



一套试题 构建正确考题概念  
一张光盘 倾听专家精讲预测



环  
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经培生教育集团推荐面向全球出版发行

Longman / Global IELTS

环球雅思学校推荐最佳备考用书

# 朗文 雅思冲刺

## IELTS TEST 1

# 1



卢峭梅



吴建业



张 岳



颜 炜 姜 艳



IELTS IELTS IELTS IEL

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# 内 容 简 介

这不是一套普通的雅思冲刺模拟试题。该套题的每个模块均为资深专项教师编写,并由雅思考官亲自审核,且从文章题材、出题角度、考题类型以及话题内容等多方面充分体现了雅思考题的最新特色,力求与实际考试一致,具有很强的指导性。

全书除包含一套附有详尽解析的雅思考试模拟题外,还配有一张光盘。该光盘不仅包括口语及听力原文,还有环球雅思学校两位金牌老师对这套模拟题听力和阅读部分的精辟讲解,使考生听过之后豁然开朗。

本书是雅思考生强有力的考前冲刺助跑器!

## 携手共进

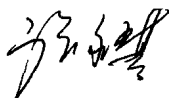
我们和培生教育出版集团的合作始于2003年。那时，我们努力合作推广“朗文当代英语字典（第四版）”，双方合作非常愉快。通过对培生教育产品的深入了解，我们领略到培生集团严谨的工作作风。他们琳琅满目的语言学习图书和高品质的出版水平告诉我们，他们无愧为世界教育出版业的航空母舰。朗文是世界上最著名的图书品牌之一，环球雅思学校是中国培训行业的知名学校，正因为如此，我们志同道合。我们用专业的图书策划、多层次的图书产品展示我们对雅思培训的深入了解；环球雅思学校图书部用忘我的工作热情和高效的工作作风表现出环球雅思学校欣欣向荣的发展状态。从那时起，我们双方就有进一步合作的意向。

我们和电子工业出版社已经合作出版了大量的图书产品。他们对英语教育产品的渗透速度和实力让我们佩服。他们高质量的编辑水平、一心为读者着想的服务精神、精美的制作水平和强大的发行实力向我们证实，他们不愧为全国优秀出版社。我们用资深的雅思专家、近十万雅思生源和遍布全国各地的连锁学校向他们证明我们是雅思行业的领头羊。因此我们成为了亲密无间的合作伙伴。

图书让我们三方走在了一起，这令我们所有人鼓舞。我们期望通过强强联手为国内外雅思考生提供高品质的备考丛书，通过强强联手提高国内语言培训水平，通过强强联手开辟新的国际合作天地。

作为环球雅思学校的校长，我真诚地向各位考生推荐本套丛书，并自信地向广大读者推荐环球雅思学校图书部的高品质教育产品。

环球雅思连锁学校总校校长



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**冲刺模拟试题**  
**PRACTICE TEST**

# LISTENING



## Section 1 Questions 1-10

Decide which of the pictures best fits what you hear on the CD, and circle the letter beside that picture. We have done the first one for you.

Example

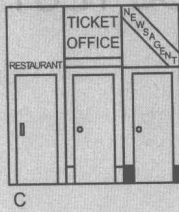
Where is the ticket office?



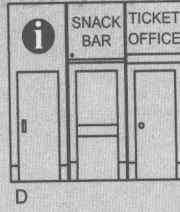
A



B



C

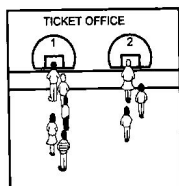


D

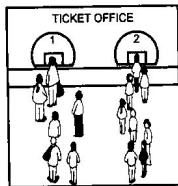


## Questions 1-4

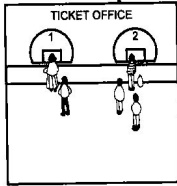
1. What is the situation when they arrive at the ticket office?



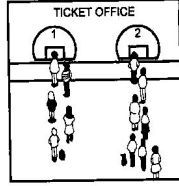
A



B



C



D

2. Which ticket do they buy?



A



B



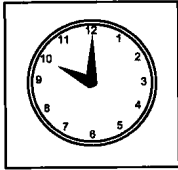
C



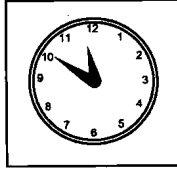
D



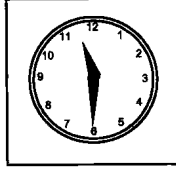
3. What time is their train to Liverpool?



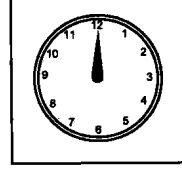
A



B

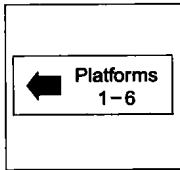


C

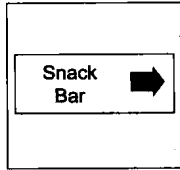


D

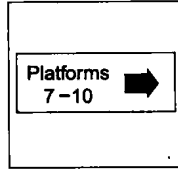
4. Which sign do they follow?



