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雅思听力高分路径、

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Listening Handbook

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Preface

序

ELTS Listening Handbook is written to help improve IELTS test takers' test taking skills. The writers of this book are Chinese and American teachers with many years of experience in teaching IELTS. The book is compiled with IELTS Listening features. It also features tips on how to prepare for the IELTS from IELTS examiner, Tim Cornwall. Cornwall also gives expert advice on how to prepare mentally for the test.

《雅思听力高分路径》为雅思听力强化辅导用书,由中外资深雅思培训教师集多年教学经验,结合雅思听力考试特点编写而成。本书特邀了雅思考官 Tim Cornwall 为考生提供了实用的备考和考试小建议,让考生在全面了解雅思考试的基础上有一个积极的心态有效应考。

Chapter One features frequently asked questions and answers to assist test takers on focusing on key test points. Chapter Two includes detailed description of high score strategies to master corresponding test taking skills. Chapter Three includes Listening Tests from Cambridge IELTS. It also categorizes vocabulary in three classifications; easily misspelled, easily confused and high frequency IELTS vocabulary. This chapter builds up students' ability to enhance their listening skills. Another point worthwhile mentioning regarding this chapter is the part on cultural knowledge, which better prepares students to have a deeper understanding of English speaking countries.

本书第一章对雅思听力入门知识进行了问答式介绍,全面解答了考生常见的听力问题,为考生轻松、高效备考指点迷津;第二章详细介绍了雅思考试的高分攻略,帮助考生快速掌握备考技巧和考试策略;第三章结合剑桥雅思全真试题剖析雅思听力考试高频词汇,对学生易错词汇、易混淆词汇以及高频词汇进行分类讲解,帮助考生循序渐进地提高听力能力。第三章的另一个特色是话题相关文化背景知识拓展,帮助考生加深对英语国家文化背景的了解。

Furthermore, this book features analysis and contents of jijing as well as a listening

answer sheet in order to help test taker to be able to conquer this test.

此外,书中还附有听力机经词汇精选以及听力答题卡,方便考生科学备考,征服雅思听力考试。

—Gu Xiangdong (a Consultant at the University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations Department, sits on the Testing and Evaluation Committee at the China English Language Education Association, a committee member for China International Language Testing Association)

一事向东教授(剑桥大学外语考试部顾问,中国英语教学研究会语言测试与评价研究 专业委员会理事,中国语言教育研究会理事,国际语言测试协会会员) Preface 序 1

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Basic Tips on How to Take IELTS

雅思考官给考生的整体建议

By IELTS Examiner Tim Cornwall 雅思考官 Tim Cornwall

To prepare for the test

■准备考试

- 1. Read lots of books 阅读大量书籍
- 2. Watch educational TV programs 观看教育类电视节目
- 3. Write extra homework assignments 多做作业和练习
- 4. Review mistakes and try to correct 回顾错误, 尝试改正
- 5. Learn more vocabulary 学习更多词汇
- 6. Learn to listen 试着多听
- 7. Practice pronunciation 练习发音
- 8. Practice speaking slowly 练习放慢语速
- 9. Take chances—speak up 抓住机会,大胆地说出来
- 10. Find ways to enjoy your studies—music, games...找到享受学习的方式,如音乐、游戏等

Day before the test

■考试前一天

- 1. Get some exercise 做一些运动
- 2. Have some fun 开心地去玩
- 3. Enjoy a great dinner 吃一顿美食
- 4. Watch some English TV 看一些英语电视节目
- 5. Go to bed early 早点睡觉

■考试的早上

- 1. Enjoy a good breakfast 吃好早餐
- 2. Do not drink too much 不要喝太多水
- 3. Wear your favorite clothes 穿最喜欢的衣服
- 4. Arrive early 提早到考场
- 5. Go to the toilet before the test 考前去厕所

