

★该书由从事雅思教学大纲编写和雅思试题设计工作的澳大利亚博士编写

雅思

应试策略与训练

(阅读与写作)

IELTS

STRATEGIES AND PRACTICE:

ACADEMIC READING AND WRITING

HESHENG ZHANG 章和升 主编

青岛出版社

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Preface (前言)

This book is written for EFL/ESL learners who wish to study in English-speaking countries such as the UK, Australia and New Zealand. While applicable to the general readers of English in the global EFL/ESL context, it is intended, in particular, for EFL learners from the Chinese language background. The book grew out of the author's fourteen years of EFL teaching experience in China and five years' studying, teaching and research in Australia and New Zealand. The purpose of the book is to introduce to learners of English the strategies and skills as well as the practice essential to IELTS preparation and success.

本书是为有志到英语国家留学的人而编写的，尤其适用于想到英国、澳大利亚和新西兰的学生。虽然本书可以用于所有学英语的人，但更适合来自汉语背景的学生。本书是作者在近 20 年的中外英语教学和研究的基础上编写的，其中有许多经验直接来源于在澳大利亚和新西兰的雅思教学实践。本书旨在向读者介绍雅思考试的基本策略和应试技巧，并提供雅思考试的基本训练，以使读者有充分的准备，切实提高成功的机会。

The book comprises three sections. The first section is a general introduction of the IELTS as an English test. The second section deals with academic reading in particular, including strategies, skills, and practice. The third section, following the same format of section two, focuses on academic writing. It is anticipated that a good reading of this book, coupled with the practice provided, will pave the way to success for readers already having a relatively sound knowledge of English.

本书包括三大部分。第一部分是概述，总体介绍了雅思考试的类型、结构、程序和特点以及考生应注意的事项。第二部分主要侧重学术英语阅读，包括策略、技巧和具体训练。第三部分体例与第二部分相同，但具体针对学术写作。对有

一定英语基础的读者而言,认真阅读此书及其模拟训练足以奠定通往雅思的成功之路。

It should also be noted that some of the diagrams and graphs used in the writing section are intended for writing practice only, and that the data shown in these illustrations may not be true and factual information.

需要指出的是,本书写作部分的图表只是为了练习写作,其中有些内容(特别是数据)未必与实际情况相符,因此不要将其用作其他研究的依据。

编 者
于澳大利亚

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PART ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

第一部分 概述

1.1 Introduction to IELTS: Questions and Answers

雅思简介：问题与回答

Before starting the actual reading and writing practice, we will first briefly introduce to candidates all the necessary information concerning the IELTS, so that they may have a general idea of what the test is like, and what it requires. In order to make the introduction easily accessible to candidates, the information will be presented in the form of questions and answers.

在开始阅读和写作之前，我们首先简要地介绍一下有关雅思考试的基本知识，以便使大家对考试以及所需要的技能有个总体的了解。为了便于理解，我们特别采用了问答的形式。

◆ What is IELTS? 什么是雅思考试？

IELTS is the acronym for the International English Language Testing System. It is designed to assess the English language ability of candidates for whom English is a second or foreign language, and for whom there is a need to study, work or live in countries where English is the language of communication. It is widely recognized as a language requirement for all courses in further and higher education, particularly in countries such as the UK, Australia, and New Zealand. The test is available at test centers around the whole world, where the test is arranged according to local demand.

雅思是国际英语语言测试系统的首字母缩写词。该考试是专门为母语不是英语而又想到

英语国家去留学或工作的人而设计的。在英国、澳大利亚和新西兰等英联邦国家，该考试现已被广泛地用作再教育和高等教育的语言测试。考生可以在全世界各地的考试中心参加考试，考试是根据当地的具体需求而安排的。

◆ How are the results reported and what do they mean?

如何报告和解释考试结果？

Completed test papers are marked at the test centers in order to avoid administrative delays. Band scores are recorded on a Test Report Form, showing both the overall language ability and the performance in individual modules or subtests - listening, reading, writing and speaking. Altogether there are 9 bands, ranging from Band 0 to Band 9. The following is a more detailed description of the different bands.

