



北京新航道学校雅思考试 (IELTS) 培训系列教材

IELTS

# 剑桥雅思 考前八天冲刺

Mark Griffiths 编 著

随书附赠MP3  
录音光盘

中国出版集团  
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# 前言

近年来,雅思考试在全世界迅速发展,目前已经在 105 个国家设立了 224 个考点。在中国,雅思考试也在不断升温,每年都有数以万计的考生报名参加雅思考试。为了帮助广大考生更好地提高雅思备考的效率,接触到最新、最权威的雅思备考资料,新航道学校资深雅思教学专家 Mark Griffiths 为广大考生精心撰写了《剑桥雅思考前八天冲刺》。

## 本书具备以下特点:

### 一、新航道资深雅思教学专家亲笔撰写,揭示考试出题规律。

本书所包含的 8 套雅思考前冲刺试题均由北京新航道资深雅思教学专家、现任雅思考官、英籍雅思教学与研究专家 Mark Griffiths 根据多年教学经验,为广大雅思学术类考生精心撰写。他多年担任雅思考官并长期从事雅思第一线教学,对雅思考试有深入的研究,他亲自撰写的雅思考前冲刺试题将及时为广大考生揭示最新的考题趋势。

### 二、针对中国学术类考生的特点与需求,准确把握出题方向。

Mark Griffiths 编写的教材以精炼实用、直击要害而著称,这与他一直担任雅思考官,深知中国考生在雅思考试中的薄弱环节是分不开的。在撰写本书的过程中,他利用各种机会不断地在新航道雅思学员中进行测试,由于试题的仿真度极高、实效性极强,得到了广大参加测试学员的一致好评。编者本着“去粗存精、优化考题”的原则,精心挑选了 8 套仿真度极高的试题收入本书,供广大雅思考生在考前冲刺阶段使用。

### 三、完全按照学术类考试题型设计编排，备考雅思制胜法宝。

全书严格按照雅思考试思路设计，体例清晰，包含 8 套完整的学术类 (Academic, 目前主要适用于留学) 雅思考试冲刺试题。每套试题均包含了雅思考试中要检测的语言技能、经常出现的试题类型和任务要求，具有极强的前瞻性和针对性。书后附有全部试题的参考答案以及听力录音原文、写作范文、口语参考答案，便于考生参考学习。

本书适合广大雅思考生备考之用，尤其是雅思学术类考生备考冲刺过程中必不可少的参考书，愿本书助广大考生一臂之力！

编者

2009 年 5 月

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# Test 1

Questions 2-10

Answer the following questions using THREE WORDS AND/OR A

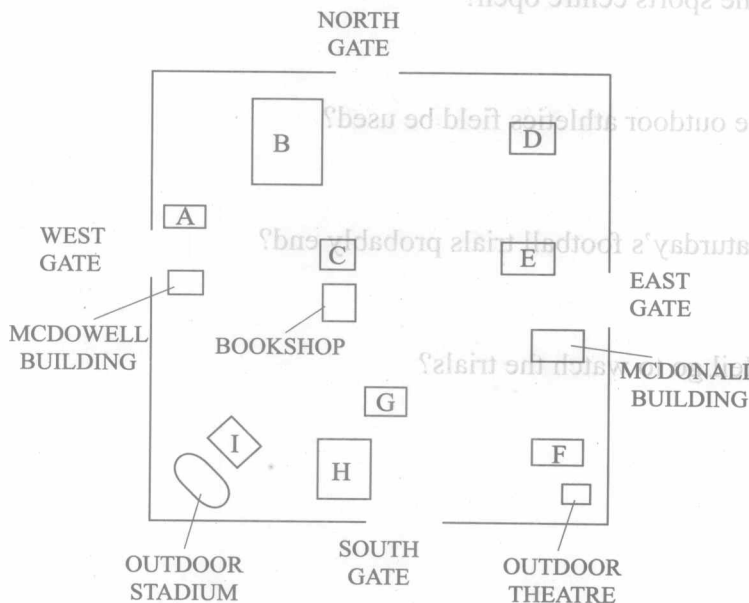
## LISTENING

NUMBER for each answer

### SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

#### Questions 1-4

Label the map with the following places:



1. the library
2. the sports building
3. the Churchill Building
4. the cafeteria

Write the appropriate letter on your answer sheet.