During the Test

圖考试时

Listening

听力

- 1. Follow the instructions very carefully 认真遵守指示
- 2. Listen carefully at all times 从头到尾都认真听
- 3. Answers come in the same order as the questions, so answer one-by-one 问题和答案一样都是按顺序出现的,所以一题一题地做
- 4. If you miss a question, do not worry 假如你漏了一题,不要担心
- 5. Write clearly and use abbreviations 认真书写,并且使用缩写
- 6. If you do not know the spelling, write what you can 假如你不知道单词怎么拼写,就 尽量写你所知道的
- 7. Check spelling and vocabulary after the listening is finished 听力结束后检查拼写和词汇
- 8. If you do not know an answer, guess 假如你不知道答案,即使猜也不要空着
- 9. Be careful before you change an answer 修改答案要三思
- 10. Transfer answers quickly and carefully and then review again and again 誊写答案的时候速度要快,也要细心,之后要一再检查

Reading

阅读

- 1. Decide which reading is easiest and do first 哪部分最简单就先做哪部分
- 2. Take 20 minutes for each reading selections 阅读每部分都分配 20 分钟
- 3. Read the questions carefully 认真审题
- 4. Read topic sentences to each paragraph first 每段的中心句要先读
- 5. Give the answers exactly as asked 按照问题写答案
- 6. Check spelling as it is important 检查拼写,这很重要
- 7. Follow the word limits on answers 按照限定字数来答题

- 8. Make certain answers in the correct spaces 答案要填在正确的空格中
- 9. If you change answers, be 100% certain before making any change 修改答案要三思
- 10. If you do not know an answer, guess 假如你不知道答案,即使猜也不要空着

Writing

写作

- 1. Read both questions first 把两个部分的问题都先读一遍
- 2. Write enough words for both tasks 两部分都要写够字数
- 3. Take 20 minutes (no more) to do Task 1 在第一部分中(最多) 花 20 分钟
- 4. In Task 1, include an introduction in you own words 写第一部分时,首句介绍句要用自己的语言改写
- 5. In Task 1, write an overview without using numbers 写第一部分时,描述概况的句子不需要包含数字
- 6. In Task 1, use numbers if it is a chart 写第一部分时,如果是图表就使用数字
- 7. With Task 2 take 35 minutes (no more) 在第二部分中(最多) 花 35 分钟
- 8. With Task 2, answer all parts of the question (1, 2 or 3 parts) 写第二部分时,要回答问题的所有小题(共 3 小题)
- 9. Use complex sentences, difficult words and paragraphs 使用复杂的句子、有难度的词汇和段落
- 10. Review your work when finished 写完请检查

Speaking

口语

- 1. Pretend the interviewer is a favorite uncle 假装考官是你最喜欢的叔叔
- 2. Speak slowly 语速要慢
- 3. Answer the question asked 问什么答什么
- 4. Use long answers 用长句
- 5. Give extra information 提供额外的信息
- 6. Answer the question "why" before it is asked 考官没有问 "为什么", 你也可以主动 回答
- 7. Give answers to show your English ability 答案要能体现你的英语水平
- 8. If you need to, lie, the examiner won't know 在考场上撒谎无伤大雅

IELTS Beginner's Level Listening Tips

雅思听力入门知识全解答

- · Q: What is the essential format of the IELTS listening test?
 - 问: 雅思听力考试的基本形式是怎么样的?

A: IELTS listening test is 40 minutes long. Listening to actual recordings is roughly 30 minutes. Following, there is 10 minutes allotted for students to transfer their answers to the answer sheet. The listening test is separated into four sections. Each section is made up of 10 questions; the entire listening section is made up of 40 questions. Each section gradually becomes more difficult than the previous one. Section 1 is usually a recording of two people having a conversation. This section is a warm-up section and the contents and questions are relatively simple. Section 2 is usually comprised of a monologue. The latter two sections' contents are related to education and therefore inherently entail academic characteristics. Section 3 is comprised of a conversation of two to three people and they are likely discussing items such as students' performance in class, commonly encountered problems, academic papers etcetera. Section 4 entails a monologue about academic topics such as biology, linguistics etcetera.

