

最新

雅思考试

[IELTS]

指南

于学功 编著



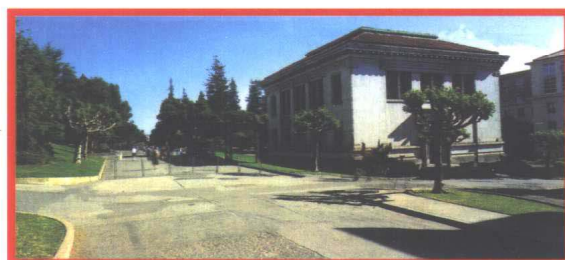
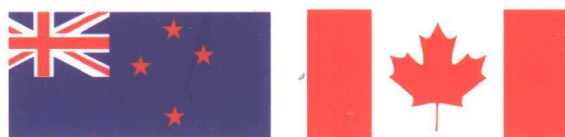
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# 最新 雅思考试 (IELTS) 指南

于学功 编著

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# 前 言

本书研究的是雅思考试的规律，探讨的是雅思考试的特点，希望的是让考生顺利地通过雅思考试。还有一个更高的目标是，不仅考生的分数要提高，而且英语的实际能力也要在备考过程中得到比较充分的加强。雅思考试在语言项目上的综合、全面，在题型设计上的标新立异，以及在考试内容上的自然、真实，都为达到这个目标提供了很大的可能性。

考生要注重能力的培养，要把顾眼前和看长远相结合，形成一种大目标的“雅思”。对此，本书作者充满信心。本书具有以下特点：

1. 本书内容新，介绍全面。2001年7月1日以后雅思考试使用的新口语模式已经包括在内。其他很多具体的考试信息，包括考试地点、时间、方式，以及很多细微的注意点，在本书中都有介绍。

2. 本书不仅介绍了雅思考试的内容，也介绍了雅思考试的方法，帮助考生适应雅思考试。

3. 在语言的叙述上，本书简单明了，一针见“喜”。重点英文材料介绍采用英、汉对照。需要读者重点掌握之处采用举例说明的方法，帮助读者加深理解。

4. 本书把训练方法、应试策略与英语语言的结构、英语文化的特点以及雅思介绍结合了起来。不管雅思考试怎样进行，归根结底总要回到认识和掌握英语语言本身上来。

5. 为了与雅思考试的顺序同步，本书的顺序也是听、读、写、说。在叙述G类和A类的考试时，先说共同点，再说它们的差异。

本书既可以作为雅思考生的指导用书，也可作为其他英语测试考生的参考用书。

最后，把下面两段英语献给各位考生朋友：

- **Make the examiner not, think that your English is just so so while your English is not bad. Make them think that your English is not bad while your English is just so so.**
- **To pass the English test, we have nothing to offer but “blood”, toil, tears and sweat.**

编者

2001年7月

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# 一、IELTS 介绍

## 1. 什么是 IELTS

What is IELTS? What is IELTS like? What is it about? What is it for? What is it related to? What is it connected with? What, in a word, can we learn from it?

从某种意义上说,也许这几个英语问句本身就已经把我们带进了 IELTS。这种比较流行的英语水平测试,实质上就是在英语上变换着形式测试我们,看我们能不能正确回答,而且是按要求去做的。相信没有人看不懂刚才这几句问话,即使看不懂,也会注意到英语中的“like, about, for, to, with, from”等小品词的丰富用法。换个方法再问一问也可以: What does the IELTS test us? Where do we take it? When do we take it? How can we make it a success? Who can help us?

IELTS 是英文 International English Language Testing System 这几个词的首字母缩写,这种首字母缩写现象在英文中被称为 acronym,该现象不仅在雅思里,即使在整个英语体系里,也是随处可见的。

考 IELTS,接触英语,在学所谓题型和考试要求之前,一个很简单的英语句子应引起我们的注意,那就是“English is English, Chinese is Chinese.”汉语的思维方法是不能加到英语里去的。

另外,认识这种考试要全面。IELTS 考试中的听、读、写、说实质上是一个整体。考听力时,你要“读”问题,你还要“写”答案。考写作时,你要“读懂”题目,即使面试考口语时,你也要看懂卡片上面的话题后才能继续。因此,准备 IELTS 考试要来一个“四合一”。不管参加听、读、写、说的哪一项考试,少一点儿紧张就会多一点儿分数。平时多些紧张,考试时就不紧张;早些进入英语状态就会少紧张,一进考场就要:“Breathe deeply. Relax widely. Get ready immediately.”再默念一下类似这样的英语句子,如:“I can make it. I will succeed. I must win.”

