

CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR
ENGLISH FOR THE
IELTS EXAMINATION



Rawdon Wyatt

雅思
考试单词自测

A WORKBOOK FOR STUDENTS

罗顿·怀亚特

IELTS

中国大百科全书出版社

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前 言

本练习册为打算参加雅思考试的学生编写。它覆盖了雅思考试中听、说、读和写几大部分所涉及的主要词汇考点。

我们希望本书中的模块对你有用,你所学到和掌握的词汇能帮助你在考试中取得理想的成绩。祝你好运!

本书的结构

每个词汇部分都以相对独立的模块的形式出现,有以 Task 为主要方式的各种活动,涉及的单词都是出现在真实语境中。

- 第 1~48 页的重点是可用于各种情境的通用词汇。其中有些与雅思考试中的具体 Task 有关(例如,描述某物的活动情况、写书信或描述一张桌子)。
- 第 49~95 页的重点是用于某些话题的词汇,它们可能是考试所要求的(如教育、工商业或全球性的问题)。每个模块包含 3 个 Tasks:头两个 Tasks 是关于出现在上下文语境中的单词;第 3 个 Task 是让读者复习单词,形式是填空题。

本书的使用

读者不要机械地练习各模块。最好是挑那些自己不熟悉的,或者自己觉得特别有兴趣或有用的部分来学。

词汇记录表

记住,对自己学过的生词或词语应该做些记录,并经常复习,以便熟练掌握。书后有个词汇记录表,如不够用,读者可自己复印以建立起自己的词汇库。

扩大词汇量

同时要记住,扩大词汇量还有别的方法。例如,尽可能大量地阅读不同类型的材料(书、报纸和杂志等)。

使用英语词典

要学好英语,读者应使用这样的英语词典:释义清楚、有语法方面的知识点提示、有例句说明单词在上下文中的具体运用。读者可用任何为英语学习者编写的高质量词典与本书配套使用,不过本书是采用《学生英语词典》(ISBN 1-901659-06-2,由彼得-柯林出版公司出版)中的材料编写的。

雅思考试(IELTS)

本书旨在帮助读者在备考雅思考试时提高词汇方面的水平。雅思考试由剑桥大学地方考试联合委员会、英国文化协会和澳大利亚 IDP 教育组织实施。欲知详情,请登录网站 www.ucles.org.uk。

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条件 Condition

A. 阅读下列句子,它们均使用了“if”。改写每个句子,用它下面所附的黑体词语替代“if”。在某些句子中你可能还要酌情删去一些词语。

1. You can borrow my dictionary if you return it before you go home.
providing that
2. You can't go to university if you don't have good grades.
unless
3. Pollution will get worse if we continue to live in a throwaway society.
as long as
4. Many developed countries are willing to waive the Third World debt if the money is reinvested in education and medicine.
on condition that
5. Some countries will never be able to rectify their deficits even if they work very hard.
no matter how
6. Computers are difficult things to understand, even if you read a lot of books about them.
however many
7. Crime is a problem, even if you go to relatively safe countries.
wherever

B. 请将上面黑体词语用作句首并改写每个句子。例如:

Providing that you return it before you go home, you can borrow my dictionary.

C. 用以上词语或你认为合适的词语完成下面的句子。

1. British universities will accept students from abroad _____
2. Working for a large company can be a fulfilling experience _____
3. Most banks are happy to lend customers money _____
4. The government will reduce income tax _____
5. The environmental situation will continue to worsen _____
6. There will always be long waiting lists at our hospitals _____
7. Travelling helps you understand more about the world around you _____

D. 有些名词可用于表示条件。从下面句子的 A,B,C 三个选项中选出一个完成句子。

1. Being able to drive is one of the _____ of the job of salesman.
A. prerequisites B. prerequisites C. prescriptions
2. Before you accept a job, it is important that you agree with the _____ of the contract.
A. conditionals B. conditions C. conditioners
3. It is a _____ of the university that you attend an interview.
A. requirement B. requisite C. requiem

