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学 生 用 书

Richard Hallows (英) Martin Lisboa (英) Mark Unwin (英) 编著 刘为群 咸珊珊 译

# 捷进雅思 高级教程

## IELTS Express Upper Intermediate Coursebook.

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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北京 BEIJING

## 什么是雅思考试?

雅思考试 (IELTS, 国际英语语言测试系统) 是在全球范围内得到认可的英语语言测试, 旨在为需要到以英语为交际语言的国家或地区学习或工作的人评定语言能力。雅思考试由剑桥大学考试委员会 (Cambridge ESOL)、英国文化委员会及澳大利亚教育国际开发署联合开发。英国、澳大利亚、爱尔兰、新西兰、加拿大、南非等国家的绝大多数大学和继续教育学院以及美国的很多院校都认可这一考试。该考试也得到了职业机构、移民局和其他政府机构的认可。

雅思考试分为两种形式——学术类和普通类。所有考生参加的听力和口语测试均相同, 阅读和写作测试分别包括学术类和普通类两种形式。学术类测试适用于想进入大学或研究生院学习的考生, 而普通类测试则适用于计划接受非学术类培训、工作或移民的考生。

要想获得更多考试信息, 可访问雅思考试网站: [www.ielts.org](http://www.ielts.org)。

## 什么是“捷进雅思系列教程”?

“捷进雅思系列教程”是一套分为两个水平等级的雅思备考用书: 中级教程适合英语基础比较薄弱的考生, 高级教程适合追求雅思高分的考生。本系列教程着重培养考生技能和提供基础性考试练习。除学生用书外, 每一级别的“捷进雅思教程”还包括下列内容:

### 强化训练

强化训练包括词汇和语法练习、技能培养练习和考试模拟练习, 适合课堂教学或自学。此外, 还配有口语和听力练习光盘。

### 教师用书

教师用书提供了关于如何使用学生用书中练习的指导和扩展这些练习的建议, 以及如何根据所教学生的水平来改编材料的注释、模拟测试题答案和写作范文。教师用书适用于有经验的雅思教师和对雅思考试不太熟悉的教师。

### DVD光盘

DVD光盘中展示了雅思考生和雅思考官模拟口语测试的场景。光盘中不仅包括考官对该考生表现的评价, 还特别提及了学生用书口语部分所练习的技能。

### CD光盘

CD光盘中含有学生用书中所有的录音材料, 包括听力练习和所有口语部分的答案范例。

“捷进雅思系列教程”设计灵活, 适用于长、短期培训课程。对于短期课程, 学生用书可供使用大约 30—40 课时。对于长期课程, 中级教程和高级教程的学生用书可以连续教授, 可供使用大约 60—80 课时。如果结合强化训练和 DVD 使用, 课程还可以进一步扩展。

## 《捷进雅思高级教程（学生用书）》

### 本书内容是如何安排的？

《捷进雅思高级教程（学生用书）》分为8个主题单元，涵盖了大部分的雅思考试典型话题。每单元包括一个输出型技能和一个输入型技能。第1、3、5、7单元由阅读和口语部分构成，而第2、4、6、8单元则由听力和写作部分构成。

本书还包括以下内容：

- 3个进阶测试，以回顾和练习之前单元中讲解的任务类型
- 一套完整的学术类模拟测试题
- 一个写作资料库，为写作测试任务提供带有讲解和注释的写作范文
- 单元练习中的全部答案
- 所有录音材料的听力录音文本
- 一个语言库，提供口语和写作测试任务中的实用表达

### 每个单元的结构是如何安排的？

每个单元（阅读、口语、听力和写作）由以下内容构成：

- 导入部分，通过讨论性问题和（或）重要词汇练习介绍话题
- 技能培养练习
- 考试模拟练习
- In the exam部分，给出考试某一特定部分的具体信息
- For this task部分，提供应对每项练习的详细指导和一般策略
- Express tip，强调应试要点

每个写作部分都包括一篇写作范文，每个口语部分都包括一段答案范例录音。

每两个单元后都有一个进阶测试（progress test），提供模拟雅思考试，内容涵盖了前面所学单元的任务类型和考试内容，而且也给学生提供一些额外的基础技能的补充练习，学生可以运用这些测试来检验学习的进展情况并确定哪些内容比较难而需要复习和回顾。第8单元后的practice test是完成该课程后的一套完整的雅思考试模拟试题。

进阶测试和完整的模拟测试可以以课堂考试的形式进行或学生在课下独立完成。《捷进雅思高级教程（教师用书）》提供所有试题的具体答案，包括带有讲解和注释的听力录音文本、学生用书所配光盘CD2中提供的进阶测试和模拟试题中听力和口语部分的录音文本。