Test 1

## Questions 5–10

Answer the following questions using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

5. What time does the library open?

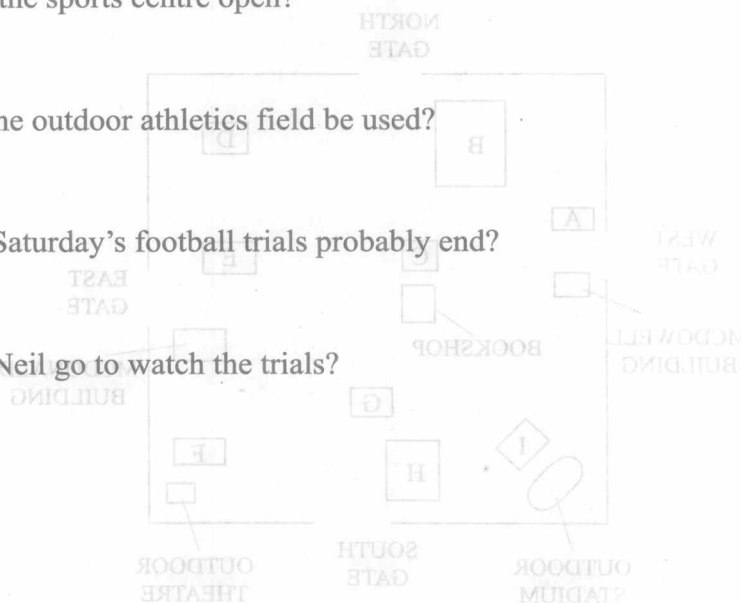
6. What time does the cafeteria close at weekends?

7. When does the sports centre open?

8. When can the outdoor athletics field be used?

9. When will Saturday's football trials probably end?

10. When will Neil go to watch the trials?



1. the library

2. the sports building

3. the Churchill Building

4. the cafeteria

Write the appropriate letter on your answer sheet.



## SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

## Questions 11–15

Answer the following questions using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

11. How many London underground lines are there?
12. In which two ways are the lines distinguished from each other?
13. Which zone is Heathrow airport in?
14. On which forms of transport can a one-day Travel card be used?
15. How much cheaper is a typical journey using an Oyster card?

## Questions 16–20

Complete the gaps using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each.

16. Put your ticket into the \_\_\_\_\_ when you want to use an automatic gate.
17. People with \_\_\_\_\_ can use a bigger gate to enter and leave stations.
18. People usually use \_\_\_\_\_ to get from ground level to the trains.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ tell people where to go if they are changing lines.
20. You can find maps in many \_\_\_\_\_ at the official website.

## SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

### Questions 21–25

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

21. Where is the student from?
22. What does the adviser suggest the student create to manage her time?
23. What does the adviser give the student to help her with time management?
24. What is the problem many students have with the library?
25. Why does this problem exist?

### Questions 26–30

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

26. The student says she is \_\_\_\_\_ when she is studying at home.
27. As a result, it might be better for her to \_\_\_\_\_ from Monday to Friday.
28. The main problem with the student's assignments is that they fail to \_\_\_\_\_.
29. The adviser has a list of people who, for \_\_\_\_\_, will correct grammar and spelling mistakes.
30. The adviser suggests \_\_\_\_\_ with another student after lectures over a coffee.

## SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

### Questions 31–35

### READING

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each gap.

31. Many organisations will pay for the cost of a volunteer's \_\_\_\_\_ to Africa.
32. The presenter describes volunteering as \_\_\_\_\_ than just travelling there.
33. Jobs lasting over a year generally offer a \_\_\_\_\_ to cover expenses.
34. People without \_\_\_\_\_ or extensive education can expect to cover their own costs.
35. The employment of \_\_\_\_\_ is preferred by organisations since projects are long-term.

### Questions 36–40

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

36. Which two things are uncommon in rural areas?
37. Which areas generally have more conservative populations?
38. What two new things will your body need to adapt to?
39. Where do many volunteers and travellers relate their experiences?
40. What do you need to work in African countries?

## READING

## READING PASSAGE 1

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

**Sweden Plans to Be World's First Oil-Free Economy**

- A Sweden is to take the biggest energy step of any advanced western economy by trying to wean itself off oil completely within fifteen years—without building a new generation of nuclear power stations. The attempt by the country of nine million people to become the world's first practically oil-free economy is being planned by a committee of industrialists, academics, farmers, car makers, civil servants and others, who will report to parliament in several months. The intention, the Swedish government said yesterday, is to replace all fossil fuels with renewables before climate change destroys economies and growing oil scarcity leads to huge new price rises. "Our dependency on oil should be broken by 2020," said Mona Sahlin, minister of sustainable development. "There shall always be better alternatives to oil, which means no house should need oil for heating, and no driver should need to turn solely to gasoline."
- B According to the energy committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, there is growing concern that global oil supplies are peaking and will shortly dwindle, and that a global economic recession could result from high oil prices. Ms Sahlin has described oil dependency as one of the greatest problems facing the world. "A Sweden free of fossil fuels would give us enormous advantages, not least by reducing the impact from fluctuations in oil prices," she said. "The price of oil has tripled since 1996." A government official said: "We want to be both mentally and technically prepared for a world without oil. The plan is a response to global climate change, rising petroleum prices and warnings by some experts that the world may soon be running out of oil."