Changes 变化

阅读第 1 ~ 20 题的句子, 每题有两个句子。从下面方框中选择一个可用于同一题中两个句子的动词。在某些句子中, 动词的含义会有些微的变化。请从词典中找出可以与这些动词相搭配使用的其他宾语。

adapt · adjust · alter · cure · demote · disappear · dissolve
 exchange · expand · fade · increase · promote · reduce · renew
 renovate · replace · swell · switch · transform · vary

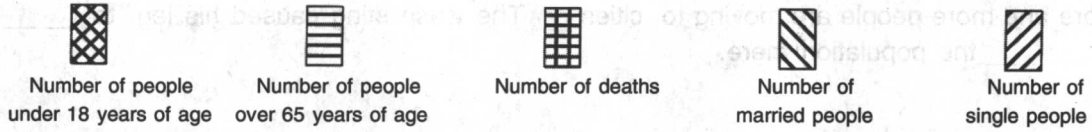
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. We need to _____ these cars so disabled people can drive them. | The country found it hard to _____ to the new government |
| 2. If the trousers are too tight, take them back to the shop and ask them to _____ them. | He found it hard to _____ to living in a tropical country. |
| 3. You must _____ the voltage or the system will blow up. | He decided to _____ his appearance by having plastic surgery. |
| 4. Our bills will be less if we _____ from gas to electricity. | They had to _____ flights at Heathrow Airport. |
| 5. You can't _____ the terms of the contract once it has been signed. | He wants to _____ his appearance. |
| 6. It will help your digestion if you _____ your diet. | Prices of flats _____ from a few thousand to millions of pounds. |
| 7. We need to _____ our pounds for dollars. | You can usually _____ goods which are faulty if you show the receipt. |
| 8. We have had to _____ our sales force to cope with the extra demand. | Water will _____ when it is frozen. |
| 9. The price of oil will _____ next year. | Most bosses refuse to _____ salaries when they are asked. |

变化 Changes

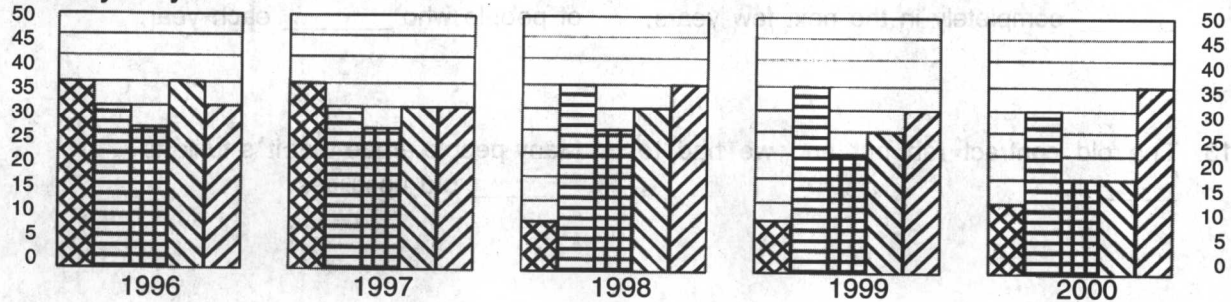
10. The management decided to _____ the company and sell the offices. _____ the sugar in boiling water.
11. More and more people are moving to cities to _____ the population there. The wasp sting caused his leg to _____ up.
12. The market for typewriters will probably _____ completely in the next few years. The police are baffled by the increasing number of people who _____ each year.
13. The old contract ran out and we had to _____ it. Many people argue that it's futile to _____ old hostilities.
14. They have received funds to _____ the old buildings. We need to _____ the central heating as it is old and worn out.
15. The boss offered to _____ him from salesman to manager. Our main aim is to _____ tourism in the country.
16. They wanted to _____ me from manager to salesperson. If we _____ you, you will lose a large part of your salary.
17. If you wash it too much, the colour will _____. We watched the islands _____ away into the distance.
18. The company decided to _____ the permanent staff with freelancers. You must _____ the books on the shelf when you have finished with them.
19. The doctors were unable to _____ her illness. _____ the meat in salt water for between three and five days.
20. Governments are trying to _____ pollution. The best way to save money is to _____ the number of staff.

