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环球雅思学校雅思考试指定辅导用书

最新 剑桥雅思 全真模拟试题

环球雅思——线名师
震撼出击

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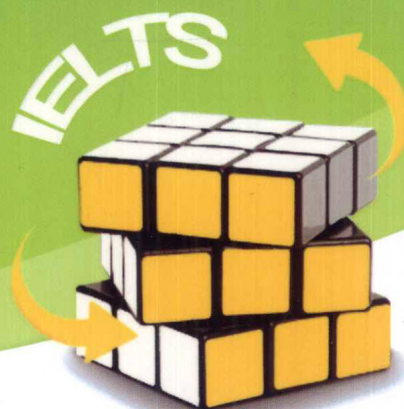
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写作：于丹

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阅读：刘晓红 孙天白 王辉



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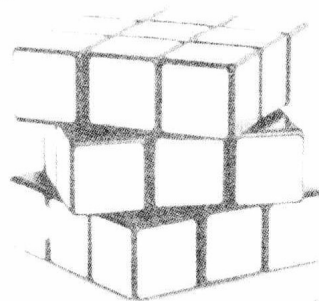
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推荐序

坚持改变人生

筚路蓝缕十二载，终于，迎来了今天的桃李春风……

1997年，环球雅思有了她第一个学生，今天，环球雅思已成为拥有67所连锁学校，近25万名学生的知名培训机构。感谢坚持，我才能一路走到现在。也因为坚持，我们优秀的团队才能在反复论证修改后推出这本雅思图书，指引当代数百万年轻人的未来人生。

坚持，是通往梦想的最有效的通行证。回想当年一人一车一捆书兜售“最新雅思备考大全”的情景……因为坚持，我才能在迷茫时抱有热情，艰辛时充满信心，矢志不渝，全力奋斗，从而把我那份教育梦想转化成了风声水起的现实辉煌。

相信选择此书的你，定是胸怀天下，心系远方的有志青年。有梦想，要远行，坚持就是助你披荆斩棘，勇往直前的神兵利器。就像这次雅思学习历程，也是需要你体味坚毅、勇气、有志、有恒、有为……因为学习雅思，是为走向世界，成就人生。

坚持不是“恒久忍耐”，坚持是一种智慧。我们常说，善于学习的人更能领会和掌握未来，更懂得如何把观察、经验和知识转化为已用，他们不仅能把理想持之以恒，更懂得如何事半功倍。

各位学子，你们的人生会在“学习雅思、走向海外”的这一刻而改变，放飞梦想吧，环球雅思老师将陪你坚持到底！

最后，真诚希望本书除了授业解惑的同时，还能弘扬一种我们一脉传承的坚持！

环球雅思学校总校长
环球天下教育科技集团总裁
张永琪

前言 Preface

由环球雅思北京、上海、西安、深圳四大学校一线金牌名师联袂编著的《最新剑桥雅思全真模拟试题》今天终于和大家见面了。作为编者，我们真诚地希望这本书能给备考雅思的你鼓劲打气，使你在考试中取得理想的成绩。

适合对象

- ◎ 对雅思考试的题型、难度尚未了解，想要通过做几套模拟试题来确定自己的分数并制定学习计划的考生。
- ◎ 听、说、读、写分项准备充分，就差最后成套模拟，整体把握考试时间与做题速度的读者。
- ◎ 准备不够充分，但考试时间又马上来临，没有时间做大量分项练习的考生。

本书特色

- ▶ 强大作者联盟——由北京、上海、西安、深圳四地的雅思金牌主讲汇集多年教学精华历时一年联袂编写而成。
- ▶ 试题仿真度高——听力、阅读的材料均选自于真题同源网站或国外期刊杂志，并按真题形式做相应的调整或修改；口语和写作的题目均为编者根据雅思考试趋势作出的预测；所有题型及难度与剑桥雅思真题高度贴近。
- ▶ 试题解析详尽——包括【答案速查】和【解题思路】两大模块。【答案速查】呈现最终答案，让你迅速为自己的答题评分；【解题思路】不但详细呈现了每道题的解题过程，还提供了阅读的全文翻译、雅思写作的高低分对比分析等。
- ▶ 听力材料地道——材料场景、话题均参考真题，材料几经英国语言专家审核、筛选。