- C Sweden, which was badly hit by the oil price rises in the 1970s, now gets almost all its electricity from nuclear and hydroelectric power, and relies on fossil fuels mainly for transport. Almost all its heating has been converted in the past decade to schemes which distribute steam or hot water generated by geothermal energy or waste heat. A 1980 referendum decided that nuclear power should be phased out, but this has still not been finalised. The decision to abandon oil puts Sweden at the top of the world green league table. Iceland hopes by 2050 to power all its cars and boats with hydrogen made from electricity drawn from renewable resources, and Brazil intends to power 80% of its transport fleet with ethanol derived mainly from sugar cane within five years.
- D Last week George Bush surprised analysts by saying that the US was addicted to oil and should greatly reduce imports from the Middle East. The US now plans a large increase in nuclear power. The British government, which is committed to generating 10% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2012, last month launched an energy review which has a specific remit to consider a large increase in nuclear power. But a report by accountants Ernst & Young yesterday said that the UK was falling behind in its attempt to meet its renewables target. "The UK has Europe's best wind, wave and tidal resources yet it continues to miss out on its economic potential," said Jonathan Johns, head of renewable energy at Ernst & Young.
- E Energy ministry officials in Sweden said they expected the oil committee to recommend further development of biofuels derived from its massive forests, and by expanding other renewable energies such as wind and wave power. Sweden has a head start over most countries. In 2003, 26% of all the energy consumed came from renewable sources—the EU average is 6%. Only 32% of the energy came from oil—down from 77% in 1970. The Swedish government is working with carmakers Saab and Volvo to develop cars and lorries that burn ethanol and other biofuels. Last year the Swedish energy agency said it planned to get the public sector to move out of oil. Its health and library services are being given grants to convert from oil use and homeowners are being encouraged with green taxes. The paper and pulp industries use bark to produce energy, and sawmills burn wood chips and sawdust to generate power.



### Questions 1–4

The text has 5 paragraphs (A–E). Which paragraph contains each of the following pieces of information?

1. The rate at which the price of oil has risen.
2. Sweden has many trees that it can use as a fuel source.
3. Swedish people voted to stop using nuclear power.
4. The UK is not meeting its target for use of energy from renewable sources.

### Questions 5–8

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text.

5. The Swedish government wants to stop using oil because of high oil prices and \_\_\_\_\_ change.
6. Geothermal energy is used to produce hot water and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The US and the UK plan to use more \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.
8. The Swedish government is using \_\_\_\_\_ to persuade ordinary people to use alternative sources of energy.

## Questions 9–13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

**Write TRUE** if the information in the text agrees with the statement.

**Write FALSE** if the information in the text contradicts the statement.

**Write NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this.

### The Struggle Against Superbugs

9. Many Swedish experts believe that oil supplies will probably fall in the future.
10. Most cars in Iceland and Brazil use fuels other than oil.
11. The UK lacks alternative sources of energy to oil.
12. The percentage of energy in Sweden derived from oil is lower than in all other EU countries.
13. Using bark as a fuel is less efficient than using oil or coal.

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14–26 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