Describing & analysing tables 叙述和分析图表

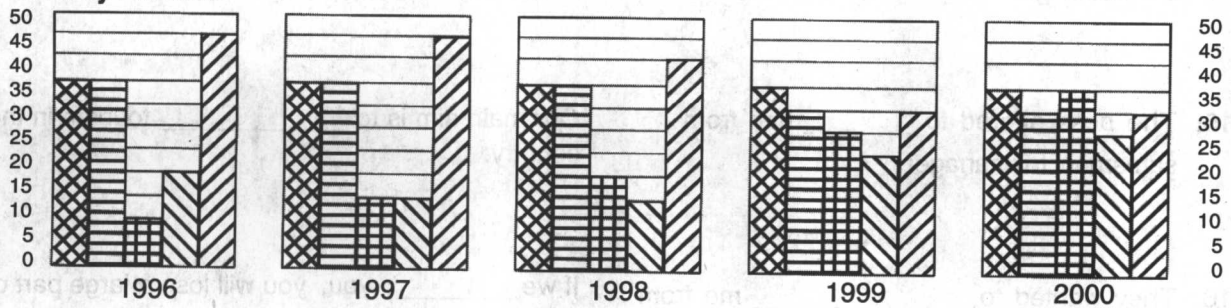
A. 看以下 4 组图表。它们反映 4 个不同国家 1996 ~ 2000 年的人口情况的趋势。每一组图表左边和右边的数字表明人口数(单位为百万)。根据这些图表中的信息,找出与下页第 1 ~ 13 题句子叙述内容相一致的国家。答题时可以借助于黑体词语。



