕不对考生私人物品的损失或遗失负责。

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IELTS 测试成绩计算方式



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IELTS 测试分为 Listening、Reading、Writing 和 Speaking 四项，此四项皆独立计分，最后再以四个分数合计，除以四而得一平均分数，所以在成绩单上会列出每项的分数和平均分数。IELTS 的满分为 9 分，若成绩达 Band 9，表示该考生能自如地运用英语，具备在英语语言国家学习的能力。反之，若成绩是 Band 1，则表示该考生不具有在英语语言国家学习的英语能力。每所学术机构要求的最低入学成绩不尽相同，一般来说，大部分学校会要求学生至少具备 IELTS 6.0~6.5 或同等程度的入学标准。

■ 计算方式

四大项都有 0.5 分(如 5.5, 6.5)。

总分：将四项得分平均后，除 0.5 分外，每 0.25 进一个单位(0.5)

	例一	例二	例三
听力 Listening Band	7.5	6.0	6.0
阅读 Reading Band	6.5	6.0	5.5
写作 Writing Band	6.0	7.0	6.0
口语 Speaking Band	7.0	7.0	5.0
平均	(7.5+6.5+6.0+7.0)/4 =6.75(可进位)	(6.0+6.0+7.0+7.0)/4 =6.5	(6.0+5.5+6.0+5.0)/4 =5.625(不可进位)
总分	7	6.5	5.5

■ 寄送成绩

测试成绩将于考试后10个工作日寄送给考生。如成绩不理想，可随时再次报考。此规定适用于全球考试中心。

■ 成绩复议

若欲复议成绩，需在考后收到成绩单一个月内，由本人携带成绩单原件至原考试中心填写“成绩复议申请表”，缴复议费用900元，申请机构收到申请表后，在8周内通知复议结果，超过一个月才申请复议将不予受理。

若复议结果高于原成绩，则复议费用全数退还；若成绩相同或低于原分数，则复议费用不予退还。

■ IELTS 测试成绩单申请办法

考生只能保留一份原始成绩单，成绩单由英国文化协会中国办公室（英国驻华使/领馆文化教育处）考试部在考试后的10个工作日内寄出。同时，该考试部将在考生考试日期之后一个月内为考生免费寄送 5 份额外的雅思考试成绩单。考生可以在报名考试时在教育部考试中心雅思报名网站 <http://ielts.etest.net.cn> 填写报名表时直接申请寄送，也可以在考试之后提交书面寄送申请。寄送申请必须在免费寄送期限内抵达相应的英国文化协会中国办公室考试部，如果考生在免费寄送期限之后提出寄送申请，每份成绩单需交纳手续费 60 元。如果考生需邮寄多于 5 份的成绩单，超出了的成绩单也需收取手续费 60 元。

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IELTS

LISTENING LEADER

半次国际英语口语考试
留学签证口语面试口语测试

听力测试简介及题型

INTRODUCTION

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IELTS Listening Test 听力测试简介

What is the IELTS Listening Test?

The Listening section of the IELTS test has four sections. There are 10 questions in each section, worth one point each. These questions usually follow the order of the information presented in the conversation or monologue. During the test you write your answers on the Question Paper and you are given time to look at the questions and check your answers. At the end of Section 4, you have 10 minutes to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

何谓IELTS听力测试

IELTS听力测试分为四个部分，每部分有10个问题，每题1分。问题通常会依对话或独白的顺序排列。考试时，先将答案写在“题目纸”上。在第四部分结束后，会有10分钟让你把答案写到“答题纸”上。

What will I be listening to in the Listening test?

Sections 1 and 2 deal with the kind of everyday situations you might encounter when living in an English speaking country. In Section 1 you will hear a conversation relating to issues such as health, shopping, accommodation, entertainment and so on. Section 2 is similar but is a monologue or prompted monologue so one speaker will be talking most of the time. Both Section 1 and Section 2 are designed to test your ability to listen for and take note of specific information.

在听力测试中，我会听到什么内容？

听力测试的第一和第二部分，考题内容主要是在英语国家生活时遇到的各种日常生活情境。第一部分是有关健康、购物、住宿、娱乐等主题的一段对话；第二部分内容类似，但会是一段独白。这两个部分主要是测试你听到并记下重点的能力。

The topic of Section 3 and Section 4 is education. In Section 3 you will listen to a discussion between 2 to 4 people in an educational setting such as a university tutorial or workshop. This section is designed to test your ability to follow a conversation where meaning is negotiated. In addition to listening for specific information, you will also have

第三和第四部分的主题以教育为主。第三部分中你将会听到2到4人在学术环境（如个人指导或研讨会）中的讨论。这个部分主要是测试你能否了解讨论型的对话，听的时候要记下重点和说话者的意见。第



to listen for the opinions of the speakers. Section 4 is also based in an educational context but you will hear a monologue such as a lecture. In this section you are required to follow an academic argument. Aside from listening for the main idea, you will also need to listen for specific information, and the speaker's opinion.

The Listening test becomes more difficult as it progresses so that it can adequately test all abilities.

四部分内容也与教育相关，但是你听到的会是一段独白，比如一段演讲。讲述学术上具有争议性的议题，这个部分主要测试你是否了解该主题、重点信息及说话者的意见。

听力测试逐渐由简而难，从而可以测试出考生的真正实力。



What kind of questions will I have to answer?



There are 5 basic question types that appear in the Listening section of the IELTS test. They are as follows:

关于答题模式

Question Type 1 Multiple-choice Questions

选择题

Question Type 2 Completion Questions

填空题

Question Type 3 Short-answer Questions

问答题

Question Type 4 Classification/Matching

搭配题

Question Type 5 Labelling a Diagram/Plan/Map

填表题

One or several of these question types may be found in any one of the four sections.

这几种题型的一个或多个可能会出现在听力的任何一个部分。



Is spelling important in the Listening test?

YES! If there are spelling, grammar or punctuation mistakes in your answers, you will be penalised. Both British and American styles of spelling are accepted. Most of the words you need to write are commonly used words. Special names will be spelled out.

在听力测试中，拼写重要吗？

重要！ 答案中如果出现拼写、语法或标点符号错误，会被扣分。单词的拼法用英式或美式都可以，你需要写的词都是常用词，专有名词会在试卷上拼出来。

How is the score for the Listening test calculated?

听力测试记分方式

Each question on the Listening test is worth one mark, so you will receive a score out of 40. This score is converted using a Band Score conversion table. You will receive a whole band or half band score from 1-9.

每题 1 分，总分 40 分。总分会依 IELTS 评分标准，从 Band 1 到 Band 9 来换算(有 0.5 分)。

Your overall score is based on the band scores from all four parts of the IELTS examination; the final score can be a whole or half band.

最后的总成绩将会依听、说、读、写四个分数相加除以四来计算。最后的成绩可能是整数，也可能是在 0.5 结尾。

What happens during the Listening test?

听力测试过程

You will hear a brief description of the situation you are about to listen to before the start of each section. It's important to listen to this description as it contains information about who the speakers are and what the main topic is and this description is not written on the Question Paper.

在听力测试每个部分开始之前，你都会听到一段简短的陈述，告知你将会听到什么内容。这部分非常重要，它包含了关于说话者及主题的信息，而这些都不会出现在题目纸上。

Before each section you will have time to look at the questions. There is a break during Sections 1, 2, and 3 so you can look at the following set of questions; however, **there is not a break during Section 4**. An example is given at the start of Section 1, but not the other sections. Half a minute is allowed at the end of each section for you to check your answers.

在每部分开始之前，你都有时间浏览题目。在第一至第三部分，都会有时间让你先阅读下一段落的题目，不过在进行第四部分时，中间却不会有空档。在第一部分的开头会有范例可参考，其余部分则没有；在每个部分结束后，会有 30 秒的时间让你检查答案。



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Is there an easy way to get a high score?

有得到高分的捷径吗?