完整的答卷都在当地考试中心批阅以免耽搁。成绩都是记录在《测试报告表》(Test Report Form)上。表上除显示总体语言能力，还标明每个分项的具体成绩，即听、读、写和说。分数从0至9，满分为9分。以下是对各个档次的详细解释。

Band 0 – Did not attempt the test 0分 空白卷

- No assessable information is provided.
没有提供可批阅的信息。

Band 1 – non-user 1分 不能运用

- Essentially the candidate has no ability to use the language beyond possibly a few isolated words.
考生根本没有使用英语的能力，仅会只言片语

Band 2 - intermittent user 2分 断断续续

- No real communication is possible except for the most basic information using isolated words or short formulae in familiar situations and to meet immediate needs; has great difficulty in understanding spoken and written English.
不能真正地交流，只会用零星的单词或公式表达最基本的意思以满足最直接的需要；很难听懂口语或看懂书面语。

Band 3 - extremely limited user 3 分 非常有限

- Conveys and understands only general meaning in very familiar situations. Frequent breakdowns in communication occur.

在熟悉的情景中，可以传达并理解一般的意思，但交流时常中断。

Band 4 – limited user 4 分 有限

- Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Is not able to use complex language.

只限于在熟悉的情况下进行基本交流，经常听不懂，不能表达意思；不能使用复杂的语言。

Band 5 – modest user 5 分 一般

- Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.

有部分语言能力，在大部分情况下可以交流，但经常出错误；能够在自己的领域内应付基本的交流。

Band 6 – competent user 6 分 能够使用

- Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.

总体来讲，语言掌握得很好，尽管有些不确切、不恰当和误解的地方；能够使用和理解较为复杂的语言，尤其在熟悉的情景中。

Band 7 – good user 7 分 良好

- Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex

language well and understands detailed reasoning.

能够掌握并运用语言，尽管偶有不准确、不适当或引起误解的地方。一般来讲，可以很好地运用复杂的语言，能够理解详尽的推理。

Band 8 – very good user 8 分 非常良好

- Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles with complex detailed argumentation well.

能够充分掌握语言，偶有个别不系统、欠准确和不适当的地方。在不熟悉的情景中可发生误解，能够很好地进行复杂、详尽的论述。

Band 9 – expert user 9 分 优秀

- Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding.
- 能够完全驾驭语言：恰当、准确、流利，理解透彻。

As shown above, candidates receive scores on a band scale from 1 to 9. A score is reported for each module or subtest of the test. The individual module scores are then averaged and rounded to produce an Overall Band Score. Overall Band Scores and Listening and Reading scores are reported in whole and half bands; Writing and Speaking scores are reported in whole bands only. These band scores are recorded on the Test Report Form along with the details of the candidate's nationality, first language, and date of birth.

如上所述，考生的得分从 1—9 不等，而且每个分项都有单独的分数，各个分项的平均分数总和即为总分。总分、听力和阅读分数以整分和半分计算，写作和口语只按整分计算。得分都记录在《测试报告表》上，另外上面还记录着考生的国籍、第一语言和出生日期。

Results are issued two weeks after candidates have taken the test. All candidates receive identical versions of the Test Report Form apart from indications as to

whether the Test Report Form is for an Academic or General Training candidate. A completed Test Report Form bears the center stamp, a validation stamp, and the authorized center representative's signature. A sample of the Test Report Form for the academic module is provided below.

考生参加考试后两个星期内即可受到考试成绩。成绩单上除了标明普通和学术类以外，所有考生的《测试报告表》都是统一的。完整的《成绩报告单》上都盖有考试中心的公章、有效盖章以及中心负责人的签字。下面附有一份《测试报告表》复印件。

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

Test Report Form

ACADEMIC

NOTE Admission to undergraduate and postgraduate courses should be based on the ACADEMIC Reading and Writing Modules.

GENERAL TRAINING Reading and Writing Modules are not designed to test the full range of language skills required for academic purposes.

It is recommended that the candidate's language ability as indicated in this Test Report Form be re-assessed after two years from the date of the test.

Centre Number AB123 Date 01/Jun/2000 Candidate Number 0001

Candidate Details

Family Name Lovelace
 First Name Anna
 Candidate ID PA10031
 Date of Birth 20/12/1969 Sex (M/F) F Scheme Code Candidate
 Country of Origin Greece First Language Greek
 Repeating IELTS(Y/N) N Previous Test Date

Test Results

Listening Version 25
 Reading Version
 Writing Version
 Speaking 31
 OVERALL BAND 7.5

Examiner Comments

Centre stamp

Validation stamp

Writing Examiner
 Number

Administrator's
 Signature

Nick Chong

Speaking Examiner
 Number 980009

Date 10/Jun/2000

Certificate
 Number

00AB0001LOVA123A

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
 Local Examinations Syndicate

The
 British
 Council

Education
 Australia
 IELTS Australia

◆ Who writes IELTS? How has the test developed?