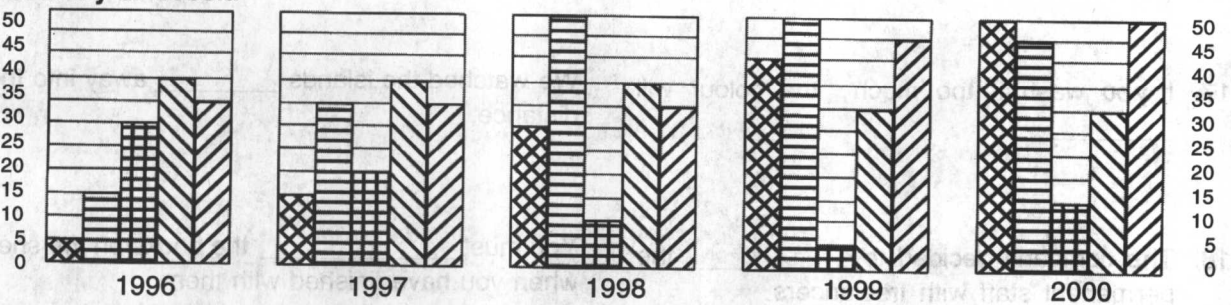
Country 1: Lycia



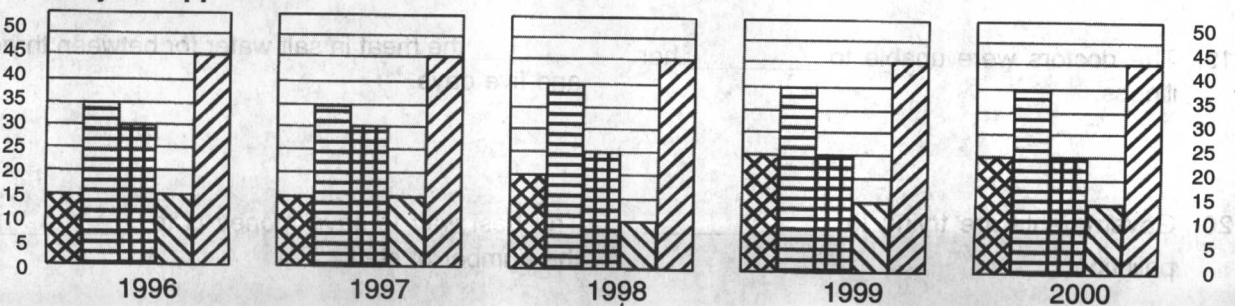
Country 2: Cilicia



Country 3: Moesia



Country 4: Cappadocia



叙述和分析图表 Describing & analysing tables

1. In which two countries was there a **considerable discrepancy** between married and single people between 1996 and 1998?
2. In which country was there a **constant** and **considerable discrepancy** between married and single people over the five-year period?
3. In which country was there a **sudden** and **noticeable difference** between those under 18 and those over 65 in 1998?
4. In which country did the number of under-18s **rise dramatically** between 1996 and 2000?
5. In which country did the number of under-18s **increase slightly** between 1996 and 2000?
6. In which country did the number of over-65s **go up sharply** between 1996 and 1998?
7. In which country did the number of married people **decline** over the five-year period?
8. In which country did the number of deaths **decrease significantly** between 1996 and 1999?
9. In which two countries was there a **slight decline** in the number of married people between 1998 and 1999?
10. In which country was there a **sharp drop** in the number of under-18s between 1997 and 1998?
11. In which country was there a **slight reduction** in the number of deaths over the five-year period?
12. In which country was there a **significant increase** in the number of deaths between 1998 and 2000?
13. In which country did the number of people under 18 years of age **remain constant** over the five-year period?

B. 阅读下列图表,它们反映了5年期间一个城镇经济活动的变化。图表左边和右边的数字表明这些行业从业人员的人数(单位为千)。请用句子来叙述这个城镇的各行业从业人员的数量情况。

1. People employed in industry between 1996 and 2000.
2. People employed in retail between 1996 and 2000.
3. People employed in public services between 1999 and 2000.
4. People employed in tourism between 1996 and 2000.
5. Unemployed between 1998 and 2000.
6. People employed in industry compared with those in retail in 1996.
7. People employed in industry between 1998 and 1999.



Number of people in industry



Number of people in retail



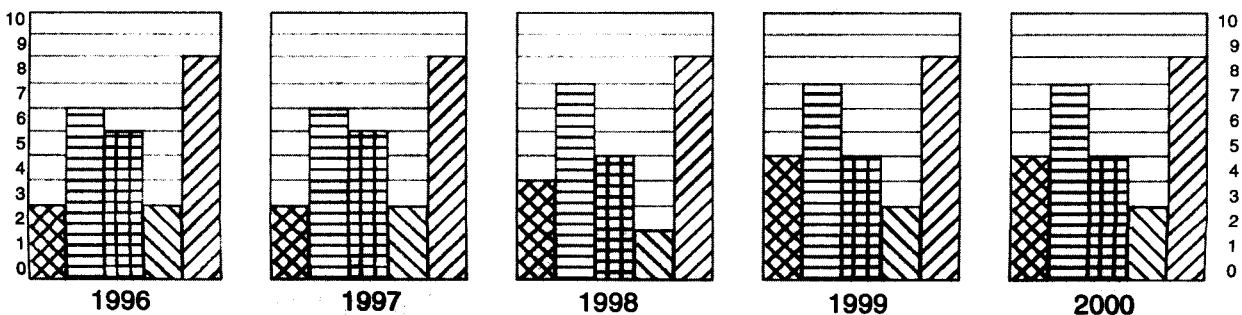
Number of semiskilled/skilled people in public services (including police, doctors, bus drivers, etc.)



