

胡敏雅思教材第6代

雅思考试语法与词汇 金牌教程

IELTS

(4.5分 - 6分)

Louis Harrison
Caroline Cushen 编著
Susan Hutchison

十几年来
全球已有百万雅思考生
选择了胡敏雅思系列教材……

附赠
MP3光盘



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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Achieve IELTS Grammar and Vocabulary

Yasi Kaoshi Yufa Yu Cihui Jinpai Jiaocheng

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Achieve IELTS: English for International Education
Grammar and Vocabulary (Included Audio MP3)
Louis Harrison, Caroline Cushen, Susan Hutchison

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学英语，考雅思

(丛书序)

一、新教材：三个精准手段解决中国考生问题

目前中国考生存在基础不同、层级不同、应试目标不同的特点，对此本套教材包括三个级别的核心综合教程。

目前中国考生的口语、写作是普遍的弱项，对此本套教材专门编写了口语、写作的单项突破教程。

目前中国考生趋向低龄化，对此本套教材更是特别增加了语法、词汇、基础阅读、语音语调等基础提高类教程。

二、起因：两个排位突出中国考生的尴尬境地

2009年中国雅思考生人数突破35万人次，中国成为参加雅思考试人数排名第一的国家。

同年雅思官方公布了全球雅思考生成绩排名，中国学生的雅思成绩全球排名倒数第三。

如此强烈的对比，体现出了中国雅思培训与国际标准的巨大差距。

三、根源探索：学好英语才是根本

中国雅思考试市场的迅速增长，验证了十年前我在伦敦面对当时的英国文化委员会雅思总裁肖恩·海德（Sean Hyde）时所说的一句话：“雅思考试具备巨大的市场潜力，肯定会异军突起。”现今，雅思考试市场已远远超过当年肖恩·海德所说的托福（TOEFL）帝国，成为全球参加人数最多的国际英语水平测试。

随着雅思考试市场的不断扩大，中国大陆地区的雅思培训机构也在短短十年内达到了上千家。但面对中国考生雅思成绩偏低的现状，我不得不指出，中国的雅思培训走上了歧途！

诚然，因为雅思考试不限制学员的考试次数，部分考生产生了碰运气的心理，从而导致成绩低。但一些雅思培训机构与教师，一味迎合学生急功近利的思想，不是把真正提升英语语言能力作为重点，而是过分强调考试应试技巧和应试策略以提高所谓备考技能，过分强调背“雅思机经”、“写作模板”，并且在教学过程当中不考虑学员的年龄和英语基础，一上课就只讲“雅思真题”——机构的误导，认识的偏颇，才是造成中国雅思考生成绩低的重要原因。

其实要想得到一个很好的雅思分数，提高英语综合能力才是根本，英语作为一项技能，既不是死记硬背的知识，也不是灵光一闪的技巧，它需要认认真真的学习、扎扎实实的积累才能达到运用自如的境地。正如有了雄厚的内功，任何普通的招式都可能变成凌厉的杀招。

四、成功原则：提升自己，不断超越

自从我编撰出中国第一套雅思教材起，在这 10 多年里，这套教材已经进行了五次升级，如今已经是“胡敏雅思第 6 代”系列。正是有了众多考生的期待，有了与时俱进的变化，才促使我和我的同事们不断超越自己。尤其在这次教材研发过程中，除了新航道教育集团一线精英教师的不断打磨和智慧提炼，我们还分享了世界级别的资源，邀请世界出版巨擘麦克劳－希尔公司、圣智学习出版公司的雅思教学与研究专家来共同打造这个精华版的“第 6 代”系列。