然后你可能会发现,英语中的“Where there is a will, there is a way.”还真灵;你会发现“The more relaxed I am, the better score I can get.”还真行;你也会发现“IELTS is not a piece of cake, but I can eat it.”不是没有道理。下边我们用英、汉两种语言进入 IELTS,去比较详细地了解一下这种测试到底是怎么回事。

## 2. 用英语学 IELTS

因为在 IELTS 考试中是没有汉语的,所以我们的第一个“英语”建议就是: During the preparation for the IELTS test, think in English, speak in English, write in English, do everything in English. In our introduction, however, we use Chinese to explain some details to help you achieve your goals. We hope your dreams will come true sooner “than” later.

进入英语时,不要总是把英语译成汉语。英语与汉语一样,一个英语单词会有几个意思,里边的某个意思也会有多种表达形式,这是英语的,也就是 IELTS 的基本特点之一。考 IELTS,就是全面铺开你的英语,重新认识英语。在很多情况下,英语是词归词,意思归意思。“read between the lines”实际上就是指“read between the words”,或“read inside the sentence”,或“read around the paragraphs”。



且不谈英语中的这种“不规矩”是否能够成方圆，英、汉这两种语言总是逐字翻出来是没有“意思”的。IELTS 听力和阅读中的英语，能懂，可以领会，大概明白了，就可以了。即使是说和写的测试，也不能先在脑子里固定好“汉语的意思”，然后再去表达。这样出来的英语，从英语的角度看，非常可能“没意思”。

一开头的那一小段英语，一定要译的话，可试译成：“什么是雅思？它是什么样子？它与什么有关？它是为什么的？它是说什么的？它是与什么相联系的？一句话，我们能从中知道些什么？”

### 3. IELTS 考试简介

(1) IELTS 是一种综合性的、听、说、读、写都包括的英语考试。主要适用于英国、澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大等英联邦国家。

(2) (Who are IELTS organizers? Who are responsible for the organization of IELTS?) 雅思的考试工作是由英国剑桥大学测验中心 (UCLES)、英国文化协会 (British Council) 以及澳大利亚大学联盟 (IDP Education Australia) 共同举办的。整个统筹管理由 UCLES 负责。

(3) (the history and purpose of IELTS) 英国有关部门对外国留学生的英语能力进行测试已有很长的历史，但自 1990 年起才正式定为 IELTS。它注重学生不同专业下所必须具备的英语能力。它的目的是帮助国外大学或有关公司评估应试者是否具有足够的英文能力学习课程或适应生活 (尤其是欲前往加拿大、英国、澳大利亚、新西兰或欧洲等地区留学或移民者)，并同时让学生能了解自己英文的实际程度。

(4) (popularity of IELTS) 随着国际交往的日益频繁，IELTS 已广泛被许多国家接受，许多英语国家的学校都鼓励学生参加 IELTS 测试。凡计划前往上述英语国家就读大学、研究所、专科学技术学院或申请到那里移民的人都应参加 IELTS。

(5) (test centres, test sections, exam modules, and comparison with TOEFL) 目前在全世界 105 个国家里，有 251 个测验中心定期举办考试。IELTS 测验因考试内容包括听、读、说、写四个方面，考题较实际且生活化，所以比托福考试更具权威性。考试分 A 组 (学术类)、G 组 (移民类)，考生可以根据情况选择。全面学习英文，而非仅仅是美国英语会话，这正是 IELTS 的用意所在。

### 4. IELTS 考试的框架

IELTS 的总体框架，咱们不妨用几组数字来表示一下：

第一组：4, 4, 3, 2, 3。

这是什么含义呢？第一个大的 4 是指它有听、读、写、说四个项目的测试，然后分别指听力测试有 4 个部分，阅读测试有 3 个部分，写作测试有 2 个部分，说的测试有 3 个部分。