Number of people in tourism



Number of unemployed



How something works

事物的运作

A. 阅读下列句子并判断在每个句子中被描述的是哪种事物。判断时借助于黑体词语。你将会发现, 这些事物隐藏在下面的格网中。

- The most important part of this object is a strip of two different metals, one on top of the other. As they **heat up**, both metals **expand**, but one does it faster than the other. The strip **bends** and **connects** with a switch, which turns off the power supply. When the strip **cools down**, the metals **contract** and the switch is **disconnected**. (1 word)
- This object has several **component parts**, most of which are made of plastic. A disc inserted into the object **spins** quickly. At the same time a thin beam of light **strikes** the disc and **converts** digital symbols into sounds. These sounds can be **increased** or **decreased** in volume by means of a button or dial. (3 words)
- Liquid and gas are **compressed** in a hard metal tube. This can be **released** by **pushing** or **squeezing** a button which **opens** a valve. When the liquid-gas combination **leaves** the tube and is mixed with oxygen, it rapidly **expands**. (1 word)
- This object is mainly **made of** aluminium. As it **moves** forward, air **flows** over two horizontal sections. As it **accelerates**, a vacuum is **formed** over the horizontal sections and the object is pulled into the air by the force of this vacuum. (1 word)
- This object consists of two main parts; one is made mainly of plastic and metal, the other is made mainly of glass. Light **enters** the glass section and a small door in the device **opens** up when a button is **pressed**. At the same time, a smaller window called an aperture **adjusts** itself to control the amount of light. The light is then **absorbed** by a sheet of plastic coated in a special chemical. An image is **formed** and this can then be **processed** and **developed** into a two-dimensional paper-based object. (1 word)
- A sharp blade inside a plastic container **rotates** very quickly. It **chops** or **grinds** anything it **touches**, which we can then use to **produce** soup, sauces and dressing. (2 words)
- This is a very simple object which originated in China. A small piece of paper is **lit** with a match. It **burns** away until the flame **ignites** the chemical compound inside a cardboard tube. The result is a display of light and colour. (1 word)

Q	C	A	R	E	N	G	I	N	E	W	E	R	T	T	Y	U
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	Z	X	C	V	B	O	N	M
B	A	L	L	P	O	I	N	T	P	E	N	A	Q	A	C	W
Q	W	E	R	F	O	O	D	P	R	O	C	E	S	S	O	R
B	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	D	S	A	G	R	K	T	M	J
I	A	M	N	B	K	E	T	T	L	E	V	O	C	E	P	T
C	E	C	X	Z	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	S	S	R	U	H
Y	R	S	A	P	O	I	U	Y	T	R	E	O	E	W	T	E
C	O	M	P	A	C	T	D	I	S	C	P	L	A	Y	E	R
L	P	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	S	A	Q	W	E	R	R	M
E	L	I	G	H	T	B	U	L	B	M	N	B	V	C	X	O
C	A	M	E	R	A	I	F	I	R	E	W	O	R	K	U	S
L	N	K	J	H	G	F	D	S	A	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	T
T	E	L	E	V	I	S	I	O	N	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A
M	I	C	R	O	W	A	V	E	O	V	E	N	N	G	E	T

B. 在格网中隐藏着 9 种事物。从中选出 4 个, 用以上黑体词语简单叙述它们是如何运作的。

写信 Writing a letter

A. 在下面,你可以看到人们书写正式信函时通常遇到的 11 种情况。从 A,B,C 三个选项中选出用于每一种情况的最合适的句子或短语。

- You are writing a letter to the headteacher of a school or college, but you don't know their name. How do you begin your letter?
A. Dear headteacher B. Dear Sir / Madam C. Dear Sir
- You have received a letter from the manager of a company which buys computer components from your company, and you are now replying. What do you say?
A. Thank you for your letter. B. Thanks a lot for your letter. C. It was great to hear from you.
- You recently stayed in a hotel and were very unhappy with the service you received. You are now writing to the manager. What do you say?
A. I had a horrible time at your hotel recently. B. I would like to say that I am unhappy about your hotel. C. I would like to complain about the service I received at your hotel recently.
- You have sent a letter of application to a college, together with your curriculum vitae which the college requested. What do you say in the letter to explain that your curriculum vitae is attached?
A. You asked for my curriculum vitae, so here it is. B. As you can see, I've enclosed my curriculum vitae. C. As you requested, I enclose my curriculum vitae.
- You have applied for a job, but you would like the company to send you more information. What do you say?
A. I would be grateful if you would send me more information. B. I want you to send me more information. C. Send me some more information, if you don't mind.
- In a letter you have written to a company, you tell them that you expect them to reply. What do you say?
A. Write back to me soon, please. B. Please drop me a line soon. C. I look forward to hearing from you soon.
- In a letter you have written, you want the recipient to do something and are thanking them in advance of their action. What do you say?
A. Thank you for your attention in this matter. B. Thanks for doing something about it. C. I am gratified that you will take appropriate action.
- The company you work for has received an order from another company and you are writing to them to acknowledge the order and let them know when you can deliver. What do you say?
A. About the order you sent on 12 January for... B. I would like to remind you of the order you sent on 12 January for... C. I refer to your order of 12 January...
- In a letter, you explain that the recipient can contact you if they want more information. What do you say?
A. Give me a call if you want some more information. B. If you would like any more information, please do not hesitate to contact me. C. If you would like any more information, why not get in touch?
- You began a letter with the recipient's name (e. g., Dear Mr. Perrin). How do you end the letter?
A. Yours faithfully B. Yours sincerely C. Best wishes
- You did not begin the letter with the recipient's name (see number 1 above). How do you end the letter?
A. Yours faithfully B. Yours sincerely C. Best wishes