雅思考试的构成

听力：学术类和普通类	
4个部分（30分钟，另有10分钟用于誊写答案）	
阅读：学术类	阅读：普通类
3篇文章（60分钟）	3个部分（60分钟）
写作：学术类	写作：普通类
两项任务 Task 1（20分钟） / Task 2（40分钟）	两项任务 Task 1（20分钟） / Task 2（40分钟）
口语：学术类和普通类	
3个部分（11－14分钟）	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 雅思考试的分数分为9个等级。每一部分都有一个分数，4个部分的平均得分就是你的总分。</li><li>● 考试总时间为2小时45分钟。前3项测试——听力、阅读和写作——必须在一天之内完成。口语测试可能根据考试中心的安排在其他各项测试之前或之后的7天内举行。</li></ul>	

雅思考试第一部分：听力

听力测试是考试的第一部分，时间为30分钟，包括4个部分。每部分大约有10道题。听录音之前你有读题时间。录音只放一遍，听的时候你可以在答题纸上做笔记。最后会有额外的时间供你将答案誊写到答题纸上。问题可能有多种类型，包括：选择题、简答题、完成句子题、笔记／摘要／图表／流程图／表格填空题、图表标注题、分类题和搭配题。

部分	听力文本类型
1	两个人在社交场景中讨论，例如，谈论旅行安排或房屋租赁。
2	一名说话人谈论一个非学术性话题，例如，锻炼身体的好处。
3	4个人在教育或培训场景中进行讨论，例如，一组学生讨论作演讲的计划。
4	这是最长的部分。一名说话人就一般的学术性话题作演讲或作一个小型讲座。

雅思考试第二部分：阅读

阅读测试是考试的第二部分，时间为60分钟，包括40道题。你需要读3篇文章（总共约2,000－2,500词）。你应该把答案直接写在答题纸上，因为最后没有额外的时间供你誊写答案。问题可能有多种类型，包括：选择题、简答题、完成句子题、笔记／摘要／图表／流程图／表格填空题、选择段落或文章某些部分的标题、找出作者的观点／主张——Yes、No或Not Given、找出文中的信息——Yes、No或Not Given / True、False或Not Given、分类题和列表／短语搭配题。

学术类阅读测试

部分	阅读文章数目和类型
1	每一部分有一篇文章。文章取自图书、杂志、报纸和期刊，而且都是非专业性的；其中至少有一篇包括详细的论证。
2	
3	

普通类阅读测试

部分	文章数目	文章类型
1 社会生存	两篇或更多篇文章	通常很短，但包含很多信息。取自日常生活的生存英语，例如，公共信息宣传单。
2 培训场景	两篇文章	通常包含某所大学或学院的信息，例如，学校提供的服务或设施。
3 一般类阅读	一篇较长的文章	关于各种话题的一般阅读理解。

雅思考试第三部分：写作

写作测试是考试的第三部分，时间为60分钟，包括两项任务。Task 2的分值比Task 1的高。

学术类写作

任务	字数	建议时间	任务描述
1	至少150词	20分钟	描述可视信息，一般是图表、表格或线条图。
2	至少250词	40分钟	写一篇推论性的（讨论性的）议论文或为一个关于一般性话题的观点作辩护。

普通类写作

任务	字数	建议时间	任务描述
1	至少150词	20分钟	针对某一场景写一封信，例如，查询信息或者解释或投诉一个问题。
2	至少250词	40分钟	写一篇推论性的（讨论性的）议论文或为一个关于一般性话题的观点作辩护。

雅思考试第四部分：口语

口语测试是考试的最后一部分，不一定与其他部分的测试在同一天进行。口语测试的形式是分为3个部分的面谈，时间为11－14分钟。

任务	时间	任务描述
1 介绍与面谈	4－5分钟	说出你的名字并谈论一些你的个人信息，例如，你的国家、你的家乡、你的家庭、你的学习或工作、你业余时间喜欢做的事情以及你将来可能做的事情。
2 个人发言	3－4分钟	考官会给你一张卡片，上面会要求你谈论某人、某地、某事或某物。
3 双向讨论	4－5分钟	你将和考官讨论与卡片上的话题有关的问题，但是很少涉及个人问题。例如，在第二部分你可能会谈到上学时候的一位老师，但在第三部分你可能会谈到你的国家的教育问题。