使用方法

上午选择一个安静的地方，严格按照雅思考试时间完成听、读、写部分（将答案写在答题卡上）。



参考【答案速查】，给自己的答案打一个分数，同时在错误的地方划一个标记。



参考【解题思路】，找出做错的原因：如果是因为做题马虎，则在下一次测试时认真作答即可，并在这些题前换一个你觉得比较醒目的标志；如果是题目理解错误或者答题思路错误，则仔细品读【解题思路】中老师的讲解，让自己理解并接受老师的思考方式，使它成为自己的想法。



找一个“烤鸭”，在当天下午相互当“考官”，完成口语考试。对于在回答中出现的问题，相互指正。



隔两天后，进行第二套模拟考试，在考试前将第一套题中做出的错误标志迅速过一遍。

.....

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听力——曾丽娟（上海听力主讲，负责听力材料的遴选及命题）

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我们所有的编著者真诚地希望每位考生都能从这本书中获得启发，实实在在解决你在考试中的问题。

本书的出版，首先要感谢环球教育集团总裁张永琪先生、董事长张晓东女士以及环球卓尔公司刘海华总经理、尹龙龙经理多年来对我的支持与帮助。同时，还要感谢环球卓尔公司的编辑同仁，本书从选题到出版，前后历时一年，经过多次讨论、修改，她们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动。

编者

2010年11月



写在前面的话



从1992年算起，雅思考试在中国已经有近19年的历史了。无数朋友从雅思起步，走向世界。今天，他们中的许多人已经成为各行业的精英和典型的现代国际人，为中华的崛起而努力。更多的年轻学子也正在以雅思为起点，走向世界。

据统计，在过去的二十年内，中国在海外的留学生已达100万人，仅在雅思考试一项，通过环球雅思学校培训参加雅思考试的考生高达78%之多。在骄人的数据背后，有我们全国各地金牌教师的智慧和奉献。他们日复一日地坚持在教学第一线，帮助学生放飞美丽梦想，所谓“三尺讲台有限，八方风云无穷”。

环球雅思的分工明确又全能发展的教学模式锤炼出环雅的教师们一专多能的实际教学技能和极强的考试临场指导技能，而学生是幸运的受益者。这些优秀的教师们可以游刃有余地在各自的听说读写领域深入探讨，跟踪考题，又可以做到研究和教学并举，讨论和思索同步——学生还是幸运的受益者。

“开眼看世界”啊，在我国近代史上有一串闪闪发光的名字：林则徐、魏源、徐继畲、梁廷相、郑观应、容闳及詹天佑等等。他们是走在这条路上的前辈。在坎坷曲折的中国现代化征途上，哪一处没有留学生的身影？你可知道早在19世纪50年代，在传教士的带领下，一批留学生在江南制造局翻译馆翻译了物理、化学和数学教科书，包括我们至今仍在使用的几何定理，物理公式或者微积分方程等科学名词的翻译，现代科学技术从此在中国扎下了根？

我想您一定同意：振兴中华是我们环雅教师和学生共同的使命！无论命运将我们带到何方，这颗神圣的种子，一定能够开出绚丽的花朵，并且结出丰硕的果实。

当您阅读本书中由金牌教师精选出来的材料时，请不要忘记，他们奉献的不止是学识，还有忠诚而高贵的使命感。正是这种使命感使他们坚守三尺讲坛，不畏四季风霜。

所以，请允许我代表本书教师作者们——刘晓红、孙天白、王辉、曾丽娟和张怡——邀请年轻的朋友们共同分享我们对于神圣而高尚的知识、思索和责任的认识。

我们希望本书能够启迪思索，引发讨论。国外的高等学府最吸引人的地方就在于此：通过自由讨论，学生了解到各学科知识的框架和原则、各领域知识中的明晰与晦暗之处，从而得出自己的结论。

所谓“书生未可轻年少”，焉知在座的诸位将来不是我们的老师呢？

韩愈说“闻道有先后，术业有专攻”。正是此理。

于丹

2010年11月

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Test 1

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–7

Complete the form below.

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

Booking Form	
<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Agency's Name	Dream Time Travel
Full Name:	1
Source of Information:	2 Magazine
Destination:	3
Number of People:	4
Departure Date:	5
Length of Holiday:	6
Type of Insurance:	7

Questions 8–10

Choose **THREE** letters, **A–G**.