谁负责设计雅思考试题？是如何设计的？

The IELTS papers are developed by the EFL Division at University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES). For the majority of UCLES EFL question papers there are five main stages in the production process, beginning with the commissioning of material and ending with the printing of the question papers. The five stages are:

雅思考试题都是由设在剑桥大学当地考试委员会的外语部，简称（UCLES）设计的。大部分试题从开始选取材料到付诸印刷都要经过 5 个主要设计阶段：

- Commissioning 选材
- Editing 编辑
- Pre-testing 试用
- Analysis and banking of the material 分析及存储材料
- Question paper construction 建立问卷

Before the IELTS papers are released there is an additional stage:

雅思考试卷正式发放前还要经过一道工序叫做：

- Standards fixing 标准处理

◆ What is the test format? 考试格式是什么样的？

All candidates are tested in Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. All candidates - whether they are taking the Academic or General Training Module, take the same Listening and Speaking Modules. It is the Reading and Writing Modules that show the differences between the Academic and General Training Modules.

所有考生都要参加听力、阅读、写作和口语。无论是普通类考生还是学术类考生，其听力和口语都是同样的。不同的是阅读和写作。

The first three modules – Listening, Reading and Writing must be completed on the same day. The Speaking, however, may be taken on the same day or up to two days later, depending on the decision of the test center.

前三部分即听力、阅读、写作都必须在同一天内完成，口语可以在当天完成，也可以推迟两天，具体安排由考试中心决定。

Whether candidates are taking the Academic or General Training Module, the test will always follow the same order:

无论考生是普通类还是学术类，考试总是以下列顺序进行：

- Listening (30 minutes) 听力(30 分钟)
- Reading (60 minutes) 阅读 (60 分钟)
- Writing (60 minutes) 写作 (60 分钟)
- Speaking (10-15 minutes) 口语 (10-15 分钟)

◆ What is the difference between Academic and General Training Modules? 普通类和学术类有什么区别?

As noted earlier, there are two modules in the IELTS – the Academic and General Training Modules. Candidates must select the Academic or General Training Module depending on their own purposes. The Academic Module assesses whether a candidate is ready to study or train in the medium of English at an undergraduate or postgraduate level. Admission to undergraduate and postgraduate courses should be based on the results of the Academic Module.

如前所述，雅思考试有两种类别 – 普通类和学术类。考生须根据自己的需要具体进行选择。学术类旨在测试考生是否具备用英语攻读大学或研究生学历的能力。大学和研究生入学需要考生的学术类雅思考试成绩。

The General Training Module is not designed to test the full range of formal language skills required for academic purposes. Its emphasis is on basic survival skills in a broad social and educational context. It is suitable for candidates who are going to English-speaking countries to complete their secondary education, to undertake work experience or training programmes not at degree levels, or for immigration purposes to Australia and New Zealand (In this book, we will focus on the Academic Module only).

普通类的目的是测试在广阔的社会和教育环境中所需要的基本语言技能，而非学习所需的一整套正式语言技能。普通类适合于那些想到英语国家去读中学、工作、进行培训和

移民的考生（本书仅讨论学术类）。

◆ What should you do before, during and after the test?

考试前、考试期间及考试后应注意的事项？

Before the test, candidates should contact the nearest test center to find out the date of the next test and to obtain an application form and a Handbook which provides fairly detailed information about the test. Candidates then fill out the application form, and send or take it to the center. They must also produce some evidence of identity, which can be a passport, or national identity card with a number, a photograph, and a signature. The number needs to be entered on the application form. The test center will then send to the candidates date and time of the test and other necessary information (if applicable).

考试前考生要与最近的考试中心取得联系，以确定考试日期并索取考试申请表和考生手册。手册中有详细的考试说明。考生填好申请表后，可邮寄至考试中心也可亲自送到考试中心。同时，考生必须提供身份证明（可以是护照、公民身份证）。总之，身份证明必须包括号码、照片和签字。号码必须填写在申请表上，考试中心核实后会将考试日期、时间以及其他有关信息通知考生。

On the day of the test, candidates must take with them the **same** evidence of identity as the one entered on the application form. They also need to take pens, pencils, a pencil sharpener, and an eraser. Candidates cannot take into the room any books, papers, cameras or tape recorders. An IELTS administrator will check the identification and show the candidates when and where to go for the test. Candidates will be assigned a number which they must write on all the answer sheets. There is a break after the Listening and Reading, and before the Writing. Candidates are not allowed to leave the test room during any module.