No. Unfortunately hard work and lots of practice are the key ingredients to getting the score you want. This book will teach you which factors you need to concentrate on to make the most of your study time and improve your listening score. The speed at which you improve depends on the amount of time and work you put into your preparation.

没有!唯有不断的努力和练习才是得高分的关键。本书将会指引你如何有效增进学习效率以提高听力分数,但你进步的快慢,则要看你花了多少时间,付出多少努力来准备。

How long does it take to improve my score by 1 band?

要提高1分需要花多少时间?

It is generally believed to take approximately 200 hours of study to improve by 1 band. However, this may differ from student to student according to factors such as having a natural flair for languages.

根据研究指出,要提高1分约需要花200个小时学习,不过这个时间会依每个人的差异(如语言天份)而有所不同。

Can I prepare for the Listening test by myself?

我可以用自学的方式准备听力测试吗?

Yes, you can. Some students prefer to go to a cram school because they need someone to set the study schedule and motivate them or they lack confidence. However, other students prefer to prepare alone or combine both approaches.

可以,有些考生会选择培训班来帮他们做学习上的安排并鞭策他们,否则他们会缺乏信心,不过也有些考生习惯在家自学,或是结合以上两种方式来准备考试。

How can I improve my listening?

我该如何加强听力?

Practice as much as you can so you can get used to a range of accents, speaking speeds, question types, and the way that information is organised in the recording. Doing a lot of practice will certainly help you to get better at finding the correct answers but don't forget to analyse your answers after you do practice exercises and tests. Practice alone is not enough; you need to know why your answers are right or wrong.

尽量多练习,这样,你就可以习惯各种英语口音、语速、题型以及听力测试中信息组成的方式。大量的听力练习对答题绝对有帮助,不过别忘了在练习后,要花时间分析你的答案。光是练习是不够的,你需要了解答对或答错的原因。

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如何有效运用本书的中译

How to use the Chinese translations?

Although looking at the Chinese may be more time effective in the short term, in the long term it will only slow you down. It is very important that you practise English at all times. The translations should only be read as a last resort. The English used has been written by English teachers with many years of experience in a way that is simple and easy to understand for language learners, so there is no reason for someone whose level is pre-intermediate or above to use the translations.

虽然在短期看来，阅读中文译文省事多了，但长远来看，这只会使你的学习成效日益缓慢。用英语来学习非常重要，中文译文部分只能作为参考。本书作者的教学经验丰富，所使用的英语解说非常浅显易懂，所以若是你的程度高于初级，那么最好先读英语部分，而不要只看中文译文。(注：本书中文译文部分为重点摘译，而非全译。)


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What kind of accents will I hear in the Listening test?

In the IELTS Listening section you will hear a range of accents, as the exam tests international English—not just British. Oral examiners also have varying backgrounds so it is important that you expose yourself to a number of different accents in order to perform in the IELTS.

在录音内容中我会听到哪些口音？

因为 IELTS 考查的是国际化的英语，因此在听力测试中你会听到多种口音，不只英式口音。口语部分的口试官也来自不同背景，所以熟悉多样化的口音会让你在考试中表现得更好。

Use the table below as a guide to which accents are used on which tracks.

本书所使用的口音和 MP3 音轨如下：

Recordist	Accent	Track
Catherine (Manchester, England)	southern British	Track 02, 04, 08, 14
John (Newcastle, England)	northern (Geordie) British	Track 09, 11, 14, 16
Mark (Brighton, England)	standard British	Track 1–11, 13, 16, Announcer
Matthew (north east, England)	slightly northern British	Track 06, 08, 10, 14, 18
Miles (south west, England)	standard British	Track 02, 07, 11, 15, 18
Natasha (Auckland, New Zealand)	New Zealand	Track 03, 06, 12
Olivia (Pretoria, South Africa)	South African	Track 04, 05, 17
Patrick (Brisbane, Australia)	Australian	Track 01, 04, 08, 12, 19
Tony (London, England)	standard British	Track 1–11, Announcer

Multiple-choice Questions 选择题

Introduction

Many people think that multiple-choice questions are the easiest type of questions in the IELTS test because they have a 25% chance of being correct. They forget that they also have a 75% chance of being incorrect! Furthermore, it should be remembered that not all multiple-choice questions have four possible answers; there may be **more than four answers** to choose from. In the IELTS test there are three types of multiple-choice questions:

许多人认为单项选择题是IELTS 测试中最简单的题型，因为他们有四分之一做对题目的几率。他们忘了这点：他们做错题目的几率也有四分之三！另外，需记住的是，不是所有的单选题都有四个备选答案；也有可能是多于四个备选答案。IELTS 测试中的“选择题”包含以下三种形式：

- 1. Those with one possible answer.**
- 2. Those with multiple answers but for one mark only.**
- 3. Those with multiple answers with one mark for each answer.**

1. 答案只有一个。
2. 有两个答案以上，全对得 1 分。
3. 有两个答案以上，选对一个答案得 1 分。

Remember, when you are asked for multiple answers you might have to choose two, three or four options.

记住，选择题可能要选二个、三个或四个选择项。



Samples of Multiple-choice Questions

题型范例

Here are some examples of the different types of multiple-choice questions:

以下为三种不同形式的单项选择题的范例：

Type One

Questions 1 and 2

Circle the correct letters A-D.

1 When did Patrick first hear about the exchange programme?

- A at the beginning of the first semester
- B at the end of the first semester
- C at the beginning of the second semester
- D in the middle of the second semester

2 What did Patrick think about the programme at the end of his exchange?

- A He thought it was fun and would like to do it again.
- B He thought it was interesting and everyone should do it.
- C He thought it was a valuable experience but he wouldn't like to do it again.
- D He thought it was challenging and not everyone would like it.

Type Two

Question 3

Choose TWO letters A-E.

Which **TWO** groups of students are most likely to participate in the exchange programme?

- A first year students
- B final year students



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- C students studying a language
- D students studying humanities
- E students from wealthy families

* For Question 3, you must correctly identify both groups to get 1 mark.

Type Three

Questions 4-6 澳洲e签网

Choose THREE letters A-F.

Which regions are most popular with students who choose to participate in the exchange programme?

- A Northern Europe
- B Southern Europe
- C Northern Asia
- D Southern Asia
- E South America
- F North America

*For Questions 4-6, you get one mark for each correct answer.



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技巧指引

◎ Hint 1: Read, read, read!

First, read the instructions. It sounds obvious but it is surprising how many people don't do this because they think they already know what they have to do with multiple-choice questions! As mentioned previously, there are different types of multiple-choice questions, so make sure you know how many letters you have to choose. Wouldn't it be terrible to lose marks just because you didn't read the instructions carefully? Also, don't forget to look at the example.

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Once you have read the instructions and looked at the example, skim (read to get a general idea) the first question (Is the question negative?) and answer choices (How many answer choices are there?) during the time before the recording begins. Next, you should read the other questions that relate to that part of the recording. By doing this, you can start to predict the topic and therefore, the words and phrases you might hear. As you skim the questions:

- Underline the key words or phrases in the question and possible answer choices. Be sure to underline parts that refer to the topic of the question and give you a lot of information, such as those that answer questions like **what, where, when, why, and how**.
- Look at the vocabulary in the questions and answer choices or pictures and consider what you might hear. For both the questions and answer choices, consider synonyms. How might the words and phrases be said differently on the recording?

◎ 指引一：仔细、反复阅读

首先，一定要仔细看每个题目的指示(instructions)，了解要选几个答案。别忘了看考题上所给的范例。

在录音内容播放前，先快速浏览第一个题目与答案选项，接着浏览这部分听力其他的题目，你可以藉此预测录音内容的主题以及可能听到的词汇和短语。浏览题目时要记得：

- 将题目中的关键词、短语以及可能的答案选项划线。划线的部分必须与问题的主题相关，而且可以提供你很多有关 **what, where, when, why, how** 等的信息。

- 从题目、答案选项或图片中的词汇思考你可能听到的录音内容，并且想想这些词汇可能有哪些同义词。



- Change pictures into words; think about what kind of words could be used to describe a picture and look for differences in the answer choices.