Which **THREE** options does the woman want to book?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A breakfast | B night safari |
| C tennis | D room with a balcony |
| E beauty therapy | F trip to beach |
| G dinner | |



SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11 and 12

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** activities need to be reserved one week in advance?

- A stars fireworks
- B dance workshop
- C video making
- D sculpture demonstration
- E painting

Questions 13–17

Complete the table below.

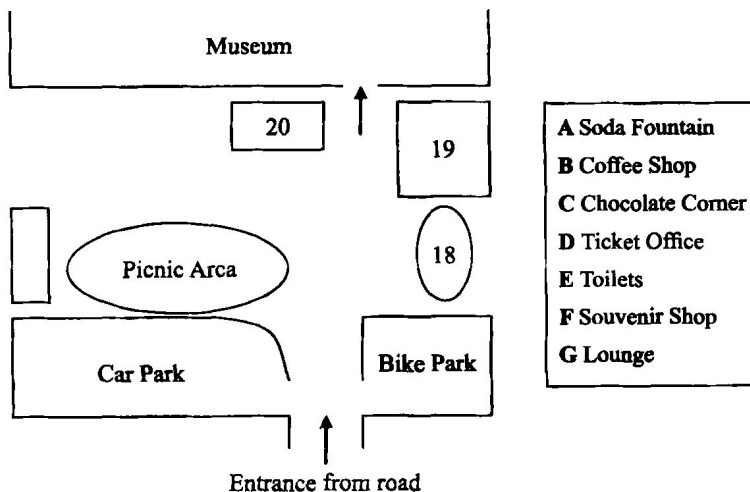
Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

EXHIBITION	STARTING DATE	DETAILS
13	28th September	Enliven design
Dreamy Chocolate Plant	14	Visit a 15 for free tasting
16	12th December	Prize: 17 or a diamond

Questions 18–20

Label the map below.

Choose **THREE** letters, **A–G**.



SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–26

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 21 Why does Joe feel that the progress on the project has been slow?
 - A The group lacks cooperation.
 - B The group doesn't have a plan.
 - C The group are short-handed at the moment.
- 22 What does Angela suggest to be clearly established?
 - A goal to achieve
 - B personal duties
 - C reward and punishment
- 23 What does Dr. William suggest the group to do?
 - A have group meetings
 - B go to library
 - C get advice service
- 24 What is inadequate according to Joe ?
 - A reference section
 - B interviewees
 - C questionnaires
- 25 Dr. William suggests focusing on
 - A respondents.
 - B research results.
 - C research method.
- 26 Angela believes the group could make more use of
 - A books.
 - B internet.
 - C data.



Questions 27–30

Complete the timetable below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Field Trip Schedule		
Wednesday	am	Check in hotel
	pm	Visit an 27 in museum
Thursday	am	Interview a 28
	pm	Free
Friday	am	Tour city centre using different 29
	pm	Take photos of local 30

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the sentences below.

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

- 31 There are approximately species of bees identified in the world.
- 32 Most bees' body length is
- 33 Wasps are basically more than bees which tend to be mild-tempered.
- 34 Bees' bodies are robust whereas in contrast wasps are slim with a narrow
- 35 Bees mainly provide their young with pollen and honey so they fall into the category of insects.
- 36 Wasps feed, flies or caterpillars to their young.
- 37 The bee's hive has cells made of
- 38 The wasp's combs are made of papery pulp which mainly consists of and its own saliva.
- 39 The wasps' main purpose of sting is to
- 40 The honeybees will die after they sting people so they only do this when there is a necessity of

READING**READING PASSAGE 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

For Want of a Drink

- A** WHEN the word *water* appears in print these days, crisis is rarely far behind. Water, as is said, is the new oil: a resource long squandered, now growing expensive and soon to be overwhelmed by insatiable demands. Aquifers are falling, glaciers vanishing, reservoirs drying up and rivers no longer flowing to the sea. Climate change threatens to make the problems worse. Everyone must use less water if famine, pestilence and mass migration are not to sweep the globe. As it is, wars are about to break out between countries squabbling over dams and rivers. The language is often overblown and the remedies are sometimes ill conceived, but the basic message is not wrong. Water is indeed scarce in many places, and will grow scarcer. Bringing supply and demand into equilibrium will be painful, and political disputes may increase in number and intensify in their capacity to cause trouble. To carry on with present practices would indeed be to invite disaster.
- B** The troubles start with the number of people using the stuff. When, 50 years ago, the world's population was about 2.5 billion, worries about water supply affected relatively few people. Both drought and hunger existed, as they have throughout history, but most people could be fed without irrigated farming. Then the green revolution, in an inspired combination of new crop breeds, fertilisers and water, made possible a huge rise in the population. The number of people on Earth rose to 6 billion in 2000 and is heading for 9 billion in 2050. The area under irrigation has doubled and the amount of water drawn for farming has tripled. The proportion of people living in countries chronically short of water, which stood at 8% (500m) at the turn of the 21st century, is set to rise to 45% (4 billion) by 2050. And about 1 billion people go to bed hungry each night, partly for lack of water to grow food.