同学们想要顺利通过雅思考试，就要不断提高自己的英语水平，加深自己对这项考试的了解，掌握全球最新的雅思考试资讯。

而培训机构既要为学员提供最好的培训，更要不断更新自己的教学内容，始终站在雅思考试的最前沿。

希望我们都能够在学好英语的基础上，轻松超越雅思。

新航道国际教育集团总裁兼校长



2010 年 6 月

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IELTS

Grammar and Vocabulary

Main Structure

Diagnostic grammar test

Grammar

Linking words

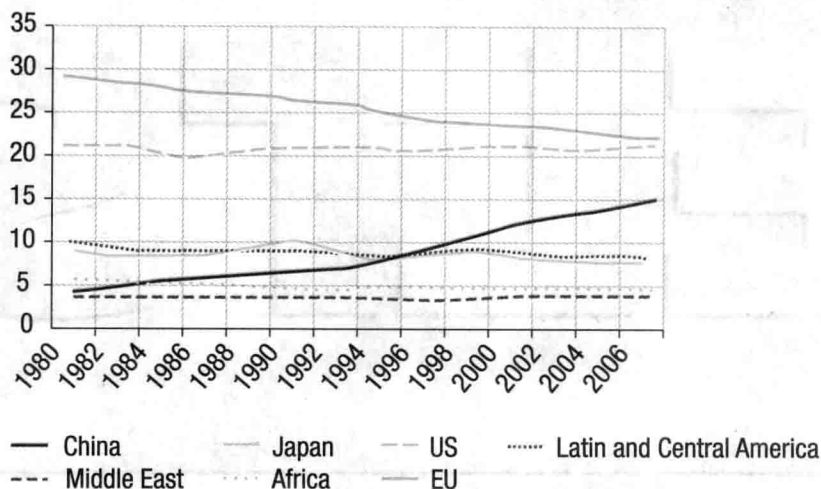
Vocabulary

Answer key

Diagnostic grammar test

Do the test to help you find which grammar points you need to practise. Each question is related to grammar units in this book.

1 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the passage.



The line graph (1) shows / is showing / has shown the share of world product production. The horizontal axis (2) gives / is giving / has given the time in years, while the vertical axis (3) represents / is representing / has represented the percentage of the share. The graph (4) demonstrates / is demonstrating / has demonstrated some significant trends in the pattern of world production. Overall, China's share of production nowadays (5) rises / is rising / has risen rapidly, while that of the European Union (6) falls / is falling / has fallen. As a result of this swift growth, China's share of world product (7) rises / is rising / has risen from 3.4% in 1980 to 15.4%. Looking at the chart in more detail, we can see that the share of world production for Japan and Latin and Central America (8) drops / is dropping / has dropped since 1980. The US share (9) remains / is remaining / has remained the same over the same period, at around 20% of the total, and the Middle East's and Africa's share (10) stays / is staying / has stayed steady for the past two decades at about 4% each.

2 Decide which sentences are incorrect and correct them.

- Agnes has had terrible headaches for a while now and she's finally gone to see a doctor about it.
- Recently I've listened to *Highway 61 Revisited* a lot. What have you listened to lately?
- Farmers have got their produce ready all year round for Thanksgiving celebrations when Americans all over the world sit down for a family meal.
- Have you been paying attention to your lectures? I hope so, because next week's test is all about them.
- For the past three years, conservation groups are pushing for a ban on overfishing in the North Sea.

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Complete the passage using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Software testing

Long before a computer program (1) (ship) to the customer, software testing (2) (perform)

by independent testers. Testing can be done on the following levels:

Unit testing (3) (test) individual pieces

of the software. Each basic component of the software

(4) (test) to verify that the design (5)

(implement) correctly. In the second kind of test, integration testing,

progressively larger groups of tested software units

(6) (integrate) and tested until the software

(7) (work) as a system. Then system testing

(8) (check) the whole system to see that it works.

Before shipping the final version, alpha and beta testing

(9) (often do). Alpha testing is tested by potential users / customers. Beta testing comes after alpha testing. Versions of the software, known as beta versions, (10) (release) to a limited audience to make sure the product has few faults or bugs.