- 将图片转换成文字，想想什么样的词汇能够用来描述这张图，同时在答案选项中找找是否有不同的词汇。

◎ Hint 2: Be an active listener

Many people think of listening as a passive behaviour but to be successful in the IELTS Listening test, you need to listen actively. Being an active listener means that you do not just sit and wait for the answers to come to you; **you take the initiative and find the answers**. This involves thinking about the questions and what you hear on the recording in a variety of ways. For example, listen carefully to the introduction as this contains information about the speakers and the situation and may help to focus your attention. Answer questions as you listen but think about more than one question at a time. Remember that although the information usually follows the order of the questions, it might be stated differently so you need to listen for synonyms and parallel expressions.

Look at the example below:

◎ 指引二：主动聆听

许多人认为听力测试是被动的，其实不然。要在 IELTS 听力测试时得高分，需要主动聆听，也就是说，要主动寻找答案。你必须从各种角度思考问题，以及想想在听力测试中会听到什么内容，比如仔细聆听指示部分，该部分不但能提供说话者以及背景的资料，同时还可帮助你集中注意力。要边听内容边作答，但不要一次只看一个问题。切记，虽然大多数题目会依录音内容的顺序排列，但可能会以不同的方式陈述，所以要注意同义词和类似表达的句子。

Question 7

Choose one answer A-D.

Patrick said the city where he was sent for the exchange programme was

- A boring but pretty.
- B good for sightseeing.
- C crowded and ugly.
- D similar to his hometown.

Look at how the choices may be stated in the recording:

在录音内容中可能会出现选项的同义词：

A boring	dull; there was nothing to do; not exciting, not interesting etc
pretty	lovely, beautiful, picturesque
B good for sightseeing	lots of things to do or to see/places to see, a tourist's destination (the speaker may also use examples, such as museums, art galleries and so on)
C crowded	too many people, not enough space
D similar to his hometown	almost the same as home, (just) like my hometown/ (city name)

Another part of being an active listener is **making notes beside the question**. If you are not sure which answer is correct, take some notes on what you hear and go on to the next question. Don't panic—you can come back to this question later. If you're still not sure what the answer is when you go back, try to guess based on what you heard from the recording. Marks are not deducted for incorrect answers so **do not leave any questions unanswered**.

◎ Hint 3: Consider all the answers

Sometimes when predicting what the recording will be about, people dismiss answer choices too quickly. Make sure that you read through all the choices carefully. The final choice might be 'all of the above' (all of the answers are correct) or 'none of the above' (none of the answers are correct). If you don't read the final answer choice and it is one of these two answers, then you might choose an answer that doesn't fully answer the question.

主动聆听还有一个要点。就是在题目旁边做笔记。如果你不确定答案是否正确，先在题目边记下你所听到的内容，然后继续听下一题，不要惊慌，稍后你还有机会回过头来作答。如果最后还是无法确定你的答案，那就试着猜答案。答错不会倒扣分数，所以千万别不填答案。

◎ 指引三：考虑所有答案选项

考生在预测录音内容时，往往很快会排除部分的答案选项。切记所有的答案选项都要考虑，因为正确答案很可能是“以上皆是”(all of the above)或是“以上皆非”(none of the above)。



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Look at the following example:



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Multiple-choice Questions |

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Question 13

Choose one answer A-E.

Which countries does the travel agent NOT recommend at this time of year?

- A Thailand
- B China
- C Japan
- D Korea
- E all of the above

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Notice that in this case the question reads ‘not recommend’, so choice E ‘all of the above’ means that the travel agent does not recommend Thailand, China, Japan or Korea at this time of year. If E is the correct answer, by choosing A, B, C or D the question would not be answered fully.

Take Question 7, for example. Choice A (boring but pretty) and choice C (crowded and ugly) can be tricky because you might hear one of the words and therefore, choose that answer. Remember, for A or C to be the correct answer, both parts must be true according to what the speaker says.

请注意题目是“不建议”，所以选项 E 表示 A~D 这四个地方旅行社都不建议去，若正确答案为 E，那么选其他选项都是不完整的。

以前面的第 7 题为例，选项 A (boring but pretty) 和选项 C (crowded and ugly) 有点小陷阱，你可能因为听到了其中一个词就选择了那个答案；要注意，若是答案为 A 或 C，选项中的两个叙述都要正确才行。



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◎ Hint 4: Listen for how an answer is supported or contradicted

◎ 指引四：仔细听录音内容与答案选项是相符还是矛盾

When listening to the recording and answering multiple-choice questions, you need to remember that the answers can be **directly or indirectly supported** (correct), **directly or indirectly contradicted** (incorrect), or **not mentioned** (incorrect). When you do the practice questions, do not just check to see if you got the right answer. Decide why the other choices are wrong and then check with the recording and the listening script.

在做选择题时，要记得答案选项可能是直接或间接支持（正确）、直接或间接矛盾（错误）或根本未曾提及（错误）。做题目时，不要只检查你是否答对，还要知道其他选项为什么是错的，然后再跟录音内容以及原文做比对。

There are several ways an answer could be incorrect:

答案不正确有几种原因：

- It may not be logical or make sense in the context of the recording. ■ 答案选项与录音内容逻辑不符或根本没有意义。
- One or more parts of the recording may contradict the answer. It might be directly contradicted (the opposite of the answer is stated), indirectly contradicted (you hear something that leads you to think an answer is incorrect) or not exactly what is said (almost the same, but not 100% what the speaker said). ■ 录音内容与答案选项互相矛盾，可能是直接矛盾（与列出的答案内容完全相反）、间接矛盾（听到某事使你想到这个答案是不正确的）、或跟录音内容不完全相同（几乎一样，但不是 100% 相同）。
- It may not be mentioned in the recording. ■ 也许录音内容并没有提及。

Take a look at the example below:

Question 16

Choose **TWO** letters A-E.

Which **TWO** groups of people does the travel agent think the tour is most suitable for?

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- A couples with children
- B people who are physically fit
- C single people
- D people under the age of 35
- E retired people

Imagine that the correct answers are B & D. Please see below for the listening script:

假设正确答案是 B 和 D, 请参考以下的录音内容:

Travel Agent:

This is a great tour for young, professional people who want to get away from the rat race for a while and do something totally different. We usually only accept people who are mid-30s or younger. It's not really suitable for families, though, as there's quite a bit of climbing involved and we walk or ride bikes for several hours each day. You should be in shape and ready for a bit of a challenge physically. It doesn't really matter if you're part of a couple or not. We can arrange for you to share a room.

Let's look at ways you can know that the other answers are incorrect.

1. The answer is not logical or does not make sense within the context.

Answer E (retired people) does not make sense within the context of what the travel agent says because he says the tour is for 'young, professional people' and 'we usually only accept people who are mid-30s or younger'. Retired people are usually older than mid-30s and the word 'professional' indicates working people, which is opposite to 'retired'.

1. 答案选项与录音内容不符

选项 E (retired people) 与旅行社所说“年轻且 30 岁左右”的叙述不符。

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2. The answer is directly contradicted in the recording.

Answer A (couples with children) is directly contradicted in the recording as the travel agent states that the tour is 'not really suitable for families'. Couples with children are one kind of family.

3. The answer is indirectly contradicted in the recording.

Answer C (single people) is indirectly contradicted in the recording because although the travel agent does not say directly that the tour is not for single people, he says that 'it doesn't matter if you're part of a couple or not'. This means that both single people and couples can go on the tour and therefore, the tour is not most suitable for single people.

There are two ways in which an answer could be correct:

■ Something said in the recording may **directly support the answer**.

■ Something said in the recording **indirectly supports the answer** (you hear something that leads you to think an answer is correct). There are several ways in which an answer to a question may be given. As mentioned previously, synonyms and parallel expressions are common. In addition, sometimes the answer can be found when the speaker makes a list or a summary. At other times, the speaker may not say the word or phrase but instead give a definition that matches that word or phrase.