答:雅思听力考试大约 40 分钟,其中 30 分钟左右是听录音,听完之后会留 10 分钟的时间给考生们誊写答案。听力考试分为 4 个部分,每个部分由 10 个小题组成,共有 40 个小题。4 个部分的难度逐步增加。第一部分(Section 1)一般是两人对话,属于热身,内容和问题都比较简单。第二部分(Section 2)通常是一段独白。后两个部分一般是关于教育的内容,具有一定的学术特征。第三部分(Section 3)一般是两到三个人之间的对话,可能讨论的话题是学生的课堂表现、所遇到的问题、学术论文等。第四部分(Section 4)是一段关于学术话题的独白,内容可能是生物学、语言学等。

听力的官方评分标准如下表:

Listening Section Official Standard Scoring

Score (Band) 等级分	Score (Actual) 原始分
5	16
6	23
7	30
8	35



http://www.chinaielts.org/guide/band_descriptors_introdction.shtml#

- Q: What types of tasks and questions are asked on the IELTS listening test? 问: 雅思听力考试的题型有哪些?
- A: According to Cambridge ESOL's official website, there are the following six question types on IELTS.
- 答:根据剑桥大学 Cambridge ESOL 的雅思官方网站,听力考试有以下 6 种题型:

Type One: Multiple choice 选择题

Choose Two Letters A-E

What TWO types of coursework are required each month on the part-time course?

- A a case study
- B an essay
- C a survey
- D a short report
- E a study diary

(剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 5, Test 1)

Type Two: Matching 配对题

Which section of the university will help postgraduate students with their dissertations in the following ways?

- A the postgraduate's own department or tutor
- B library staff

C	Another	section	of	the	universit	v
-		December				9

Write the correct letter A, B or C, next to questions 37-40.

- 37 training in specialised computer programs
- 38 advising on bibliography presentation
- 39 checking the draft of the dissertation
- 40 providing language support

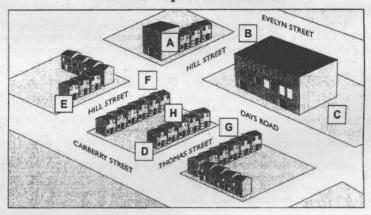
(剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 5, Test 4)

Type Three: Plan/Map/Diagram Labelling 地图/图表题

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, A-H, next to questions 14-20.

Red Hill Improvement Plan



- 14 trees
- 15 wider footpaths
- 16 coloured road surface
- 17 new sign
- 18 traffic lights
- 19 artwork
- 20 children's playground

(剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 8, Test 4)

Type Four: Form/Note/Table/Flow-chart/Summary Completion 表格题

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

Modular Courses				
Students study 26 _	during each module. A module takes 27	_and the		
work is very 28	To get a Diploma each student has to study 29 _	and		
then work on 30	in depth.			

(剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 5, Test 1)