第二组：4, 30, 60, 60, 11—14。

这是什么含义呢？第一个大的 4 同样也是指它有听、读、写、说四个项目的测试，然后后边则分别是指听力测试的时间是 30 分钟，阅读测试是 60 分钟，写作测试是 60 分钟，说的测试是 11 至 14 分钟。

第三组：4, 40, 40, 20—150, 40—250, 1—4—5, 2—3—4, 3—4—5。

意思是：第一个大的 4 指听、读、写、说四个项目；然后分别为：听力测试的题目数大约为 40 题；阅读测试的题目数大约为 40 题；写作测试的第一题要求 20 分钟写 150 词左右，第二题要求 40 分钟写 250 词左右；说的测试第一部分为 4 至 5 分钟，第二部分为 3 至 4 分钟，第三部分为 4 至 5 分钟。

## 5. A 类与 G 类的测试

不论是去留学的 A 类考生还是去移民的 G 类考生，都是走上边提到的这个 4, 4, 3, 2, 3; 4, 30, 60, 60, 11—14; 4, 40, 40, 20—150, 40—250, 1—4—5, 2—3—4, 3—4—5 的模式。A 类考试与 G 类考试仅仅是在阅读与写作前边的很少的一部分上有所不同。

## 6. 英文 IELTS 介绍

下面请各位读者看一下 IELTS 考试的英语介绍，要求是：

- (1) 不要逐字地读。(这在 IELTS 考试里是必须要注意的。)
- (2) 不许心里面念出来。(这在 IELTS 考试里是必须要克服的。)
- (3) 主要是看大意。(这在 IELTS 考试里是必须要掌握的。)
- (4) 有不认识的词看完以后再查。(IELTS 阅读考试后边常附带小的词汇表。)

## What Is IELTS ?

The purpose of the IELTS test is to assess your level of English when you want to study or to be trained in an English speaking country, Australia, England, Canada or New Zealand. It is taken by many people from countries all over the world and is becoming more and more popular.

IELTS consists of four small tests which assess your ability in Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking respectively. After the test, you will, for each skill, receive a result in the form of a “band score” on a scale of 1 to 9. These four band scores are also averaged to give a single “overall band score”.

A band score of 1 shows that the person who takes the exam has essentially no ability to use English, of course that's not you, whereas a band score of 9 indicates that the candidate is a perfect user of English, with a proficiency in English equivalent to that of an educated native English speaker, that's not you now either, but maybe in the future. Some universities, if they have agreed to accept you as their student, generally require a band score of at least 6. That score indicates that you have had a generally effective command of English, despite limitations in some areas. Requirements vary from college to college, and from course to course; higher overall band scores are necessary for some special programs, and in some cases a minimum band score may be set for one or two particular skills.

All candidates take the same Listening and Speaking tests. The candidates who want to go to the universities and the candidates who want to get the no-degree training take different Reading and Writing tests. The tests taken by the candidates who want go to the universities are called Academic Module and the tests the non-degree training students take are called General Training Module.

The Academic Reading test measures mainly your ability to read the textbooks in the university, including comprehension in general; for example, your ability to understand arguments and to identify specific information. The Academic Writing test, on the other hand, measures your ability to write in English for the university courses. For example, in some courses, you have to describe or compare some charts, present arguments supported by relevant ideas and evidence.

And Candidates taking the General Training Module are required to have a basic command of English so that they can survive in an English speaking country. They will be asked to read something about an advertisement, a notice, a manual, etc. And the two tasks they write are also different from that in the Academic Module. They will write, for example, a letter of application, a letter of apology, or a letter of whatever purpose they want to fulfil. What they have to do in the test is closely connected with what they

will do in an English speaking environment.

The four tests in the IELTS, either Academic Module or General Training Module, are timed as follows:

listening: 30 minutes, reading: 60 minutes,  
writing: 60 minutes, speaking: 11-14 minutes

There is a lot of mental work during the IELTS exam, so prepare yourself for it.