2. 答案选项与录音内容直接矛盾

选项 A (couples with children) 与旅行社所说“不适合家庭”的叙述直接矛盾。

3. 答案选项与录音内容间接矛盾

选项 C (single people) 与录音内容间接矛盾，虽然旅行社并没有直接说不适合单身的人参加，但是他说“不是携伴参加也可以”，表示单身或有伴侣的人都可以参加这次旅行，因此，这个旅行不是最适合单身的人参加的。

答案正确有两种原因：

■ 录音内容直接支持答案。

■ 录音内容间接支持答案（某部分录音内容让你觉得这个答案是正确的）。问题的答案常常用同义词和类似的表达来表现，有时也可以在说话者所列的表单或摘要中找到答案，说话者可能也会藉由定义的说明来取代词汇或是短语。



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Look at the example below:



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Multiple-choice Questions |

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Question 17

Choose one answer A-D.

Why does Ian decide to go on the 14-day adventure tour of New Zealand?

- A He likes to do a lot of exercises when he's on vacation.
- B He's a young professional under the age of 35.
- C He doesn't have any children.
- D He likes to go rock climbing.



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First, let's imagine the correct answer is D.
Please see below for the listening script:

首先假设正确答案为 D, 请参考以下的录音内容:

Travel Agent:

This is a great tour for young, professional people who want to get away from the rat race for a while and do something totally different. We usually only accept people who are mid-30s or younger. It's not really suitable for families, though as there's quite a bit of climbing involved and we walk or ride bikes for several hours each day. You should be in shape and ready for a bit of a challenge physically. It doesn't really matter if you're part of a couple or not. We can arrange for you to share a room.

Ian:

Hmmm ... Well, I usually like to have plenty of rest and relaxation on my holidays but I'm really passionate about rock climbing and I've never done it in New Zealand so I can't pass up this opportunity...

Let's look at one way we can know this answer is correct.

让我们来看看如何知道 D 是正确答案的。

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1. Something in the recording may directly support the answer.

Answer D (He likes to go rock climbing.) is correct because it is directly supported by the recording. Ian states that although he likes to rest and relax on holidays, he's really passionate about rock climbing, meaning that he likes rock climbing.

2. Something in the recording indirectly supports the answer.

Now, let's imagine that the correct answer is B. Let's look at one way we can know this answer is correct.

1. 录音内容直接支持答案

选项 D (He likes to go rock climbing.) 为正确答案，因为录音内容直接支持这个说法。

2. 录音内容间接支持答案

假设正确答案为 B，让我们来看看如何知道这个答案是正确的。

Here is part of the listening script:

Travel Agent:

This is a great tour for young, professional people who want to get away from the rat race for a while and do something totally different. We usually only accept people who are mid-30s or younger. It's not really suitable for families, though as there's quite a bit of climbing involved and we walk or ride bikes for several hours each day. You should be in shape and ready for a bit of a challenge physically. It doesn't really matter if you're part of a couple or not. We can arrange for you to share a room.

Ian:

Hmmm ... Well, I've never tried rock climbing before but it sounds fun and it'll be good to keep fit while on holidays. The main advantage for me is that I'll be with people like me. I don't want to get stuck on a tour with a group of retired people. What would we talk about?

Answer B (He's a young professional under the age of 35.) is the correct answer because it is indirectly supported by what the speaker says. Although he

正确答案是选项 B (He's a young professional under the age of 35.).

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doesn't say that he is a young professional under the age of 35, he states that the main advantage for him is that he'll be with people like him on the tour. Prior to that, the travel agent explains that the tour is good for young, professional people and that most of the people on the tour are mid-30s or younger. Therefore, we are led to believe that Ian is like the kind of people the travel agent said is accepted to go on the tour.

虽然录音内容并没有直接说出这个事实，但是他自己与旅行社的叙述，都表明这个答案是正确的。



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考题类型会常有“陷阱题”出现，“陷阱”指选项中跟问题无关、或跟问题相反的选项。

以下为陷阱题示例：二、阅读
英汉对照

若以“非得要”来形容某事，其意即“必须得要某事，而选择无必要”。如“非得要以‘她’指女性朋友，而不会指男性朋友者，即有意

在“她”指女性朋友时，选择“她”为正确答案。但若以“必须得要某事，而选择无必要”来形容某事，其意即“必须得要某事，而选择无必要”。如“非得要以‘她’指女性朋友，而不会指男性朋友者，即有意愿在“她”指女性朋友时，选择“她”为正确答案。

“Over-emphasizing movies isn't fun. Will offer good exercise.”此句为正确答案。Tip is “over-emphasizing movies isn't fun. Will offer good exercise.”并非“over-emphasizing movies isn't fun. Tip is ‘over-emphasizing movies isn't fun. Will offer good exercise.’”

A: “mentioning psoriasis, for lack of update since your last visit to the doctor. I think it's important to keep up-to-date with medical news. This is especially true if you're taking care of someone who has psoriasis. Also, remember to consider the following services. They're designed to help you manage your skin condition better.”

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常犯错误

◎ Error 1: Over-predicting

Most IELTS teachers will encourage their students to predict what they will hear. Although this is a good idea, people often ‘over-predict’. This means bin one of two things:

1. They think they know the answer after reading the question and looking at the answer choices and then tune out to that part of the recording.
2. While listening to the recording they hear what they think is the correct answer and tune out to the end of the speaker’s sentence, his/her next sentence(s) or to what another speaker says in response.

Over-predicting means that you will often choose the wrong answer. This is particularly important in multiple-choice questions where ‘all of the above’ or ‘none of the above’ is an option.

◎ Error 2: Not reading all of the choices carefully

As mentioned before, you need to make sure you look at all of the answer choices carefully before you dismiss them. This is particularly true when ‘all of the above’ or ‘none of the above’ is one of the choices. Also, remember to consider the synonyms that may be used to replace the key words.

◎ 错误一：过度预测

很多老师会鼓励学生预测可能听到的内容，虽然有时候这招挺管用的，但有些人会有“过度预测”的毛病！这意味着两件事情：

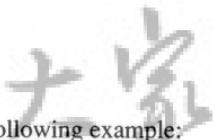
有些人在看了题目及答案选项之后，就认为自己已经知道答案，因而没有仔细聆听录音内容。

在听的过程中，有些人一听到“疑似”对的答案后，就不再注意听说话者所讲的话。

“过度预测”通常会导致选错答案，尤其是选择题中常有“以上皆是”或“以上皆非”的选项。

◎ 错误二：没有仔细阅读所有的答案选项

作答时务必仔细阅读所有的答案选项，尤其是选项中的“以上皆是”或“以上皆非”时。也要注意有时答案的关键词会用同义词取代。



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Look at the following example:

Question 5

Choose one answer A-D.

Which form of exercise does the doctor recommend?

- A walking
- B swimming
- C yoga
- D all of the above

If you did not consider answer D and walking, swimming, and yoga were all recommended by the doctor then choosing answer A, B or C would be wrong because none of them would be completely correct.

如果医生的建议包含了 A, B, C 三个选项, 但你漏看了选项 D 而选择 A, B, C 任一选项, 都算答错。

◎ Error 3: Not listening for qualifying words

◎ 错误三: 没有注意听修饰词

Qualifying words such as ‘only’ are very important in answering multiple-choice questions as they limit the possibilities for the correct answer. Several of the answer choices are often mentioned in the recording but are not the correct answer because of such words. Of course, you need to look for qualifying words in the questions but you should also listen for words like ‘always’, ‘never’, ‘un-...’, ‘over’, ‘under’, ‘before’, ‘after’, ‘non-...’, and ‘women’ or ‘men’ instead of people in the recording.

在答选择题时需特别注意 only 这类的“修饰词”, 因为它们会限制答案的范围。这类词的出现, 常使得在录音中出现的选项变成错误答案。所以在阅读题目与听录音内容时都要特别留意像 always, never, un-, over, under, before, after, non- 这些词, 或是以 women, men 来取代 people 的情形。

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Look at the following example:

Question 30

Choose one answer A-D.