## 雅思分数等级

### 9分——精通

能将英语运用自如，用词恰当、准确，口语流利，沟通无障碍。

### 8分——优秀

能将英语运用自如，只是偶尔出现非习惯性的不准确、不恰当的表达。在不熟悉的情况下可能出现理解偏差，能较好地掌握复杂的说理论辩。

### 7分——良好

有能力运用英语，尽管偶尔会出现不准确、不恰当的表达或出现理解偏差。大致能运用复杂的英语并理解翔实的推理。

### 6分——熟练

大致能有效地运用英语，尽管有时会出现不准确、不恰当的表达或出现理解偏差。能使用并理解相当复杂的英语，特别是在自己熟悉的领域。

### 5分——能力一般

对英语的掌握不全面，虽然在大多数情况下能表述大意，但很可能会犯许多错误。在自己熟悉的领域内可进行基本的交流。

### 4分——能力有限

仅在熟悉的领域有基本的语言能力。理解与表达屡屡发生问题，无法使用复杂的英语。

### 3分——能力极其有限

仅可在非常熟悉的情况下表达和理解大致意思。交流经常中断。

### 2分——基本没有能力

不能进行真正的交流。仅能在熟悉的领域或为了满足最直接的需要，使用不连贯的单词或短句表达最基本的信息。在理解口语和书面英语方面均存在重大障碍。

### 1分——没有能力

除可能会说几个互不关联的单词外，基本无法使用英语。

### 0分——没有参加考试

没有可供评价的信息。

Unit and topic	Exam focus	Exam tasks	Skills
<b>1</b> <b>Leisure Activities</b> <b>休闲活动</b> page 8	<b>READING</b> <b>SPEAKING</b> <b>Part 1:</b> Introduction and interview <b>Part 2:</b> Individual long turn	▶ Matching headings to paragraphs ▶ Summary completion ▶ Short-answer questions ▶ Introduction and interview ▶ Individual long turn	▶ Approaching the text ▶ Skimming for main ideas ▶ Scanning for keywords ▶ Giving personal information ▶ Providing additional information ▶ Organising your talk
<b>2</b> <b>Education</b> <b>教育</b> page 16	<b>LISTENING</b> <b>Section 1:</b> Non-academic dialogue <b>WRITING</b> <b>Task 1 (Academic)</b>	▶ Form completion ▶ Multiple-choice questions with single answers ▶ Describing graphs, bar charts, pie charts and tables	▶ Anticipating what you will hear ▶ Following instructions carefully ▶ Identifying keywords and paraphrase ▶ Understanding visual information ▶ Writing the introduction ▶ Organising the main body text ▶ Comparing graphs
<b>Progress test 1</b> <b>进阶测试 1</b> page 24 <div>             Listening ▶ page 24             Reading ▶ page 26             Writing – Speaking ▶ page 29           </div>			
<b>3</b> <b>Technology</b> <b>技术</b> page 30	<b>READING</b> <b>SPEAKING</b> <b>Part 2:</b> Individual long turn <b>Part 3:</b> Two-way discussion	▶ Labelling a diagram ▶ Table completion ▶ Classification ▶ Individual long turn ▶ Two-way discussion	▶ Locating information in the text ▶ Linking visual information to the text ▶ Introducing the topic ▶ Expressing opinion ▶ Comparing and contrasting information
<b>4</b> <b>The Workplace</b> <b>工作场所</b> page 38	<b>LISTENING</b> <b>Section 2:</b> Non-academic monologue <b>WRITING</b> <b>Task 2 (Academic)</b>	▶ Flowchart completion ▶ Label completion ▶ 'Agree or disagree' essay	▶ Identifying signpost words ▶ Following a description ▶ Recognising different approaches ▶ Writing the opening paragraph ▶ Presenting and justifying your opinion ▶ Expressing disagreement ▶ Writing the conclusion
<b>Progress test 2</b> <b>进阶测试 2</b> page 46 <div>             Listening ▶ page 46             Reading ▶ page 48             Writing – Speaking ▶ page 51           </div>			