	Type Five:	Sentence	Completion
	~~~~~	~~~~~	······································
-	填空题		

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

- 11 The next meeting of the soccer club will be in the _____ in King's Park on 2 July.
- 12 The first event is a . .
- 13 At the final dinner, players receive . .

(剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 5, Test 4)

## Type Six: Short-answer Questions 简答题

Answer the questions below.

Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer.

- 16 How much money did the charity receive when it won an award?
- 17 What is the charity currently hoping to buy?

(剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 5, Test 2)



https://www.teachers.cambridgeesol.org/ts/exams/academicandprofessional/ielts/listening

- Q: Can we hear different English accents in the listening section?
  - 问:雅思听力考试中会出现带口音的英语吗?

A: The primary accents used in the four listening sections originate from English speaking countries: English, American, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian. However, more difficult accents such as Spanish, Indian and Japanese accents can be heard. This

can be especially challenging, as most Chinese students are mostly used to hearing American and British accents.

People from different places around the world may possess particular characteristics when speaking English. Specifically, when considering German and German speakers, German and English words are close in spelling. Germans therefore often use German pronunciation for cognates in English. For instance, when German speakers pronounce the word "problem", they use the German /r/ which has a slightly harder sound than the English one. German speakers also have difficulty pronouncing the English /th/ sound. Moreover, many unique features in consonant sounds may be heard while listening to Japanese speakers speak English. In addition, Koreans quite often encounter difficulty in sounding /f/ and replace it with/b/. For example, coffee may sound like "cobbee" or love may sound like "lobu". Lastly, Indian speakers also may possess unique intonation characteristics when speaking English.

However, on the listening section, these varied accents generally are not strong. Thus test takers are not severely affected by the particular pronunciation. As long as test takers become used to the accents through listening to them regularly and building awareness of particular characteristics, they should not become an obstacle.

答:在四个部分的录音中,说话人主要来自英语国家,如:英国、美国、澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大等,而带有西班牙、印度、日本等口音的英语也会出现,这就给听力考试带来一定的难度,毕竟中国考生多数熟悉的是美式或英式英语。

来自世界各地的非英语母语的人说英文时都有各自的特色。具体来说,以德语和德国人为例,很多德文单词和英文单词的拼写很接近,所以德国人会用德语的发音方式来说英语。比如当德国人说"problem"这个词时,他们会用德文/r/的发音,听起来比英文的/r/更生硬一些。另外,德国人在说英语的时候很难发出/th/的发音。又如,日本人在说英文的时候,很多辅音的发音比较有特色。再如,韩国人很难发出/f/的音,常把/f/和/b/的发音混在一起,比如把咖啡(coffee)说成"cobbee",爱(love)说成"lobu"。最后,印度人说英语的语调也有比较明显的特色。

但在雅思听力考试中,这些口音并不重,因此考生不会因此受到很大影响。考生平时只要多听录音,尽量熟悉,并形成对这些特殊英语发音的意识,就不会有太大问题。

• Q: Is the listening part only played once?

问: 听力考试的录音只播一遍吗?

A: Yes. The listening part is only played once. Students should therefore become accustomed to listening to the listening exercises once over and then answer questions.

答:是的,听力考试的录音只播放一遍。因此同学们平时在练习的时候,要多训练自己

在只听一次的情况下做题。

• Q: Are the IELTS listening section's questions organized in succession?
问: 听力考试有"顺序原则"吗?

A: Yes. The IELTS listening section's questions are organized in succession. In other words, questions are prearranged in progression according to the order of the recording's contents. As long as students listen for questions in a consecutive order, they should not miss anything.

答:是的,听力考试遵循"顺序原则",也就是说,按照题目的顺序,考点也会按顺序出现在录音中(不会出现打乱的现象)。考生只需要按顺序地一题一题听下去,就不会漏题。

• Q: When listening to the recording, is there enough time to read over all the questions? 问: 听力考试的时候,我会有时间读完题目和选项吗?

A: Even though the test is designed to provide ten minutes' time for test takers to transfer the answers to the answer sheet, time is rather tight. Many test takers may not be able to complete all tasks or may transfer the wrong answer over to the answer sheet. On this note, it is important to remind test takers that when every listening part has started, there is an allotted brief period of "reading the instructions" time. This period of time is used to explain the task to test takers. Many students use this period of time to take a break. But it is key moments like this that must be taken advantage of. Unless your English has reached native speaker level, it is necessary to use the limited time systematically and start reading over the following questions and take notes. This way, when completing tasks and writing in answers, you will be able to recognize key words easily and can differentiate important information.