考试的当天，考生必须准备好同样的身份证明，另外要准备好钢笔、铅笔、铅笔刀和橡皮。考生入场不得携带任何书籍、纸、照相机或录音机。考官会检查身份证并向考生说明有关考场和考试时间安排，另外还会发给考生考号。考生必须将考号写在所有答案纸上。听力和阅读考完后有一段休息时间，然后再接着考写作。考试期间考生不得离开考场。

All answers are entered on separate answer sheets. Candidates can write on the

question papers but they cannot take them out of the test room. Candidates must write the following details on the answer sheets: name, candidate number, date, the module (i.e. Academic or General Training), and the test version number.

所有答案都写在单独的答案卡上，考生也可在答题纸上书写，但不准带出考场。考生必须在答案卡上写上自己的姓名、考号、日期、考试版本号和考试类别——即普通类或学术类。

Speaking is always tested after the other modules, and the talk between the candidate and the examiner is recorded.

口语都是安排在其他考试之后，考生和考官之间的对话都要录音。

Results are issued within two weeks and Test Report Forms are sent to candidates and to the receiving institutions. Test center are not permitted to give out test results over the phone.

考试中心会在考试两个星期内公布结果，考试结果将通过《测试报告表》寄给考生和有关机构。考试中心不能在电话上通知考试结果。

1.2 Test Taking Strategies 应试策略

The English proficiency and skills being tested in the IELTS may take months, or even years to build up, depending on how well candidates have learned the language. In general, cramming is not an effective way to prepare for the IELTS. Candidates need to plan their time and use it efficiently. Hence, even for advanced learners, some learning and test-taking strategies will prove very useful. The following are the most commonly used strategies and skills:

根据考生实际水平的不同，雅思考试中所测试的语言水平和技能需要数月，甚至数年的时间才能获得。因此，突击性的备考方法往往效果不好，考生需要根据自己的时间认真做出计划而且要有效地利用时间。即使是英语水平很高的考生也要了解一点应试技巧。下面是常用的一些策略和技巧：

- Carefully plan a timetable and keep to it 认真拟定时间表并严格遵守

After selecting a particular test date, candidates need to set goals within the timeframe, and make sure they get fully prepared by the actual test date.

选择了考试日期后，考生就要在一定的时间内确定学习目标以便到考试时能够做好充分的准备。

- Allocate time according to one's needs 按自己的需要安排时间

In the IELTS test, each of the four modules – Listening, Reading, Writing, and Speaking – carries the same weight, so each skill needs to be studied adequately. However, this does not mean that candidates should divide their time equally among the four skills. Instead, candidates need to allocate more time to the skills in which they feel weak, while studying all the skills carefully.

在雅思考试中，每个分项的得分都是同样的，所以每种技能都要尽力培养，不能有所偏废。但这并非意味着考生需要把时间平均分配在4项技能上，恰恰相反，考生需要在全面发展的前提下，把较多的时间放在自己弱项上。

- Be aware of the exact procedures for the test 弄清考试的具体步骤

The IELTS is a highly standardized test. Although actual test paper may vary from one another in details, the overall format remains the same. Hence, candidates should be clear about the order according to which the test is conducted. Moreover, they should familiarize themselves with the order of sections, lengths, and question types. A good knowledge of the procedures and format of the test not only saves candidates' time when they take the test, but also helps to build up their confidence.

雅思考试是高度程式化的。因此，虽然试卷各不相同，总体格式是一成不变的。所以，考生要弄清楚考试的具体步骤，熟悉各个环节的顺序、时间长短以及题型。很好地了解考试程序和格式不仅可以节省时间而且还能增强考试的信心。

- Form a study group or have a partner 组成学习小组或寻找学习伙伴

While candidates can always prepare for the test individually, it is usually better to have a study group or partner. This is because they can exchange ideas among themselves, and learn from each other. Some candidates may raise issues that have never been considered by other candidates.

虽然考生可以单独准备考试，但相对而言，成立学习小组或找个固定的学习伙伴通常效果会更好。因为这样能够更好地交流学习心得，而且还可以相互学习。考生们考虑问题都有所侧重，有些考生想到的问题，其他考生可能从未想