Unit and topic	Exam focus	Exam tasks	Skills
<b>5</b> <b>Climate and the Environment</b> 气候与环境 page 52	<b>READING</b>  <b>SPEAKING</b> Part 2: Individual long turn Part 3: Two-way discussion	▶ Yes/No/Not Given ▶ Sentence completion  ▶ Individual long turn ▶ Two-way discussion	▶ Analysing meaning ▶ Identifying paraphrase  ▶ Describing and explaining ▶ Speculating ▶ Communicating your ideas clearly
<b>6</b> <b>Globalisation</b> 全球化 page 60	<b>LISTENING</b> Section 3: Academic dialogue  <b>WRITING</b> Task 1 (Academic)	▶ Classification ▶ Sentence completion ▶ Notes completion  ▶ Describing charts and graphs	▶ Listening and writing simultaneously ▶ Identifying distractors ▶ Understanding meaning  ▶ Describing trends ▶ Describing a process
<b>Progress test 3</b> 进阶测试 3 page 68	Listening ▶ page 68	Reading ▶ page 70	Writing – Speaking ▶ page 73
<b>7</b> <b>Communication</b> 交流 page 74	<b>READING</b>  <b>SPEAKING</b> Part 2: Individual long turn Part 3: Two-way discussion	▶ Multiple-choice questions with multiple answers ▶ Multiple-choice questions with single answers ▶ True/False/Not Given  ▶ Individual long turn ▶ Two-way discussion	▶ Identifying distracting information ▶ Identifying arguments  ▶ Visualising the scene ▶ Hypothesising, speculating and evaluating
<b>8</b> <b>Growth and Development</b> 成长与发展 page 82	<b>LISTENING</b> Section 4: Academic monologue  <b>WRITING</b> Task 2 (Academic)	▶ Short-answer questions ▶ Multiple-choice questions with multiple answers ▶ Summary completion  ▶ ‘For and against’ essay	▶ Identifying features of speech ▶ Using features of speech  ▶ Deciding the approach ▶ Providing supporting evidence
<b>Practice test</b> 模拟测试题 page 90	Listening ▶ page 90 Reading ▶ page 94	Writing ▶ page 103 Speaking ▶ page 105	
<b>Writing bank</b> 写作训练库 page 106	Unit 2 ▶ page 106 Unit 4 ▶ page 107	Unit 6 ▶ page 108 Unit 8 ▶ page 109	
<b>Answer key</b> 答案 page 110	<b>Listening scripts</b> 听力录音文本 page 117	<b>IELTS language bank</b> 雅思语言库 page 129	



# Leisure Activities 休闲活动

- **Exam tasks** ► Matching headings to paragraphs; summary completion; short-answer questions  
 ► **Skills** ► Approaching the text; skimming for main ideas; scanning for keywords

## 1 Introduction

**A** Discuss these questions with a partner.

- When was the last time you went on holiday?
- What did you do on holiday?
- Was your holiday stressful or relaxing? Why?
- What would your perfect holiday be?

**B** Categorise the following into three groups. Label the words: calm (C), quite stressed (Q) or stressed (S).

a little frustrated  
relaxed

pretty anxious  
really stressed out

somewhat nervous  
incredibly uptight

slightly edgy  
utterly unstressed

**C** Think of situations or activities that make you feel some of the above emotions. Compare your ideas with a partner. Then ask questions to find out more about your partner.

## 2 Approaching the text

**A** Look at the title, subtitle, photo and first paragraph of the passage on the opposite page. Tell your partner what you think the text is about. Then skim the passage to decide the main theme. Were your predictions correct?

**B** Who do you think the article is aimed at? Where might you see this type of text? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

## IN THE EXAM

### 学术类阅读测试

雅思考试的阅读部分由3篇文章构成，均取自于图书、杂志、期刊和报纸。文章涵盖了从科学到历史的各类主题，并且以普通大众读者为阅读对象。

这些文章包括标题，有时还配有文字说明、图片和插图说明，这些都有助于你把握文章大意。3篇文章的总字数在2,000—2,500词之间。

在阅读部分总共有40道题，题目类型多样，例如，标题或段落的搭配题、简答题、多项选择题和完成句子题。

阅读部分的测试时间为1小时。在考试结束前，不会提供额外的时间让你将答案誊写到答题纸上，所以建议你每完成一道题时就将答案写到答题纸上。抄写时要注意顺序，避免誊错。



# The getaway blues

Formula explains why it takes so long to relax on holiday



**A** With so much to do, going on holiday is certainly no vacation. First there's the flight to arrange, then the hotel or villa to book, and that's before you've sorted out the delicate matter of the beach outfit, evening wear and reading material.

**B** For much of the year we fantasise about a long break from the relentless drive of the everyday grind. But making our dream holiday a reality is what makes the stress really kick in, so it is little wonder it takes most holidaymakers a good few days to relax after their arrival. No matter how idyllic the surroundings, there's no immediate way to simply forget all about work, the children's schooling, the leaking roof and all those other domestic issues we long to escape.