4 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I'm so angry with Alice. While I, she a party in her room next door. (study / have)
- 2 Piotr the room when he that he didn't have his key. (leave / remember)
- 3 In 1969, a Soviet satellite the Moon as the American astronauts (orbit / land)
- 4 Magali even the wall; when she her car, she the road at all. (not see / crash / not watch)
- 5 I later that my Internet connection wasn't working, but until then I for her email. (realise / wait)

5 Complete the passage using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

It is said that Galileo (1) (drop) objects of the same material, but of different weights, from the Tower of Pisa to prove that the time they took to fall did not depend on their weight. This was contrary to what Aristotle (2) (teach): that heavy objects fall faster than lighter ones. Galileo also (3) (think) that objects keep their speed unless a force — often friction — slowed them down. But Galileo's discoveries (4) (not be) entirely original. Nicole Oresme in the 14th century (5) already (think) about the mathematical law for acceleration; Ibn al-Haytham (6) (propose) ideas along the same lines centuries earlier and Mo Tzu (7) (discover) it centuries before either of them. However, Galileo was the first person who (8) (express) these ideas mathematically and checked them with experiments.

6 Choose the correct alternative.

- Joy: What are you doing, Hasan? Are you writing a training programme?
Hasan: That's right – I need to get fit, I (1) 'm doing / will do / 'm going to do the University half-marathon.
Joy: You're joking.
Hasan: No, I'm quite serious, I planned it last month and I (2) 'm seeing / will see / 'm going to see it through. It's for charity.
Joy: So when (3) is it taking / will it take / is it going to take place?
Hasan: It's in three months' time, but entry forms (4) are being / will be / are due to be given in tomorrow and I (5) will not / 'm not missing / 'm not about to miss the deadline.
Joy: You really are serious. Do you know, I think I (6) 'm going to join / 'll join / 'm joining you – I'll help you train.
Hasan: Look, you can if you want, but only if you (7) 're taking / 're going to take / due to take it seriously and not play around.
Joy: I won't play around! I (8) 'm trying / 'm going to try / 'll try my best. Promise.

7 Complete the passage using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

visit increase rise prescribe work practise

The rise of the Physician Assistant

The Physician Assistant – health professionals who practise medicine as members of a team with a doctor supervisor – is the third fastest-growing profession in the United States. Approximately 206 million patients (1) a Physician Assistant by the end of the year and Physician Assistants (2) or recommended approximately 250 million medications during this time. Approximately 55,000 people (3) as Physician Assistants at the beginning of next year and the largest number (4) in New York and California. By the end of the year the number of Physician Assistant jobs in the US (5) by 49%, while total US employment (6) by only 15% in the same period.

8 Rewrite the sentences using *should(n't)*, *could(n't)* or *have to*.

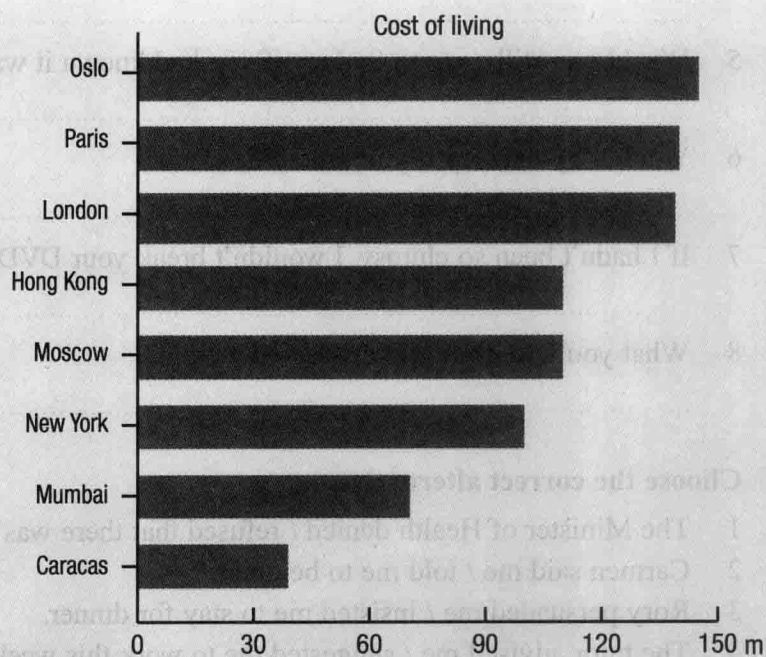
- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | It's a good idea to wear a warm coat. | <u>You should wear a warm coat.</u> |
| 2 | It is necessary to fill in an application form. | |
| 3 | It's a bad idea to sleep so much. | |
| 4 | Ann knew how to speak four languages. | |
| 5 | If I were Marc, I'd apply for a part-time job. | |
| 6 | It was impossible for Sarah to get home early. | |
| 7 | Paul wasn't able to believe it when he saw the results of his test. | |
| 8 | To get a driving licence, you are required to take a written test. | |