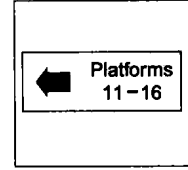
A



B



C



D

## Questions 5-10

*Listen to the recording and fill in the blank spaces to complete the following Railway Lost Property Form.*

### RAILWAY LOST PROPERTY FORM

Date 11th Aug.

Surname

Adams

First name(s)

(5) .....

Address

21 Thames Drive

(6) ..... ESSEX

Telephone

(7) 0702 .....

Item Lost

Camera

Description

(8) ..... KA 10

*(include make and model if possible)*

Train                                  London/ Liverpool

Time of arrival                  ( 9 ) .....

Customer notification          (10) ☐ by post

*(tick one)*                                  ☐ by telephone

☐ will come back to collect



**Section 2 Questions 11-20**

*Listen to the Radio Item and complete the gaps in the summary of the passage below with the correct word or phrase you hear.*

The Snowy River, which flows through the (11) ..... mountains of NSW, is not the river it used to be. Known to all Australians, the once giant river is being choked by weeds and the roots of trees because only (12) ..... of the original river flow is being (13) ..... from Jindabyne Dam. (14) ..... populations have died, the river (15) ..... has shrunk and is in danger of irreversible damage. The river, fed by melting (16) ..... is being used for the (17) ..... of farms and to power the generation of electricity. Unless the NSW (18) ..... increases the (19) ..... of the river each year, at the cost of millions of dollars, the situation could spell the end for Australia's best loved river. School project kits on the plight of the river are available by telephoning this number: (20) .....

**Section 3 Questions 21-30**

*You are going to listen to two students, Tim and Steve, discussing the life of Marie Curie.*

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

- (21) The students have to give a.....
- (22) Radium is widely used as a form of.....
- (23) Marie Curie was born in 1867 in.....
- (24) Marie Curie studied in.....
- (25-26) Marie Curie earned two degrees in.....and.....
- (27) Becquerel discovered that uranium emitted.....
- (28) Marie Curie discovered.....
- (29) In 1903 she won the.....
- (30) During World War I she.....

**Section 4 Questions 31-40**

*Complete the lecture notes. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.*

**NOTE-TAKING IN LECTURES**

**Four most important skills:**

I. Understand what the lecturer is saying as (31) .....

It's often possible to understand much by (32) ..... on

most important points.

## II. What's important?

The most important information is (33) .....

A good lecturer often signals what's (34) .....

He may give (35) ..... signals.

Many lecturers explicitly tell the students that a point is important and they should (36) .....

Most lecturers also give indirect signals to indicate what's important.

A problem for non-native speaker is understanding (37) .....

## III. Write down the main points.

The student has to do this quickly and clearly.

[1] Most students find it helpful to (38) .....

[2] They select only those words which give maximum information.

[3] Write only one point on each line.

Connectives may guide students when to write notes.

## IV. Show (39) ..... between points.

This can be done by visual presentation: e.g. use of (40) ....., underlining and using symbols.

Points should be numbered.

## READING



### READING PASSAGE 1

*You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-12, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

### Aswan Dam Impact

'Egypt is the gift of the Nile', wrote the Greek historian Herodotus in the fifth century B.C. 'No other country owes its very existence to a single lifeline.' The annual cycle in which the Nile flood deposits layers of silt at the rate of several centimeters per century built the highly fertile Nile Delta in the north of Egypt and the Nile Valley in the south. The Nile flood normally begins in August and ends in October, originating as rainfall on the Ethiopian highlands and melting snow in the Mountains of the Moon, on the Uganda-Zaire border.

From time immemorial the eastern Mediterranean ecosystem has been relatively stable, and the annual flood of the Nile River has been the most important event regulating the fertility of the region. The great brown flood that came pouring out of the desert had a fertilizing effect on waters of the southeastern Mediterranean, or Levantine Basin, analogous to that which it had on land. During the past one hundred years, the Levantine Basin has been subjected to the effects of two important events, the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and the construction of the Aswan High Dam in 1964. The latter is considered the greatest public work to be undertaken in Egypt since the Pyramids. Since 1965 when the High Dam became fully operational, the Nile flow to the Mediterranean has greatly diminished, while the effects of dangerous floods in 1964 and 1973 and threatening droughts in 1972-1973 and 1983-1984 were mitigated.

In marked contrast to more fertile, nutrient-rich seas such as the North Sea and the Arabian Sea, the Mediterranean Sea is noted for its nutrient-poor waters which contribute to its low level of primary productivity. Primary productivity is the synthesis of organic matter from inorganic substances through photosynthesis by unicellular organisms called phytoplankton. In the Mediterranean Sea low primary productivity is due to several unique physical features. The general circulation of the sea is lagoonal in character. A west-to-east surface current brings relatively nutrient-depleted water from the North Atlantic through the Strait of Gibraltar and allows nutrient-rich bottom water to exit the sea through the same opening. The arid climate of the region and the low levels of nutrient-rich river runoff also contribute to the low productivity of the Mediterranean.