**C** Susan Quilliam, psychologist, body language expert, and regular TV and radio commentator, states that stress creates actual changes in the body's hormonal balance and these take a while to dissipate. Ms Quilliam says that stress such as that caused by trying to arrange a holiday, creates hormonal changes in the body, including mood alteration. The result is that it takes the body a certain amount of time to regain its hormonal balance and become stress-free.

**D** We can suffer from anxiety, irritability and a range of more serious psychological problems including mild depression. The main point is that if we get stressed before the holiday, we may not be able to relax sufficiently to enjoy ourselves – often for several days after our arrival.

**E** Now we have a formula to calculate the amount of holiday time needed to recover from the stress of preparing for what should be our annual period of rest and recuperation. The formula, devised by Ms Quilliam,

is calculated thus: time spent preparing for the holiday, multiplied by the level of stress caused by the preparation (on a scale of 0 to 9), then divided by the stress level of the holiday (on a scale of 1 to 15). The result is the number of recovery hours needed before relaxation is possible.

**F** Ms Quilliam points out that taking a holiday is no longer a question of catching a bus to the nearest seaside resort with your bucket and spade. Today's pressurised lifestyles mean that going on holiday is a lot more stressful. We not only have to organise foreign travel and negotiate long, complex journeys, we also have to settle our home and work matters before we go.

**G** Add in potential tension with travel partners and the psychological pressures of high expectations, and by the time we arrive at our destination, we're stressed to the max! So according to Ms Quilliam, the secret to a

stress-free holiday is planning and having realistic expectations. This means concluding any unfinished work in the office and ensuring the children are sufficiently entertained during the trip.

**H** The results of a survey commissioned by Lloyds TSB Bank and carried out by Ms Quilliam, have confirmed her theories; today's holidaymakers really are stressed out. More than 83 per cent of people surveyed admitted to getting 'severely stressed' in the run-up to their holiday. More than a quarter of people admitted to needing the first few days of their holiday to recover. Some became so anxious they left without making essential arrangements and forgot things such as feeding the cat (11 per cent), taking out travel insurance (20 per cent), and cancelling the milk (12 per cent). Amazingly, a tiny minority of travellers (a little over 1 per cent) actually forgot to tell their bosses they were going on holiday!

Source: London Evening Standard

## Adding up the stress

$$\frac{P \times S}{H} = R$$

### Key

**P = Time spent preparing (hours)**

**S = Stress level of preparation (scale 0–9)**

**0:** utterly unstressed

**1:** relaxed

**2:** reasonably calm

**3:** a little frustrated

**4:** slightly edgy

**5:** somewhat nervous

**6:** pretty anxious

**7:** really stressed out

**8:** incredibly uptight

**9:** stressed to the max

**H = Stress level of the holiday**

If your holiday is a high-pressure tour, divide by 5; if medium stress, by 10; if laid back, by 15.

**R = Time needed before you can relax enough to enjoy the holiday (hours)**



## 3 Skimming for main ideas

**A** Skim the passage a second time and focus on the highlighted sentences in paragraphs A–D. These are known as topic sentences as they contain the main idea or ‘topic’ for each paragraph. Underline the topic sentence in each of the remaining paragraphs E–H.

**B** A good topic sentence is a paragraph summary which gives the general meaning of the paragraph.

**1** Select the sentences that best summarise the following four paragraphs.

### Paragraph A

- a** There are a lot of things to arrange in order to go on holiday.
- b** Holidays can be fun.

### Paragraph B

- a** With so many things to worry about, it’s impossible to relax immediately on holiday.
- b** People dream about the perfect holiday.

### Paragraph C

- a** Hormonal changes in the body cause stress.
- b** The stress of arranging a holiday creates hormonal changes in the body that cause moodiness.

### Paragraph D

- a** If we get stressed on holiday, we might not be able to relax for several days.
- b** There is a link between stress before and during a holiday.

**2** Write sentence summaries for paragraphs E–H in the passage.

**C** The topic sentence is generally supported by an explanation, examples or facts which support the main idea of the paragraph. The IELTS exam tests your ability to distinguish between the main ideas and supporting ideas.

Here are the supporting examples for the main idea of Paragraph B. Find the supporting ideas for the other paragraphs. Write them in your own words.

### Paragraph B

#### Main idea

With so many things to worry about, it’s impossible to relax immediately on holiday.

#### Supporting ideas

- The cause of stress comes from dreaming of having a perfect holiday.
- Examples of holiday-related stress: work problems, leaking roof, children’s schooling.

**D** Using the formula in the passage, calculate how much time you would need before you could enjoy a holiday.

## 4 Scanning for keywords

When looking for specific information to answer questions, you need to scan the passage to locate relevant keywords. Don’t expect to find an exact word match between the passage and the exam question – look for synonyms, too.