Which group of people get a 20% discount on the membership fee?

- A people over 40
- B women under 30
- C people who sometimes go after 7:00 at night
- D people who stay longer than two hours at one time

The correct answer is A.

Look at part of the listening script below:

正确答案为 A, 请对照下列录音内容:

Receptionist:

There are lots of extra benefits for you here. Your membership includes the use of all facilities in the gym, including the sauna, spa, and therapeutic pools and there's no need to bring your own towels as we provide you with clean towels when you sign in at each visit. Also, if you spend longer than two hours here at one time, you get a complimentary drink from our Juice Bar. We offer a 20% discount on the membership fee to people who **only** come here **after** 7:00PM, **men under** 30, and everyone 40 or older...



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Test Strategy



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◎ Step One

Read the instructions and example and consider how many answers you have to choose.



◎ Step Two

Skim the questions and answer choices relating to the part of the recording you are going to listen to and consider the topic of the section. Also consider whether the question is negative. For example, ‘Which TWO places does the speaker NOT mention?’ Underline the key words (those that give you the most information) in the question and the content words of the answer choices. Think about what kind of information you are listening for.

- e.g. A the man sitting under a tree
- B the man standing at the bus stop

Watch out for qualifying words, such as ‘and’ or ‘but’.

- e.g. relaxing and quiet



◎ Step Three

Before and while listening, be aware of synonyms and consider all of the answers.



应考策略

◎ 第一步

仔细阅读指示与范例，确认需要选择几个答案。

◎ 第二步

浏览你将听到的这部分内容的题目及答案选项，同时注意问题是否为“负面问法”(如：有哪两个地方是说话者未曾提到的？) 此外，将题目及答案选项里的关键词划线做记号，思考你将听到什么样的录音内容。

注意修饰词，如 **and** 或 **but**。

◎ 第三步

作答时，一边思考同义词一边考虑所有答案选项。

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◎ Step Four

As you listen, think about how each answer is supported or contradicted.

If you aren't completely sure which answer is correct, write down anything you hear next to the question and come back to it at the end of the test.



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◎ 第四步

作答时，思考每个选项是如何相互支持或相互矛盾的。

如果不确定答案为何，先将你所听到的内容写在题目旁边，等录音内容全部听完后再回头填写答案。



◎ Step Five

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Listen for more than one answer at a time.



◎ 第五步

一次要听多个题目的答案。



重点词汇

As mentioned previously in this chapter, qualifying words are extremely important to finding the correct answer in multiple-choice questions. Here are some of those most commonly used words and prefixes. Being able to listen for these will help you to choose the correct answer.

正如本章前面提到的，“修饰词”在选择题中是很重要的，它们能帮助你选择正确答案。以下列出一些常见的词汇。

◎ The phrases used to be qualified:

◎ 常用的“修饰词”：

Never Often Sometimes Always

Only Except If When An exception is Can/May only

Before After

Women Men Male Female

Non- Un-

Over Under

And But Yet However On the other hand

May/Might Should Can Could Will

Should not Cannot (can't) Won't

Must Certainly Essential

Must not Don't have to Not required to

Necessary to Need to Ought to Have to

Optional Possible

.... Than (longer, shorter, faster, bigger, smaller, etc)

Grammar Review



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语法解析

◎ Degrees of probability using Modal Verbs (how sure we are about whether something is true)

It is important for you to be able to recognise different degrees of probability, as understanding this grammar could mean the difference between a correct or an incorrect answer. For example, if you hear speakers on a recording discussing why someone isn't at work and one speaker says 'She must be sick', it does not mean that the speaker is sure that she is sick; the speaker is making a guess based on his/her knowledge of the situation. Therefore, if one of the answer choices is 'She isn't at work because she is sick', that would not be correct based on what that speaker said.

◎ 用情态动词表达不同程度的可能性（表示对某件事的真理性有多少把握）

了解不同程度的可能性很重要，因为这能帮助你选出正确答案。举例来说：当录音内容讨论为何某人没来上班时，其中一位说话者说：**She must be sick**，这表示说话者猜测某人可能生病了，但并不表示说话者百分之百确定她生病了。因此，如果答案选项中出现 **She isn't at work because she is sick**，就千万不能选了。

■ Present 现在式

Example

Why isn't Lisa at work today?

She is sick.

100% sure

She must be sick.

(It's quite/ very/highly probable /likely that she is sick.)

95% sure (Strong degree of certainty but not completely sure.)

She may/might/could be sick.

Less than 50% sure (Not really certain, a guess.)



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Multiple-choice Questions |

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■ Present (negative) 现在式(否定)

Example

Why isn't Lisa sleeping?

She **isn't** tired.

She **couldn't/can't** be tired. (There is (very) little possibility/ chance that she is tired.)

She **must not** be tired.

(It's rather/very/highly/quite likely that she's not tired.)

She **may/might** not be tired.

100% sure

99% sure (The speaker can't believe she is tired. She has slept a lot recently.)

*Remember that couldn't and can't strongly express the speaker's belief that something is not possible.

95% sure (This is a logical guess based on what the speaker knows about the situation.)

Less than 50% sure (It's a possibility but the speaker is not really certain.)

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■ Past 过去式



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Example

Why wasn't Lisa at work today?

She was sick.

100% sure

She must have been sick.
(It's quite/very/highly probable /likely that she was sick.)

95% sure (This is a logical guess based on what the speaker knows about the situation.)

She may/might/could have been sick.

Less than 50% sure (It's a possibility but there are also other possibilities.)

■ Future 未来式

Example

How will Lisa go in the competition?

She will go well in the competition.

100% sure

She should/ought to go well in the competition. (There is a strong possibility that she will go well in the competition.)

90% sure (The speaker expects Lisa to go well in the competition.)

She may/might/could go well in the competition.

Less than 50% sure (Not really certain, a guess.)



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■ Past (negative) 过去式(否定)



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Multiple-choice Questions

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Example

Why didn't Lisa sleep?

She wasn't tired.

100% sure

She couldn't/can't have been tired. (There is (very) little possibility/chance that she was tired.)

99% sure (The speaker can't believe that it is possible for Lisa to have been tired.)

She must not have been tired. (It's rather/very/highly/quite likely that she was not tired.)

95% sure (This is a logical guess based on the speaker's knowledge of the situation.)

She may/might not have been tired.

Less than 50% sure (It's a possibility but there are also other possibilities.)

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Practice Exercises 考题练习


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1.1

Track 02

Questions 1-4

Listen to recording 1.1 and answer the questions below.

Choose one answer A-E.

1 What was the main reason Karen went to the employment agency?

- A She had had trouble finding a job by herself.
- B She wanted to increase her chances of finding a job.
- C She hoped to meet other unemployed people.
- D She heard the staff was very helpful.
- E She wanted to get out of the house.

2 What kind of job is Karen looking for?

- A Teaching
- B Administrative
- C Waitress
- D Marketing
- E Sales

3 Karen is looking for a job with

- A flexible hours.
- B a high salary.
- C travel.
- D the opportunity to be promoted.
- E lots of team work.



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Multiple-choice Questions | 31

4 Karen has had a lot of experience

- A dealing with questions and complaints.
- B writing proposals and reports.
- C working without constant supervision.
- D communicating with people from other countries.
- E giving presentations.

1.2

Track 03

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Questions 5-8

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Listen to recording 1.2 and answer the questions below.

Choose TWO letters A-E.

5 & 6 What are TWO of the biggest mistakes women make at work?

- A Not doing extra work
- B Asking for what they want
- C Behaving like men
- D Avoiding office politics
- E Taking long breaks

7 & 8 In which TWO ways are women different from men in relation to work?