B. 阅读下列句子并判断这些句子的叙述是否正确。

- Formal letters are always longer than informal letters.
- In a formal letter it is acceptable to use colloquial English, slang and idioms.
- In a formal letter it is acceptable to use contractions (e. g., I've instead of I have).
- In a formal letter you should include your name and address at the top of the page.
- In a formal letter, you should always write the date in full (e. g., 1 April 2000 and not 1/4/00).
- In a formal letter, you should always put your full name (e. g., James Harcourt and not J. Harcourt) after your signature at the bottom of the letter.
- Formal letters do not need to be broken into paragraphs. It is acceptable to write them as one continuous paragraph.

Presenting an argument 陈述一场辩论

A. 阅读下面的对话。对话内容为：某人试图作出决定，究竟是中学毕业后直接上大学呢还是先用一年时间周游世界。借助于用黑体字标出的关键词语，排列出这些对话句子的正确顺序。对话句子的第一句和最后一句已标出。

- A (1) I'm really in two minds about what to do when I leave school. Should I go straight to university or should I spend a year travelling around the world?
- B. **It is often said that** knowledge is the key to power, and I cannot disagree with this.
- C. **On the one hand,** I would experience lots of different cultures.
- D. Unfortunately, **another point is that** if I spent a year travelling I would need a lot of money.
- E. And I'm not alone in this opinion. **Many consider** a sound career and a good salary to be an important goal.
- F. **However,** it could be argued that I would also meet lots of interesting people while I was travelling.
- G. **Secondly,** if I go straight to university, I'll learn so many things that will help me in my future life.
- H. **First of all,** there are so many benefits of going straight to university.
- I. But **I believe that it** would be easy to make a bit while I was travelling, giving English lessons or working in hotels and shops.
- J. **Moreover,** I'll be able to take part in the social activities that the university offers, and meet lots of new friends who share the same interests.
- K. **The most important point is that** the sooner I get my qualifications, the quicker I'll get a job and start earning.
- L. **Nevertheless,** these inconveniences would be an inevitable part of travelling and would be greatly outweighed by the other advantages.
- M. **In my opinion,** starting work and making money is one of the most important things in life.
- N. **On the other hand,** I could end up suffering from culture shock, homesickness and some strange tropical diseases.
- O. **Furthermore,** if I spent a year travelling, I would learn more about the world.
- P. (16) All right, I've made my mind up. Now, where's my nearest travel agency?

B. 用上面练习中的关键词语(黑体字),描述关于以下观点的一场辩论。


























1. A government's main priority is to provide education for its people.
2. The only way to save the environment is for governments to impose strict quotas on the energy we use (for example, by restricting car ownership, limiting the water we use).
3. Satisfaction in your job is more important than the money you earn.
4. Living in a town or city is better than living in the countryside.
5. It is our responsibility to help or look after those less fortunate than ourselves (for example, the homeless, the mentally ill).