### express tip

略读就是快速浏览文章以了解内容大意。没有必要理解文章的所有内容，所以要尽量避免逐字逐句阅读。

**A** Read the following gapped sentences, then scan the passage for synonyms or paraphrases for the keywords underlined.

- 1 All year, we imagine how wonderful it would be to have a ..... from our daily working lives.
- 2 Ms Quilliam is not only a leading psychologist, she is also an authority on .....
- 3 Ms Quilliam's survey found that over 25 per cent of people use the beginning of their holiday to .....

### express tip

不必逐字阅读。略读课文和浏览关键词会比正常的阅读速度快得多。

**B** Now complete the sentences above by filling in the gaps with words from the passage.

**C** Read the following questions and underline the keywords which you would scan for in the passage.

- 1 As well as selecting a swimming costume and more formal clothes for dinner, what else do holiday makers need to choose? .....
- 2 What three psychological symptoms are associated with stress? .....
- 3 Who asked Ms Quilliam to carry out her research? .....

Now scan the passage quickly for the relevant section and answer the questions using words from the passage.

## 5 Matching headings to paragraphs

### for this task

- ▶ 在这一题型中，你要从列表中找到一个恰当的标题来搭配文章中的相应段落。
- ▶ 不是所有的标题在文中都有对应的段落，所以会剩下一些多余的标题。
- ▶ 略读文章以确定主题句和每一段的论点。注意不要混淆主要论点和次要论点，然后在页边空白处写下摘要，这可以帮助你更快地定位信息。
- ▶ 标题有两种类型：一种能够概括段落大意，一种则是体现段落的关键信息。通读标题列表，把那些和段落明显匹配的标题先挑出来，一定要记住划掉那些已经搭配过的标题。
- ▶ 删去那些错误的标题，它们可能包含的是次要信息，比如：标题可能含有段落中的信息，但这并不是段落的主要内容，因而它就不是正确答案。



### Questions 1–8

The reading passage has eight paragraphs A–H.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct numbers i–x next to the paragraphs.

#### List of Headings

- i Holiday stress statistics
- ii Stressful 'perfect holidays'
- iii Complex holiday preparations
- iv Holiday complaints
- v Good advice for happy holidays
- vi A mathematical model
- vii Times have changed
- viii How to relax after a holiday
- ix Delayed relaxation
- x Physical and psychological effects of stress

- 1 Paragraph A .....
- 2 Paragraph B .....
- 3 Paragraph C .....
- 4 Paragraph D .....
- 5 Paragraph E .....
- 6 Paragraph F .....
- 7 Paragraph G .....
- 8 Paragraph H .....

## 6 Summary completion

### for this task

- ▶ 有两种类型的完成摘要题。第一种类型是你必须使用文章中的词语来填空，不能使用同义词。第二种类型是你要从所给词汇的列表中选词填空，它们通常是文中关键词的同义词或意译词。注意拼写和题目要求的字数限制。
- ▶ 仔细阅读完成摘要题，判断它是整篇文章的摘要还是部分内容的摘要。如果摘要只针对文章的部分内容，要快速定位它在文中的对应部分。
- ▶ 阅读要求填空的句子，选择语意恰当、语法规范的词语填空，比如：单词是何种词性？需要动名词还是动词不定式等等。



### Questions 9–13

Complete the summary below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

A leading psychologist has **9** ..... a simple mathematical equation to work out the number of hours required at the beginning of a holiday to get over the stress of all the preparation before departure. The problem is that taking a holiday these days is much more of a stressful experience than it was in the past as a result of our **10** ..... . However, stress levels can be decreased by having **11** ..... of the holiday and making sure you complete **12** ..... before leaving. This was illustrated in the survey results, which showed that some holidaymakers didn't even remember to **13** ..... before setting out on holiday.