## 7. 基本能力

在介绍 IELTS 试题的题型之前,先强调一下英语基本能力这样一个条件。考生应在基础英语,也就是日常英语,或普通英语的这个大框架里,基本具备或掌握下面的能力:

(1) 听时,要能听懂常用于口头表达的英语。一般是指联在一起的、轻音、重音混合的自然语言。

(2) 读时,要能读懂英语中句与句,段与段的衔接与转折,意思基本连贯,整体大意清楚。

(3) 写时,常用单词拼写要正确,而且句子结构基本完整,篇章的整体结构也应具备。

(4) 说时,要能说出语音和语调基本到位、比较常用的日常英语。

回到英语上就是: All in all, you are required to have a basic command of English.

## 8. 题型与内容

讲题型与内容是要分 A 类与 G 类的。去留学的考生考 A 类(英语是 academic),去移民的考生考 G 类(英语是 general training)。两类考生在听力和面试上是一样的。虽然在阅读和写作上有差别,但也绝不是天壤之别。

不论是 A 类考生,还是 G 类考生,他们所关心的,也是语言测试必然涉及到的,自然是考什么,怎么考。

一个是内容,一个是题型。

(1) 内容:顾名思义,A 类内容主要侧重学校生活和科技教育方面,G 类内容偏向一般工作训练方面。

(2) 题型:IELTS 题型多样化主要是指听力和阅读。相比之下,写的测试与说的测试里题型比较固定。

## 9. 题目与项目的数码与符号

我们讲要注意 IELTS 考试题型的多样性,同时也想提醒大家要注意出题人在语言表达和符号使用上的随意性;举个简单的例子:表示顺序的方式既会有 1, 2, 3, 4, 也会有 (1)、(2)、(3)、(4)。既会有大写字母 A, B, C, D, 也会有小写字母 a, b, c, d。数字形式上不但有阿拉伯符号 1, 2, 3, 4, 也会有 I, II, III, IV 的罗马形式。另外,表示某个部分或某个单元,可以用 section, 也可用 part, task, step, 或其他。组合在一起,就有 Section 1, Part A, Task 1, Step One 等不同表示。一样含义的句子,有时看起来倒显得有些糊涂了。这些现象,单独看可能并没有什么,但一进到题里边,就要引起注意。

听力和阅读中的大题目是平行的,也就是 Section 1, Section 2, Section 3, 但全部题目的数字却是连续的,大体上都是从 1 到 40。如果中间有配对的题,那么题目的数字、段落的顺序表示字母、小标题的号码,或其他的代码混在一起,就会或多或少引起某些混乱,进而影响对内容的理解。下边咱们谈正题。既然英语有“First things first,”那咱们就再加一句“First come, first serve”,先谈谈听力。

## 二、IELTS 测试的第一项：听力测试介绍及技巧

这里是 IELTS 听力测试的试卷首页：

### **Listening Test**

**Time Allowed: 30 minutes**

**Number Of Questions: 40**

### **Instructions**

**This is a test to see how well you understand spoken English.**

**You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer on what you hear.**

**There will be time for you to read the instructions, and you will have a chance to check your work.**

**All the recordings will be played ONCE only.**

**The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.**

**At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.**

**Now turn to Section 1 on page 2.**

### **1. IELTS 听力测试的英语介绍**

听力测试是最先考的，也是许多人认为最难的，同时也是最值得注意的一项，因为在要求上和题型的安排上，它和阅读一样，是变化比较多的。

下边先看一下英语 IELTS 听力考试的描述：（还是前边的那些要求，读时不要一字一字地进行。）

### **Listening Test Description**

The IELTS listening test is divided into four sections. Each section is on one or two different topics. Before each section begins, you'll hear the instructions which are very clear and easy to follow and require as little reading time as possible. Examples of any unfamiliar question types are given to make the candidates more aware of what to do.

According to what you hear on the tape, you answer the questions on the booklet. At the end of each section, you have half a minute to check the answers and then at the end of the whole test, you will have ten minutes to transfer all the answers to the answer sheet. Throughout the whole listening test, you hear the recording only once, so you have to listen very carefully.