- A Quality of work
- B Type of skills
- C Number of work hours
- D Level of commitment
- E Values

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Answers to Practice Exercises 考题练习解答

1.1

1 C

2 D

3 A

4 D

1.2

5 & 6 C, D

7 & 8 B, E

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

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Completion Questions 填空题**题型简介****Introduction**

Many people believe completion tasks to be the most difficult question type in the IELTS Listening section because your knowledge of grammar is as important as your ability to listen. Although there is not a separate test of your grammar in the IELTS examination, a good knowledge of English grammar will certainly help you to improve your Listening test score. Remember, you cannot escape from grammar in the IELTS examination; it is everywhere!

很多人认为填空题是听力测试中最困难的部分，因为在这部分语法知识跟聆听能力一样重要。虽然 IELTS 没有单独的语法测试项目，但是处处都展示出语法的重要性！

There are two basic types of completion questions:

- 1. Form/notes/table/flow chart completion**
- 2. Summary/sentence completion**

Althouth grammar, spelling, and punctuation are important to all types of completion tasks, note form can be used when completing forms, notes, tables, and flow charts. In these situations, words such as 'the' and 'a' are optional. However, in summary and sentence completions you need to write all the words needed to make a complete and correct sentence.

填空题的题型分为两类：

- 1. 表格 / 图表 / 流程**
- 2. 摘要 / 句子填空**

在作答的时候，前者对语法的要求并不是十分严格，如冠词 the, a 可写可不写，但后者则必须填上完整且语法正确的句子。



Samples of Completion Questions



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题型范例

◎ Type 1: Form/Notes/Table/Flow chart Completion

In this kind of completion question you have to complete gaps in an outline of some or all of what you hear in the recording.

Below are some examples of the first type of completion questions:

在这一类型的填空题里，你必须将听到的信息填入空格内，以下为范例：


Form 澳洲e签网
 Questions 1-6
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Complete the form below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Name:	1
Address:	2
Daytime Contact Number:	07 3386 5469
Mobile Phone Number:	3
Date of Birth:	4
Membership Type:	5
Date of Expiry:	24 June, 2008
Payment Method:	6

**Notes****Questions 7-11**

Complete the notes below.

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

House Auction

Type of house: Renovated Queenslander

Suburb: 7

Age: 8

Possible uses: 9 or 10

Main attraction: 11

A Table**Questions 12-16**

Complete the table about the different courses below.

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

Course	Length	Price	Venue
Elementary French12.....	\$30013.....
Intermediate Italian	8 weeks14.....	Block K
.....15.....	6 weeks	\$25016.....

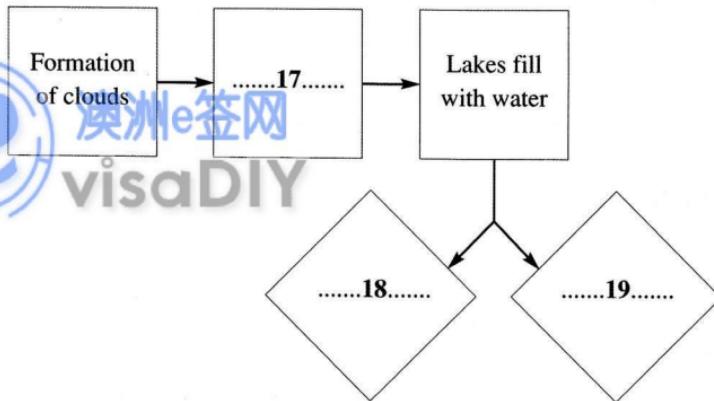


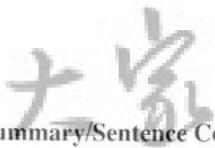
A Flow-Chart

Questions 17-19

Complete the flow chart about water below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.





◎ Type 2: Summary/Sentence Completion

In this question type you need to read some sentences summarising information and complete a gap in each sentence using information from the recording. Usually, you cannot write more than three words or a number. Let's look at some examples of this kind of question:

A Summary

Questions 20-23

Complete the summary below using words from the box.

school	classroom	people	everyone
children	distance	languages	

Education is highly valued and almost20..... can read and write. It is required by law that all21..... between the ages of six and fifteen attend school; many begin22..... at the age of five.23..... education is available for all those who live in remote areas.

You may be required to choose an answer from a list on the Question Paper or you may have to select the information that fits into the gap from the recording.

题目或许会要求你从试卷上所列的词汇中选出答案，也或许会要求你从录音内容中选出适当的答案填入空格。



Sentence Completion



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Questions 24-25

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 24 Music therapy has been found to be most useful in helping people with

- 25 Most participants in the study reported feeling for several weeks after a session.

Questions 26-28

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 26 The Mobile Health Clinic operates from o'clock, Monday to Friday.

- 27 The average length of an appointment is

- 28 Medication is free for

◎ Hint 1: Read everything!

Again, read the instructions. There are different types of completion questions so **make sure you know how many words or numbers you are allowed to write.** Don't allow yourself to be disadvantaged by not reading the questions and examples thoroughly.

Once you have read the instructions and looked at the example, skim (read to get a general idea) the first question during the time before the recording begins. Next, you should read the other questions that relate to that part of the recording. By doing this, you can start to predict the topic and therefore, the words and phrases you might hear. As you skim the questions:

- Ask yourself what type of information is needed and check the maximum number of words you can write. If there is a measurement, do you need to write the unit (e.g. seconds, kilometres) or just the number?
- Consider whether you are looking for one word, several words or a number. Consider what you need to fill the gap. Do you need a number? A name? Should it be a combination of a number and a word?
- Underline the words before and after a gap as they will give you a hint about the grammar. Do you need a verb, noun (singular or plural?), adjective, etc?
- 确认需要填写的资料类型以及答案的字数限制。如果答案是量词，必须思考是否需要写上单位(如: 秒、公里)或只需填入数字?
- 思考一下作答时，你所需要听到的关键词是什么。(是一个词、几个词、数字或是英文词与数字的结合?)
- 将空格前后的词划线作记号，因为它们会提供你词性的线索。(是动词、单/复数名词、形容词等?)



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- Remember that in completion tasks the answers do not need hyphenated words (e.g. non-toxic) or a contraction (e.g. She's). If a number is required, you can write it as a numeral (e.g. 2) or a word (e.g. two) or a combination (e.g. 2 billion). However, numbers over 100 are generally written as numerals (e.g. 200) or a combination (e.g. 1 million), rather than as a word (e.g. one hundred).

- 填空题的答案不需加连字号（如：non-toxic）或是缩写（如：She's）。如果答案为数字，你可以写成阿拉伯数字或英文单词，但若数字超过100，最好写阿拉伯数字。

Look at the example below:


Questions 29-32
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Complete the notes below.

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

Name:	Torben Elfman
Mobile phone:	29
Suburb(s) of interest:	30
Type of the accommodation wanted:	flat
Maximum weekly rent:	31 \$
Special needs:	32

These questions above relate to a recording about a university student talking to a university accommodations officer about finding a place to live. Let's analyse each question:

这段录音内容是有关大学生和学校职员在讨论如何找房子的事情，以下为各题的分析：

■ 29 Mobile phone

We can see that this is a form containing information about a student. The first line of the form shows his name so we could predict that the next line would be more personal information. The word 'phone' also hints that we need to write a number.

■ 29 Mobile phone

依第一项列出的姓名来看，这个表格需填入大学生的资料，由 phone 这个字可看出，这个空格应该填入电话号码。



■ 30 Suburb(s) of interest

We know that a suburb is an area of a town or city so in this question we are listening for a name (e.g. Paddington) or a direction (e.g. northern).

■ 29 Suburb(s) of interest

此格需填入大学生想住的郊区，所以应该填入地名或方位。

■ 31 Maximum weekly rent

The word 'rent' and the dollar sign indicate that we are listening for a number (an amount of money). 'Maximum' is also an important word in this question because it shows that even if a range (e.g. \$100 to \$175) is mentioned in the recording, you only need to write down the last number. Another important point is that the dollar sign (\$) is already written so you do not need to write it again.