## 7 Short-answer questions

### for this task

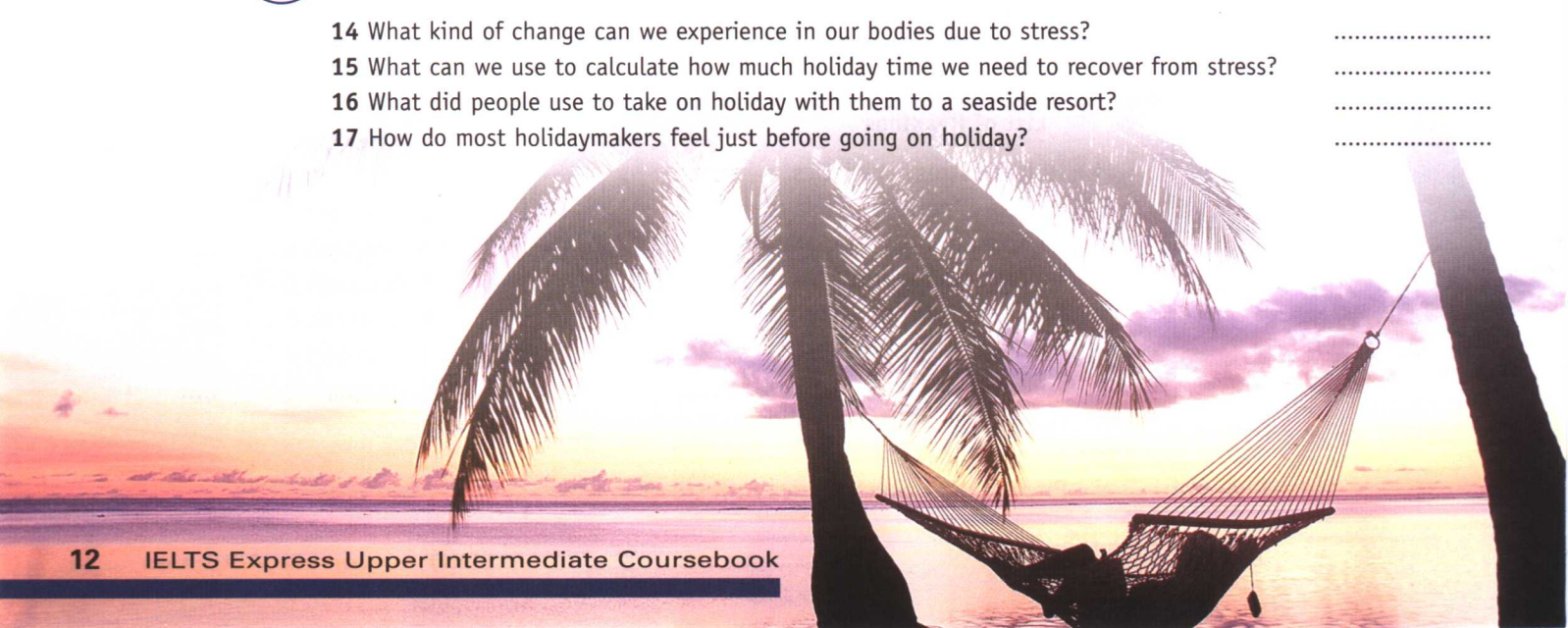
- ▶ 简答题通常是就一篇文章的特定部分而设置的，所以要尽快找到它在文中的相关部分。记住：问题出现的顺序与这些相关内容在文中出现的顺序一致。
- ▶ 注意问题中的关键词。它们通常是文章中关键词的同义词或意译词。找到它们就会帮你找到正确的答案。
- ▶ 尽可能地用文章中的词语来回答问题。



### Questions 14–17

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

- 14 What kind of change can we experience in our bodies due to stress? .....
- 15 What can we use to calculate how much holiday time we need to recover from stress? .....
- 16 What did people use to take on holiday with them to a seaside resort? .....
- 17 How do most holidaymakers feel just before going on holiday? .....





- **Exam focus** ► Speaking Part 1: Introduction and interview; Part 2: Individual long turn  
► **Skills** ► Giving personal information; providing additional information; organising your talk

## 1 Introduction

Interview your partner to find out some personal information about his/her life. Ask about home, family, work and study, future plans and free-time activities. Ask follow-up questions, for example, *Where are you from?* *How long have you been living there?*

## 2 Giving personal information



**1.1** Listen to seven exam candidates answering some questions (1–7). You will hear the answers only. What question do you think the examiner asked each candidate? Write the questions down, then role-play the questions with a partner. Take it in turns to play the role of examiner and candidate.

## 3 Providing additional information



**A 1.1** The candidates you heard in Exercise 2 extend their answer by giving additional information. What extra information do they give? Listen again and make notes.

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1 One brother ...                            | ..... |
| 2 I really enjoy speaking it ...             | ..... |
| 3 Not really ...                             | ..... |
| 4 I work in McDonald's ...                   | ..... |
| 5 I don't know exactly what I want to do ... | ..... |
| 6 I'm from Sao Paolo in Brazil ...           | ..... |
| 7 I really enjoy science subjects ...        | ..... |

### express tip

在这一部分，不存在正确或错误的答案。应扩展答案以便让听者对你的陈述产生兴趣。

**B** Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 2 again with a different partner. This time include additional information to give fuller answers.