The content of the test varies from survival kind of situations to academic kind of situations. Survival situations are given in the earlier sections, (Section 1 and Section 2) like getting ready to start class,

checking in at a hotel or dorm, asking someone how to get somewhere, arranging to meet people, etc. In the later part of the test, candidates will experience some academic situations which might appear a little more difficult, like attending a lecture, introducing a library facilities, talking about a tutorial, or whatever. Questions become more difficult as the sections progress.

The format of the test could be a lecture given by one person or a dialogue held by two speakers, or a conversation by more people. The speakers could be men or women, old or young. Although their accents range from British to Australian, they are always talking about a general topic and therefore, you can almost always follow them no matter what subject you major in. So, if you are a student who keeps on listening to BBC or Radio Australia, you will get used to the test easily and quickly.

A variety of different question types are to be answered by the candidates to test how well they have learned English. Sometimes you have a graphic format to deal with, or some pictures to choose from. Sometimes there is a chart where you are asked to fill in some information, or a table where you have to rack your brains to fill in some facts or figures. More often than not, you will be given some multiple choices to choose from, or some incomplete sentences to close. Whatever the differences, one thing remains the same, try to make your answer logic, sensible, and to the point. (Very often there is a rule that you cannot write more than three words.)

What makes the IELTS listening test difficult is that you have to do many things all at the same time. Listening to the recording and figuring out what it is all about, reading the questions on the booklet which are often incomplete or incoherent, and writing down the words or phrases which sometimes cannot be decided immediately.

Something easy about the listening test is that sometimes, especially at the beginning of the test, you can write down the exact words which you hear on the tape, like the name of a person, an address, a phone number, etc. Usually they are stressed, or repeated by another person.

Sometimes, the questions are designed to be answered with other words which cannot be heard from the recording but still convey the same meaning of what you hear. If that is the case, you have to work out a phrase which can best deal with the difficult situation.

## **2. IELTS 听力测试的模式**

(1) IELTS 听力测试不分 A 类、G 类, 不论是对 G 类考生还是对 A 类考生, 考的内容和形式都是一样的。与其他英语听力测试不一样的是, 如 TOEFL 或大学英语四、六级, IELTS 听力测试都是自然的声音, 听起来真实。

(2) 共四个 Section。每个 Section 里大约十个问题, 四个 Section 共有大约四十个问题。在每个 Section 里, 内容或情景会被说明和解释一下; 每个 Section 会以不同的题型, 按所听内容的情节安排几组问题。Section 与 Section 之间, 题的难度会越来越大。每一个 Section 里, 转换题型时, 一般都在一个转折点上, 而且都有少量时间预览问题。四个 Section 里问题的序号是连续的。

(3) 整个听力测试正式做题的时间是 30 分钟, 有充分的时间预览问题和检查答案。听每个 Section 的录音之前, 会有半分钟时间把试卷纸上的问题先看一遍。在每个 Section 的录音里, 每一组问题之间留有少量时间供考生预览。每个 Section 的问题答完后, 会有半分钟时间供考生检查答案。最后全部答完后, 还会再有 10 分钟时间供考生把答案从试卷上转抄到答题卡上。

(4) 考生会听到两个人的对话, 或一个人对许多人的讲话。在试卷上考生会看到根据说

话情景安排的问题，边看边听，边听边答。练习时，我们建议多听英联邦国家的英语材料。

(5) 听力试卷首页上的说明，录音带上会把它念一遍给你听。也就是说，上面的字句你不但可以读到，还可以听到。这些内容都是套话，套话一完，便是：Now turn to Section One on your question booklet. 这便真正开始了。

(6) IELTS 听力考试，前边的题有例句，难度也都不大，一般都是些看图题，或填写人名、地名。但越往后题越不好做。在答卷中，有的题使人感到迷惑，这有两种可能：一个是录音的信息量大，说半天才问你一下，也就是说，还没问到你。另一种可能性是，卷子上的问题像连珠炮一样，已经过去了，但你没听出来，还在那里等呢，这时要果断点，往下走。