■ 31 Maximum weekly rent

rent 这个字与空格前的\$记号都显示出我们会听到一个金额：maximum 也很重要，就算录音内容叙述的是一个范围（如：\$100 to \$175），你也只需要将最大的数字写上就可以了。另外，空格前已经有\$，所以不需要再写一次。

■ 32 Special needs

As we can see from the notes, the recording is about accommodation, so 'special needs' is most likely referring to something the student requires in order to accept the accommodation (e.g. private bathroom or non-smoking housemates). This answer will probably require you to write more than one word but note that the instructions state that you should not write more than three words.

■ 32 Special needs

我们已经知道录音内容是有关大学生要找房子，所以 special needs 要填的一定是大学生对这间房子的需求(如：独立的浴室或不吸烟的室友)，这个答案可能要填写不只一个字，但要记得题目规定不能超过三个字。

◎ Hint 2: Listen from the beginning to the end

As mentioned previously, it is important that you listen to the introduction to find out information about the speakers and the situation. Don't forget to answer questions as you listen and make notes beside a question if you are not sure about the answer. Also, think ahead. Consider more than one question at a time.

◎ 指引二：从头到尾都必须注意听

如前面所说，专心听介绍部分很重要，从介绍部分可获知和说话者与背景有关的信息。千万别忘记你得边听边作答，若在听的过程中无法确定答案，先在题目旁边做笔记。此外，要一次注意多道题目。

◎ Hint 3: Consider the type of completion

Although all completion questions require you to fill in a gap, one kind of question will require you to listen to the recording and fill in a gap with a few key words so you do not need to rephrase what you hear. Other questions require you to listen and then choose a word from a list. Therefore, you need to look carefully at the words on the Question Paper. In this case, you have been given the answers; you just have to put them in the correct places. However, you should remember that the recording will most likely include synonyms and parallel expressions for those answers.

Look at the following examples:

Example A

Questions 20-23

Complete the table below.

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

Clinic Name	Number of Therapists	Additional Information	Information about Therapists
Ashgrove West2.....	Managing back pain workshop21..... than Newmarket	Julia is good at helping people with22..... injuries
Newmarket20.....	Morning exercise class	Jocelyn helps people to23.....

◎ 指引三：注意填空题的类型

填空题大略分为两种，一是直接填空，也就是从录音内容中找出关键词填入空格，所以你不需要重组或改变答案。另一种则是列出备选答案，要求你把正确的答案选出填入，这种类型就要注意，那些备选答案很可能会使用录音内容中的同义词或类似的表达让你选择。



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Example A



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例 A

Questions 22 and 23 require you to fill in the gaps with a few key words and in question 20 you need to write a number as indicated by the name at the top of the column. Question 21 requires you to think more about the grammar because although you are given the word ‘than’ indicating a comparative adjective using ‘-er’ or ‘more’, the speaker does not mention an adjective. She only mentions the length in minutes and it is up to you to consider the difference. Often in the IELTS Listening test you are given some information and expected to connect it to the correct grammar.

第 22 与 23 题要填入关键词，而第 20 题则需填入数字（与表格上一列相同）。第 21 题需要注意语法的问题，因为空格之后有 than，这意味着必须使用形容词的比较级，但说话者并没有提及任何形容词，只提到 workshop 的时间长短，所以你需要判断其间的差异性。在听力测试中，你常会听到一些有用的信息，必须配合正确的语法，才能正确作答。

Here is part of the listening script for Example A:

Louise:

The clinics are quite close to each other so which one you go to will probably depend on the kind of injury or problem you have. Ashgrove West has two therapists while Newmarket has three. They both have workshops that teach you about managing pain. The one at Ashgrove West is one hour each week and the one at Newmarket is 45 minutes every Monday. I've heard that Julia at the Ashgrove West clinic is really good with knee injuries. People who need someone to help them strengthen their back muscles usually make an appointment with Jocelyn at Newmarket.

In the recording the speaker says that the workshop at Ashgrove West is ‘one hour each week’ and that the workshop at Newmarket is ‘45 minutes every Monday’. Each week and every Monday both mean once a week so there is no difference there but the workshop at Ashgrove West is one hour (60 minutes) compared with 45 minutes at Newmarket. This means that the managing pain workshop at Ashgrove West is **longer** than the one at Newmarket.

录音内容中，Ashgrove West 和 Newmarket 的疼痛控制课程每周都是一次，不过 Ashgrove West 每次课程的时间(60 分钟)比 Newmarket (45 分钟)长 (longer)。



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Example B

Questions 24-27

Complete the summary below using words from the list.

be modified activities language play

aspect actions piece interpersonal

changeable limit

.....24..... used for communication are designed so that participants find out where certain25..... skills can be improved. It is important that the facilitator is aware of the purpose of an exercise and remember that he/she may be viewed as a role model. Feedback is an important26..... of communication and should be aimed at observed behaviour that the individual can27.....

Here is part of the listening script:

Presenter:

Generally, games and exercises used to stimulate discussion allow participants to find out where specific communication skills can be improved. It is important that the facilitator understands an exercise's purpose and remembers that he/she may be a role model. An important part of the communication process is feedback and it needs to focus on observed behaviour that can be changed.



Example B

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Completion Questions |

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例 B

In the type of questions it is important that you do not change the words from the recording. Therefore, the answers are as follows:

24 activities

25 interpersonal

26 aspect

27 be modified

在这一类型的填空题中，你只需填入合适的备选答案即可，无须在词语上做任何变化。



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Common Errors



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◎ Error 1: Not reading the instructions

It is essential that you read the instructions for each question and look at the example so that you know how to answer the question correctly. There are different types of completion questions with different word limits (e.g. NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER, NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS). As mentioned previously, a lot of students don't read the instructions properly because they think they know how to answer the questions.

◎ Error 2: Not listening to the introduction

Many people taking the IELTS examination do not listen to the introduction. They are often busy looking through the questions at that time. While it is a good idea to look through the questions before you listen to the recording, it is important that you listen to the introduction to the section as it often contains important information such as what the situation is and who the speakers are. If you listen to this information, it will help you to focus your prediction on what you will hear in the recording.

◎ Error 3: Going over the word limit

Many people taking the IELTS examination read the instructions for completion questions and think that they understand. They hear the key information on the recording but they still get the question wrong! This is because they add extra words into their answer such as additional information from the recording that does not actually answer the question or they copy words incorrectly from the Question Paper when they transfer their answers to the Answer Sheet. Do not write more than the maximum number of words allowed.

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常犯错误

◎ 错误一：没有阅读题目指示

阅读每个题目的指示与范例可以帮助你正确地作答，不同种类的填空题对答案有不同的限制(如：不可超过三个单词或数字，不可超过两个词)，因此不可不慎。

◎ 错误二：没有仔细聆听指示

很多人会利用播放题目指示的时间来浏览题目，当然在听录音内容前先浏览题目是绝对有益的，但题目的指示往往包含了说话者与情境描述等丰富的信息，仔细聆听指示可以帮助你预测录音的内容。

◎ 错误三：答案字数超过规定

很多人在考听力的时候，读了指示也听了主要的作答信息，但还是答错了！最主要是因为他们在答案里加了一些不必要的字，因此超过了规定的答案字数，也可能因为他们往答题卡上抄答案的时候把单词抄错了。所以，千万不要写超过字数限制的答案！



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Test Strategy



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◎ Step One

Read the instructions and consider the following:

- What is the word limit?
- Can I use a number?



◎ Step Two

What kind of words am I looking for?

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Look at the information already given. If it's a table, form, summary, flow chart, or notes, look at the column and row headings and the parts that have already been completed. This will give you clues about the kind of words you should listen for. If it's a sentence, look at the words before and after the gap and consider the grammar. Also, read the whole sentence and think about the meaning. Don't forget to consider the key words and possible synonyms.



◎ Step Three

If you think you hear the answer while listening to the recording, write it down but in the time you have to check your answers, be sure to check whether it makes sense in the situation and is grammatically correct. Also, be sure to check the spelling and punctuation.