Although the construction of the High Dam has been an unquestionably tremendous boon to Egyptian agriculture and has benefited industry by providing cheap electric power, it has also had far-reaching effects on the transport of fertile silt and sediments. These sediments are now trapped behind the dam, a situation which has led to severe erosion along the Egyptian coast. The dam also had great impact on the fertility of the coastal waters. The fertilizing effect of the inflow of the nutrient-rich water during the flood season once resulted in exceptionally dense blooms of phytoplankton off the Nile Delta. This 'Nile bloom' provided sustenance to sardines and other pelagic fishes. It also constituted a large source of detrital material, the products of organic decay, which forms a vital source of food for commercially valuable organisms such as shrimp.

The decrease in fertility of the southeastern Mediterranean waters caused by the High Dam has had a catastrophic effect on marine fisheries. Hardest hit was the sardine fishery, which is heavily dependent on increased phytoplankton during the flood season. Thus, the catch dropped from a total of 18 000 tons in 1962 to 600 tons of

sardines 1969. The shrimp fishery also took a heavy toll, from 8 300 tons in 1963 to 1 128 tons in 1969.

Although several studies have been conducted on the effects of the Nile discharge on the biological oceanography and marine fisheries off the Egyptian and Israeli coasts, the dramatic changes in the physical, chemical and biological conditions in the Levantine Basin have not yet been fully assessed or understood. For instance, we know very little of the seasonal fluctuations of primary productivity in this area, or the hydrographic and chemical factors which regulate this productivity. We do know that sardines, which once migrated into the Nile Delta region to feed on the fallen phytoplankton blooms, apparently altered their migration pattern after construction of the High Dam.

Off the coast of Israel, cessation of the Nile flood seems to have had relatively little effect on the catch of the coastal fisheries. In Israel, however, the size of the fish catch is determined primarily by socio-economic factors and thus its fluctuation may not be directly related to primary productivity of Israeli waters.

Although it has been thirty years since the construction of the High Dam, it seems that there has not been enough time for the ecosystem of the Levantine Basin to reach a new level of ecological equilibrium. The results of the recent investigations reveal the direction in which the pelagic ecosystem is adjusting, but the mismatch between low primary productivity and relatively high levels of fish production in the region still presents a puzzle to scientists.

### Questions 1-3

*Choose the appropriate letters (A-D) and write them in Boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.*

1. The Greek historian Herodotus believed .....

- A the Nile is a gift from God.
  - B the Nile is very important to Egypt.
  - C Egypt is on the Ethiopian highlands.
  - D the name of Nile is actually derived from ancient Greek.
2. The annual flood of the Nile River.....
- A originates from the Ethiopian highlands and the mountains of the Moon.
  - B forced Egyptians to abandon their homes.
  - C deposited layers of silt and built the highly fertile Ethiopian highlands.
  - D has been regulating the fertility of all the Mediterranean.
3. The low level of primary productivity in the Mediterranean Sea.....
- A is a natural circulation.
  - B is an organic matter.
  - C caused the annual Nile flood.
  - D is due to nutrient-poor waters.

---

### Questions 4-12

---

*Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1? In Boxes 4-12 write:*

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| <b>YES</b> | <i>if the statement reflects the writer's claims</i>        |
| <b>NO</b>  | <i>if the statement contradicts the writer</i>              |
| <b>NG</b>  | <i>if there is no information about this in the passage</i> |

- 4. The Pyramids are not regarded by Egyptians as a great public work.
- 5. After the High Dam became fully operational, the effects of the annual Nile flood were not as catastrophic as they had been.
- 6. Low level of primary productivity also exists in the Pacific Ocean.



7. In the Mediterranean Sea low primary productivity is attributed only to the arid climate of the region.
8. Egyptian agriculture and industry have been threatened by the High Dam.
9. Dense blooms of phytoplankton off the Nile Delta were a result of the fertilizing effect of the inflow of nutrient-rich water during the flood season.
10. Sardine catches have substantially reduced because of the decrease in fertility of the Southeastern Mediterranean waters.
11. Sardines changed their migration pattern after the construction of the High Dam.
12. In recent years there has been a noticeable increase in the sardine catch off the coast of Israel.

**READING PASSAGE 2**

*You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 13-28, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

## **Bridge the Massive Historic Gap**

### **History**

The Strait of Gibraltar since the time of the Ancient Greeks has represented some type of marker for travelers of the Sea. At some periods it represented a warning to seafaring people that the end of the earth was approaching. Not until the fall of the Roman Empire and the rise of the Germanic peoples was this belief revised. The Strait was not utilized for travel between Africa and Southern Spain until the Moorish conquest of Spain in the 8th Century A.D. This movement by Muslims