### 3. IELTS 听力测试的内容与题型

内容：IELTS 听力测试的内容集中在日常生活的对话上，问讯一件事，描述一件事，解释或说明一件事；开一次会议，进行一次导游或进行一次学术演讲、讨论等等。

题型：它的题型主要有“按图索骥”题、是非题、简短回答题、填空题、判断题以及完成句子等。

很显然，题型是可以研究一下的，但内容是很随意的。听力测试里，没有听不清的情况，听不好不会是录音有毛病，是理解没跟上去；有些地方没听清，有些地方听不懂，这也是很正常的，它可能不会影响到你去答题。要想研究听的内容也只能是先去熟悉英语中的常用词汇、常用词组和常用句型。“常用的”应是我们要多加注意的，也就是应去熟悉的。

与其他英语听力考试相比，IELTS 听力考试里文字形式的多项选择题很少，带图案、图表、图画的形式选择题经常出现，而且常出现在最前边。有人说这是澳大利亚人喜欢使用的题型。这种题，经常要求按所听到的内容从所看到的四个图中选一个。

#### (1) 图型四选一

图型题常是按情景安排的，比如有人丢了自行车，打电话向警察作出了下列描述：

Well... it's a mountain bike. You know, not an ordinary one many people are riding. It is five speed. It is new because I bought it only a few weeks ago. It's got a big seat... Oh, and there is a scratch, very small, at the back of the seat. The frame of the bike is very big.

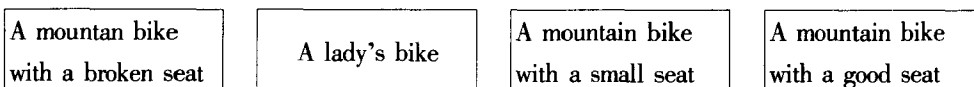
这时有两幅图，各有四个不同的图片供你选择。

第一幅：自行车、手表、汽车、收音机。



问的是：What has the man lost? 根据 “Well ... it's a mountain bike...” 勾出自行车的图即可。这个比较简单，常作为例子出现。

第二幅：共有三个山地车和一个女式普通车。三个山地车里，第一个是小座位，小框架。第二个是大框架，大座位，但座位完好。第三个是大框架，大座位，但座位后边有裂缝。



判断第二幅的四张图：可以先排除女式普通车和小座位小框架的山地车。然后在剩下的两辆大座位车里，根据 “It's got a big seat ... Oh, and there is a scratch” 选出大框架，大座位，而且座位后边有裂缝那一辆。其他信息，如：“very small, at the back of the seat. The frame of the bike is very big.” 在这里都没用上。

## (2) 表格四选一

看到的是下边的四个上课时间表，有上午的课和下午的课，根据听到的录音选择一个。

听到的是：Well, I want to take the World History and European History in the afternoon, and I would like to take the Psychology, Reading, and Education Theory in the morning.

看到的是：

1. Morning: American History, World History, Education

Afternoon: Psychology, Reading

2. Morning: Education Theory, Psychology, Reading

Afternoon: World History, European History

3. Morning: World History, American History, European History

Afternoon: Music Education, Psychology

4. Morning: American History, Reading, Psychology

Afternoon: World History, European History

答案：2

分析一下找答案的办法：

听到：Well, I want to take the World History and European History in the afternoon, 我们有两个选择：

2. Morning: Education Theory, Psychology, Reading

Afternoon: World History, European History

和

4. Morning: American History, Reading, Psychology

Afternoon: World History, European History

再从听到的信息 “and I would like to take the Psychology, Reading, and Education Theory in the morning”，可以得出 2 是答案。

## 4. IELTS 听力测试的常见题型

刚才提到了 IELTS 听力测试里的带图题，或是带表格的题，这时应该“眼观四路，耳听一方”。根据上下、左右、前后、老少、男女，就可从四个图中排除掉两个，然后再根据具体信息确定一个。现介绍其他一些常见题型：

### (1) 补出相关信息的题

先看一个对话，录音是：There is a conversation between two speakers (in the recording they are referred to as the first person and the second person.) They are talking about Mr. Smith and Mr. Snow. Before you listen, look at questions 1 to 6.

这时会有一个短暂的停顿。

然后，录音里会说：As you listen to the conversation, answer Questions 1 to 6. You'll see there is an example which has been done for you.”