9 Complete the dialogue using *can*(*'t*), *may* or *might*.

- Cheng: Excuse me, can you tell me where I (1) get an application form for language classes?
- Administrator: Yes, just wait a minute while I find them.
- Cheng: (2) I sit down and wait?
- Administrator: Yes, of course – it (3) take me a few minutes – I (4) remember where I put them now. OK, here we are. We have several options for you – which languages are you interested in?
- Cheng: Well, I (5) already speak English and Mandarin, of course, so I'm interested in learning French.
- Administrator: Let me see ... yes, you (6) attend French classes on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.
- Cheng: Wednesday afternoon (7) be difficult as we (8) have an additional lecture then, and I'm sure I (9) go on Friday afternoon – we have a tutorial.
- Administrator: I wonder, there (10) be another possibility here. Yes, here we are – starting next week there will be a class at lunchtime on Monday. Could you make that?
- Cheng: That's perfect – thanks.

10 Correct the mistakes in the passage.

The bar chart shows the cost of living for eight cities in comparison with New York. In particular, we have the three *expensivest* cities and three middle-ranked cities and the two cheap cities. The *costliest* places to live are all in Europe, with Oslo the *most priciest* city on earth. Paris and London are almost as expensive to live in *is* each other, with London a little more cheap than Paris. Furtherer down the table are Moscow and Hong Kong, with the same cost of living as each other, but both of these are a lot *least* expensive than Oslo. Surprisingly, New York is not as *costlier* to live in as Moscow or Hong Kong. The most *least* expensive places to live are Mumbai and Caracas. It costs *lesser* than half as much to live in Caracas as it does to live in Oslo, Paris or London.



11 Choose the correct alternative.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 A: I've got stomachache. | B: You've had too much / enough / too many to eat. |
| 2 A: His face is red. | B: He's been in the sun enough / too many / too much. |
| 3 A: I'm exhausted. | B: You've been working enough / too many / too much. |
| 4 A: I feel tired. | B: You haven't had enough / too many / too much vitamins. |
| 5 A: Erika's feeling sick. | B: She's had enough / too many / too much sweet things. |

12 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If Jolanata (not leave) now, she (miss) her bus.
- 2 If Helen (work) hard, she (pass) her exams.
- 3 In an electrical storm, if you (be) outside and away from a building, (take) cover in a vehicle if possible.
- 4 If you (be) not near shelter, (avoid) standing under trees or other tall objects.
- 5 If Mary (not practise) her French, she (not improve).
- 6 The tutor (be) angry if you (arrive) late again.
- 7 If I (see) Joe tomorrow, I (give) him the message.

13 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 If you would meet Peter, you would like him.
.....
- 2 If I have a lot of money, I'd buy a Ferrari.
.....
- 3 If he had time, John will go to the gym more often.
.....
- 4 I wouldn't touch that if I am you.
.....
- 5 Would you still gone to Sydney if you had known it was so expensive?
.....
- 6 Wouldn't you sorry if you failed the exam?
.....
- 7 If I hadn't been so clumsy, I wouldn't break your DVD player.
.....
- 8 What you will do if you missed your train?
.....