### The Struggle Against Superbugs

- A Rarely does a bacterium become the fuel for a national election campaign. Staphylococcus aureus, though, won just such a dubious distinction earlier this year when a drug-resistant form known as MRSA became a byword for the filthy state of British hospitals. As ever, the truth is more prosaic than election hype. MRSA is a global problem, as indeed is the rise of other drug-resistant "superbugs". Science is struggling to cope. There are too few new antibiotics in the pipeline and hopes were dashed this week that a vaccine against S.aureus might be developed soon.
- B Three billion years of evolution have turned S.aureus into a pretty mean bacterium. Although it is found on human skin, its preferred habitat is up the nose. When it gets inside the body, it can manifest itself as anything from harmless pimples to life-threatening diseases, such as endocarditis (inflammation of the heart tissue) and septicaemia. The over use of antibiotics in the past fifty years means that S.aureus is now resistant to treatment. In America alone, every year 2 million people acquire bacterial infections while in hospital and 90,000 of them die as a result, according to the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. The methicillin-resistant strain of S.aureus, MRSA, is of particular concern. Infections are a growing global problem.
- C First spotted in 1961, MRSA is now endemic in many hospitals. In many Asian countries 70–80% of the strains isolated from diseased tissue have the MRSA form of S.aureus. In America, the figure is around 40%. In Britain, the percentage of death certificates mentioning it as a factor contributing to death has shown a staggering rise since 1993. The disease is also hyper-endemic in Italy, Turkey and Argentina. In a study published earlier this year, among 500 otherwise healthy children attending a hospital outpatient clinic in Nashville, 9.2% had MRSA up their noses. The same study three years earlier had put this figure at 0.8%.
- D According to the Lancet, countries that have more or less ignored MRSA, such as China, South Korea and Japan, have some of the highest rates of incidence. Meanwhile, those with a low prevalence of MRSA, such as Finland, Denmark and the Netherlands, have high levels of surveillance and strictly enforced contact precautions. The bug's spread can be greatly reduced by scrupulous hygiene. Hospitals in the Netherlands isolate patients with MRSA and screen everyone who comes into contact with them. Once a patient has become ill with MRSA, there are only a few expensive antibiotics left that can treat it. Strains resistant to these are already emerging. It is a war between man and a bacterium, and the outcome is by no means certain.
- E Many people believe that the main stumbling block is a lack of new antibiotics. Fewer and few-



er antibiotics are being discovered. Richard Wise, who chairs the committee on anti-microbial resistance for the Department of Health in Britain, is one of many who are concerned. Of those few new drugs that have emerged, he says, most are not sufficiently novel to combat resistance to old drugs. Antibiotics are not big earners for the pharmaceutical companies. Drugs for chronic conditions are far more profitable because they keep working and remain saleable, unlike antibiotics. In December this year, the British Department of Health will bring industry and academia together to try to address some of these problems in Europe. It won't be easy. Most drug companies have cut back on their efforts. An American study last year found that out of 506 drugs in development, only five were new antibiotics.

- F Others think that vaccines might be the answer. As antibiotics attack bacteria directly, this leads to an evolutionary pressure on the bacteria to evade this. Vaccines stimulate the body to mount its own, far more deft, defences. According to Alison Holmes, director of infection control and prevention at Hammersmith Hospital in London, because vaccines reduce infection in the first place, they cut the volume of antibiotics used to treat the infection and thus would slow down the emergence of new superbugs.
- G Two companies are working on a vaccine that, in theory, would work against *S.aureus*. Such a vaccine could be used in one of several ways. It might be given to people who were about to undergo an invasive procedure or operation, such as cardiac surgery, which would reduce the risk of complications and need for antibiotics. Or, if the vaccine were long lasting, it might be given to people who were at a continuing risk from *S.aureus* infection, such as those undergoing kidney dialysis. Vaccine Research International (VRI), a small private company based in Birmingham, is about to end the first phase of a clinical trial of a vaccine aimed at Staphylococcal infections. It hopes the drug, based on a whole but inactivated organism, might be used to address the problem of infections in joint-replacement patients. The results are due in January next year.
- H Nabi Biopharmaceuticals, based in Rockville, Maryland, is further ahead with its trials. Until this week, Nabi had hoped to launch its vaccine, initially for dialysis patients, in Europe in 2006, subject to a final confirmatory clinical trial. Unfortunately, on November 1st, Nabi was forced to halt work when it failed to confirm an earlier confirmatory clinical trial that showed it protected these patients. This is not necessarily the end of the road. The problem may be a glitch in production, or the difficulties of immunising dialysis patients whose underlying conditions mean they often have weakened immune systems. Nabi says it pushed ahead with the vaccine for this group first because the clinical need was so great. Other groups of patients may be able to produce a better immune response to the vaccine.
- I The Nabi vaccine is only a portion of the actual bacterium attached to a carrier protein that stimulates the immune system. Judith Davies, a spokesperson for Vaccine Research International, argues that the history of vaccines shows that more broad-ranging and longer lasting immunity tends to come from vaccines based on complete organisms, such as the one developed by her company. Nabi disagrees, but even if the halting of its trials is later attributed to a trivial problem, it will take several years to get to this stage again. It remains to be seen whether a vaccine against MRSA can be developed. Vaccinating against bacterial pathogens, rather than treating them with antibiotics, is a promising route forward. If they can be made to work, prevention would be, as ever, better than cure.