- C** People in temperate climates where the rain falls moderately all the year round may not realise how much water is needed for farming. In Britain farming takes only 3% of all water withdrawals. In the United States, by contrast, 41% goes for agriculture irrigation. For the world as a whole, agriculture accounts for almost 70%. Farmers' increasing demand for water is caused not only by the growing number of mouths to be fed but also by people's desire for better-tasting, more interesting food. Unfortunately, it takes nearly twice as much water to grow a kilo of peanuts as a kilo of soyabeans, nearly four times as much to produce a kilo of beef as a kilo of chicken, and nearly five times as much to produce a glass of orange juice as a cup of tea. With 2 billion people around the world about to enter the middle class, the agricultural demands on water would increase even if the population stood still.
- D** Most of the Earth's surface is sea, and the water below it—over 97% of the total on Earth—is salty. In principle the salt can be removed to increase the supply of fresh water, but at present desalination is expensive and uses lots of energy. Although costs have come down, no one expects it to provide wide-scale irrigation soon.
- E** Of the 2.5% of water that is not salty, about 70% is frozen, either at the poles, in glaciers or in permafrost. All living things, except those in the sea, have about 0.75% of the total to survive on. Most of this available water is underground, in aquifers or similar formations. The rest is falling as rain, sitting in lakes and reservoirs or flowing in rivers where it is, with luck, replaced by rainfall and melting snow and ice. There is also, to take note, water vapour in the atmosphere.
- F** Many of these conceptual difficulties arise from other unusual aspects of water. It is a commodity whose value varies according to locality, purpose and circumstance. Take locality first. Water is not evenly distributed—just nine countries account for 60% of all available fresh supplies—and among them only Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Indonesia and Russia have an abundance. America is relatively well off, but China and India, with over a third of the world's population between them, have less than 10% of its water.
- G** Even within countries the variations may be huge. The average annual rainfall in India's northeast is 110 times that in its western desert. And many places have plenty of water, or even far too much, at some times of the year, but not nearly enough at others. Most of India's crucial rain is brought by the summer monsoon,

which falls, with luck, in just a few weeks between June and September. Flooding is routine, and may become more frequent and damaging with climate change.

- H** The water underground, once largely ignored, has come to be seen as especially valuable as the demands of farmers have outgrown their supplies of rain and surface water. Groundwater has come to the rescue as a miraculous solution: drill a borehole, pump the stuff up from below and in due course it will be replaced. In some places it is replenished if rain or surface water is available. In many places, however, the quantities being withdrawn exceed the annual recharge. This is serious for millions of people in many cities, who often depend on them for their drinking water.
- I** All humans, however, need a basic minimum of two litres of water in food or drink each day, and for this there is no substitute. No one survived in the ruins after a heavy earthquake unless they had access to some water-based food or drink. Many people believe water to be a human right, a necessity more basic than bread or a roof over the head. There is a widespread belief that no one should have to pay for water. Water often has a sacred or mystical quality. Throughout history, man's dependence on water has made him live near it.
- J** Water has provided not just life and food but also a means of transport, a way of keeping clean, a mechanism for removing sewage, a home for fish and other animals, a medium with which to cook, in which to swim, on which to skate and sail, a thing of beauty to provide inspiration, to gaze upon and to enjoy. No wonder a commodity with so many qualities, uses and associations has proved so difficult to organise.

Questions 1–5

Reading Passage 1 has ten paragraphs, A–J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–J, in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

- 1 The aquifers are overdrawn in some areas.
- 2 Water is essential for our daily life.
- 3 More delicious and processed food contribute to the increasing consumption of water.
- 4 Negative effects on the water consumption owe much to the demographic changes.
- 5 The precipitation is unevenly distributed in one nation state or area.