## IN THE EXAM

### 口语测试：概述——第一部分和第二部分

口语测试由3部分组成。考官通过这3个部分来评估你的语言流利性和连贯性、词汇量、语法掌握程度和准确性及发音。在第一和第二部分中，你要运用多样化的讲述方式，包括提供个人信息，描述、解释和表达个人喜好等方面的内容。

本单元涉及口试的第一和第二部分，内容是由与应试者本人有关的问题构成的。你可能被问到你的家人、家庭、工作、学习或其他的相关话题。这些问题的答案没有对错之分，但是要回答完整。这一部分的测试时间至少需要4–5分钟。

## 4 Introduction and interview

### **for this task**

- ▶ 简要进行自我介绍。
- ▶ 仔细聆听考官的提问。
- ▶ 添加额外的信息来扩展你的答案。
- ▶ 确保答案与问题相关。
- ▶ 运用多样化的讲述方式。
- ▶ 记住评分标准。
- ▶ 语言流畅，观点要有逻辑性。
- ▶ 使用语句稍长的、包括更多语法结构的复合句。
- ▶ 词汇的使用要广泛。
- ▶ 确保关键词的发音正确。



Work with a partner. In pairs, role-play Part 1 of the Speaking module.

**Student A:** You are the examiner. Choose some questions from Exercise 2. For each question, think of follow-up questions and interview Student B for four to five minutes. Listen to Student B's answers carefully. Do they extend their answers? What extra information is given?

**Student B:** You are the candidate. Imagine you are in the exam. Introduce yourself briefly, then listen to the questions and answer as fully as possible. Give extra information for each question.

When you have finished, change roles.

## 5 Organising your talk

A In Part 2 of the Speaking module, you are given a topic card asking you to describe an event or experience and then explain something connected with that event or experience.

Look at this topic card from Part 2 of the Speaking module.

**Describe a sporting event that you have been to.**

**You should say:**

**what it was**

**why you went there**

**what you saw exactly**

**and explain why you enjoyed or didn't enjoy it.**

In the exam you will be given one minute to prepare your talk. Here are a candidate's notes for the topic card above. With a partner, decide which points should be included in the answer. Put the relevant points in the correct order. Are any points irrelevant?

- he won the breaststroke - very exciting - I felt proud
- swimming - keep fit
- went to see my boyfriend in a swimming competition - charity event
- I used to play tennis at school
- lots of races - freestyle, breaststroke, backstroke, butterfly
- I wanted to support him - first big competition



**B 1.2** Now listen to the candidate answering the question in the exam. Check your answers and listen for any extra information the candidate gives.

**C** Here is another candidate's notes for Part 2 of the Speaking module.

### express tip

在说话的时候可参考笔记，它会给你提供更多的信息，从而使你有一个更完整的回答。

- sports day at school
- my race 400-metre relay race
- fast runner - but didn't win
- sat and watched - saw friends in races, long jump/high jump
- Stephan - 2nd in the high jump
- fun - relax in sunshine/Olympics!



**1.3** Listen to the candidate answering the question. Read the candidate's notes as you listen and underline the information you hear. What does the speaker forget to mention? Is any extra information added? What follow-up questions did the examiner ask?

**D** Make your own notes for the topic card in 5A. Remember you only have one minute in the exam. Then practise your talk with a partner. When you have finished, change roles.

## 6 Individual long turn

### for this task

- ▶ 在开始陈述前，用1分钟的准备时间来做笔记并组织你的思路。并且思路流畅。按照话题卡上要点出现的顺序将思路串连在一起。
- ▶ 你会被要求连续陈述1-2分钟。确保你的回答和卡片上的每个要点都相关，尽量涵盖所有的要点。▶ 简短地回答考官的后续问题。

### express tip

运用卡片来帮助你组织谈话内容。记住：谈话要涵盖卡片上的每一个要点，并且要和卡片上要点出现的顺序一致。

**Describe a sport or free-time activity that you enjoy doing.**

**You should say:**

**what it is**

**why you started doing it**

**what it involves exactly**

**and explain why you enjoy doing it.**



In pairs practise the interview for 2-3 minutes.

**Student A:** You are the candidate. Use your notes to speak for 1-2 minutes. Follow the advice in the *for this task* box and the *express tip* boxes.

**Student B:** You are the examiner. Listen to Student A's answers carefully. Ask one or two brief questions to round off the candidate's long turn. Did he or she follow the advice in the *for this task* box and the *express tip* boxes?

When you have finished, change roles.