对比和比较 Contrast & comparison

用每题下面 A, B, C 三个选项中的最合适的词语分别完成下列句子。

1. The two machines _____ considerably. One has an electric motor, the other runs on oil.
A. *differ* B. *differentiate* C. *differential*
2. The _____ in weather between the north and the south of the country is very noticeable.
A. *comparison* B. *contrast* C. *compare*
3. Many people cannot _____ between lemon juice and lime juice.
A. *differ* B. *differentiate* C. *contrast*
4. Children must be taught to _____ between right and wrong.
A. *differ* B. *contrast* C. *distinguish*
5. There is a _____ between being interested in politics and joining a political party.
A. *distinguish* B. *distinctive* C. *distinction*
6. Can you tell the _____ between a good boss and a bad one?
A. *difference* B. *differentiate* C. *contrast*
7. The management must not _____ between male and female applicants.
A. *differ* B. *contrast* C. *discriminate*
8. Asia covers a huge area. _____, Europe is very small.
A. *By way of contrast* B. *By ways of comparing* C. *By similar means*
9. The new model of car is very _____ to the old one.
A. *same* B. *similar* C. *common*
10. Her political opinions are _____ to mine.
A. *same* B. *exactly* C. *identical*
11. Some political parties have such similar manifestos that they are difficult to _____.
A. *tell apart* B. *say apart* C. *speak apart*
12. My friends and I enjoy doing many of the same things. In that respect, we have a lot _____.
A. *in similar* B. *in particular* C. *in common*
13. There seems to be a large _____ between the number of people employed in service industries, and those employed in the primary sector.
A. *discriminate* B. *discretion* C. *discrepancy*
14. British and Australian people share the same language, but in other respects they are as different as _____.
A. *cats and dogs* B. *chalk and cheese* C. *salt and pepper*
15. Britain's economy is largely based on its industry, _____ a few hundred years ago it was an agrarian country.
A. *wherefore* B. *whereas* C. *whereby*

方位 Location

1. The  are _____ the  the diagram
2. The  is _____ the 
3. The  is _____ the diagram
4. The  is _____ the diagram
5. The  is _____ the  and the 
6. The  is _____ the diagram
7. The  is _____ the diagram
8. The  is _____ the diagram
9. The  is _____ the diagram
10. The  is _____ the 
11. The  are _____ the 
12. The  is _____ the 
13. The  is _____ the diagram
14. The  is _____ the diagram
15. The  is _____ the 
16. The  is _____ the diagram
17. The  is _____ the diagram

B. 你对你的国家了解多少? 写出一个城市、镇、村子或岛屿, 它……。

1. _____ is situated in the middle of your country.
2. _____ is built on the slopes of a mountain.
3. _____ is located on the coast.
4. _____ stands on a cape or peninsula.
5. _____ is built on the edge of a river or lake.
6. _____ is a two-hour journey by car or bus from the capital.
7. _____ is a short distance off the coast.
8. _____ is about 10 miles (approximately 16 kilometres) from your home town.

Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learnt, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.

Joining/becoming part of something bigger 加入更大事物/成为更大事物的一部分

下列句子中均含有与连接两个或更多事物有关的单词或词语(黑体字),有的是产生使之成为更大事物的一部分的结果,但是,这些单词和词语均被置于与之不搭配的句子中。改正这些单词和词语所处的位置。某些句子可能有多种选择。

A. 将动词移至与之搭配的句子中。

1. His salary is **merged** to the cost of living, and increases on an annual basis.
2. The International Book Association **blended** with Universal Press in 1999 to form the International Press.
3. To get a better finish, he **swallowed up** the two paints together.
4. The firm **integrated** with its main competitor in the battle to win more customers.
5. The suggestions from all the committees were **took over** into the main proposal.
6. The immigrants faced hostility when they were first **incorporated** into the community.
7. A lot of students had problems before they **amalgamated** into college life.
8. When the large international college **got together** the smaller school, a lot of people lost their jobs.
9. The students **linked** one evening and decided to protest about their situation.
10. A large international company **assimilated** our firm last month and started making immediate changes.

B. 将名词移至与之搭配的句子中。

1. The **alloy** between England and France came close to breaking down many times during the nineteenth century.
2. The **synthesis** between England and Scotland is over 300 years old.
3. The company has ten directors who provide a **blend** of different expertise.
4. Brass is a well-known **alliance** of copper and zinc.
5. Water is a **coalition** of hydrogen and oxygen.
6. The plan is a **unification** of several earlier proposals.
7. The **merger** of Italy did not occur until the second half of the nineteenth century.
8. The company made its fortune by selling a popular **union** of coffee.
9. The proposed **federation** of the Liberal and Labour Parties in the election was cause for much ridicule.
10. As a result of the **compound** with the other company, Flax International became the largest in its field.