14 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 The Minister of Health denied / refused that there was a crisis.
- 2 Carmen said me / told me to be quiet.
- 3 Rory persuaded me / insisted me to stay for dinner.
- 4 The tutor advised me / suggested me to work this weekend.
- 5 She explained me / warned me not to leave the light on all night.
- 6 Tony and Rachel announced / reported that they were going to get married.

15 Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

- 1 We want to see a film. It starts at seven. (that)
The film that we want to see starts at seven.
- 2 Steve's car was stolen. He went to the police. (whose)
- 3 A friend met me at the station. He carried my bags. (who)
- 4 Rachel cooked the food. It was delicious. (that)
- 5 A friend is staying with Peter. He comes from Paris. (who)
- 6 I found a man's wallet. He gave me £10. (whose)

16 Complete the exam tips using the verbs in the box.

work out pick up pick out look up look for look back come across brush up

Want to (1) on your reading and writing skills for IELTS? Then read on!

When reading in English, avoid (2) every new word or phrase in the dictionary or you will soon feel demotivated. Only check the meaning of something that is really important for understanding the text. When you have finished reading, (3) at what you have read, (4) a few key words and phrases that interest you and check their meanings in a dictionary. In the same way, when you listen to English, don't panic when you (5) some words or expressions that you don't know. Keep listening and you can often (6) some clues and get an idea of the overall meaning. When you read or listen to English, it is sometimes possible to (7) the meaning of an unknown word before you check it in the dictionary. Decide what part of speech the word is before (8) clues from the context or form.

1 Read the passage, and put the diagrams in order.

Japan's changing demography

In Japan, the average population is getting older. People are living longer, and they are not having so many children. The number of people who work is falling, but the number of retired people is growing. This is having an effect on the economy, as fewer people are paying taxes, while the number of people they have to support is increasing. Why is this happening? People are living to a very old age because medical care is improving, and more women are joining the workforce, so they are waiting longer to have a family and the birth rate is slowing.

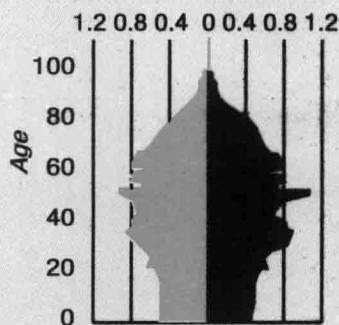


Diagram A

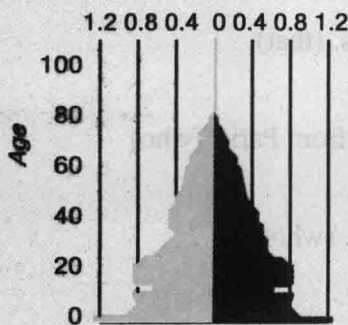


Diagram B

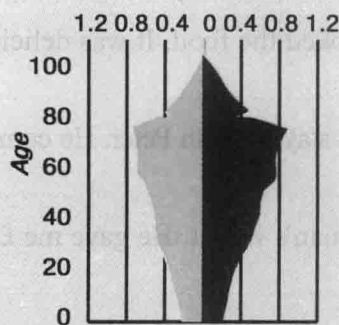


Diagram C

Men
Women

1 2 3

Present continuous

We use the present continuous when we are

- describing a process which is taking place right now or around now (Activities 3 and 5)
- talking about future plans (Activities 4 and 5).

Remember that stative verbs are not normally used in the continuous form (see Unit A8), and that the infinitive is used after modal verbs.

Use it for IELTS!

You can use the present continuous to describe graphs (especially line graphs) that show trends over recent years.

Form

Affirmative

People **are living** longer.

The number of retired people **is growing**.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|----------------|
| I | am | living longer. |
| You / We / They | are | |
| He / She / It | is | |

Negative

They **are not having** so many children.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| I | am not | living longer. |
| You / We / They | are not (aren't) | |
| He / She / It | is not (isn't) | |

Question

Yes / No questions

To be + subject + present participle

Are they **living** longer?

Wh- questions

Wh- question + to be + subject + present participle

Why is this **happening**?