答:雅思听力考试虽然会留给考生 10 分钟时间誊写答案,但考试时间是很紧的。有很多考生会发生题目做不完,或者涂错答案的情况。在这里要提醒大家,听力的每部分开始时,都会有一点"读题时间",用来介绍后一部分考试内容。有些考生在录音读题的时候会处于"放空"状态,但其实好好利用这一小段时间非常重要。除非你的英语已经达到母语的水平,否则一定要抓紧读题时间看后面的问题,在关键词上面做标记,方便后面听录音和做题的时候,能马上找到关键词,并准确分辨考点是什么。

• Q: What should I do if I encounter something I don't understand on the test? 问: 考试时, 遇到听不懂的内容怎么办?

A: As test takers often are nervous or do not sufficiently prepare for the test, they might

give up and not complete the entire test. Also, test takers may not understand previous questions very well; and this therefore can affect questions later on. The fact is test takers that understand every question are few and far between. Most test takers vary as to what they can or cannot understand. The latter is more common. When taking the test, learn under what circumstances to give up on certain questions. If you hear the corresponding contents on the recording to a particular question and cannot answer the question, you may lose confidence during the test, which will affect questions later on. One item that is worth emphasizing: when an answer is wrong, points will not be credited, but will also not be deducted either. Thus it is important not to leave any questions blank, even if your answer is completely incorrect.

答:在听力考试的时候,由于心理紧张和复习不充分等多方因素,考生经常会产生放弃心理,没有完成全部题目,或者由于听不懂前面的题目而影响了后面题目的发挥。其实,能完全听懂的考生毕竟是少数,其他考生多多少少会有听不懂的情况,这是非常正常的。考试的时候要学会适当放弃。假如因为一道题不会做而一直纠结,就会导致信心全失,影响后面的考试。还有一点要强调的是,如果答案写错了,并不会倒扣分,所以尽量不要空着,即使写了错的答案也比空着好。

- Q: Are there any specific methods that test takers can apply to improve their listening section scores?
  - 问:可以推荐一些比较有效的方法来提高雅思听力成绩吗?
- A: IELTS test takers can try the following methods:
- 1) All test takers should acquire an IELTS listening section vocabulary book. The vocabulary in the book should be reviewed regularly to ensure competence. It's best to get into a regimen of learning a set amount of new words on a daily basis. This way, within a set period of time, test takers can guarantee they have acquired a certain amount of vocabulary.
- 2) Practice dictation. In accordance with test takers' varying competence, we recommend "Cambridge IELTS" and "Listen to This" for beginners, intermediate and advanced learners. Specifically speaking, it's best to do the listening practice once over and see what you do and do not understand. Following, you should listen to the exercise a second time. This time around, if your English level is not very high, you can pause the recording after every sentence or two and write down everything you've just heard. After you finish transcribing it, compare your transcript with the original one. Be sure to take note of the items that you did not hear correctly. After comparing them, test takers may notice which particular items are troublesome. For example, many test takers find

charts depicting direction rather difficult; some test takers cannot overcome a recording taken from a person with an accent; or test takers can be struck by not being familiar with certain academic topics. Test takers should consolidate and analyze items they are not familiar with and items that they don't hear correctly. Through implementing the above methods, you can accumulate a wider vocabulary, as well as cultivate the ability to predict following contents in conversations in the recording.

3) Become accustomed to listening to language in different registers. Specifically, in a more casual setting, the speakers may use every day spoken language to articulate themselves; while in more formal settings, the speakers may use formal/written language. If you watch American TV shows and listen to the news (such as BBC, CNN & ABC), you will notice a large disparity between the two types of language used, casual and formal. If you are familiar with the registers English speakers use, as soon as you hear the first phrase, you will know immediately what scenario or settings the conversation is taking place in. Focusing on this item will help students have a more comprehensive grasp and understanding of the listening section.

答: 备考雅思的考生们可以尝试以下几个方法:

第一,每个考生都要有一本专门的雅思听力词汇书。书里面的听力词汇要反复背诵。 最好定一个清晰的计划,定下每天要背诵的单词数量。这样,在一定期限内就能掌握相 当数量的听力词汇。

第二,练习听写。根据考生英语基础的不同,我推荐使用《剑桥雅思全真试题》和 "Listen to This"初、中、高级三套来做听写。具体的操作办法是,听录音第一遍时先做题,看自己能听懂多少。第二遍开始听写,如果你的英语能力比较弱,就每隔一到两句停下来,写好再接着播放,继续写,尽量写完整。写完之后打开听力原文对照,看自己没听到的是哪个部分,听错或写错的是哪个部分。对照之后通常会发现自己比较薄弱的地方,比如有的考生特别害怕带有方位的图表题,有的考生对带有口音的英语有畏惧心理,有的考生对于学术话题不太熟悉等。对于不熟悉和犯错的部分,要自己专门总结出来,并且加以积累巩固。经过多次这种听写练习,词汇量会有所增加,并且会提高预测对话内容的能力。

第三,熟悉不同环境下的说话习惯。具体来说,如果是比较轻松的对话,说话人会使用较为口语的表达方式;而在比较正式的场合,说话人会使用正式或书面的语言。若你经常看美国电视剧,并且听新闻(如 BBC, CNN 和 ABC等),对比会发现非正式和正式英语之间的差别。了解了西方人不同的说话习惯和语言使用规范,当说话人一开始发言,就能立刻判断说话的场景,这能使考生对雅思听力有更全面和深入的认识。