所看到的卷子上写的是：

Section 1. Questions 1-10

Questions 1-6

Complete the table comparing Mr. Smith and Mr. Snow. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (注：这个要求很重要，不能超过三个词)

	Mr. Smith	Mr. Snow
Department in charge of	Personnel (例子)	Production
Where to live	(1)	Downing St.
Hobby	Basketball	(2)
Family	(3)	Big
Attitude	Optimistic	(4)
Age	Young	(5)
Health	(6)	Poor

Voice you hear on the tape: (听到的录音一开始是介绍)

"In Section 1, you will hear two people talking about Mr. Smith and Mr. Snow. You will see that there is an example which has been done for you. Now listen to the first part of the example."

The recording: (正文开始, 但先给个例子)

First Person: I heard you have been to the Blue Sky Company. Have you met the Managing Director there?

Second Person: No, I haven't, but I've talked with two department directors—Mr. Smith and Mr. Snow.

F: Would you mind if you tell me something about them?

S: Well, actually they are different in many respects, I should say. Mr. Smith, who is in charge of Personnel Department, is very young, while Mr. Snow, director of the Production Department, has reached an advanced age. He will retire from his job next year.

Voice you hear on the tape. (录音解释刚才的例子)

"You will see the example of 'Personnel' has been done for you. Now you will hear the complete recording. Answer the questions as you listen because you will not hear the recording a second time. First have another look at the questions 1-6."

然后正文开始, 但刚才的例句的录音会被重复一遍:

First Person : I heard you have been to the Blue Sky Company. Have you met the Managing Director there?

Second Person: No, I haven't, but I've talked with two department directors—Mr. Smith and Mr. Snow.

F: Would you mind if you tell me something about them?

S: Well, actually they are different in many respects, I should say. Mr. Smith, who is in charge of Personnel Department, is very young, while Mr. Snow, director of the Production Department, has reached an advanced age. He will retire from his job next year.

F: Do both of them live in London?

S: Mr. Smith lives near Regent Street, and Mr. Snow's home is on Downing Street.

F: What do they do in their spare time?

S: Mr. Smith plays basket-ball whenever he has time, and Mr. Snow almost has no hobby at all.

F: I can see they are quite different persons. What do you think has made them so different?

S: Well, if you compare them, you will see the reasons. Mr. Smith has a small family to support. His wife is a teacher and they have only one child. The whole family are in good health. Of



course they are always happy. Now if you look at Mr. Snow, you will see that he has got a big family to look after. His wife is ill and they have six children who are all at school. And what's more, he himself is in poor health. So it is understandable that he is worried about everything all the time.

F: Thank you for telling me so much about them. I'll ask my friend to help Mr. Snow tide over the difficulties.

答案:

1. Regent St. (IELTS 考试里缩写可以帮助节省时间。)

2. No hobby (不要写成 no hobby at all, 画蛇添足是违反规定的, 因而也就没分了。这一条原则请大家务必引起注意。)

3. Small

4. Pessimistic (如不会拼写, 写 worried, 或 unhappy, 或其他能使判卷的人相信我们确实听懂了的词均可)

5. Old (或 advanced in age)

6. Good

## (2) 填写个人情况的题

填写个人情况的填表题也是常见题型。填写时, 表格上部分情况可能已经列出, 其他的按听到的填写。常常被重复的部分是重点。

比如听完录音后, 填写下边的表格:

听到的是: So your name is John Smith? All right, your date of birth? Okay, June 27, 1980. You were born in . . . ? Vancouver, Canada. Thank you. Are you married? No? Okay, single. Your phone number? 6644332. Thank you. The last item, could you tell me your E-mail address? All right, troydwill@ yahoo. com. That's all, thank you.

要填写的表格是:

Full Name:	John (1) _____
Date of Birth:	(2) _____, 1980
Place of Birth:	(3) _____, Canada.
Marital status:	(4) _____
Telephone No:	(5) _____
E-mail address:	(6) _____

答案: (1) Smith (2) June 27 (3) Vancouver (4) Single (5) 6644332 (6) troydwill@ yahoo. com

一般内容有填名字、地址、年龄、电话号码等等。

## (3) 根据地图找地方的题

根据地图找地方也是一种常见的听力测试题型, 比如说, 看到的是下面的一个简图。