应考策略

◎ 第一步

阅读指示并思考下列问题：

- 什么是字数限制？
- 可以用数字表达吗？

◎ 第二步

哪些词是我需要仔细聆听的？

如果是表格 / 图表 / 流程这类型的题目，请注意题目上的标题栏和已经完成的部分，它们可以帮助你找出作答的关键。如果题目类型是句子的话，请留意空格前后的词与答案的词性；另外，关键词与同义词也要列入考虑。

◎ 第三步

如果你觉得听到了答案，将它写下来并检查答案是否符合前后文意，以及语法是否正确。同时，单词拼写及标点符号也要仔细检查。

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◎ Step Four

Listen for several answers throughout the section.

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◎ 第四步

同时听多个答案。



◎ Step Five

Transfer what you hear into the gap(s) while thinking about grammar and meaning.

◎ 第五步

填答时注意语法及文意。



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Vocabulary Focus



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重点词汇

Although the information in the recording generally follows the order of the questions in the Listening test, it can seem like the speaker moves very quickly from one topic to another. There are words and phrases in English that help you when you are listening because they let you know that the topic is changing and in the IELTS examination that you should move on to the next question.

虽然题目的顺序与录音内容的顺序基本上是一致的，但说话者改变主题的速度往往相当快。在录音内容中有些词句可以帮助你判断说话者已经改变话题，这时你就应该赶紧看下一个题目了。

◎ The phrases used to change topic:

◎ “改变主题 / 话题”关键句：

Beginning	To start/begin with... Right/Well, the first... Firstly, ...
Moving to the next point	Secondly/Thirdly, ... What about...? Okay, let's talk about... Now tell me... And now... I'd like to move on to...
Adding something before moving on to the next point	Before I move on to... One more thing...
Last point before finishing	Before I finish... Well, that's all/that's about it, except... Finally, ...

You should also listen for changes in the speaker's intonation. When English speakers change to a different subject, their voices move to a higher pitch.

说话者语调的改变也是重点。当说话者的语调提高时，通常表示他已改变话题了。

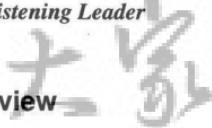
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Grammar Review



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语法解析

◎ Subject-Verb Agreement with Expressions of Quantity

Subject-verb agreement is always important in the Listening test as you will be marked incorrect if your answers are not grammatically correct. Quite often students make mistakes with subject-verb agreement, particularly when dealing with expressions of quantity. The following tables give examples of sentences in which errors commonly occur.

◎ 与数量表达有关的主谓一致

在听力测试中，主谓一致非常重要。考生在作答时常会因为主谓不一致而被扣分，牵涉到数量的表达时尤其如此。下列表格列出一些常见的错误：

Singular	Plural	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Some of the movie is good. ◆ A lot of the food is spicy. ◆ Two-thirds of the cost is his. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Some of the movies are good. ◆ A lot of her relatives are wealthy. ◆ Two-thirds of the chocolate bars are mine. 	Usually with expressions of quantity, the noun or pronoun following 'of' will show you which verb to use.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ One of the books is on the shelf. ◆ Each of the books is on the shelf. ◆ Every one of the books is on the shelf. 		These expressions use singular verbs.
◆ None of the plates is broken.	◆ None of the plates are broken. (informal English)	Subjects with 'none of' take singular verbs in formal English but plural verbs are used in informal English.
◆ The number of girls in the competition is 25.	◆ A number of girls were absent today.	'A number of' is an expression which means many, so it takes a plural noun and verb. It means many.

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◎ Subject-Verb Agreement-Special Rules

When the suffix of the subject is ended in -s or -ice, it doesn't mean that the subject is plural. You should decide it depend on the meaning of the subject. Please see below examples:

- Some proper nouns end in -s but are singular, so the verb is singular too.

Example

- ◆ The **Maldives** is a wonderful place to go on vacation.

- News is singular.

Example

- ◆ The **news** is too violent. I don't like to watch it anymore.

- Areas of study ending in -ics are singular.

Example

- ◆ **Robotics** is a growth area.

- Some illnesses end in -s and are singular: mumps, measles, and diabetes.

Example

- ◆ The **measles** makes you itchy.

- Expressions taking about time, money, and distance often take a singular verb.

Example

- ◆ **Ten hours of sleep** a night is too much.

◎ 主谓一致—特殊规则

当主语词尾有 -s, -ice 时，并不一定是复数名词，必须依照主语的词义来判断，请见以下例句：

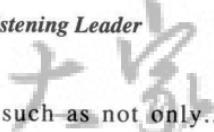
- 有些专有名词的词尾有 -s，其后的动词用单数。

- news (新闻)一词为单数，属于不可数名词。

- 学科名称的词尾有 -ics，为单数名词。

- 某些疾病名称如 mumps (腮腺炎)、measles (麻疹) 和 diabetes (糖尿病) 的词尾有 -s, 但为单数名词。

- 某些表示时间、金钱、距离的词汇通常使用单数动词。



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- Expressions such as not only... but also...; neither... nor...; either... or.... In these cases, if the noun is singular, it must take a singular verb.

Example

- ◆ Not only his brother, **but also** his sister **is** here.
- ◆ **Neither** Kristine **nor** Renee **is** interested in gardening.
- ◆ **Either** Josh **or** Maggie **is** going to pick up the documents.

- 某些短语，如 not only...but also...; neither...nor...; either... or...，如果主语是单数，则其后的动词也需使用单数。





Practice Exercises 考题练习



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2.1

Track 04

Questions 1-4

Listen to recording 2.1 and answer the questions below.

Complete the sentences below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

- 1 Recent research has found that of people have prayed at some time in their lives.
- 2 Government surveys found that there has been in the number of people joining organised religions.
- 3 According to Dr Piper, if people make prayer a part of their daily lives, they can what they really want.
- 4 Some studies suggest that prayer helps people to develop



Track 05



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Questions 5-8

Listen to recording 2.2 and answer the questions below.

Complete the notes below.

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

Assignment Two

Type:

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Comparative Academic Essay

Length:

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5

Due Date:

6

Theme:

Women in ancient Rome and Greece

Possible Areas of Focus: 7

8



大家



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Completion Questions | 55

Answers to Practice Exercises 考题练习解答

2.1

- 1 69%//sixty-nine percent (per cent)//69 percent (per cent)
- 2 a decline
- 3 learn to understand
- 4 confidence and strength

2.2

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- 5 4000 words//four thousand words
- 6 end of May//in 6 (six) weeks//end of semester
- 7 upbringing and education
- 8 representation in literature

(The answers to Questions 7 and 8 can be in either order.)

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

Short-Answer Questions 简答题

Introduction

Short-answer questions are feared by a lot of people taking the IELTS examination because they feel that there is nothing written on the Question Paper to help them in listening for the correct answer. Many people prefer multiple-choice questions or matching because they feel that the correct answer is written on the paper and they just have to listen for it, whereas with short-answer questions they have to think of the answers on their own, without any hints. However, just as multiple-choice questions are not necessarily the easiest questions, short-answer questions are not always the most difficult.

In these questions you are required to listen to a monologue or a conversation and answer with words from the recording. There is a word limit so if you write more than the number of words specified, you will be marked incorrect.

题型简介

简答题一向都让许多考生感到害怕,因为题目纸上没有任何信息可以帮助他们作答,不像选择题或搭配题有选项来辅助。但就如同前面所说,选择题不见得就容易作答。同样地,简答题也并非总是最难的题型。

简答题通常都需要听一段独白或对话,然后写下你的答案。答案通常有字数限制,需要特别注意。



大家



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Short-Answer Questions |

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Samples of Short-Answer Questions

题型范例

There are two types of short-answer questions that you could encounter in the IELTS Listening test:

简答题的题型分成两种：

1. Questions

1.一问一答

2. Lists

2.一问多答

Let's look at some examples:

Questions

Questions 10 and 11

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

10 Which member of staff can students talk to about finding part-time work?

.....

11 How long has the Student Services department been a part of the university?

.....

Question 40

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for this answer.

40 Which tour is the best for Joya?

.....

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